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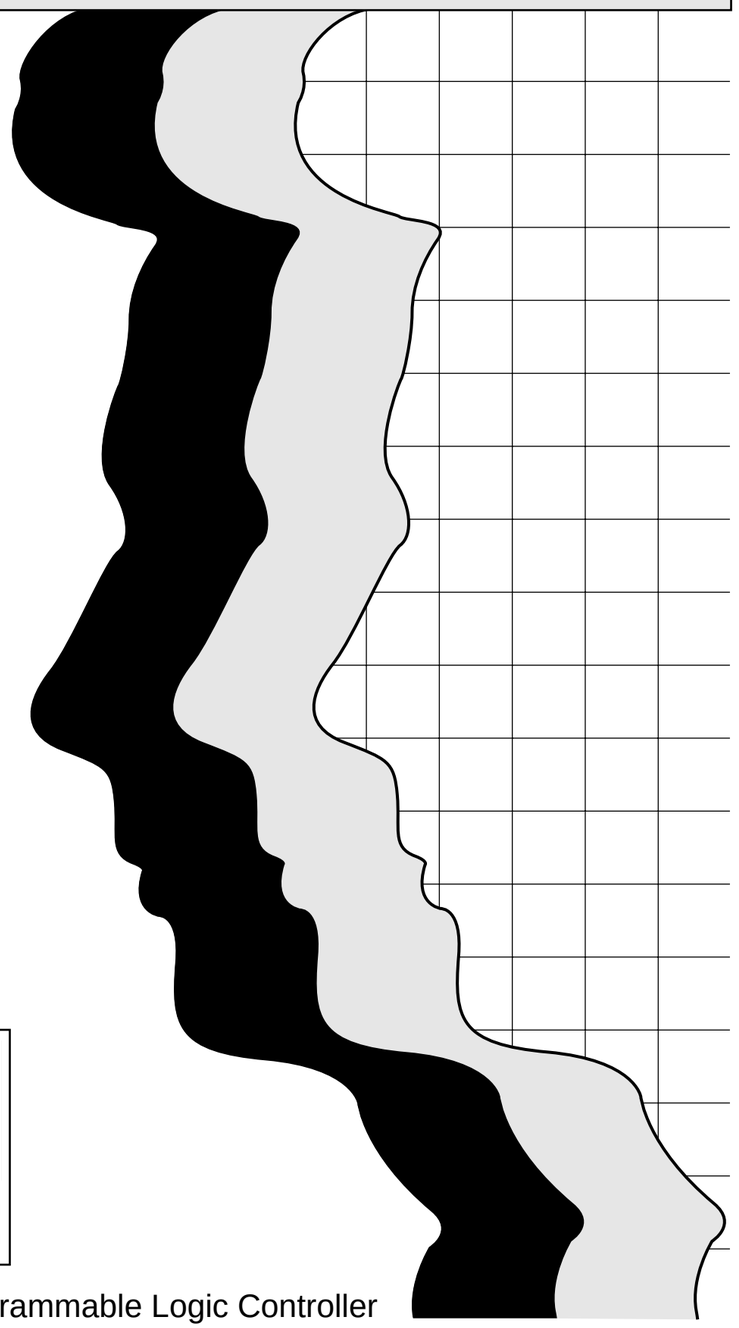
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MITSUBISHI

A/D Converter Module type A68AD	A/D Converter Module type A68AD
User's Manual	User's Manual



MODEL	A68AD-U-SHO-E
MODEL CODE	13JL74
SH(NA)-4008-A(9907)MEE	

MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE : MITSUBISHI DENKI BLDG MARUNOUCHI TOKYO 100-8310 TELEX : J24532 CABLE MELCO TOKYO
NAGOYA WORKS : 1-14 , YADA-MINAMI 5 , HIGASHI-KU, NAGOYA , JAPAN

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MELSEC

Mitsubishi Programmable Logic Controller

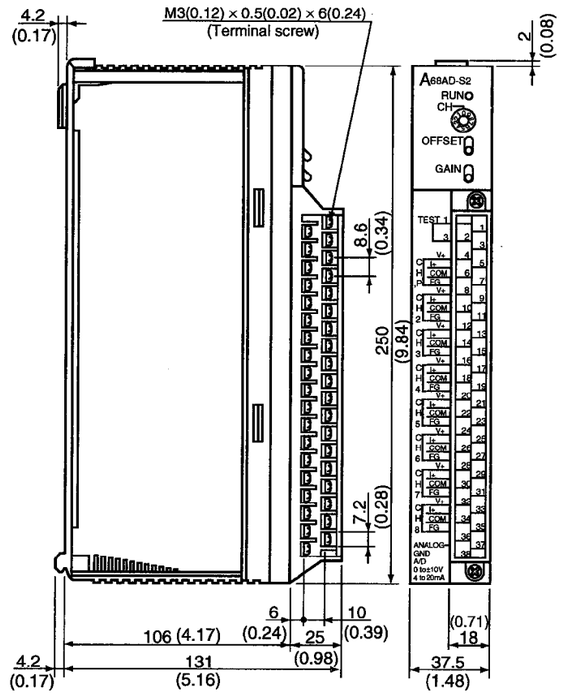
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APPENDIX

Appendix 1 External Dimensions

External View



Unit: mm (in.)

● SAFETY PRECAUTIONS ●

(Read these precautions before using.)

When using Mitsubishi equipment, thoroughly read this manual and the associated manuals introduced in the manual. Also pay careful attention to safety and handle the module properly.

These precautions apply only to Mitsubishi equipment. Refer to the CPU module user's manual for a description of the PLC system safety precautions.

These ● SAFETY PRECAUTIONS ● classify the safety precautions into two categories: "DANGER" and "CAUTION".

⚠DANGER	**Procedures which may lead to a dangerous condition and cause death or serious injury if not carried out properly.**
⚠CAUTION	**Procedures which may lead to a dangerous condition and cause superficial to medium injury, or physical damage only, if not carried out properly.**

Depending on circumstances, procedures indicated by ⚠**CAUTION** may also be linked to serious results.

In any case, it is important to follow the directions for usage.

Store this manual in a safe place so that you can take it out and read it whenever necessary. Always forward it to the end user.

[DESIGN PRECAUTIONS]

⚠DANGER

- In case of the external power supply failure or the programmable controller (PLC) failure, set up a safety circuit outside the PLC so that the entire system can operate safely. The mis-output and malfunction may cause an accident.

⚠CAUTION

- Use the PLC in an environment that meets the general specifications contained in this manual. Using this PLC in an environment outside the range of the general specifications could result in electric shock, fires, malfunctions, and damage to or deterioration of the product.
- Do not bunch the control wires with the main circuit or power wires, or install them close to each other. They should be installed 100 mm (3.94 inch) or more from each other. Failure to do so may result in noise that would cause malfunctions.

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[INSTALLATION PRECAUTIONS]

⚠CAUTION

- Insert the tabs at the bottom of the module into the mounting holes in the base unit and then install the module. If the module is not properly installed, it may result in malfunctions, failure, or fallout.
- Do not directory touch the module's conductive parts. Doing so could cause malfunctions or failure in the module.

[WIRING PRECAUTIONS]

⚠CAUTION

- Ground the AG and FG terminals to the protected grounding conductor when there are a lot of noise. Failure to ground these terminals may cause malfunctions.
- When wiring PLC, check the rated voltage and terminal layout of the wiring and make sure the wiring is done correctly. Connecting a power supply that differs from the rated voltage or wiring it incorrectly may cause fires or failure.
- Tighten the terminal screws within the range of specified torque.
  If the terminal screws are loose, it may result in short circuits or malfunctions.
  Tightening the screws too far may cause damage to the screw, resulting in short circuits, or malfunctions.
- Be sure there are no foreign substances such as sawdust or wiring debris inside the module. such debris could cause fires, failure, malfunctions.

[STARTING AND MAINTENANCE PRECAUTIONS]

⚠DANGER

- Do not touch the connector while the power is on. Doing so could cause malfunctions.
- Make sure to switch all phases of the external power supply off before cleaning or re-tightening the terminal screws.
  If you do not switch off the external power supply, it will cause failure or malfunctions of the module.
- Do not disassemble or modify the modules. Doing so could cause failure, malfunctions, injury, or fires.
- Make sure to switch all phases of the external power supply off before mounting or removing the module. If you do not switch off the external power supply, it will cause failure or malfunctions of the module.

[OPERATING PRECAUTIONS]

⚠DANGER

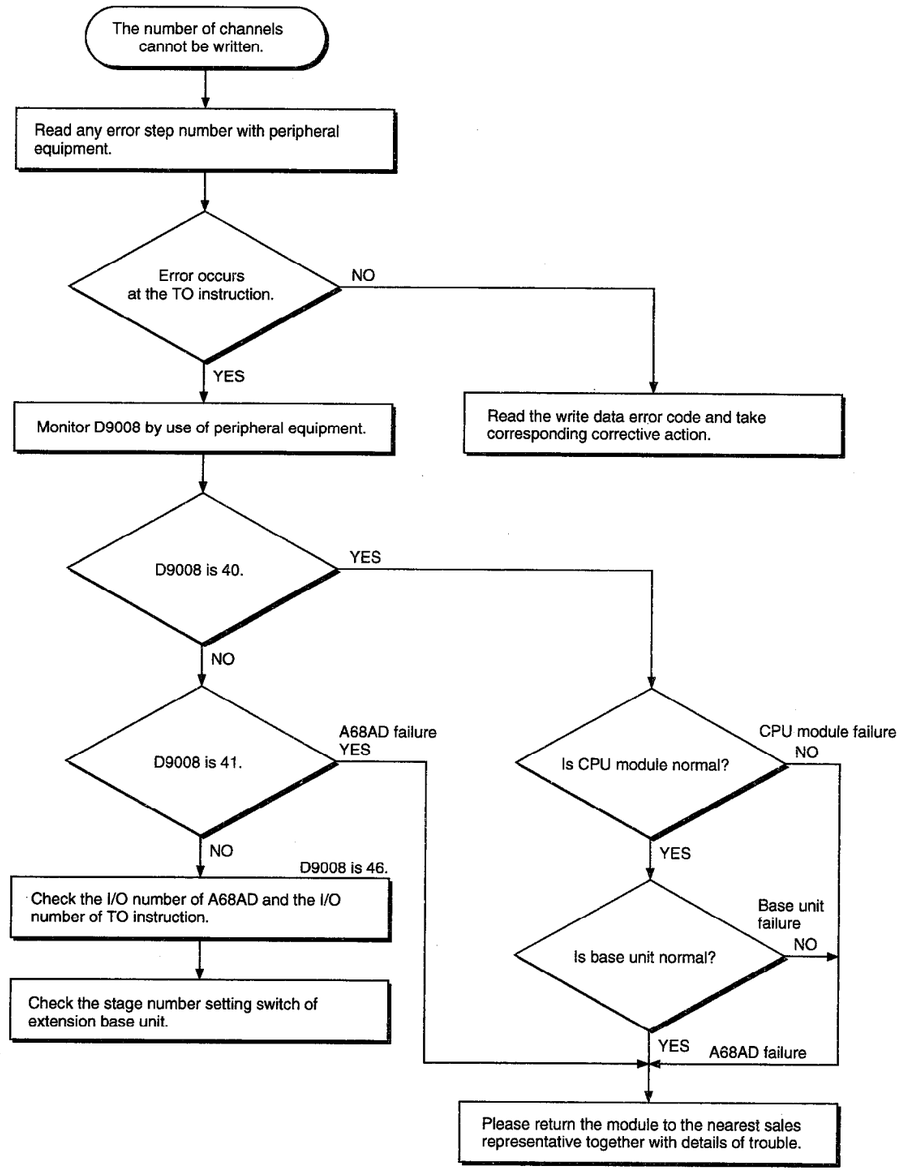
- Do not output (tum ON) the "usage disable" signal as an output to special modules from the PLC CPU.
- Outputting the "usage disable" signal may cause PLC system malfunctions.

[DISPOSAL PRECAUTIONS]

⚠CAUTION

- When disposing of this product, treat it as industrial waste.

7.2.5 Flow chart used when data, such as the use-channels, cannot be written



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Remarks

When an error occurs during execution of FROM/TO instruction from A/QnACPU to the A68AD, the error code is stored in D9008 (or SD0 in the case of QnACPU).
For details regarding the error codes, refer to the User Manual for the CPU used.

Revisions

* The manual number is noted at the lower left of the back cover.

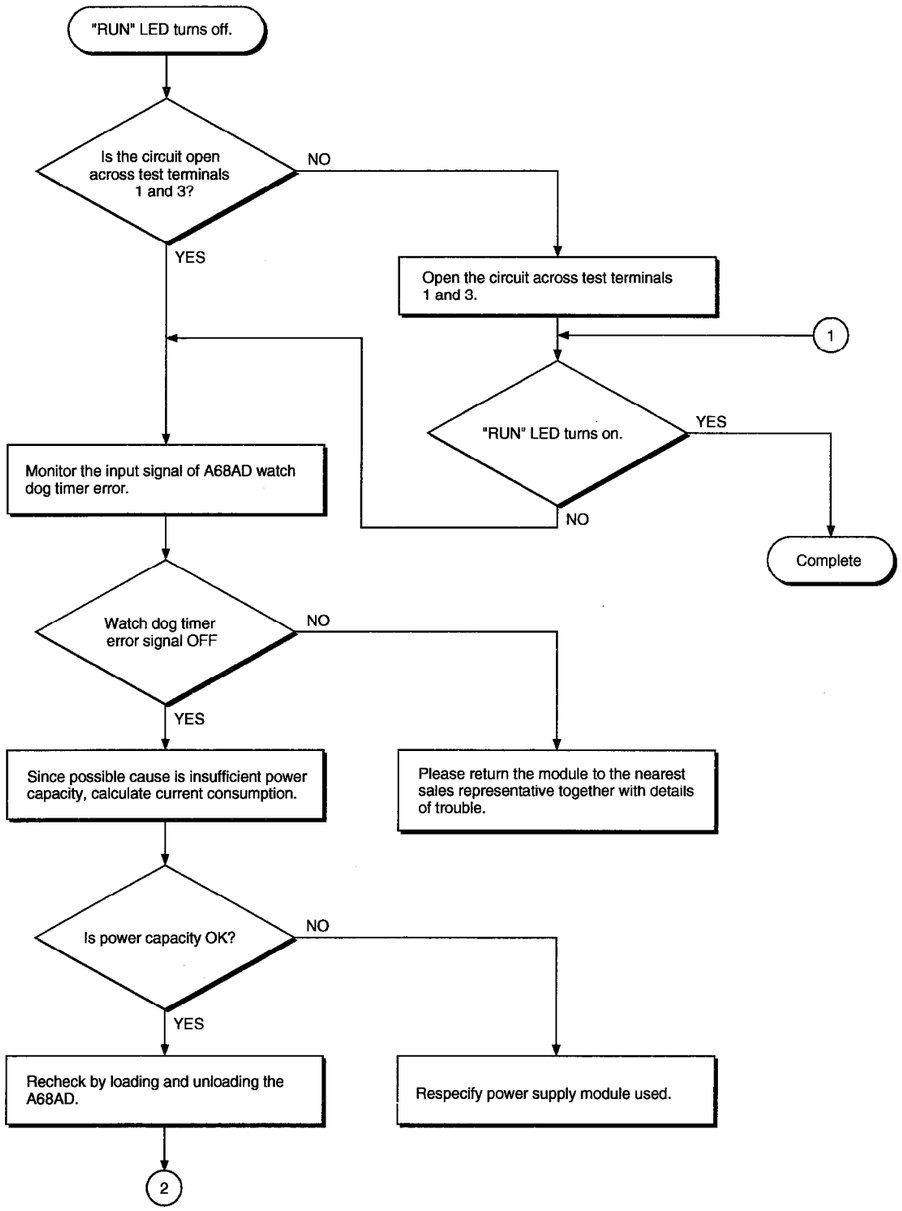
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7.2.3 Flow chart used when "RUN" LED has turned off



Introduction

Thank you for purchasing the Mitsubishi Graphic Operation Terminal.
Before using the equipment, please read this manual carefully to develop full familiarity with the functions and performance of the graphic operation terminal you have purchased, so as to ensure correct use.
Please forward a copy of this manual to the end user.

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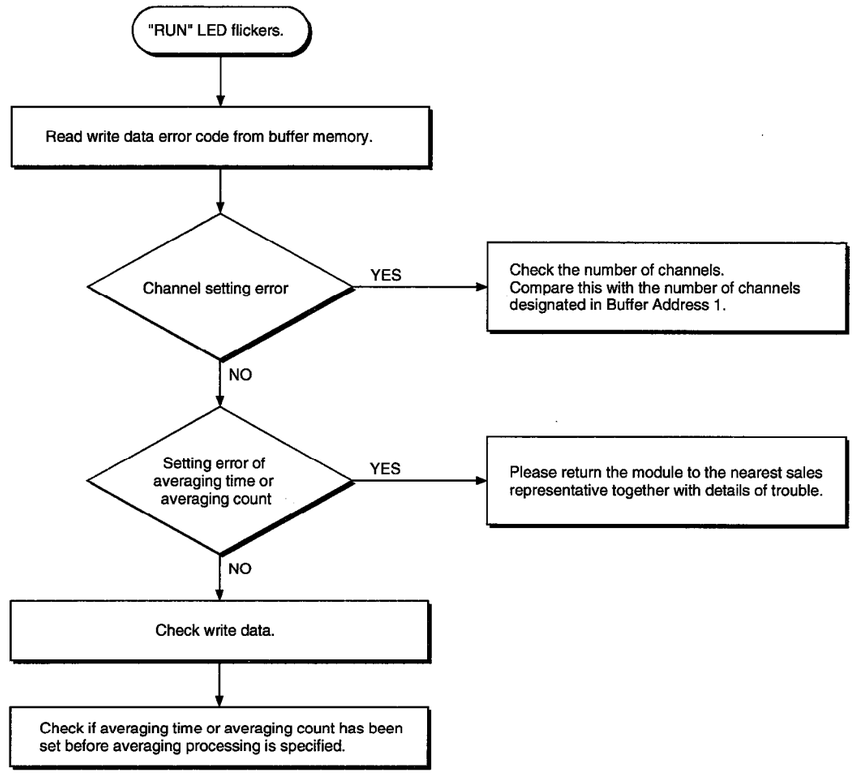
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Appendix 1 External Dimensions ..... A- 1

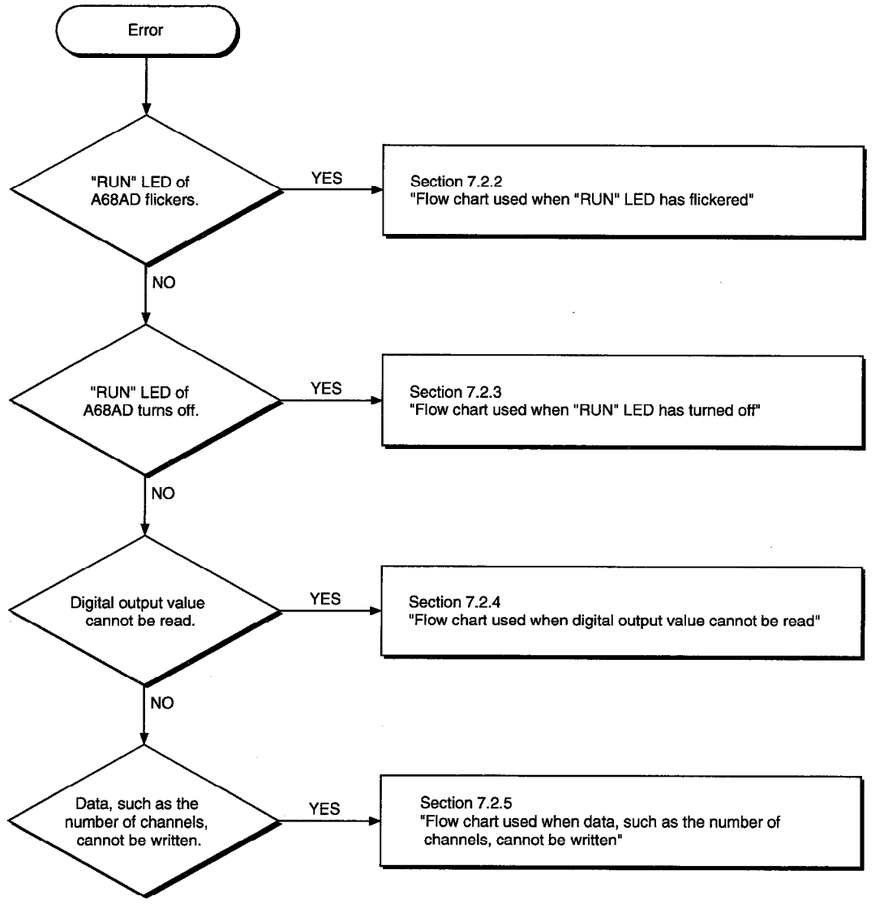
7.2.2 Flow chart used when "RUN" LED has flickered



7.2 Troubleshooting

This section describes simple troubleshooting procedures for use of the A68AD. For problems relating to the CPU module, refer to the A CPU User's Manual.

7.2.1 Troubleshooting flow chart



1. OVERVIEW

This User Manual describes the specifications, handling and programming methods for the A68AD analog-digital conversion module (hereinafter referred to as the A68AD), which is used in conjunction with MELSEC-A Series CPU modules (hereinafter referred to as the PLC CPU).
The A68AD is a module that converts analog signals (voltage or current input) sent from outside the PLC into digital values in the form of 16-bit signed BIN data.

In this manual, CPU model names are generically referred to as the following:

PLC CPU	Building block type CPU	—	K2ACPU
		A/QnA CPU	A1NCPU(P21/R21), A2NCPU(P21/R21), A2NCPU(P21/R21)-S1, A3NCPU(P21/R21), A1CPU(P21/R21), A2CPU(P21/R21), A2CPU(P21/R21)-S1, A3CPU(P21/R21), A3HCPU(P21/R21), A3MCPU(P21/R21), A2ACPU(P21/R21), A2ACPU(P21/R21)-S1, A3ACPU(P21/R21), A2UCPU, A2UCPU-S1, A3UCPU, A4UCPU, Q2ACPU(S1), Q3ACPU, Q4ACPU, Q4ARCPU
	Compact-type CPU		A0J2CPU(P23/R23), A0J2HCPU(P21/R21)

POINT

The A68AD's I/O addresses indicated in this manual assume that a building block type CPU is used and the A68AD is installed in Slot 0 of the basic base unit.
When the A68AD is installed to other than Slot 0 or when a compact-type CPU is used, use the I/O addresses assigned to the A68AD for programming.

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2. SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

(1) Applicable CPU models

- K2ACPU
- A0J2CPU(P23/R23)
- A0J2HCPU(P21/R21)
- A1NCPU(P21/R21)
- A1CPU(P21/R21)
- A2NCPU(P21/R21)
- A2CPU(P21/R21)
- A2NCPU(P21/R21)-S1
- A2CPU(P21/R21)-S1
- A3NCPU(P21/R21)
- A3CPU(P21/R21)
- A3HCPU(P21/R21)
- A3MCPU(P21/R21)
- A2ACPU(P21/R21)
- A2ACPU(P21/R21)-S1
- A3ACPU(P21/R21)
- A2UCPU(S1)
- A3UCPU
- A4UCPU
- Q2ACPU(S1)
- Q3ACPU
- Q4ACPU
- Q4ARCPU

(2) Number of modules loaded

There is no limit in the number of modules loaded, as long as the number of I/O points is within the range allowed for the CPU used.

(3) Slots used for module loading

The module can be loaded to any slot in the base unit, except for when the module is installed to an extension base unit not equipped with a power supply module (A52B, A55B, A58B). In this case, the power capacity may become insufficient.

When installing the A68AD module to such extension base unit, consider the following items carefully when selecting the power supply module, basic base unit, extension base unit and extension cable:

① Current capacity in the power supply module for the basic base unit
② Voltage drops in the basic base unit
③ Voltage drops in the extension base unit
④ Voltage drops in the extension cable

(4) Data link system

In a data link system, the module can be installed to the master station, local station or remote I/O station. Refer to the MELSECNET or MELSECNET/B Data Link System Reference Manual for program examples in a remote I/O station.

Remarks

For the information on the range of I/O points and calculation method for voltage drops, refer to the User Manual (Details) for the CPU used.

7. TROUBLESHOOTING

This chapter describes errors, which may occur during the use of the A68AD, and troubleshooting procedures for such errors.

7.1 Write Data Error Code List

The following three errors may occur during the write operation of the number of channels, averaging processing specification, averaging time, and averaging count. The numeric value of the error code enclosed in ⬚ indicates the channel number for which the error has occurred.

Description	Error Code
A value other than 0 to 8 has been set as the number of channels.	01
A value other than 20 to 10000ms has been set as an averaging time set value.	⬚ 0 to 4
A value other than 1 to 4000 times has been set as an averaging count set value.	⬚ 5 to 8

Table 7.1 Types of Write Data Error Codes

Point

1. ⬚ 0 to 4 and ⬚ 5 to 8 of write data error code are used only to make differentiation between averaging time and averaging count, respectively. The individual numerals do not have any significance.
2. When an error has occurred, check the write data error code, reset the error code, and then write the corrected data. (Refer to Section 3.4.2.)

   Example:

   (1) Error code 32 has occurred

   Since the averaging time of channel 3 is wrong, change the value to within the range 20 to 10000ms.

   (2) Error code 88 has occurred

   Since the averaging count of channel 8 is wrong, change the value to within the range 1 to 4000 times.

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6.2 Checks before Starting

Number	Checking Point	Description	Check
1	Loading of module	Is the I/O assignment correct?	
2	Offset/gain setting	Has offset/gain been set for all channels used?	
		Are set values correct?	
		Has the module been returned to normal mode by opening the circuit across TEST terminals?	
3	Connection to A68AD	Are terminal block connections correct?	
		Are terminal screws of terminal block tightened securely?	
		Is the wire size correct?	

Table 6.1 Points for Checking

3. SPECIFICATIONS

This section explains the A68AD the general specifications, performance specifications and I/O signals.

3.1 General Specification

This section explain the A68AD general specifications.

Table 3.1 General specification

Item	Specification					
Usage ambient temperature	0 to 55°C					
Storage ambient temperature	-20 to 75°C					
Usage ambient humidity	10 to 90%RH, no condensation					
Storage ambient humidity	10 to 90%RH, no condensation					
Vibration durability	Conforming to JIS B 3501, IEC 1131-2		Frequency	Acceleration	Amplitude	Sweep count
		When there is intermittent vibration	10 to 57Hz	—	0.075mm (0.0030inch)	10 times in each direction X, Y, Z (80 minutes)
			57 to 150Hz	9.8m/s² {1G}	—	
		When there is continuous vibration	10 to 57Hz	—	0.035mm (0.0013inch)	
			57 to 150Hz	4.9m/s² {0.5G}	—	
Shock durability	Conforming to JIS B 3501, IEC1131-2 (147m/s² {15G}, 3 times each in 3 directions)					
Usage environment	No corrosive gas					
Usage height	Less than 2000 m (less than 6562 ft.)					
Installation area	Within the control board					
Over-voltage category *1	Less than II					
Pollution level *2	Less than 2					

*1 Indicates the location where the device is connected from the public cable network to the device structure wiring area.
Category II applies to the devices to which the power is supplied from a fixed equipment.
Surge withstand voltage for devices with up to 300V of rated voltage is 2500V.

*2 This is an index which indicates the degree of conductive object generation in the environment
Pollution level 2 is when only non-conductive pollution occurs.
A temporary conductivity caused by condensation must be expected occasionally.

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3.2 Performance Specifications

3.2.1 Specifications

Item	Specifications
Analog input	Selection depends on input terminals. Voltage: -10 to 0 to +10V DC (Input resistance: 1MΩ) Current: +4 to +20mA DC (Input resistance: 250Ω) *-20 to 0 to +20mA can also be used for current Input.
Digital output	A CPU: 16-bit, signed binary (-2048 to +2047)
I/O characteristics	<table><tr><th>Analog Input</th><th>Digital Output</th></tr><tr><td>+10V</td><td>+2000</td></tr><tr><td>+5V or +20mA</td><td>+1000</td></tr><tr><td>0V or +4mA</td><td>± 0</td></tr><tr><td>-5V or –12mA</td><td>-1000</td></tr><tr><td>-10V</td><td>-2000</td></tr></table>
Maximum resolution	Voltage: 5mV (1/2000) Current: 20μA (1/1000)
Overall accuracy	Within ±1% (Accuracy with respect to the maximum value)
Maximum conversion speed	Maximum 2.5ms/channel
Absolute maximum input	Voltage: ±15V Current: ±30mA
Number of analog input points	8 channels/module
Insulation method	Photocoupler insulation between output terminals and PLC power (Non-insulated between channels)
Number of I/O points	32 points
Connection terminal	38-point terminal block
Applicable wire size	0.75 to 2mm^2 (Applicable tightening torque: 7kgf·cm)
Applicable solderless terminal	V1.25-3, V1.25-YS3A, V2-S3, V2-YS3A
Internal current consumption (5V)	0.39A
Weight	0.3kg (0.66lb)

Table 3.2 Performance Specifications

POINT

Analog input allowed for maximum resolution and overall accuracy, is from –10 to 0 to +10V or from –20 to 0 to +20mA.

Point

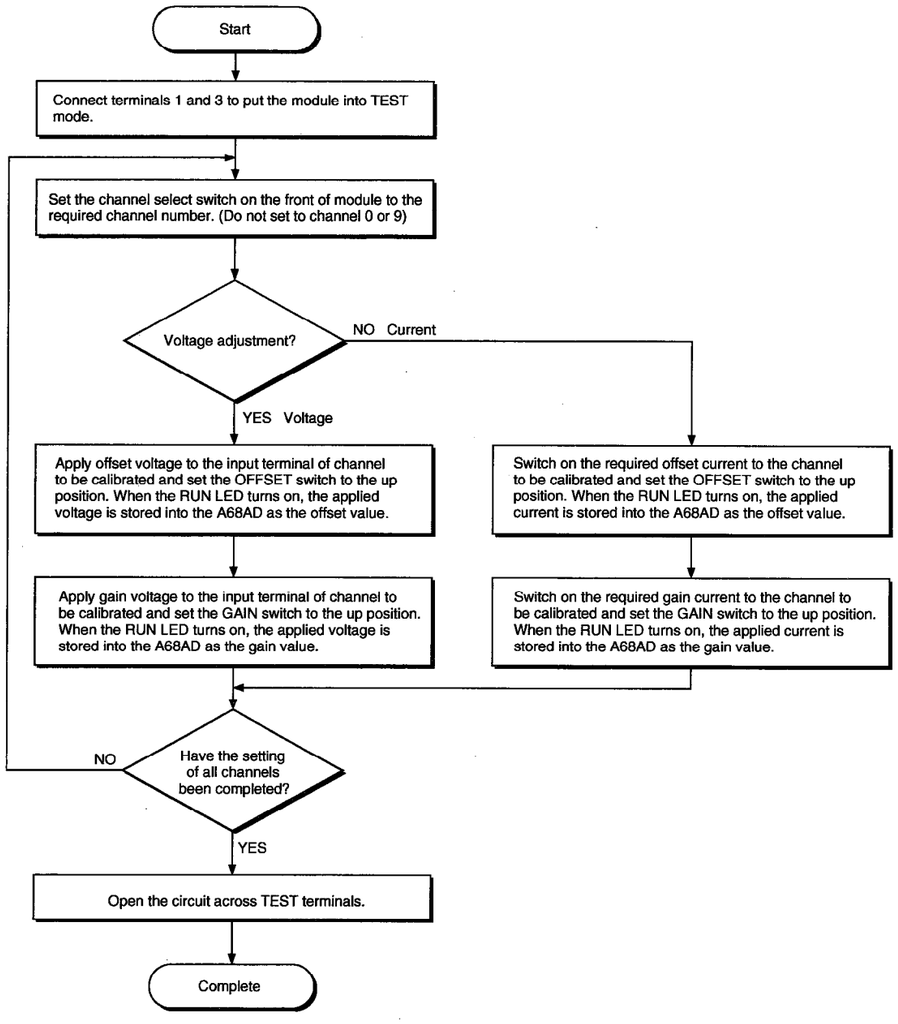
1. The offset value and gain value are stored in the A68AD and are not erased if the power is turned off.
2. Perform the offset/gain setting with the CPU in stop mode. When the module is set to test mode, A/D conversion is stopped on all channels. Therefore, use the A/D conversion ready signal as an interlock.
3. Perform the offset/gain setting within the range –10 to 0 to +10V DC or –20 to 0 to +20mA DC. If set outside this range, the maximum resolution and overall accuracy may not be within the ranges specified.

6. TEST OPERATION AND CALIBRATION

This chapter describes offset/gain setting.
See also the A CPU User's Manual.

6.1 Offset/Gain Setting

Change the output characteristics as follows. The module is factory-set to an offset value of 0V and a gain value of 5V.



Remarks

The following specifications are different for the A68AD modules whose hardware versions are J or earlier.

Item	Specification	
Analog input	Voltage: DC -10 to 0 to +10 V (input resistance 30 kΩ) Current: DC +4 to +20 mA (input resistance 250 Ω)	User either of these by selecting via the input terminal.
Internal current consumption(5V)	0.9A	
Weight	0.6 kg (1.32 lb.)	

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3.2.2 I/O conversion characteristics

I/O conversion characteristics are dictated by the offset value and gain value set in test mode.
Fig. 3.1 shows an example for voltage input.

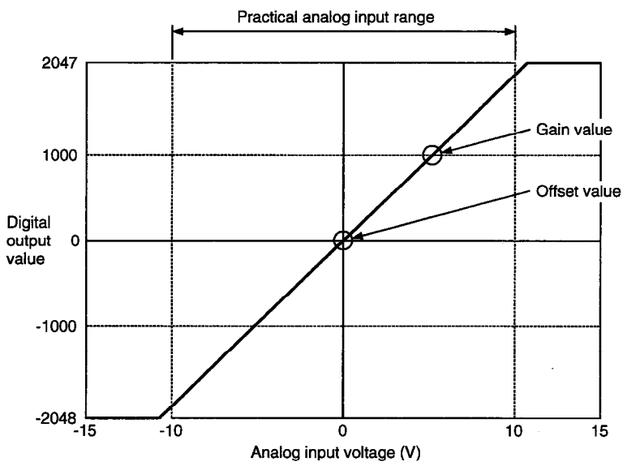
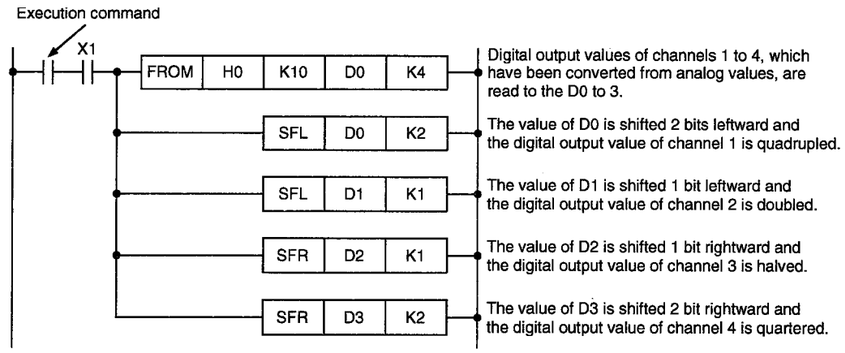


Fig. 3.1 I/O Conversion Characteristic

Remarks

1. The offset value is the analog input (voltage or current) value at which the digital output value is 0. Set the offset value in test mode.
2. The gain value is the analog input (voltage or current) value at which the digital output value is 1000. Set the gain value in test mode.

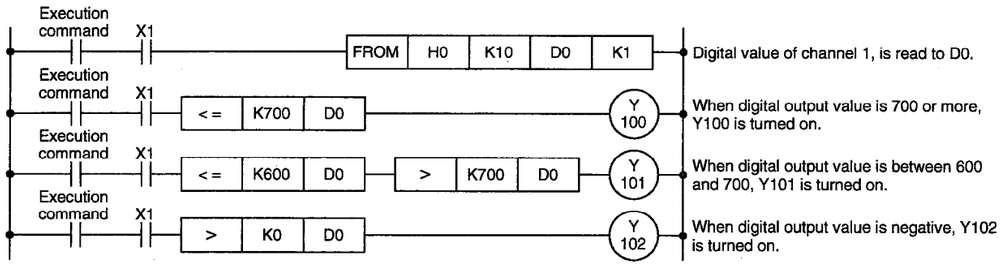
(3) Circuit which changes a gain to 4, 2, 1/2, and 1/4 times by program
The digital output values are changed to the following gains; (all digital value must be > 0)
Channel 1: 4 times
Channel 2: 2 times
Channel 3: 1/2 times
Channel 4: 1/4 times



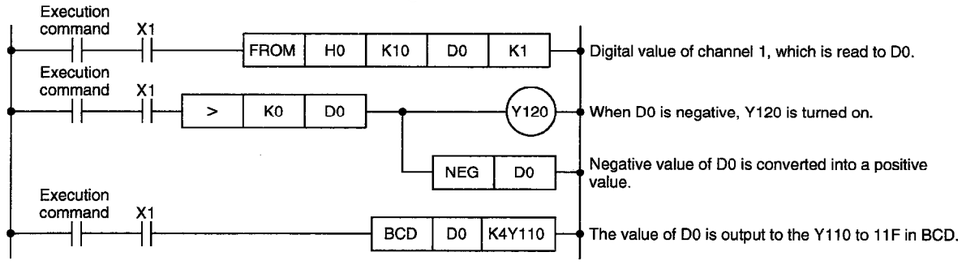
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5.2.7 Application circuit examples

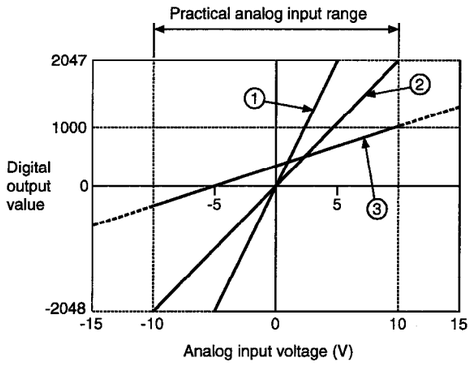
(1) Checking the magnitude of the analog signal
Program which turns on Y100 when the digital output value of channel 1 is 700 or more, turns on Y101 when it is between 600 and 700, and turns on Y102 when the value is negative.



(2) Digital display of analog signal
Program which outputs the digital output value of channel 1 to Y110 to 11F in BCD and turns on Y120 when that value is negative.



(1) Voltage input characteristic
Fig. 3.2 shows the voltage characteristics for three different offset/gain combinations.



The offset/gain setting in the figure at left is as follows.

(1) When the offset value is 0V and the gain value is 2.5V, the characteristic is as indicated by ①.
Example:
When the analog input value is 3V, the digital output value is 1200.
When the analog input value is –3V, the digital output value is –1200.

(2) When the offset value is 0V and the gain value is 5V, the characteristic is as indicated by ②.
Example:
When the analog input value is 3V, the digital output value is 600.
When the analog input value is –3V, the digital output value is –600.

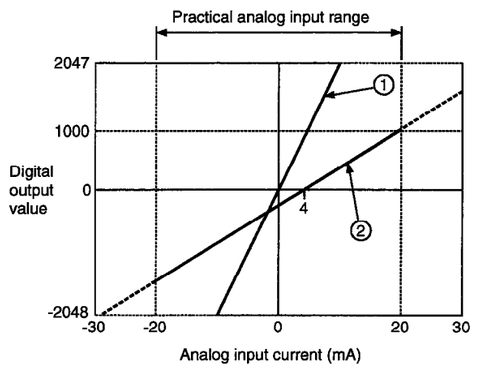
(3) When the offset value is –5V and the gain value is 10V, the characteristic is as indicated by ③.
Example:
When the analog input value is 3V, the digital output value is 533.
When the analog input value is –3V, the digital output value is 133.

Fig. 3.2 Voltage Input Characteristic

POINT

1. When the input voltage is in the range from –10 to 0 to +10V, the maximum resolution and overall accuracy are within the quoted range of performance specifications. However, if this range is exceeded, resolution and accuracy will be impaired.
2. If an analog input corresponding to a digital output value of more than +2047 or less than –2048 is applied, the digital output value will not exceed +2047 or –2048.
3. Do not apply ±15V or more. This will damage the module.
4. In offset/gain setting, the offset value should always be less than the gain value. If the offset value is greater than or equal to the gain value, the digital output value will be unpredictable.

(2) Current input characteristic
Fig. 3.3 shows the current characteristics for two different offset/gain combinations.



The offset/gain setting in the figure at left is as follows.

(1) When the offset value is 0mA and the gain value is 5mA, the characteristic is as indicated by ①.
Example:
When the analog input value is 7mA, the digital output value is 1400.
When the analog input value is –3mA, the digital output value is –600.

(2) When the offset value is 4mA and the gain value is 20mA, the characteristic is as indicated by ②.
Example:
When the analog input value is 7mA, the digital output value is 187.
When the analog input value is –3mA, the digital output value is –437.

Fig. 3.3 Current Input Characteristic

POINT

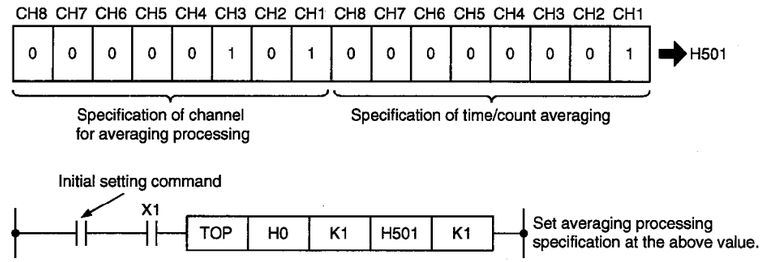
1. When the input current is in the range from –20 to 0 to +20mA, the maximum resolution and overall accuracy are within the quoted range of performance specifications. However, if this range is exceeded, resolution and accuracy will be impaired.
2. If an analog input, corresponding to a digital output value of more than +2047 or less than –2048 is applied, the digital output value will not exceed +2047 or –2048.
3. Do not apply ±30mA or more. This will damage the module.
4. In offset/gain setting, the offset value should always be less than the gain value. If the offset value is greater than or equal to the gain value, the digital output value will be unpredictable.

(3) Relation between offset/gain setting and digital output value
The maximum resolution of the A68AD is 5mV in voltage and 20μA in current. Maximum resolution may be found using the following expression:

$$\frac{\text{(Gain value)} - \text{(offset value)}}{1000} < \text{(maximum resolution)}$$

Fig. 3.4 and 3.5 show the relation between the offset/gain setting and the digital output value for the offset/gain settings in Fig. 3.2 and 3.3.

(3) Program example
To specify time averaging processing at channel 1, sampling processing at channel 2, and count averaging processing at channel 3.

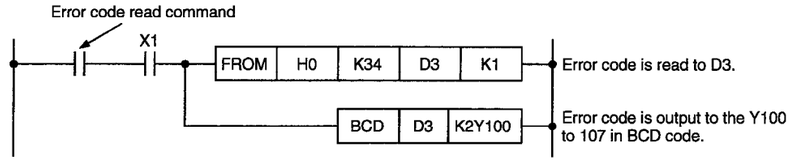


5.2.5 Read of digital output value

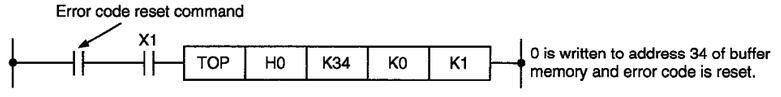
(1) The digital output value is read in 16-bit, signed binary.
(2) Program example
To read the digital output values of channels 1 to 3 to the D5 to 7.

5.2.6 Read and reset of write data error code

(1) Any error code is set at address 34 of the buffer memory in binary. For details, refer to Section 7.1.
(2) Only the first error code to occur, is stored. For details, refer to Section 3.4.2.
(3) Reset the error code from the programmable controller CPU.
(4) Program example
a) To read the error code to D3 and output it to Y100 to 107 in BCD.



b) To reset the error code

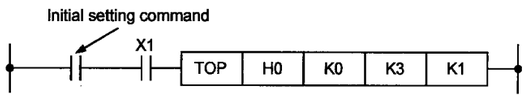


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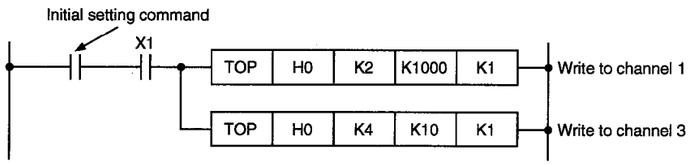
5.2.2 Setting the number of channels

(1) Set the number of channels 1 to 8.
(2) Even if there is a vacant channel, the number of channels must begin with channel 1. Set the number of the last channel used.
(3) Program example
To set the number of channels 3



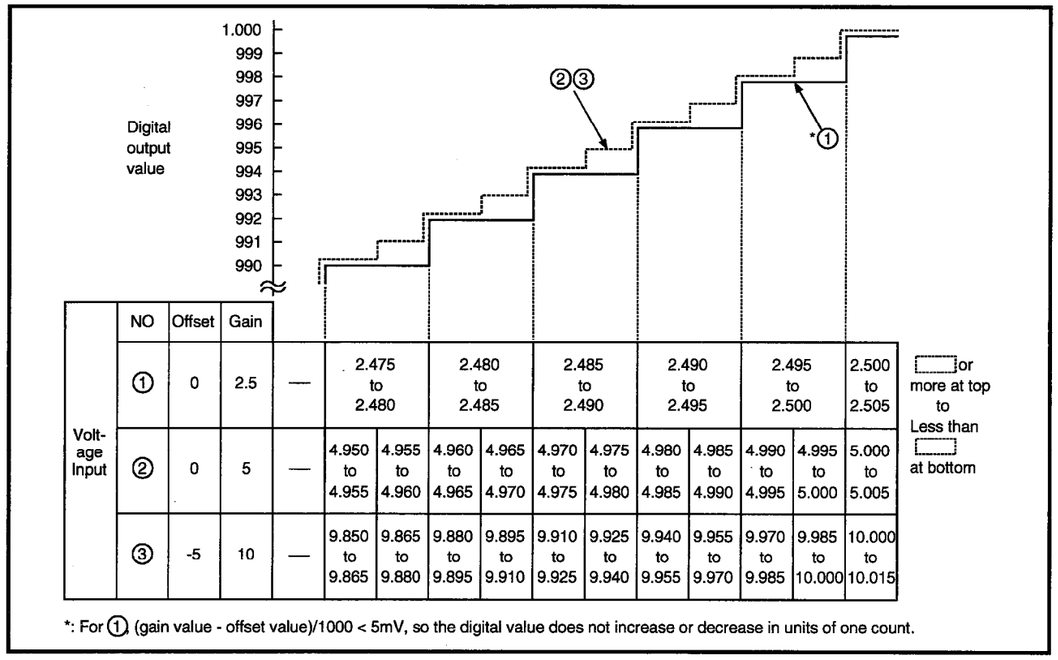
5.2.3 Setting of averaging time or averaging count

(1) Set the averaging time or averaging count to each channel for which averaging processing will be performed.
(2) Be sure to set the averaging time or averaging count before specifying the averaging processing.
(3) Set value
Time: 20 to 10000ms (Set the time in units of 10ms.)
Count: 1 to 4000 times
(4) Program example
To set the averaging time of 1000ms to channel 1 and the averaging count of 10 times to channel 3



5.2.4 Averaging processing specification

(1) Specify the channels for which averaging processing will be performed, and also specify whether the processing method is count averaging or time averaging.
(2) Be sure to specify the averaging processing method after setting the averaging time and/or averaging count.

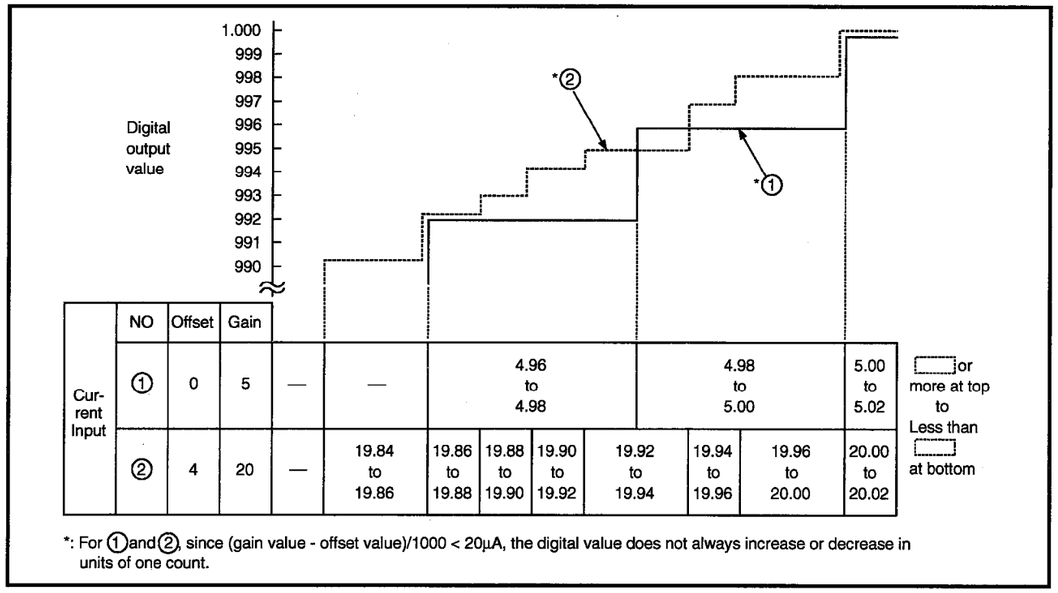


	NO	Offset	Gain											
Voltage Input	①	0	2.5	—	2.475 to 2.480		2.480 to 2.485		2.485 to 2.490		2.490 to 2.495		2.495 to 2.500	2.500 to 2.505
	②	0	5	—	4.950 to 4.955	4.955 to 4.960	4.960 to 4.965	4.965 to 4.970	4.970 to 4.975	4.975 to 4.980	4.980 to 4.985	4.985 to 4.990	4.990 to 4.995	4.995 to 5.000	5.000 to 5.005
	③	-5	10	—	9.850 to 9.865	9.865 to 9.880	9.880 to 9.895	9.895 to 9.910	9.910 to 9.925	9.925 to 9.940	9.940 to 9.955	9.955 to 9.970	9.970 to 9.985	9.985 to 10.000	10.000 to 10.015

□ or more at top to Less than □ at bottom

*: For ① (gain value - offset value)/1000 < 5mV, so the digital value does not increase or decrease in units of one count.

Fig. 3.4 Voltage Input and Digital Output Value



	NO	Offset	Gain											
Current Input	①	0	5	—	—	4.96 to 4.98				4.98 to 5.00				5.00 to 5.02
	②	4	20	—	19.84 to 19.86	19.86 to 19.88	19.88 to 19.90	19.90 to 19.92	19.92 to 19.94		19.94 to 19.96	19.96 to 20.00		20.00 to 20.02

□ or more at top to Less than □ at bottom

*: For ① and ②, since (gain value - offset value)/1000 < 20μA, the digital value does not always increase or decrease in units of one count.

Fig. 3.5 Current Input and Digital Output Value

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3.2.3 Digital I/O system

The digital output value of the A68AD is determined by the following:

(1) I/O conversion characteristics:
- Offset value
- Gain value

The digital output value depends on the offset value and gain value which have been set in test mode.

(2) A/D conversion system:
- Sampling processing
- Averaging processing
  - Averaging processing in terms of count .... 1 to 4000 times
  - Averaging processing in terms of time ..... 20 to 10000ms

1) Sampling processing
The analog input values are converted to digital output values one by one and the digital output values are stored in the buffer memory.

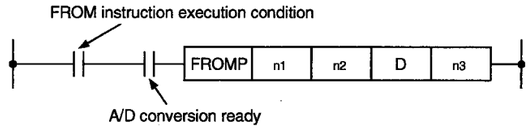
2) Averaging processing
The A68AD makes the A/D conversion for any channels to which averaging processing has been specified from the programmable controller CPU. Using a preset count or a preset period of time, an average is calculated (excluding the maximum value and the minimum value,) and stored to the buffer memory. If the processing count is specified as two or less, sampling processing is applied.

5.2 Programming Instructions

This section describes basic programs for read and write operations, setting the number of channels, the specification of averaging processing, read of digital output value and write error code, and application examples.
For further details of instructions, refer to the Programming Manual. When the module is used in a remote I/O station, refer to the Data Link User's Manual.

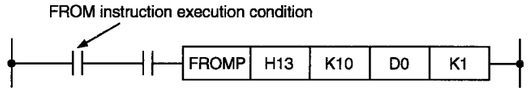
5.2.1 Basic programs for read and write

(1) Read from A68AD: FROM, FROMP, DFRO, DFROP instructions

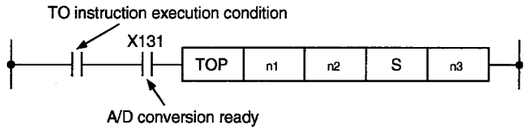


Symbol	Description	Usable Device Number
n1	Upper 2 digits of head I/O number assigned to A68AD	K, H
n2	Head address of buffer memory which stores data	K, H
D	Head number of device which will store read data	T, C, D, W, R
n3	Number of words of data to be read	K, H

Example: To read the 1 word data from address 10 of the buffer memory to D0, with the A68AD assigned to I/O X130 to 14F and Y130 to 14F

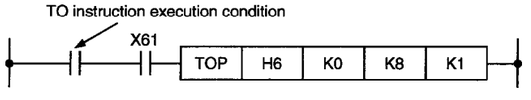


(2) Write to A68AD: TO, TOP, DTO, DTOP instructions



Symbol	Description	Usable Device Number
n1	Upper 2 digits of head I/O number assigned to A68AD	K, H
n2	Head address of buffer memory which will store data	K, H
D	Head device number or constant where data to be written is stored.	T, C, D, W, R, K, H
n3	Number of words of data to be written	K, H

Example: To write 8 to address 0 of the buffer memory, with the A68AD assigned to I/O X60 to 7F and Y60 to 7F



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The initial data may also be written using individual "TO" type instructions for each buffer address, in this case always execute in the following order:

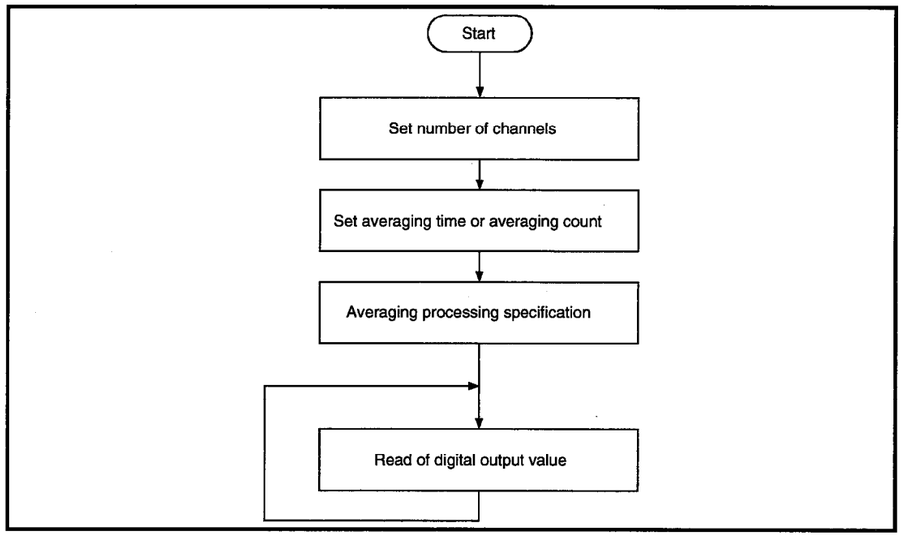


Fig. 6.1 Initial Setting Procedure

When this procedure is used, the previous example must be programmed as follows:



i.e. The count setting (K1000) is loaded into buffer address 3 before averaging processing specification, M200, is loaded into address 1. If this order is changed a write in error may occur. This will cause the run LED on the A68AD to flicker. Error status may also be found by monitoring buffer memory address 34.
This error occurs because the A68AD is normally in run mode. If averaging processing specification is made, the A68AD immediately looks for the relevant averaging data. If this data has not already been written to the module an error is registered.

POINT

The A68AD may sample data in any one of three ways. These sampling methods can be applied separately to any channel. The sampling process is controlled by the A68AD's own CPU, but must be specified from the programmable controller CPU. (This is fully explained in section 3.4.1)

Method 1

Sampling Processing: This is the most commonly used sampling procedure. As the A68AD's CPU scans each channel, the value appearing at that instant is written to the buffer memory as a digital value. The timing of this sampling depends on the number of channels used, and may be found from the following expression:

(Processing time) = (Number of channels used) × 2.5 (ms/channel)

(Where the maximum conversion speed is taken as 2.5ms/channel)

Example 1: Number of channels = 5

Processing time = 5 × 2.5ms = 12.5ms

Method 2

Averaging processing by specifying time: In this case the CPU takes a number of samples of the data at each channel and then calculates the average value over the specified time period. The number of samples taken depends on the number of channels and the time setting. It is calculated as follows:

$$\text{(Processing count)} = \frac{\text{(Time setting)}}{\text{(Number of channels)} \times 2.5\text{ms}} \text{-(I)}$$

Example 2: Time setting = 1000ms, 4 channels

$$\text{(Processing count)} = \frac{1000}{4 \times 2.5} = 100 \text{ samples.}$$

(Where maximum conversion speed = 2.5ms/channel)

Method 3

Averaging processing by specifying a number of counts: This is similar to method 2 except that in this case the number of samples for the averaging process is specified. The processing time may be found from the following expression:

(Processing time) = (Count setting) × (Number of channels) × 2.5ms

Example 3: Count setting = 500, 4 channels

(Processing time) = 500 × 4 × 2.5 = 5000ms -(II)

(Where maximum conversion speed = 2.5ms/channel)

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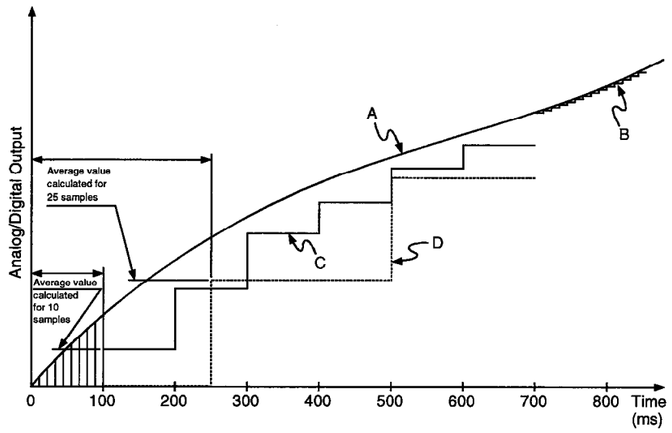


Fig. 3.6

Graph showing variations between output values for different sampling methods.

Referring to the graph in Fig. 3.6

Trace A represents a steadily rising analog input signal.

Trace B represents the digital output obtained when method 1, sampling processing, is used. In this case the output value would be susceptible to variations due to any noise present on the analog signal.

Trace C represents the digital output obtained when time based averaging is used. In this case the number of channels was taken as 4 and the sampling time as 100ms.

Hence the processing count (from equation I) is:

$$\frac{100}{4 \times 2.5} = 10 \text{ samples}$$

10 samples are therefore taken every 100ms and an average calculated. This average is then output as a digital value while the CPU takes the next 10 samples.

Note that the allowable time setting range is 20 → 10000ms which is equivalent to 2 → 1000 samples (with 4 channels).

Trace D represents the digital output obtained when count based averaging is used.

Again, the number of channels was taken as 4, the count setting was 25, the processing time, from equation II is

$$25 \times 4 \times 2.5 = 250\text{ms}$$

One sample is therefore taken every 10ms, and after 25 samples have been taken, the average value is used for the digital output while the next 250 are being sampled.

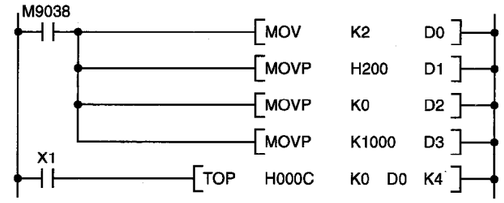
Note that the allowable count setting range is 1 → 4000 which is equivalent to 40 → 40000ms (with 4 channels).

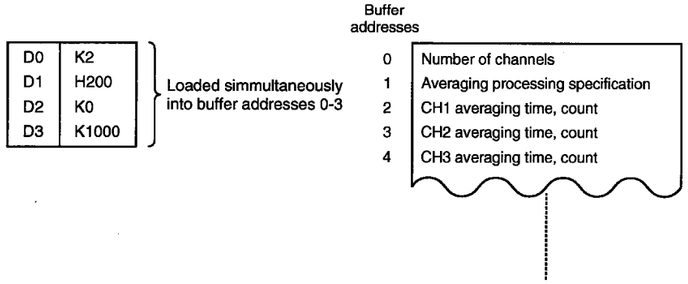
5. PROGRAMMING

5.1 Initial Setting

Before analog to digital conversion begins it is necessary to write certain initial data to the buffer memory. This data consists of the number of channels used and specification of the sampling method required (See section 3.4.1).

The most convenient way to write this data to the buffer memory is to use a single "TO" type instruction as shown in the example below:





The above example sets the number of channels to 2 (i.e. D0), specifies channel 2 for count averaging (i.e. D1), and sets channel 2 count setting to 1000 (i.e. D3).

The A68AD is located in the main base in the slot with head element number X/Y C0.

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4.3 Wiring

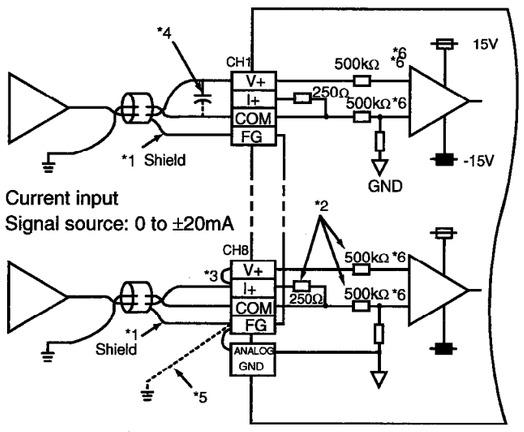
4.3.1 Wiring instructions

Protect external wiring against noise with the following precautions:

(1) Separate AC and DC wiring.
(2) Separate main circuit and/or high voltage wiring from control and signal wiring.
(3) Where applicable, ground the shielding of all wires to a common ground point.
(4) With the A68AD, the input terminal and PLC power supply are insulated with photocoupler, but no insulation is provided between channels. Observe the following points when one module uses multiple channels:
   ① The COM terminals of analog inputs are internally connected. Have the voltage level or current level the same in all COM terminals.
   ② If COM terminals have different levels of voltage or current, use a separate A68AD or perform analog input after providing inter-channel insulation externally.

4.3.2 Unit connection example

(1) Voltage input
Signal source: 0 to ±10V



(2) Current input
Signal source: 0 to ±20mA

*1: For the cable, use a two-core twisted shielded wire.
*2: Indicates the input resistance of the A68AD.
*3: For current input, be sure to connect the terminals (V+) and (I+).
*4: If noise or ripple is generated at the external wiring, connect a capacitor of approximately 0.1 to 0.47μF between terminals V and COM.
*5: If there is excessive noise, ground the module.
*6: The resistance value is set to 15 kΩ for the A68AD with the hardware version of J or earlier.

POINT

The FG terminal of the A68AD and the FG terminal of the power supply module are not connected together internally.

3.3 I/O List with Respect to Programmable Controller CPU

The I/O signals of the A68AD with respect to a programmable controller CPU are as indicated below. Numbers for X and Y are determined by the slot occupied by the A68AD and the number of points of the other I/O units.
The I/O numbers indicated below are used when the A68AD module is loaded into slot No. 0 of the main base unit.

(1) Input signals with respect to programmable controller CPU, 32 points from X0 to 1F.

Input Signal	Description
X0	Watch dog timer error Turns on if a watch dog timer error occurs in the A68AD.
X1	A/D conversion ready (1) Turns on when A/D conversion is ready (not in test mode) after the power is turned on or the programmable controller CPU is reset. Turns off in test mode. (2) Used as an interlock when read or write is performed from the programmable controller CPU to the A68AD.
X2 to X1F	Not used (X1D to 1F are used when remote I/O)

Remarks

A/D conversion ready indicates that a digital output value has been stored into the buffer memory after the A/D conversion of all eight channels has been completed.

(2) Output signals with respect to programmable controller CPU, 32 points from Y0 to 1F.

Output Signal	Description
Y0 to Y1F	Not used

Important

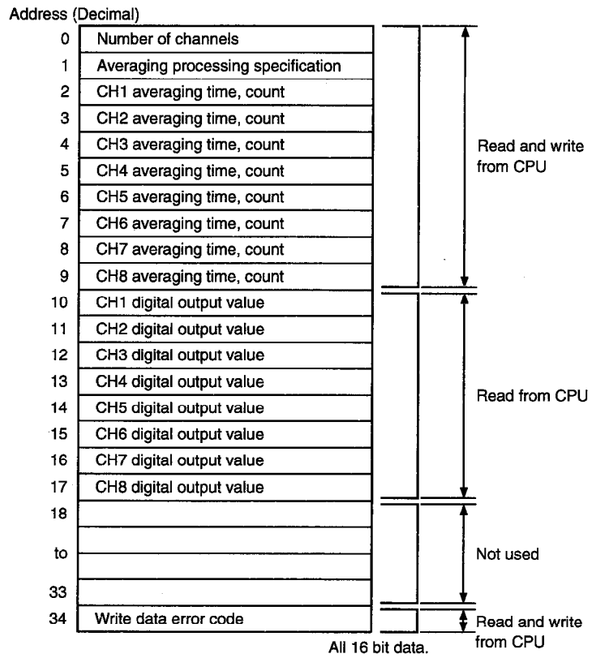
Outputs Y0 to Y1F are reserved, they should not be used in the sequence program.
If the A68AD is used in a remote I/O rack, however, inputs Y0E and Y0F may be set and reset in the sequence program to allow "hand shaking" with the CPU.

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3.4 Buffer Memory

The A68AD is equipped with a buffer memory (which is not battery backed) for the communication of data with a programmable controller CPU. Explanation will be given for the assignment and data configuration of this buffer memory.
For the read and write operation procedures by the sequence program, refer to Chapter 6.

3.4.1 Assignment of buffer memory

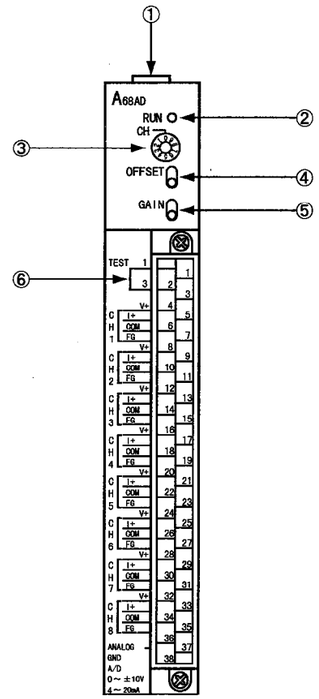


Point

The addresses 10 to 33 of buffer memory are areas exclusively used for reading from a programmable controller CPU. Writing to these addresses will cause mis operation.

4.2 Part Identification and Settings

The following describes the part names and settings of the A68AD.



No.	Name	Description
①	Module fixing hook	Hook for fixing the A68AD to the base unit
②	RUN LED	Indicates the operating status of A68AD. (Normal mode) ON: During normal operation Flicker: At write data error or A68AD hardware error OFF: 5V power off or watch dog timer error (Test mode) ON: When the OFFSET switch or GAIN switch is located at the ON position. OFF: When both the OFFSET switch or GAIN switch is located at the OFF position.
③	CHANNEL select switch	Used to select a channel for the offset adjustment and gain adjustment. (No processing at positions 0 and 9.)
④	OFFSET switch	At the ON position, stores the applied analog input value into the A68AD as an offset value.
⑤	GAIN switch	At the ON position, stores the applied analog input value into the A68AD as a gain value.
⑥	Test mode terminals	Prior to offset/gain setting, connect together terminals 1 and 3.

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4. HANDLING

This chapter describes the handling instructions, nomenclature, maintenance, and inspection of the A68AD.

4.1 Handling Instructions

(1) Protect the A68AD and its terminal block from impact.
(2) Do not touch or remove the printed circuit board from the case.
(3) When wiring, ensure that no wire offcuts enter the module and remove any that do enter.
(4) Tighten terminal screws as specified below.

Screw	Tightening Torque Range N·cm (kgf·cm) [lb·inch]
terminal block terminal screw (M3 screw)	39 to 59N·cm (4 to 6kgf·cm) [3.5 to 5.2lb·inch]
terminal block installation screw (M4 screw)	78 to 118N·cm (8 to 12kgf·cm) [6.93 to 10.4lb·inch]

(5) To load the module onto the base, press the module against the base so that the hook is securely locked. To unload the module, push the catch on the top of the module, and after the hook is disengaged from the base, pull the module toward you.

3.4.2 Contents and data configuration of buffer memory

This section describes the contents and data configuration of buffer memory for each item indicated in Section 3.4.1.

(1) Number of channels (Address 0)
a) At power-on, the number of channels is set to 8.
b) In order to reduce sampling time, the number of channels can be changed by in the sequence program. (For details, refer to Section 6.2.2).

Example: CH1 Used
CH2 Vacant
CH3 Used
CH4 Used
CH5 Vacant
CH6 Vacant
CH7 Vacant
CH8 Vacant

} By setting the number of channels to 4, the sampling time is changed to 2.5ms × 4 = 10ms.

Point

1. Although the number of channels at power-on is set inside the A68AD, it is not written to address 0 of the buffer memory.
2. When 0 is written for the number of channels, the A68AD regards the number of channels as 8 when performing A/D conversion processing.
3. When a number of channels other than 0 to 8 is written, setting error occurs and the buffer memory is rewritten. However, the A68AD performs A/D conversion processing for the number of channels set previously.

(2) Averaging processing specification (Address 1)
a) When the power is turned on and the A/D conversion ready signal of A68AD is on, all channels are set to sampling processing.
b) For selection of sampling processing or averaging processing use address 1 of the buffer memory.

B15	B14	B13	B12	B11	B10	B9	B8	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
CH8	CH7	CH6	CH5	CH4	CH3	CH2	CH1	CH8	CH7	CH6	CH5	CH4	CH3	CH2	CH1

Specification of channel for which averaging processing will be performed
1: Averaging processing
0: Sampling processing

Specification of time/count
1: Time averaging
0: Count averaging

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Point

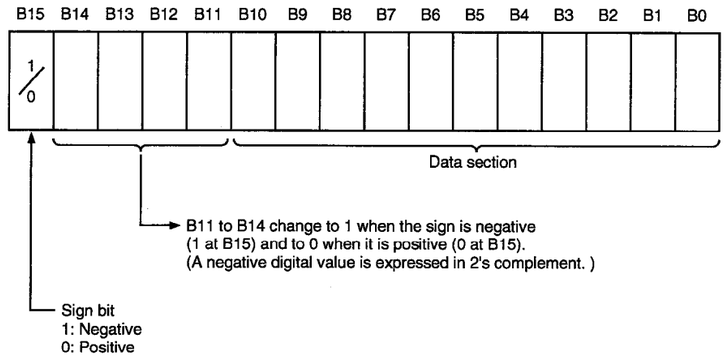
When averaging processing is not specified, sampling processing is set without regard to the specification of time/count.

(3) Averaging time, averaging count (Addresses 2 to 9)
   a) At power-on, the averaging time and averaging count are set to 0.
   b) The setting ranges are as indicated below:
      Averaging processing in terms of count: 1 to 4000 times
      Averaging processing in terms of time: 20 to 10000ms

Point

If a value outside the above range has been written, setting error occurs and the buffer memory is rewritten. However, the A68AD performs A/D conversion processing at the averaging time or count previously set.

(4) Digital output value (Addresses 10 to 17)
   The digital output value is expressed in 16-bit, signed binary within the range from –2048 to +2047.



(5) Write data error code (Address 34)
   a) When data is read from the programmable controller CPU, the A68AD makes a data range check for the number of channels used once only. When one of the values is outside the range, the A68AD sets an error code in 16-bit binary. For details of error codes, refer to Section 8.1.
   b) To reset an error code, write 0 from the programmable controller CPU.
   c) When several error codes have occurred, the data error code, which has been detected by the A68AD first, is stored. The other errors are not stored.
   d) If an error is reset without remedying the error, the data error code is set to 0 and the RUN LED of A68AD stops flickering (Section 4.2).

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Point

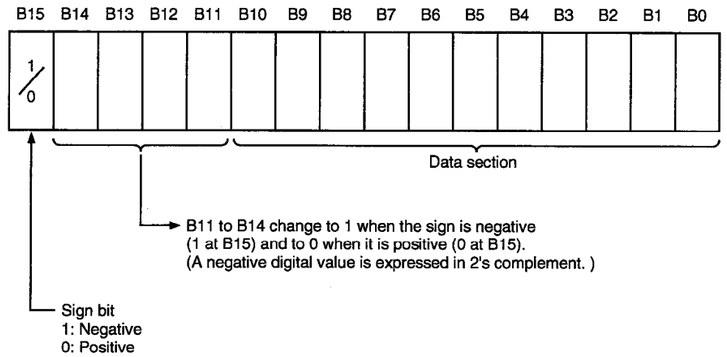
When averaging processing is not specified, sampling processing is set without regard to the specification of time/count.

(3) Averaging time, averaging count (Addresses 2 to 9)
   a) At power-on, the averaging time and averaging count are set to 0.
   b) The setting ranges are as indicated below:
      Averaging processing in terms of count: 1 to 4000 times
      Averaging processing in terms of time: 20 to 10000ms

Point

If a value outside the above range has been written, setting error occurs and the buffer memory is rewritten. However, the A68AD performs A/D conversion processing at the averaging time or count previously set.

(4) Digital output value (Addresses 10 to 17)
   The digital output value is expressed in 16-bit, signed binary within the range from –2048 to +2047.



(5) Write data error code (Address 34)
   a) When data is read from the programmable controller CPU, the A68AD makes a data range check for the number of channels used once only. When one of the values is outside the range, the A68AD sets an error code in 16-bit binary. For details of error codes, refer to Section 8.1.
   b) To reset an error code, write 0 from the programmable controller CPU.
   c) When several error codes have occurred, the data error code, which has been detected by the A68AD first, is stored. The other errors are not stored.
   d) If an error is reset without remedying the error, the data error code is set to 0 and the RUN LED of A68AD stops flickering (Section 4.2).

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4. HANDLING

This chapter describes the handling instructions, nomenclature, maintenance, and inspection of the A68AD.

4.1 Handling Instructions

(1) Protect the A68AD and its terminal block from impact.
(2) Do not touch or remove the printed circuit board from the case.
(3) When wiring, ensure that no wire offcuts enter the module and remove any that do enter.
(4) Tighten terminal screws as specified below.

Screw	Tightening Torque Range N·cm (kgf·cm) [lb·inch]
terminal block terminal screw (M3 screw)	39 to 59N·cm (4 to 6kgf·cm) [3.5 to 5.2lb·inch]
terminal block installation screw (M4 screw)	78 to 118N·cm (8 to 12kgf·cm) [6.93 to 10.4lb·inch]

(5) To load the module onto the base, press the module against the base so that the hook is securely locked. To unload the module, push the catch on the top of the module, and after the hook is disengaged from the base, pull the module toward you.

3.4.2 Contents and data configuration of buffer memory

This section describes the contents and data configuration of buffer memory for each item indicated in Section 3.4.1.

(1) Number of channels (Address 0)
a) At power-on, the number of channels is set to 8.
b) In order to reduce sampling time, the number of channels can be changed by in the sequence program. (For details, refer to Section 6.2.2).

Example: CH1 Used
CH2 Vacant
CH3 Used
CH4 Used
CH5 Vacant
CH6 Vacant
CH7 Vacant
CH8 Vacant

} By setting the number of channels to 4, the sampling time is changed to 2.5ms × 4 = 10ms.

Point

1. Although the number of channels at power-on is set inside the A68AD, it is not written to address 0 of the buffer memory.
2. When 0 is written for the number of channels, the A68AD regards the number of channels as 8 when performing A/D conversion processing.
3. When a number of channels other than 0 to 8 is written, setting error occurs and the buffer memory is rewritten. However, the A68AD performs A/D conversion processing for the number of channels set previously.

(2) Averaging processing specification (Address 1)
a) When the power is turned on and the A/D conversion ready signal of A68AD is on, all channels are set to sampling processing.
b) For selection of sampling processing or averaging processing use address 1 of the buffer memory.

B15	B14	B13	B12	B11	B10	B9	B8	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
CH8	CH7	CH6	CH5	CH4	CH3	CH2	CH1	CH8	CH7	CH6	CH5	CH4	CH3	CH2	CH1

Specification of channel for which averaging processing will be performed
1: Averaging processing
0: Sampling processing

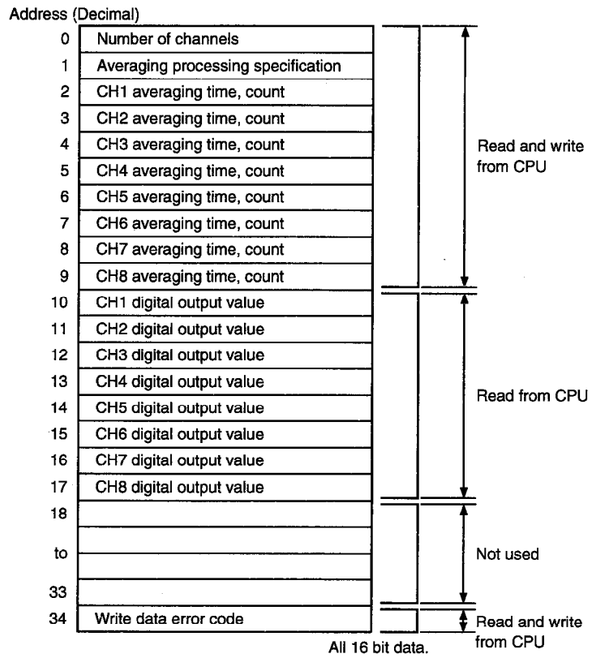
Specification of time/count
1: Time averaging
0: Count averaging

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3.4 Buffer Memory

The A68AD is equipped with a buffer memory (which is not battery backed) for the communication of data with a programmable controller CPU. Explanation will be given for the assignment and data configuration of this buffer memory.
For the read and write operation procedures by the sequence program, refer to Chapter 6.

3.4.1 Assignment of buffer memory

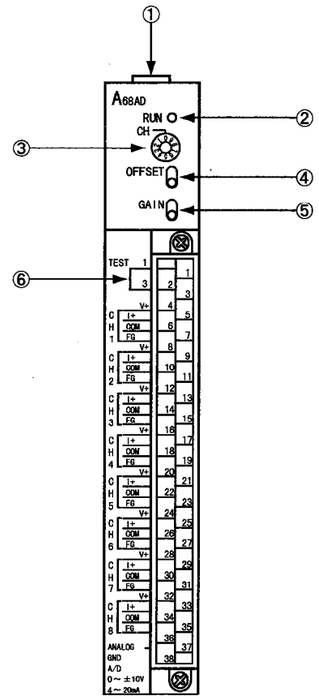


Point

The addresses 10 to 33 of buffer memory are areas exclusively used for reading from a programmable controller CPU. Writing to these addresses will cause mis operation.

4.2 Part Identification and Settings

The following describes the part names and settings of the A68AD.



No.	Name	Description
①	Module fixing hook	Hook for fixing the A68AD to the base unit
②	RUN LED	Indicates the operating status of A68AD. (Normal mode) ON: During normal operation Flicker: At write data error or A68AD hardware error OFF: 5V power off or watch dog timer error (Test mode) ON: When the OFFSET switch or GAIN switch is located at the ON position. OFF: When both the OFFSET switch or GAIN switch is located at the OFF position.
③	CHANNEL select switch	Used to select a channel for the offset adjustment and gain adjustment. (No processing at positions 0 and 9.)
④	OFFSET switch	At the ON position, stores the applied analog input value into the A68AD as an offset value.
⑤	GAIN switch	At the ON position, stores the applied analog input value into the A68AD as a gain value.
⑥	Test mode terminals	Prior to offset/gain setting, connect together terminals 1 and 3.

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4.3 Wiring

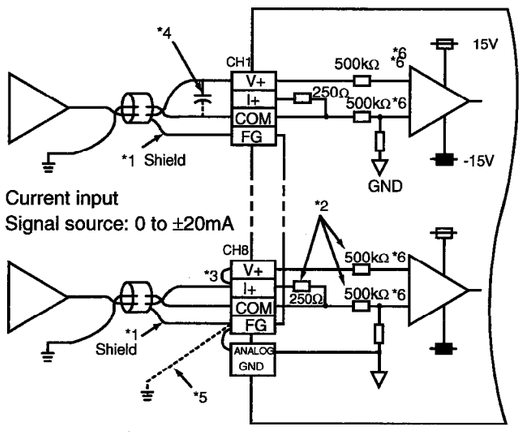
4.3.1 Wiring instructions

Protect external wiring against noise with the following precautions:

(1) Separate AC and DC wiring.
(2) Separate main circuit and/or high voltage wiring from control and signal wiring.
(3) Where applicable, ground the shielding of all wires to a common ground point.
(4) With the A68AD, the input terminal and PLC power supply are insulated with photocoupler, but no insulation is provided between channels. Observe the following points when one module uses multiple channels:
   ① The COM terminals of analog inputs are internally connected. Have the voltage level or current level the same in all COM terminals.
   ② If COM terminals have different levels of voltage or current, use a separate A68AD or perform analog input after providing inter-channel insulation externally.

4.3.2 Unit connection example

(1) Voltage input
Signal source: 0 to ±10V



(2) Current input
Signal source: 0 to ±20mA

*1: For the cable, use a two-core twisted shielded wire.
*2: Indicates the input resistance of the A68AD.
*3: For current input, be sure to connect the terminals (V+) and (I+).
*4: If noise or ripple is generated at the external wiring, connect a capacitor of approximately 0.1 to 0.47μF between terminals V and COM.
*5: If there is excessive noise, ground the module.
*6: The resistance value is set to 15 kΩ for the A68AD with the hardware version of J or earlier.

POINT

The FG terminal of the A68AD and the FG terminal of the power supply module are not connected together internally.

3.3 I/O List with Respect to Programmable Controller CPU

The I/O signals of the A68AD with respect to a programmable controller CPU are as indicated below. Numbers for X and Y are determined by the slot occupied by the A68AD and the number of points of the other I/O units.
The I/O numbers indicated below are used when the A68AD module is loaded into slot No. 0 of the main base unit.

(1) Input signals with respect to programmable controller CPU, 32 points from X0 to 1F.

Input Signal	Description
X0	Watch dog timer error Turns on if a watch dog timer error occurs in the A68AD.
X1	A/D conversion ready (1) Turns on when A/D conversion is ready (not in test mode) after the power is turned on or the programmable controller CPU is reset. Turns off in test mode. (2) Used as an interlock when read or write is performed from the programmable controller CPU to the A68AD.
X2 to X1F	Not used (X1D to 1F are used when remote I/O)

Remarks

A/D conversion ready indicates that a digital output value has been stored into the buffer memory after the A/D conversion of all eight channels has been completed.

(2) Output signals with respect to programmable controller CPU, 32 points from Y0 to 1F.

Output Signal	Description
Y0 to Y1F	Not used

Important

Outputs Y0 to Y1F are reserved, they should not be used in the sequence program.
If the A68AD is used in a remote I/O rack, however, inputs Y0E and Y0F may be set and reset in the sequence program to allow "hand shaking" with the CPU.

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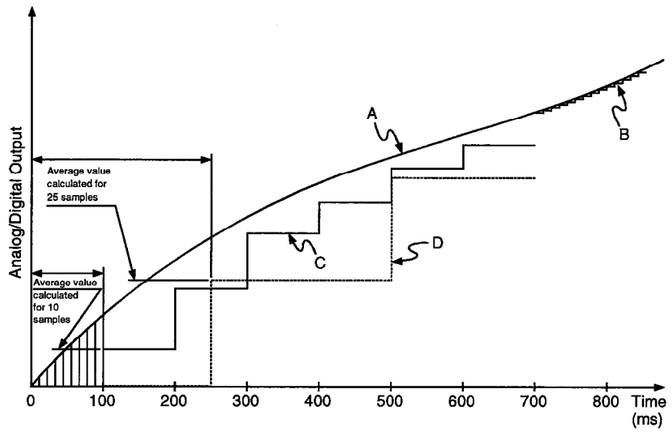


Fig. 3.6

Graph showing variations between output values for different sampling methods.

Referring to the graph in Fig. 3.6

Trace A represents a steadily rising analog input signal.

Trace B represents the digital output obtained when method 1, sampling processing, is used. In this case the output value would be susceptible to variations due to any noise present on the analog signal.

Trace C represents the digital output obtained when time based averaging is used. In this case the number of channels was taken as 4 and the sampling time as 100ms.

Hence the processing count (from equation I) is:

$$\frac{100}{4 \times 2.5} = 10 \text{ samples}$$

10 samples are therefore taken every 100ms and an average calculated. This average is then output as a digital value while the CPU takes the next 10 samples.

Note that the allowable time setting range is 20 → 10000ms which is equivalent to 2 → 1000 samples (with 4 channels).

Trace D represents the digital output obtained when count based averaging is used.

Again, the number of channels was taken as 4, the count setting was 25, the processing time, from equation II is

$$25 \times 4 \times 2.5 = 250\text{ms}$$

One sample is therefore taken every 10ms, and after 25 samples have been taken, the average value is used for the digital output while the next 250 are being sampled.

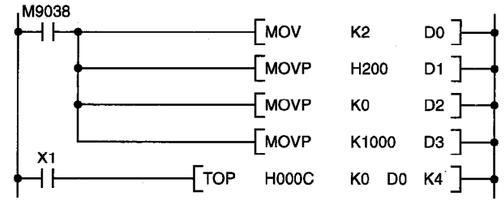
Note that the allowable count setting range is 1 → 4000 which is equivalent to 40 → 40000ms (with 4 channels).

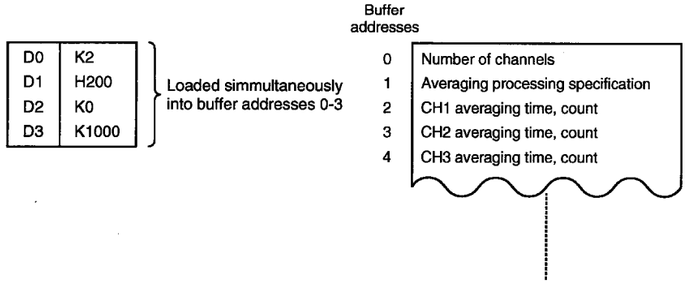
5. PROGRAMMING

5.1 Initial Setting

Before analog to digital conversion begins it is necessary to write certain initial data to the buffer memory. This data consists of the number of channels used and specification of the sampling method required (See section 3.4.1).

The most convenient way to write this data to the buffer memory is to use a single "TO" type instruction as shown in the example below:





The above example sets the number of channels to 2 (i.e. D0), specifies channel 2 for count averaging (i.e. D1), and sets channel 2 count setting to 1000 (i.e. D3).

The A68AD is located in the main base in the slot with head element number X/Y C0.

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The initial data may also be written using individual "TO" type instructions for each buffer address, in this case always execute in the following order:

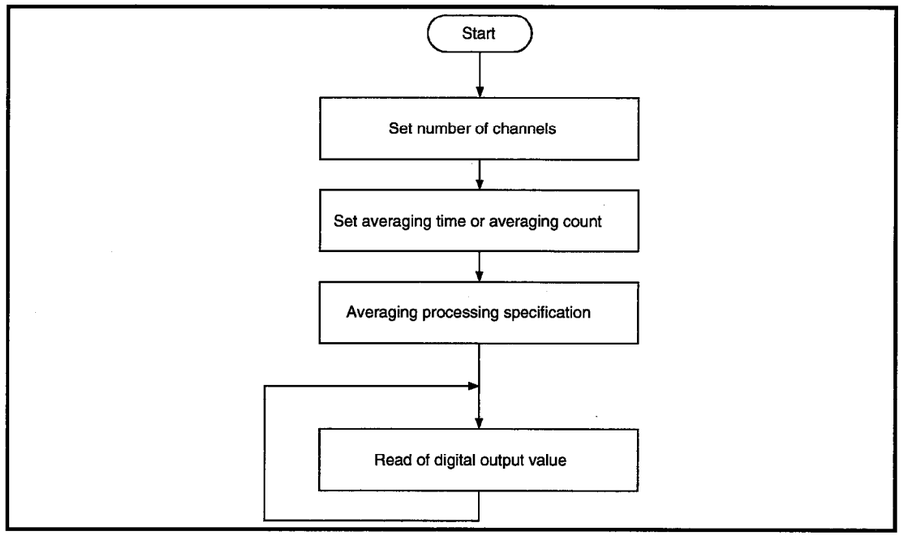


Fig. 6.1 Initial Setting Procedure

When this procedure is used, the previous example must be programmed as follows:



i.e. The count setting (K1000) is loaded into buffer address 3 before averaging processing specification, M200, is loaded into address 1. If this order is changed a write in error may occur. This will cause the run LED on the A68AD to flicker. Error status may also be found by monitoring buffer memory address 34.
This error occurs because the A68AD is normally in run mode. If averaging processing specification is made, the A68AD immediately looks for the relevant averaging data. If this data has not already been written to the module an error is registered.

POINT

The A68AD may sample data in any one of three ways. These sampling methods can be applied separately to any channel. The sampling process is controlled by the A68AD's own CPU, but must be specified from the programmable controller CPU. (This is fully explained in section 3.4.1)

Method 1

Sampling Processing: This is the most commonly used sampling procedure. As the A68AD's CPU scans each channel, the value appearing at that instant is written to the buffer memory as a digital value. The timing of this sampling depends on the number of channels used, and may be found from the following expression:

(Processing time) = (Number of channels used) × 2.5 (ms/channel)

(Where the maximum conversion speed is taken as 2.5ms/channel)

Example 1: Number of channels = 5

Processing time = 5 × 2.5ms = 12.5ms

Method 2

Averaging processing by specifying time: In this case the CPU takes a number of samples of the data at each channel and then calculates the average value over the specified time period. The number of samples taken depends on the number of channels and the time setting. It is calculated as follows:

$$\text{(Processing count)} = \frac{\text{(Time setting)}}{\text{(Number of channels)} \times 2.5\text{ms}} \text{-(I)}$$

Example 2: Time setting = 1000ms, 4 channels

$$\text{(Processing count)} = \frac{1000}{4 \times 2.5} = 100 \text{ samples.}$$

(Where maximum conversion speed = 2.5ms/channel)

Method 3

Averaging processing by specifying a number of counts: This is similar to method 2 except that in this case the number of samples for the averaging process is specified. The processing time may be found from the following expression:

(Processing time) = (Count setting) × (Number of channels) × 2.5ms

Example 3: Count setting = 500, 4 channels

(Processing time) = 500 × 4 × 2.5 = 5000ms -(II)

(Where maximum conversion speed = 2.5ms/channel)

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3.2.3 Digital I/O system

The digital output value of the A68AD is determined by the following:

(1) I/O conversion characteristics:
- Offset value
- Gain value

The digital output value depends on the offset value and gain value which have been set in test mode.

(2) A/D conversion system:
- Sampling processing
- Averaging processing
  - Averaging processing in terms of count .... 1 to 4000 times
  - Averaging processing in terms of time ..... 20 to 10000ms

1) Sampling processing
The analog input values are converted to digital output values one by one and the digital output values are stored in the buffer memory.

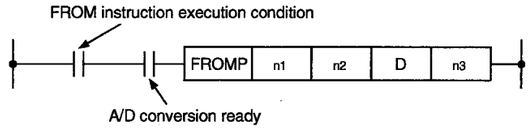
2) Averaging processing
The A68AD makes the A/D conversion for any channels to which averaging processing has been specified from the programmable controller CPU. Using a preset count or a preset period of time, an average is calculated (excluding the maximum value and the minimum value,) and stored to the buffer memory. If the processing count is specified as two or less, sampling processing is applied.

5.2 Programming Instructions

This section describes basic programs for read and write operations, setting the number of channels, the specification of averaging processing, read of digital output value and write error code, and application examples.
For further details of instructions, refer to the Programming Manual. When the module is used in a remote I/O station, refer to the Data Link User's Manual.

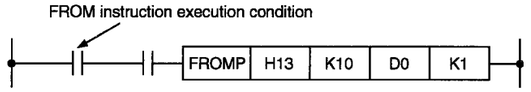
5.2.1 Basic programs for read and write

(1) Read from A68AD: FROM, FROMP, DFRO, DFROP instructions

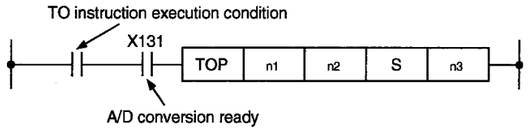


Symbol	Description	Usable Device Number
n1	Upper 2 digits of head I/O number assigned to A68AD	K, H
n2	Head address of buffer memory which stores data	K, H
D	Head number of device which will store read data	T, C, D, W, R
n3	Number of words of data to be read	K, H

Example: To read the 1 word data from address 10 of the buffer memory to D0, with the A68AD assigned to I/O X130 to 14F and Y130 to 14F

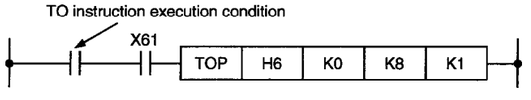


(2) Write to A68AD: TO, TOP, DTO, DTOP instructions



Symbol	Description	Usable Device Number
n1	Upper 2 digits of head I/O number assigned to A68AD	K, H
n2	Head address of buffer memory which will store data	K, H
D	Head device number or constant where data to be written is stored.	T, C, D, W, R, K, H
n3	Number of words of data to be written	K, H

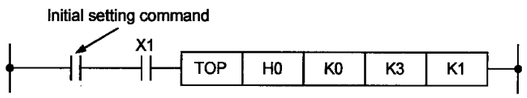
Example: To write 8 to address 0 of the buffer memory, with the A68AD assigned to I/O X60 to 7F and Y60 to 7F



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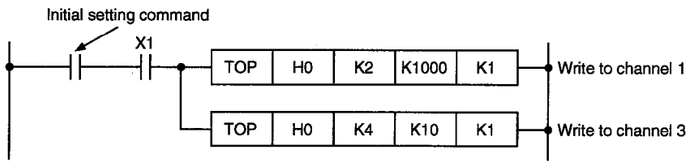
5.2.2 Setting the number of channels

(1) Set the number of channels 1 to 8.
(2) Even if there is a vacant channel, the number of channels must begin with channel 1. Set the number of the last channel used.
(3) Program example
To set the number of channels 3



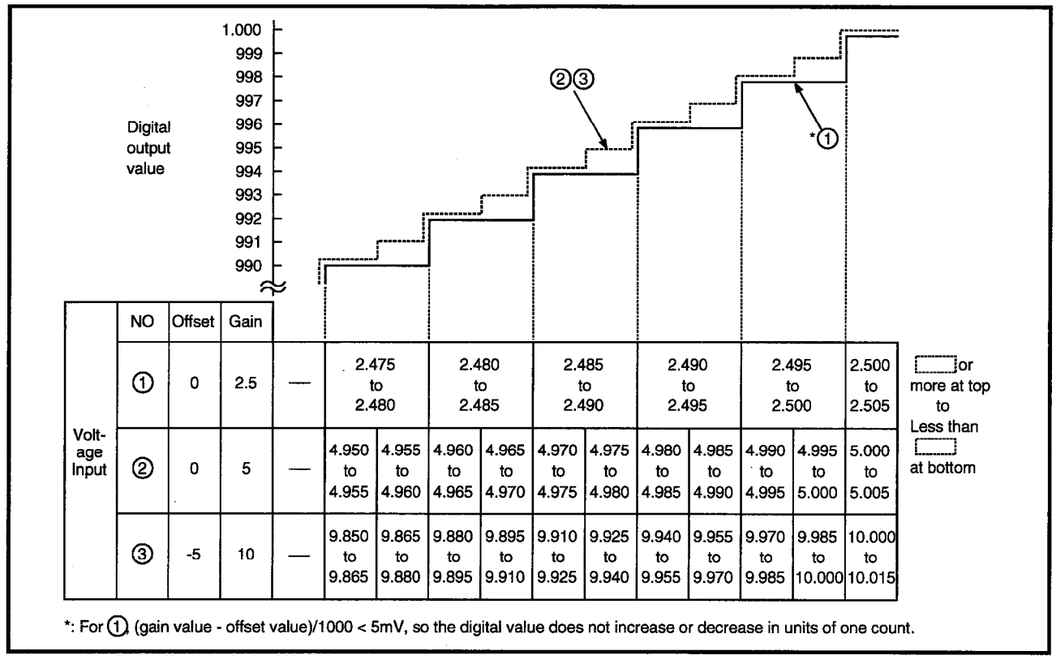
5.2.3 Setting of averaging time or averaging count

(1) Set the averaging time or averaging count to each channel for which averaging processing will be performed.
(2) Be sure to set the averaging time or averaging count before specifying the averaging processing.
(3) Set value
Time: 20 to 10000ms (Set the time in units of 10ms.)
Count: 1 to 4000 times
(4) Program example
To set the averaging time of 1000ms to channel 1 and the averaging count of 10 times to channel 3



5.2.4 Averaging processing specification

(1) Specify the channels for which averaging processing will be performed, and also specify whether the processing method is count averaging or time averaging.
(2) Be sure to specify the averaging processing method after setting the averaging time and/or averaging count.

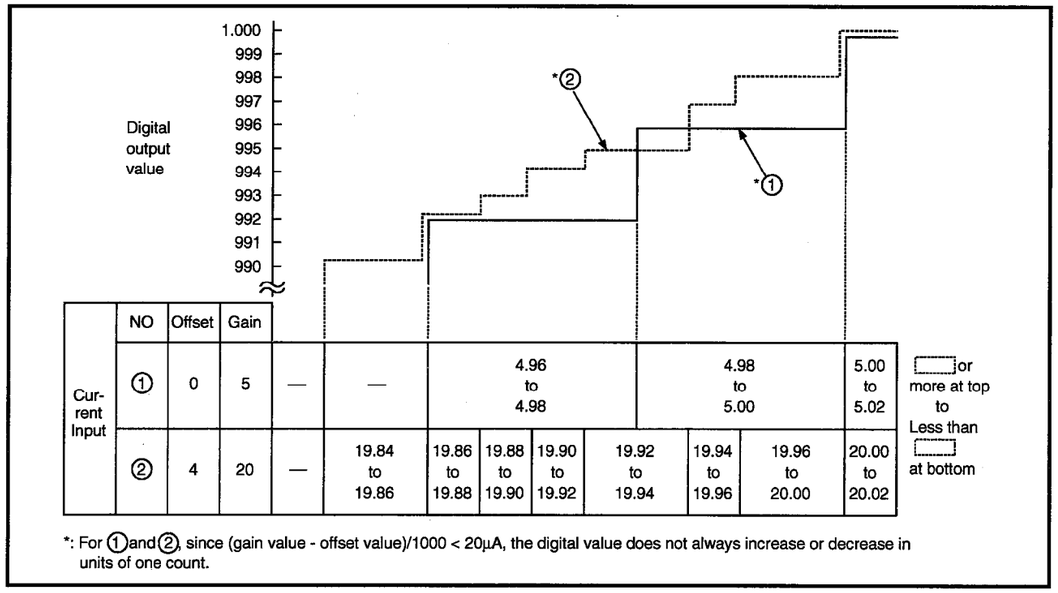


	NO	Offset	Gain											
Voltage Input	①	0	2.5	—	2.475 to 2.480		2.480 to 2.485		2.485 to 2.490		2.490 to 2.495		2.495 to 2.500	2.500 to 2.505
	②	0	5	—	4.950 to 4.955	4.955 to 4.960	4.960 to 4.965	4.965 to 4.970	4.970 to 4.975	4.975 to 4.980	4.980 to 4.985	4.985 to 4.990	4.990 to 4.995	4.995 to 5.000	5.000 to 5.005
	③	-5	10	—	9.850 to 9.865	9.865 to 9.880	9.880 to 9.895	9.895 to 9.910	9.910 to 9.925	9.925 to 9.940	9.940 to 9.955	9.955 to 9.970	9.970 to 9.985	9.985 to 10.000	10.000 to 10.015

□ or more at top to Less than □ at bottom

*: For ① (gain value - offset value)/1000 < 5mV, so the digital value does not increase or decrease in units of one count.

Fig. 3.4 Voltage Input and Digital Output Value



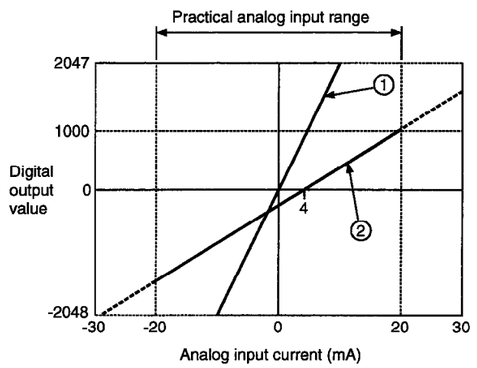
	NO	Offset	Gain											
Current Input	①	0	5	—	—	4.96 to 4.98				4.98 to 5.00				5.00 to 5.02
	②	4	20	—	19.84 to 19.86	19.86 to 19.88	19.88 to 19.90	19.90 to 19.92	19.92 to 19.94		19.94 to 19.96	19.96 to 20.00		20.00 to 20.02

□ or more at top to Less than □ at bottom

*: For ① and ②, since (gain value - offset value)/1000 < 20μA, the digital value does not always increase or decrease in units of one count.

Fig. 3.5 Current Input and Digital Output Value

(2) Current input characteristic
Fig. 3.3 shows the current characteristics for two different offset/gain combinations.



The offset/gain setting in the figure at left is as follows.

(1) When the offset value is 0mA and the gain value is 5mA, the characteristic is as indicated by ①.
Example:
When the analog input value is 7mA, the digital output value is 1400.
When the analog input value is –3mA, the digital output value is –600.

(2) When the offset value is 4mA and the gain value is 20mA, the characteristic is as indicated by ②.
Example:
When the analog input value is 7mA, the digital output value is 187.
When the analog input value is –3mA, the digital output value is –437.

Fig. 3.3 Current Input Characteristic

POINT

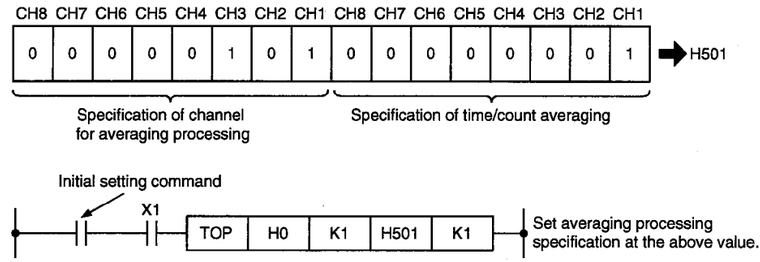
1. When the input current is in the range from –20 to 0 to +20mA, the maximum resolution and overall accuracy are within the quoted range of performance specifications. However, if this range is exceeded, resolution and accuracy will be impaired.
2. If an analog input, corresponding to a digital output value of more than +2047 or less than –2048 is applied, the digital output value will not exceed +2047 or –2048.
3. Do not apply ±30mA or more. This will damage the module.
4. In offset/gain setting, the offset value should always be less than the gain value. If the offset value is greater than or equal to the gain value, the digital output value will be unpredictable.

(3) Relation between offset/gain setting and digital output value
The maximum resolution of the A68AD is 5mV in voltage and 20μA in current. Maximum resolution may be found using the following expression:

$$\frac{\text{(Gain value)} - \text{(offset value)}}{1000} < \text{(maximum resolution)}$$

Fig. 3.4 and 3.5 show the relation between the offset/gain setting and the digital output value for the offset/gain settings in Fig. 3.2 and 3.3.

(3) Program example
To specify time averaging processing at channel 1, sampling processing at channel 2, and count averaging processing at channel 3.

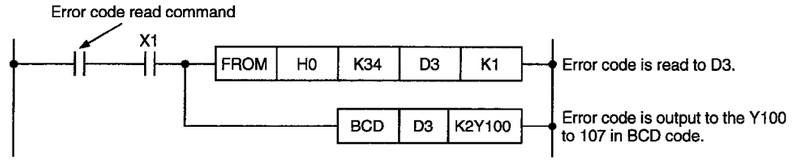


5.2.5 Read of digital output value

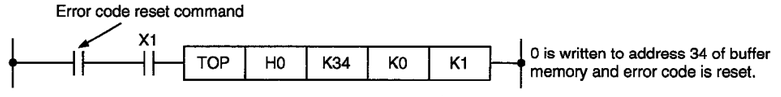
(1) The digital output value is read in 16-bit, signed binary.
(2) Program example
To read the digital output values of channels 1 to 3 to the D5 to 7.

5.2.6 Read and reset of write data error code

(1) Any error code is set at address 34 of the buffer memory in binary. For details, refer to Section 7.1.
(2) Only the first error code to occur, is stored. For details, refer to Section 3.4.2.
(3) Reset the error code from the programmable controller CPU.
(4) Program example
a) To read the error code to D3 and output it to Y100 to 107 in BCD.



b) To reset the error code

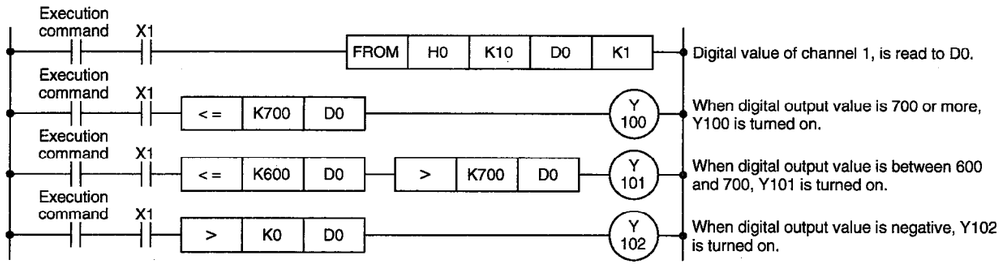


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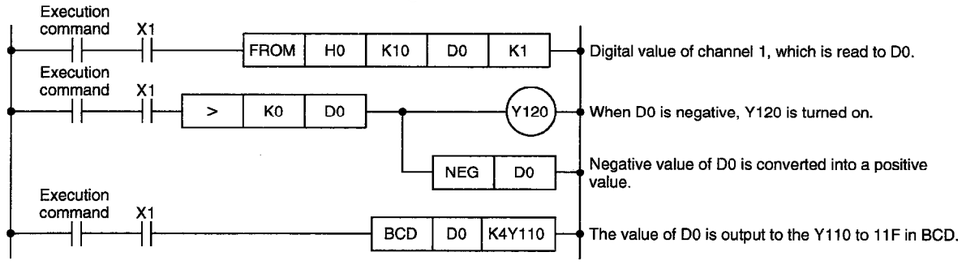
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5.2.7 Application circuit examples

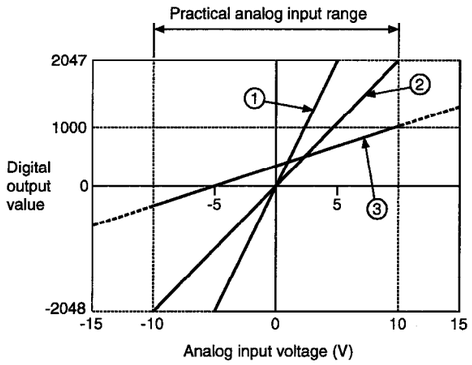
(1) Checking the magnitude of the analog signal
Program which turns on Y100 when the digital output value of channel 1 is 700 or more, turns on Y101 when it is between 600 and 700, and turns on Y102 when the value is negative.



(2) Digital display of analog signal
Program which outputs the digital output value of channel 1 to Y110 to 11F in BCD and turns on Y120 when that value is negative.



(1) Voltage input characteristic
Fig. 3.2 shows the voltage characteristics for three different offset/gain combinations.



The offset/gain setting in the figure at left is as follows.

(1) When the offset value is 0V and the gain value is 2.5V, the characteristic is as indicated by ①.
Example:
When the analog input value is 3V, the digital output value is 1200.
When the analog input value is –3V, the digital output value is –1200.

(2) When the offset value is 0V and the gain value is 5V, the characteristic is as indicated by ②.
Example:
When the analog input value is 3V, the digital output value is 600.
When the analog input value is –3V, the digital output value is –600.

(3) When the offset value is –5V and the gain value is 10V, the characteristic is as indicated by ③.
Example:
When the analog input value is 3V, the digital output value is 533.
When the analog input value is –3V, the digital output value is 133.

Fig. 3.2 Voltage Input Characteristic

POINT

1. When the input voltage is in the range from –10 to 0 to +10V, the maximum resolution and overall accuracy are within the quoted range of performance specifications. However, if this range is exceeded, resolution and accuracy will be impaired.
2. If an analog input corresponding to a digital output value of more than +2047 or less than –2048 is applied, the digital output value will not exceed +2047 or –2048.
3. Do not apply ±15V or more. This will damage the module.
4. In offset/gain setting, the offset value should always be less than the gain value. If the offset value is greater than or equal to the gain value, the digital output value will be unpredictable.

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3.2.2 I/O conversion characteristics

I/O conversion characteristics are dictated by the offset value and gain value set in test mode.
Fig. 3.1 shows an example for voltage input.

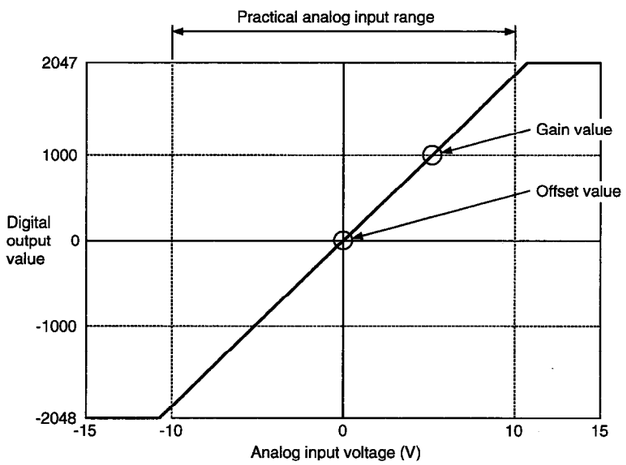
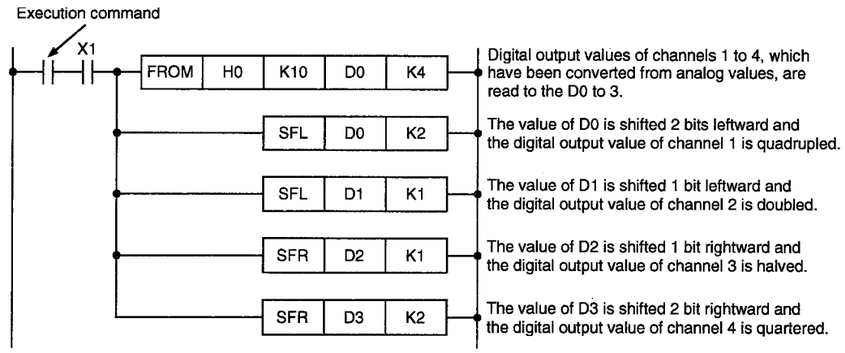


Fig. 3.1 I/O Conversion Characteristic

Remarks

1. The offset value is the analog input (voltage or current) value at which the digital output value is 0. Set the offset value in test mode.
2. The gain value is the analog input (voltage or current) value at which the digital output value is 1000. Set the gain value in test mode.

(3) Circuit which changes a gain to 4, 2, 1/2, and 1/4 times by program
The digital output values are changed to the following gains; (all digital value must be > 0)
Channel 1: 4 times
Channel 2: 2 times
Channel 3: 1/2 times
Channel 4: 1/4 times

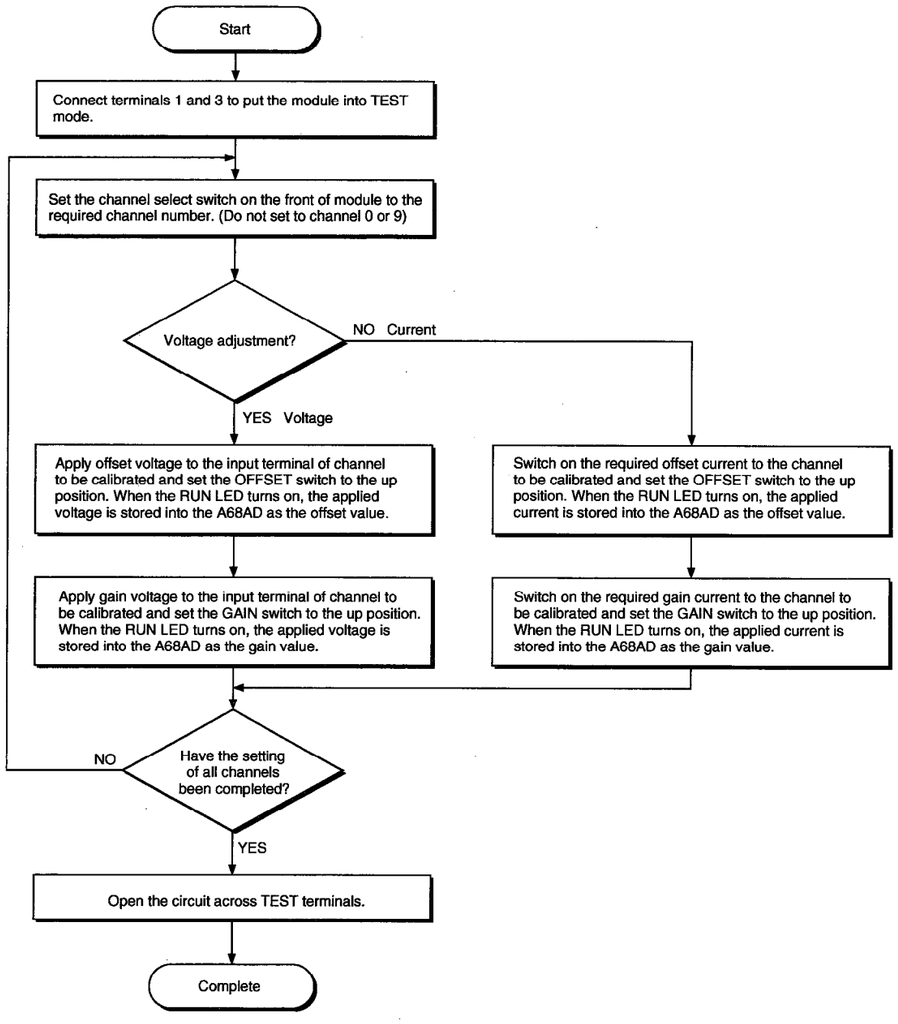


6. TEST OPERATION AND CALIBRATION

This chapter describes offset/gain setting.
See also the A CPU User's Manual.

6.1 Offset/Gain Setting

Change the output characteristics as follows. The module is factory-set to an offset value of 0V and a gain value of 5V.



Remarks

The following specifications are different for the A68AD modules whose hardware versions are J or earlier.

Item	Specification	
Analog input	Voltage: DC -10 to 0 to +10 V (input resistance 30 kΩ) Current: DC +4 to +20 mA (input resistance 250 Ω)	User either of these by selecting via the input terminal.
Internal current consumption(5V)	0.9A	
Weight	0.6 kg (1.32 lb.)	

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3.2 Performance Specifications

3.2.1 Specifications

Item	Specifications
Analog input	Selection depends on input terminals. Voltage: -10 to 0 to +10V DC (Input resistance: 1MΩ) Current: +4 to +20mA DC (Input resistance: 250Ω) *-20 to 0 to +20mA can also be used for current Input.
Digital output	A CPU: 16-bit, signed binary (-2048 to +2047)
I/O characteristics	<table><tr><th>Analog Input</th><th>Digital Output</th></tr><tr><td>+10V</td><td>+2000</td></tr><tr><td>+5V or +20mA</td><td>+1000</td></tr><tr><td>0V or +4mA</td><td>± 0</td></tr><tr><td>-5V or –12mA</td><td>-1000</td></tr><tr><td>-10V</td><td>-2000</td></tr></table>
Maximum resolution	Voltage: 5mV (1/2000) Current: 20μA (1/1000)
Overall accuracy	Within ±1% (Accuracy with respect to the maximum value)
Maximum conversion speed	Maximum 2.5ms/channel
Absolute maximum input	Voltage: ±15V Current: ±30mA
Number of analog input points	8 channels/module
Insulation method	Photocoupler insulation between output terminals and PLC power (Non-insulated between channels)
Number of I/O points	32 points
Connection terminal	38-point terminal block
Applicable wire size	0.75 to 2mm^2 (Applicable tightening torque: 7kgf·cm)
Applicable solderless terminal	V1.25-3, V1.25-YS3A, V2-S3, V2-YS3A
Internal current consumption (5V)	0.39A
Weight	0.3kg (0.66lb)

Table 3.2 Performance Specifications

POINT

Analog input allowed for maximum resolution and overall accuracy, is from –10 to 0 to +10V or from –20 to 0 to +20mA.

Point

1. The offset value and gain value are stored in the A68AD and are not erased if the power is turned off.
2. Perform the offset/gain setting with the CPU in stop mode. When the module is set to test mode, A/D conversion is stopped on all channels. Therefore, use the A/D conversion ready signal as an interlock.
3. Perform the offset/gain setting within the range –10 to 0 to +10V DC or –20 to 0 to +20mA DC. If set outside this range, the maximum resolution and overall accuracy may not be within the ranges specified.

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6.2 Checks before Starting

Number	Checking Point	Description	Check
1	Loading of module	Is the I/O assignment correct?	
2	Offset/gain setting	Has offset/gain been set for all channels used?	
		Are set values correct?	
		Has the module been returned to normal mode by opening the circuit across TEST terminals?	
3	Connection to A68AD	Are terminal block connections correct?	
		Are terminal screws of terminal block tightened securely?	
		Is the wire size correct?	

Table 6.1 Points for Checking

3. SPECIFICATIONS

This section explains the A68AD the general specifications, performance specifications and I/O signals.

3.1 General Specification

This section explain the A68AD general specifications.

Table 3.1 General specification

Item	Specification					
Usage ambient temperature	0 to 55°C					
Storage ambient temperature	-20 to 75°C					
Usage ambient humidity	10 to 90%RH, no condensation					
Storage ambient humidity	10 to 90%RH, no condensation					
Vibration durability	Conforming to JIS B 3501, IEC 1131-2		Frequency	Acceleration	Amplitude	Sweep count
		When there is intermittent vibration	10 to 57Hz	—	0.075mm (0.0030inch)	10 times in each direction X, Y, Z (80 minutes)
			57 to 150Hz	9.8m/s² {1G}	—	
		When there is continuous vibration	10 to 57Hz	—	0.035mm (0.0013inch)	
			57 to 150Hz	4.9m/s² {0.5G}	—	
Shock durability	Conforming to JIS B 3501, IEC1131-2 (147m/s² {15G}, 3 times each in 3 directions)					
Usage environment	No corrosive gas					
Usage height	Less than 2000 m (less than 6562 ft.)					
Installation area	Within the control board					
Over-voltage category *1	Less than II					
Pollution level *2	Less than 2					

*1 Indicates the location where the device is connected from the public cable network to the device structure wiring area.
Category II applies to the devices to which the power is supplied from a fixed equipment.
Surge withstand voltage for devices with up to 300V of rated voltage is 2500V.

*2 This is an index which indicates the degree of conductive object generation in the environment
Pollution level 2 is when only non-conductive pollution occurs.
A temporary conductivity caused by condensation must be expected occasionally.

2. SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

(1) Applicable CPU models

- K2ACPU
- A0J2CPU(P23/R23)
- A0J2HCPU(P21/R21)
- A1NCPU(P21/R21)
- A1CPU(P21/R21)
- A2NCPU(P21/R21)
- A2CPU(P21/R21)
- A2NCPU(P21/R21)-S1
- A2CPU(P21/R21)-S1
- A3NCPU(P21/R21)
- A3CPU(P21/R21)
- A3HCPU(P21/R21)
- A3MCPU(P21/R21)
- A2ACPU(P21/R21)
- A2ACPU(P21/R21)-S1
- A3ACPU(P21/R21)
- A2UCPU(S1)
- A3UCPU
- A4UCPU
- Q2ACPU(S1)
- Q3ACPU
- Q4ACPU
- Q4ARCPU

(2) Number of modules loaded

There is no limit in the number of modules loaded, as long as the number of I/O points is within the range allowed for the CPU used.

(3) Slots used for module loading

The module can be loaded to any slot in the base unit, except for when the module is installed to an extension base unit not equipped with a power supply module (A52B, A55B, A58B). In this case, the power capacity may become insufficient.

When installing the A68AD module to such extension base unit, consider the following items carefully when selecting the power supply module, basic base unit, extension base unit and extension cable:

① Current capacity in the power supply module for the basic base unit
② Voltage drops in the basic base unit
③ Voltage drops in the extension base unit
④ Voltage drops in the extension cable

(4) Data link system

In a data link system, the module can be installed to the master station, local station or remote I/O station. Refer to the MELSECNET or MELSECNET/B Data Link System Reference Manual for program examples in a remote I/O station.

Remarks

For the information on the range of I/O points and calculation method for voltage drops, refer to the User Manual (Details) for the CPU used.

7. TROUBLESHOOTING

This chapter describes errors, which may occur during the use of the A68AD, and troubleshooting procedures for such errors.

7.1 Write Data Error Code List

The following three errors may occur during the write operation of the number of channels, averaging processing specification, averaging time, and averaging count. The numeric value of the error code enclosed in ⬚ indicates the channel number for which the error has occurred.

Description	Error Code
A value other than 0 to 8 has been set as the number of channels.	01
A value other than 20 to 10000ms has been set as an averaging time set value.	⬚ 0 to 4
A value other than 1 to 4000 times has been set as an averaging count set value.	⬚ 5 to 8

Table 7.1 Types of Write Data Error Codes

Point

1. ⬚ 0 to 4 and ⬚ 5 to 8 of write data error code are used only to make differentiation between averaging time and averaging count, respectively. The individual numerals do not have any significance.
2. When an error has occurred, check the write data error code, reset the error code, and then write the corrected data. (Refer to Section 3.4.2.)

   Example:

   (1) Error code 32 has occurred

   Since the averaging time of channel 3 is wrong, change the value to within the range 20 to 10000ms.

   (2) Error code 88 has occurred

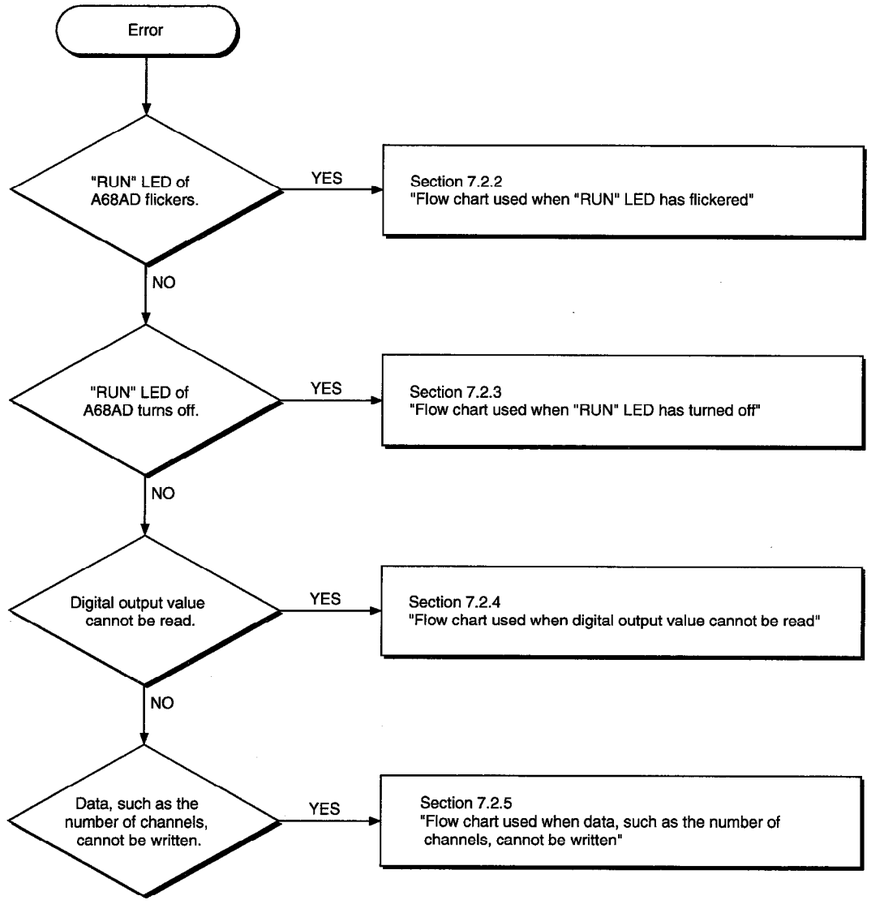
   Since the averaging count of channel 8 is wrong, change the value to within the range 1 to 4000 times.

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7.2 Troubleshooting

This section describes simple troubleshooting procedures for use of the A68AD. For problems relating to the CPU module, refer to the A CPU User's Manual.

7.2.1 Troubleshooting flow chart



1. OVERVIEW

This User Manual describes the specifications, handling and programming methods for the A68AD analog-digital conversion module (hereinafter referred to as the A68AD), which is used in conjunction with MELSEC-A Series CPU modules (hereinafter referred to as the PLC CPU).
The A68AD is a module that converts analog signals (voltage or current input) sent from outside the PLC into digital values in the form of 16-bit signed BIN data.

In this manual, CPU model names are generically referred to as the following:

PLC CPU	Building block type CPU	—	K2ACPU
		A/QnA CPU	A1NCPU(P21/R21), A2NCPU(P21/R21), A2NCPU(P21/R21)-S1, A3NCPU(P21/R21), A1CPU(P21/R21), A2CPU(P21/R21), A2CPU(P21/R21)-S1, A3CPU(P21/R21), A3HCPU(P21/R21), A3MCPU(P21/R21), A2ACPU(P21/R21), A2ACPU(P21/R21)-S1, A3ACPU(P21/R21), A2UCPU, A2UCPU-S1, A3UCPU, A4UCPU, Q2ACPU(S1), Q3ACPU, Q4ACPU, Q4ARCPU
	Compact-type CPU		A0J2CPU(P23/R23), A0J2HCPU(P21/R21)

POINT

The A68AD's I/O addresses indicated in this manual assume that a building block type CPU is used and the A68AD is installed in Slot 0 of the basic base unit.
When the A68AD is installed to other than Slot 0 or when a compact-type CPU is used, use the I/O addresses assigned to the A68AD for programming.

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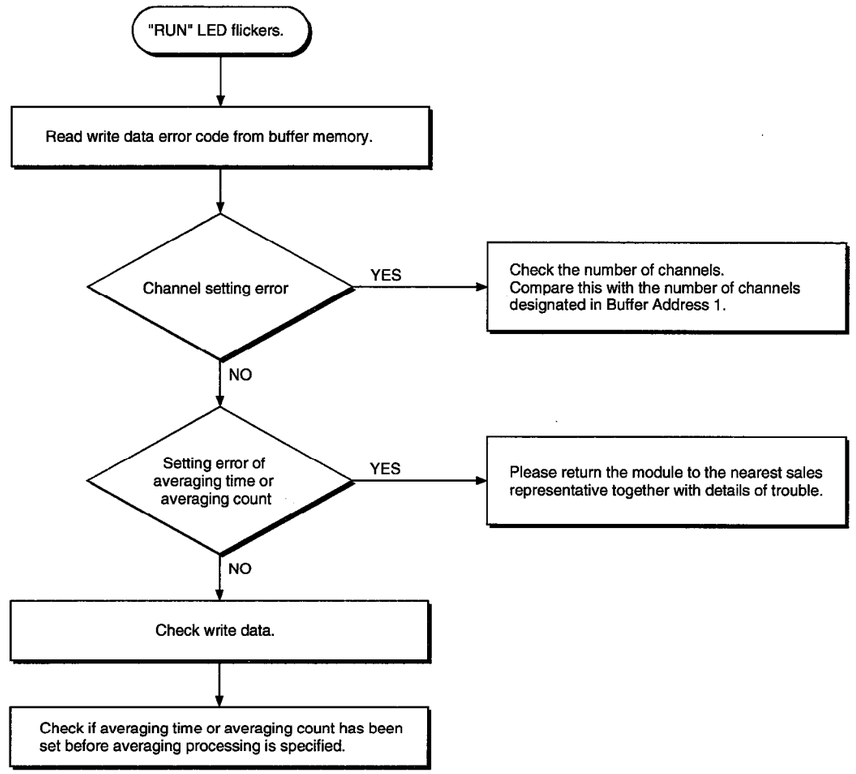
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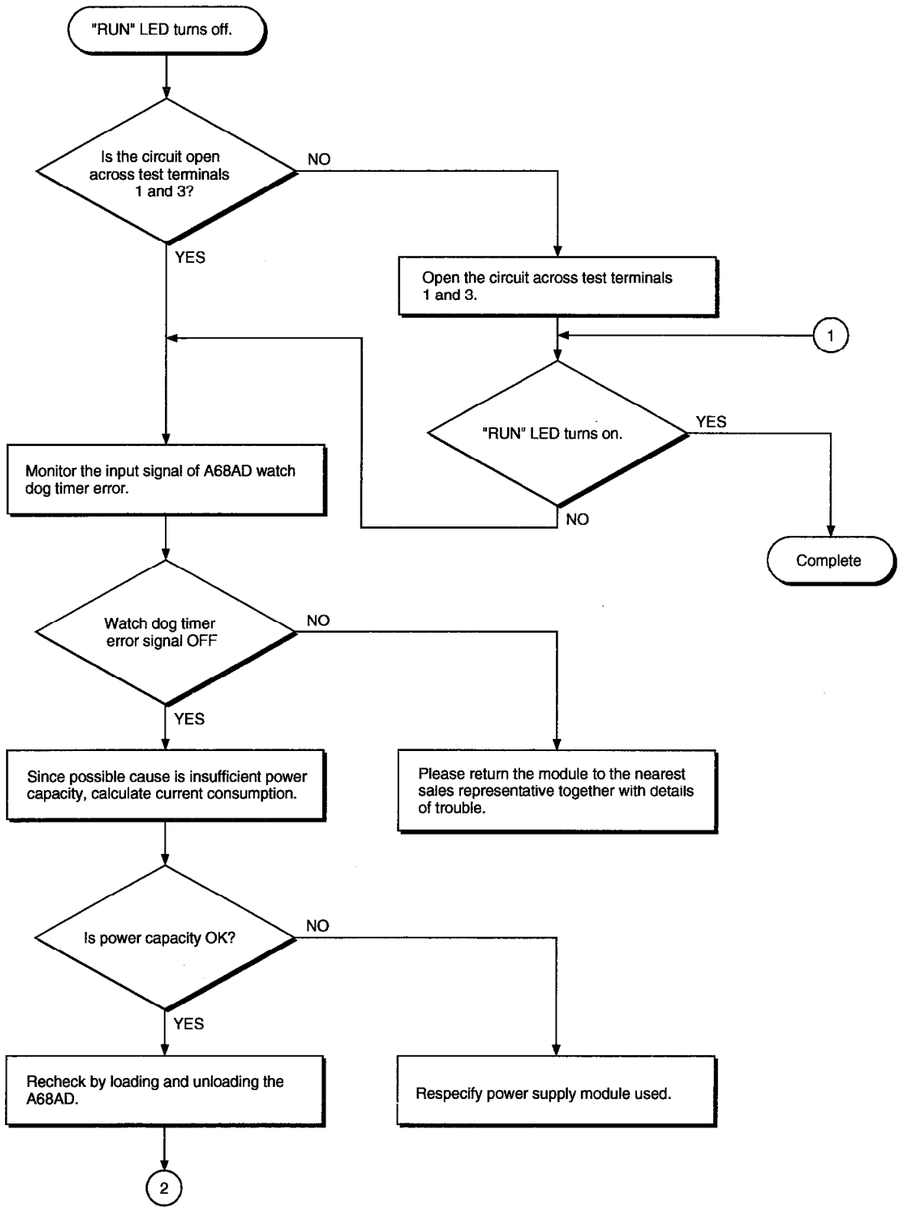
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7.2.2 Flow chart used when "RUN" LED has flickered



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7.2.3 Flow chart used when "RUN" LED has turned off



Introduction

Thank you for purchasing the Mitsubishi Graphic Operation Terminal.
Before using the equipment, please read this manual carefully to develop full familiarity with the functions and performance of the graphic operation terminal you have purchased, so as to ensure correct use.
Please forward a copy of this manual to the end user.

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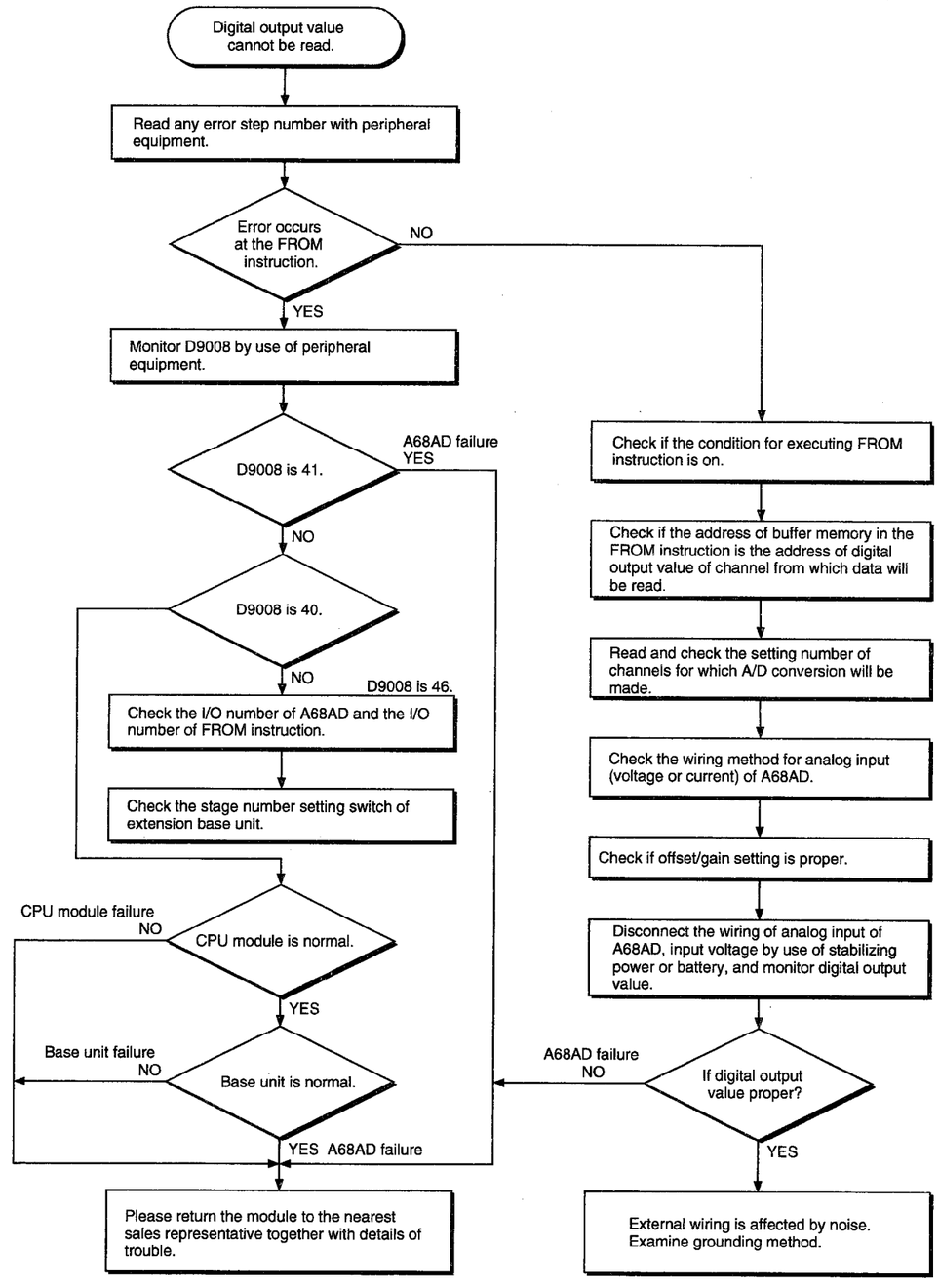
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7.2.4 Flow chart used when digital output value cannot be read



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Remarks

When an error occurs during execution of FROM/TO instruction from A/QnACPU to the A68AD, the error code is stored in D9008 (or SD0 in the case of QnACPU).
For details regarding the error codes, refer to the User Manual for the CPU used.

Revisions

* The manual number is noted at the lower left of the back cover.

Print Date	*Manual Number	Revision
Nov. 1998	SH(NA)-4008-A	First printing

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[INSTALLATION PRECAUTIONS]

⚠CAUTION

- Insert the tabs at the bottom of the module into the mounting holes in the base unit and then install the module. If the module is not properly installed, it may result in malfunctions, failure, or fallout.
- Do not directory touch the module's conductive parts. Doing so could cause malfunctions or failure in the module.

[WIRING PRECAUTIONS]

⚠CAUTION

- Ground the AG and FG terminals to the protected grounding conductor when there are a lot of noise. Failure to ground these terminals may cause malfunctions.
- When wiring PLC, check the rated voltage and terminal layout of the wiring and make sure the wiring is done correctly. Connecting a power supply that differs from the rated voltage or wiring it incorrectly may cause fires or failure.
- Tighten the terminal screws within the range of specified torque.
  If the terminal screws are loose, it may result in short circuits or malfunctions.
  Tightening the screws too far may cause damage to the screw, resulting in short circuits, or malfunctions.
- Be sure there are no foreign substances such as sawdust or wiring debris inside the module. such debris could cause fires, failure, malfunctions.

[STARTING AND MAINTENANCE PRECAUTIONS]

⚠DANGER

- Do not touch the connector while the power is on. Doing so could cause malfunctions.
- Make sure to switch all phases of the external power supply off before cleaning or re-tightening the terminal screws.
  If you do not switch off the external power supply, it will cause failure or malfunctions of the module.
- Do not disassemble or modify the modules. Doing so could cause failure, malfunctions, injury, or fires.
- Make sure to switch all phases of the external power supply off before mounting or removing the module. If you do not switch off the external power supply, it will cause failure or malfunctions of the module.

[OPERATING PRECAUTIONS]

⚠DANGER

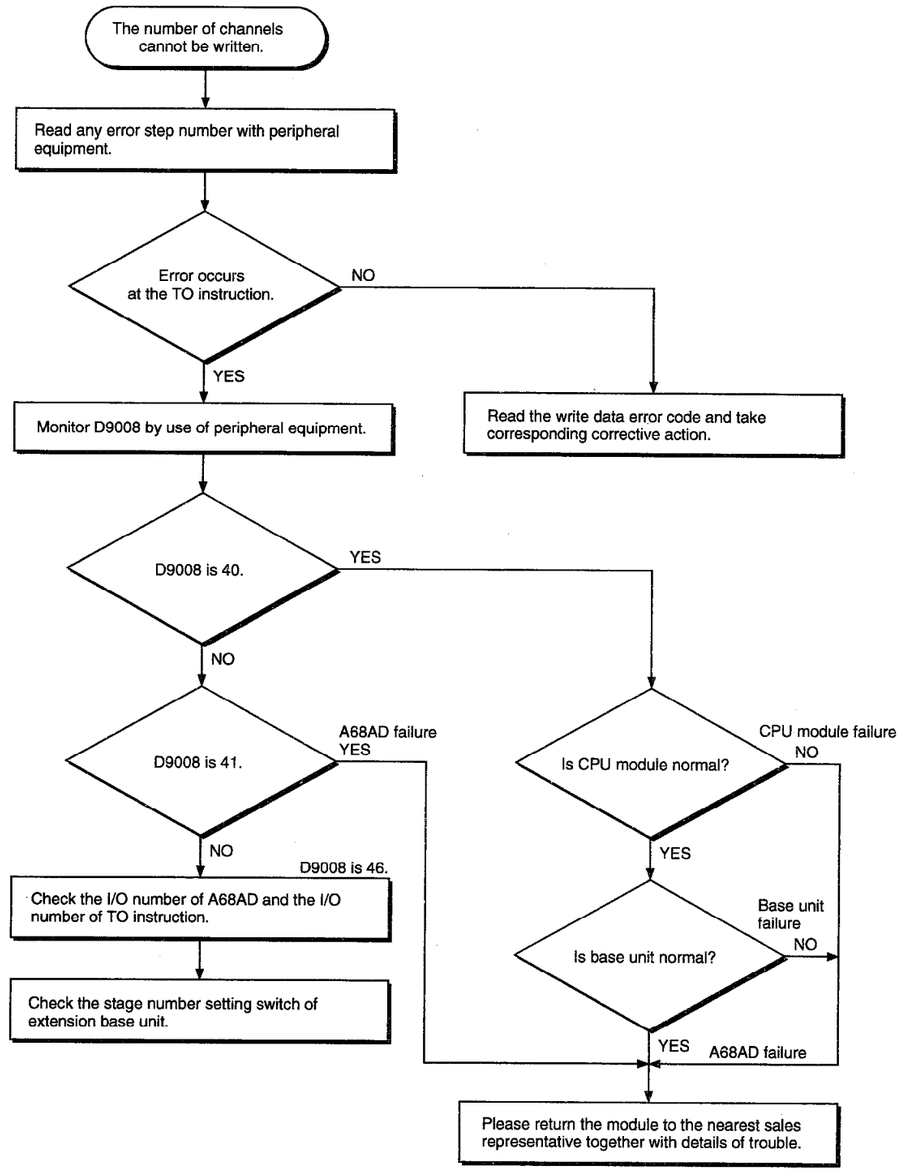
- Do not output (tum ON) the "usage disable" signal as an output to special modules from the PLC CPU.
- Outputting the "usage disable" signal may cause PLC system malfunctions.

[DISPOSAL PRECAUTIONS]

⚠CAUTION

- When disposing of this product, treat it as industrial waste.

7.2.5 Flow chart used when data, such as the use-channels, cannot be written

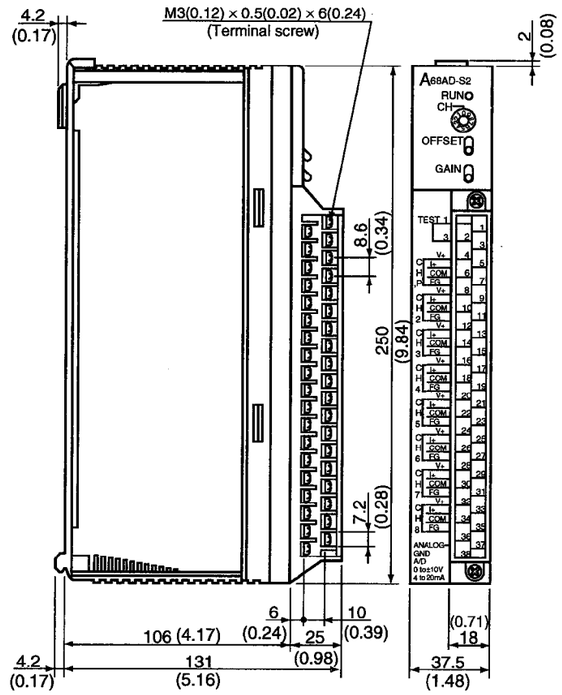


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APPENDIX

Appendix 1 External Dimensions

External View



Unit: mm (in.)

● SAFETY PRECAUTIONS ●

(Read these precautions before using.)

When using Mitsubishi equipment, thoroughly read this manual and the associated manuals introduced in the manual. Also pay careful attention to safety and handle the module properly.

These precautions apply only to Mitsubishi equipment. Refer to the CPU module user's manual for a description of the PLC system safety precautions.

These ● SAFETY PRECAUTIONS ● classify the safety precautions into two categories: "DANGER" and "CAUTION".

⚠DANGER	**Procedures which may lead to a dangerous condition and cause death or serious injury if not carried out properly.**
⚠CAUTION	**Procedures which may lead to a dangerous condition and cause superficial to medium injury, or physical damage only, if not carried out properly.**

Depending on circumstances, procedures indicated by ⚠**CAUTION** may also be linked to serious results.

In any case, it is important to follow the directions for usage.

Store this manual in a safe place so that you can take it out and read it whenever necessary. Always forward it to the end user.

[DESIGN PRECAUTIONS]

⚠DANGER

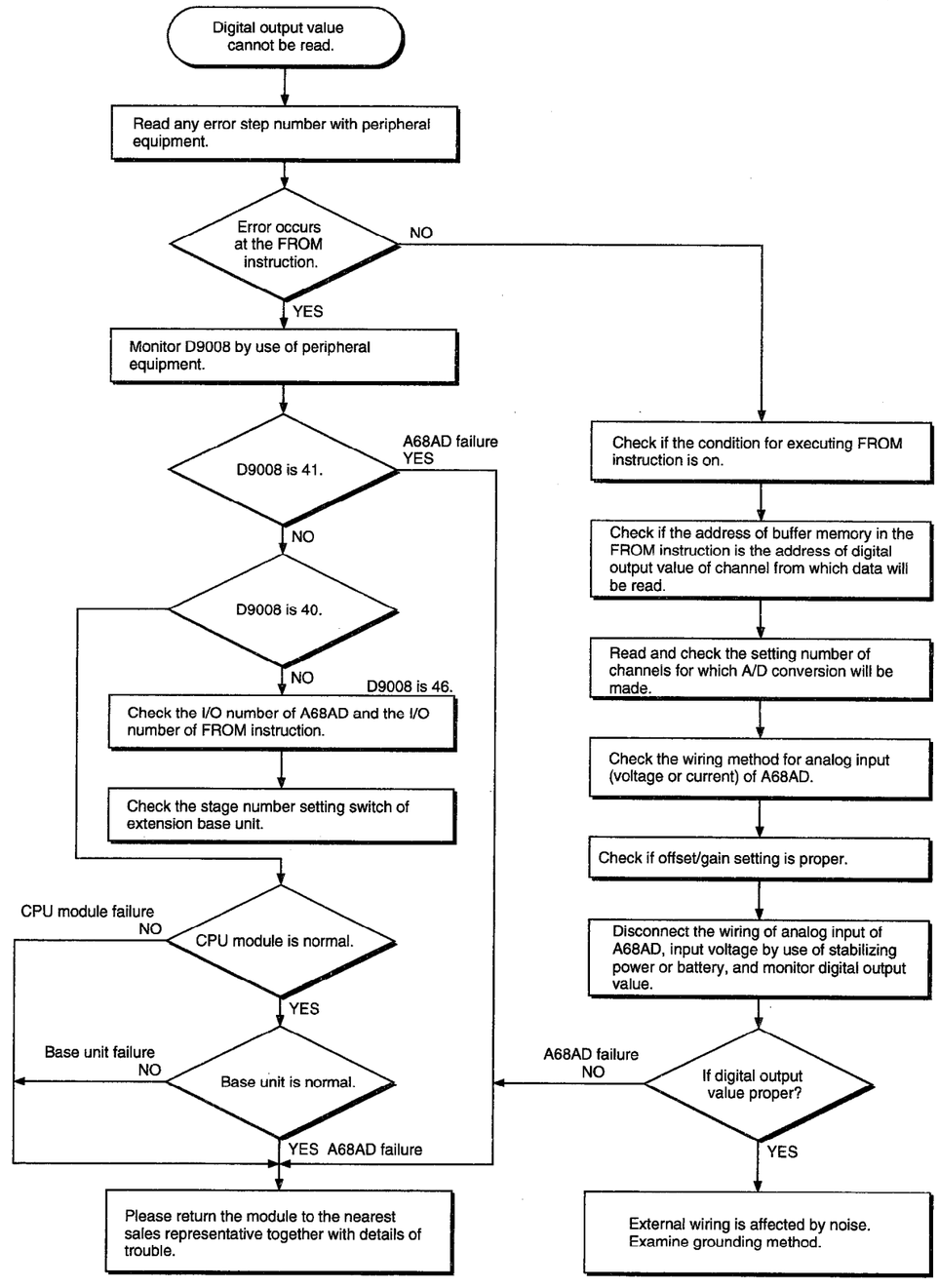
- In case of the external power supply failure or the programmable controller (PLC) failure, set up a safety circuit outside the PLC so that the entire system can operate safely. The mis-output and malfunction may cause an accident.

⚠CAUTION

- Use the PLC in an environment that meets the general specifications contained in this manual. Using this PLC in an environment outside the range of the general specifications could result in electric shock, fires, malfunctions, and damage to or deterioration of the product.
- Do not bunch the control wires with the main circuit or power wires, or install them close to each other. They should be installed 100 mm (3.94 inch) or more from each other. Failure to do so may result in noise that would cause malfunctions.

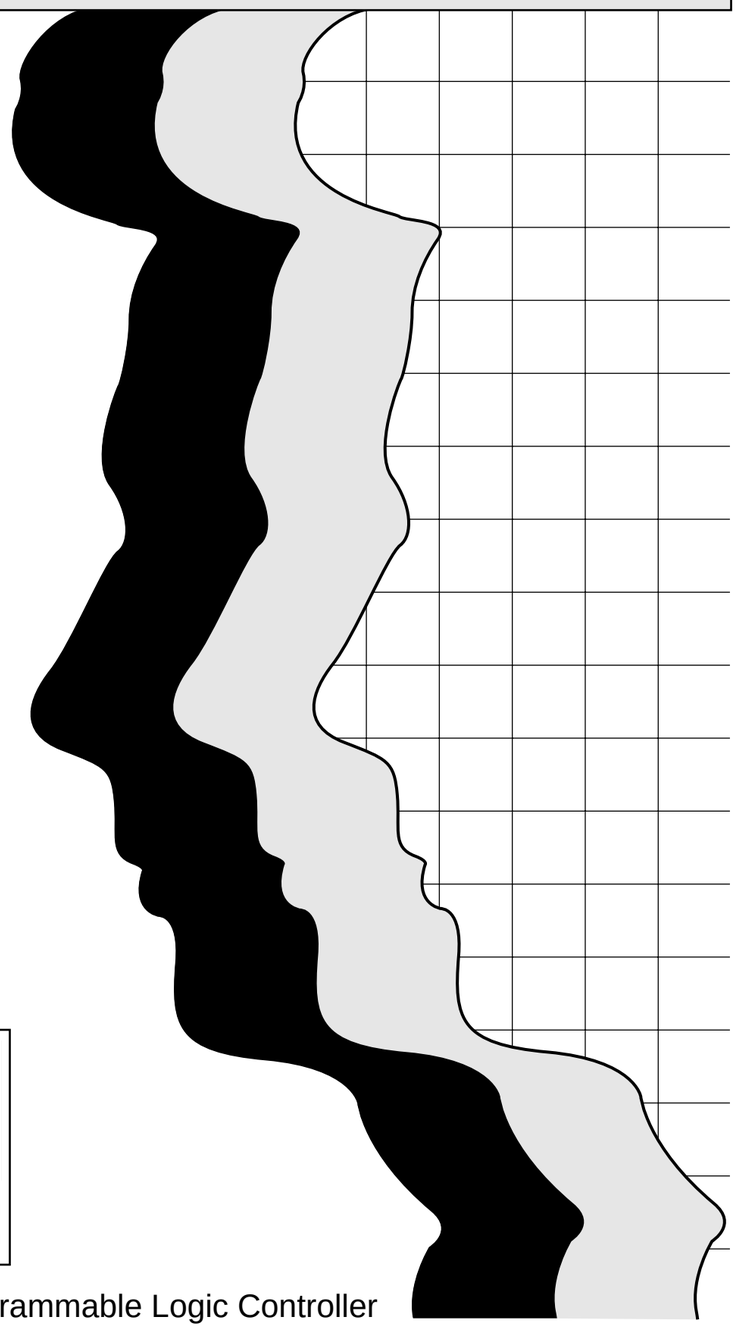
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7.2.4 Flow chart used when digital output value cannot be read



MITSUBISHI

A/D Converter Module type A68AD	A/D Converter Module type A68AD
User's Manual	User's Manual



MODEL	A68AD-U-SHO-E
MODEL CODE	13JL74
SH(NA)-4008-A(9907)MEE	

MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE : MITSUBISHI DENKI BLDG MARUNOUCHI TOKYO 100-8310 TELEX : J24532 CABLE MELCO TOKYO
NAGOYA WORKS : 1-14 , YADA-MINAMI 5 , HIGASHI-KU, NAGOYA , JAPAN

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Specifications subject to change without notice.

MELSEC

Mitsubishi Programmable Logic Controller

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