## 8AC140.61-3

## 1 General information

The AC110 plug-in module can be used in an ACOPOS slot (requires two slots).
The CPU module makes it possible to operate an ACOPOS servo drive without an external PLC and is also available with an integrated "Soft CNC" system.

The ACOPOS servo drive in which the AC140 is plugged into is connected via emulation of an AC110 CAN interface plug-in module in slot 1. All other CAN stations are connected via the IF2 CAN interface.
The module offers interchangeable application memory in the form of a CompactFlash card as well as a separate backup battery for the module. ${ }^{1)}$
It is equipped with up to four application interfaces:

- One RS232 interface (IF1) for programming and configuring using B\&R Automation Studio ${ }^{\text {TM }}$
- One CAN interface (IF2) for connecting to a CAN network
- one PROFIBUS DP slave interface (IF3) for connecting to a PROFIBUS network
- one Ethernet interface (IF6) for connecting to an Ethernet network

In addition, a maximum of three digital inputs / outputs are provided as well as one analog input ( $\pm 10 \mathrm{~V}$ differential input).

The digital inputs and outputs can be configured individually as input or output. Additional functions such as a counter function with direction switching (stepper motor) or period and gate measurement are integrated.
The inputs and outputs are scanned directly by the CPU module; the ACOPOS servo drive does not have direct access to these inputs and outputs.

The analog input has a resolution of 12 bits and an analog input filter with 10 kHz (3rd-order low pass).

## 2 Order data



Table 1: 8AC140.61-3 - Order data

[^0]| Model number | Short description |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OAC201.91 | Lithium batteries 4 pcs., 3 $\mathrm{V} / 950 \mathrm{mAh}$ button cell We hereby <br> state that the lithium cells contained in this shipment qualify as <br> "partly regulated". Handle with care. If the package is damaged, <br> inspect the cells, repack intact cells and protect cells against <br> short circuits. For emergency information, call RENATA SA at + <br> 41613192827 |  |
|  | Cables |  |

Table 1: 8AC140.61-3 - Order data

## 3 Technical data

| Product ID | 8AC140.61-3 |
| :---: | :---: |
| General information |  |
| Module type | ACOPOS double-width plug-in module |
| B\&R ID code | 0x2276 |
| Slot ${ }^{11}$ | Slots $1+2$ |
| Power consumption | Max. 4.5 W |
| ACOPOS capability | Yes |
| Visual Components support | Yes |
| Certification |  |
| CE | Yes |
| cULus | Yes |
| KC | Yes |
| Controller |  |
| Operating system | AC140 (version V2.67 and higher) |
| Processor clock | 100 MHz |
| DRAM | 32 MB |
| SRAM | 32 kB |
| Inputs/Outputs |  |
| Module-side connection | 8-pin connector |
| Configuration of digital inputs/outputs | Individually configurable as inputs or outputs |
| Interfaces |  |
| IF1 interface |  |
| Type | RS232 |
| Design | 9-pin male DSUB connector |
| Status indicators | X1 LED |
| Electrical isolation | No |
| Max. baud rate | 115.2 kbaud |
| Max. distance | $15 \mathrm{~m} / 19200$ Baud |
| IF2 interface |  |
| Type | CAN bus |
| Design | 9-pin male DSUB connector |
| Status indicators | RX / TX LEDs |
| Bus terminating resistor | Externally wired |
| Electrical isolation | Yes |
| Max. distance | 1000 m |
| Network-capable | Yes |
| Max. transfer rate |  |
| Bus length $\leq 60 \mathrm{~m}$ | $500 \mathrm{kbit} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Bus length $\leq 200 \mathrm{~m}$ | 250 kbit/s |
| Bus length $\leq 1000 \mathrm{~m}$ | $50 \mathrm{kbit} / \mathrm{s}$ |

Table 2: 8AC140.61-3 - Technical data


Table 2: 8AC140.61-3 - Technical data

## 8AC140.61-3

| Product ID | 8AC140.61-3 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Counter frequency |  |
| Internal | 31.25 kHz or 4 MHz |
| External | Max. 100 kHz |
| Analog inputs |  |
| Digital converter resolution | 12-bit |
| Conversion time | <50 $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Output format | $\begin{aligned} & \text { INT } 16 \$ 8001-\$ 7 \text { FFF } \\ & \text { LSB }=\$ 0010=4.88 \mathrm{mV} \end{aligned}$ |
| Design | Differential input |
| Electrical isolation |  |
| Input - ACOPOS ${ }^{3)}$ | No, max. modulation: $\pm 13 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Input signal |  |
| Nominal | -10 to +10 V |
| Maximum | -13 to +13 V |
| Operating modes | Cyclic measurement non-synchronous to $50 \mu$ s ACOPOS clock |
| Conversion procedure | Successive approximation |
| Input filter | Analog low pass 3rd-order Cutoff frequency: 10 kHz |
| Common-mode rejection |  |
| DC | Min. 73 dB |
| 50 Hz | Min. 73 dB |
| Nonlinearity | $\pm 2$ LSB |
| Differential input impedance | $20 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| Digital outputs |  |
| Quantity | Max. 3 |
| Readable outputs | Yes |
| Continuous short circuit current at 24 V | Typ. 4 A |
| Continuous current | Max. 500 mA |
| Switching frequency (resistive load) | Max. 100 Hz |
| Switching delay | Max. $500 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ (typ. $250 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ ) |
| Type | High-side transistor outputs |
| Electrical isolation |  |
| Output - ACOPOS | Yes |
| Output - Output | No |
| Switching voltage |  |
| Minimum | 18 VDC |
| Nominal | 24 VDC |
| Maximum | 30 VDC |
| Protection |  |
| Short circuit protection | Yes |
| Overload protection | Yes |
| Environmental conditions |  |
| Temperature |  |
| Operation |  |
| Nominal | 5 to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Maximum | $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage | -25 to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Transport | -25 to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Relative humidity |  |
| Operation | 5 to 85\% |
| Storage | 5 to 95\% |
| Transport | Max. $95 \%$ at $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

Table 2: 8AC140.61-3 - Technical data

1) The AC140 is a double-width module that occupies slots 1 and 2 .
2) Shielded cables must be used for inputs 1-3.
3) External electrical isolation of the connected sensors is recommended since the analog input is not electrically isolated.

## 4 Indicators

| Image | LED | Product ID | Color | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | © | Status (RUN) | Red <br> Red with orange blinking Red/green blinking ( 1 Hz ) Orange <br> Green <br> Green with orange blinking | ERROR/RESET <br> Load/unload and start BOOT AR <br> Startup of BOOT or CF - AR SERVICE/DIAG/BOOT mode RUN <br> RUN - BATTERY LOW |
|  | 2 | RS232 (X1) | Orange blinking | Data transfer to application interface IF1 (RS232) |
|  | 3 | PROFIBUS (PB) | Orange | Data transfer on application interface IF3 (PROFIBUS) |
|  | (4) | Ethernet (ACT) | Orange Orange blinking | Ethernet LINK (IF6) Ethernet ACTIVE (IF6) |
|  | © | CAN (RX) | Orange | Receive data on application interface IF2 (CAN) |
|  | © | CAN (TX) | Orange | Send data to application interface IF2 (CAN) |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Table 3: Indicators - 8AC140.60-3, 8AC140.61-3

## 5 Firmware

The firmware is part of the operating system for the ACOPOS servo drives. Firmware is updated by updating the ACOPOS operating system.

## 6 Setting the CAN node number (IF2)

The CAN node number can be set using two HEX code switches:


Table 4: Setting the CAN node number
A changed CAN node number will take effect the next time the ACOPOS servo drive is switched on.
There must be a terminating resistor ( $120 \Omega, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ ) between CAN_H and CAN_L at the beginning and end of the CAN bus.

## Information:

The CAN bus IF2 is always made up of at least two stations that are integrated in the AC140. These are the AC140 CPU and an AC110 emulation, which the ACOPOS uses for communication. Therefore, the AC140 CPU prevents a potential error in which no other stations are found on the CAN bus. This is why the AC140 CPU does not register a hardware error if there is no physical connection to external CAN devices.

## 7 Setting the PROFIBUS node number (IF3)

The PROFIBUS node number can be set using two HEX code switches:


Table 5: Setting the PROFIBUS node number
A changed PROFIBUS node number will take effect the next time the ACOPOS servo drive is switched on.

## 8 Setting the Ethernet network address (IF6)

The Ethernet network address can be set using software (B\&R Automation Studio).

## 9 Reset button

| View (view from below) |  | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | The reset button can be pressed with any small pointed object (e.g. paper clip). Pressing the reset button triggers a hardware reset, which means: <br> - all application programs are stopped. <br> - all outputs are set to zero. <br> The AC140 then switches to SERVICE mode. |

Table 6: Reset button

## 10 Slot for application memory (CompactFlash)

|  | View (view from below) | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Table 7: Application memory

## 11 Backup battery AC140



Table 8: Backup battery

## Data / real-time buffering

The following areas are buffered:

- Remanent variables
- User RAM
- System RAM
- Real-time clock


## Battery monitoring

The battery voltage is checked cyclically. The cyclic load test of the battery does not considerably shorten the battery life, instead it gives an early warning of weakened buffer capacity.

The status information "Battery OK" is available from the "Batterylnfo" system library function.

## Battery change interval

## Caution!

The battery should be changed every 4 years. The change intervals refer to the average service life and operating conditions and are recommended by B\&R. It is not the maximum buffer duration.

## Information:

Data stored in the AC140 RAM will be lost if the battery is changed with the PLC switched off! The battery can be changed with power applied, but this is not allowed in all countries!

## Warning!

The battery must be replaced by a Type CR2477N Renata battery only. The use of another battery may present a risk of fire or explosion.

The battery may explode if handled improperly. Do not recharge, disassemble or dispose of in fire.

## Procedure for changing the battery

1. Touch the mounting rail or ground connection (not the power supply!) in order to discharge any electrostatic charge from your body.
2. Remove the cover from the lithium battery holder using a screwdriver.


Figure 1: Remove the cover for the lithium battery
3. Remove the battery from the holder by pulling the removal strip (don't use uninsulated tools because of risk of short circuiting). The battery should not be held by its edges. Insulated tweezers may also be used for removing the battery.


Figure 2: Hold the battery correctly
4. Insert the new battery with correct polarity. The removal strip should be pulled to the right of the battery holder and the " + " side of the battery should be facing left. In order to be able to remove the battery again in future, the removal strip must be on the right side of the battery.


Figure 3: Removal strip should be pulled to the right
5. Now wrap the end of the removal strip over the top of the battery and insert it underneath the battery so that it does not protrude from the battery holder.
6. Replace cover. Insert the lower edge of the cover in the battery holder opening. Press the upper end of the cover home firmly.

## Information:

Lithium batteries are considered hazardous waste. Used batteries should be disposed of appropriately.

## 12 Input/Output registers

Digital in r/- (16-bit):

| Bit no. | Value | Description |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 0 |  | Logical status of digital I/O 1 |
| 1 |  | Logical status of digital I/O 2 |
| 2 | Logical status of digital I/O 3 |  |
| $3-15$ | Reserved |  |

## Digital out r/w (16-bit):

All reserved bits must be written with 0 .

| Bit no. | Value | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
|  | 0 | Digital output 1 inactive |
|  | 1 | Digital output 1 active |
| 1 | 0 | Digital output 2 inactive |
|  | 1 | Digital output 2 active |
| 20 | Digital output 3 inactive |  |
| $3-15$ | 1 | Digital output 3 active |
|  |  | Reserved |

## Analog in (16-bit) r/-:

$\pm 10 \mathrm{~V}$ (12 bit resolution)

## Counter (32-bit) r/(w):

In addition to the typical counter modes, this counter has a "Stepper motor counter mode" (see Configuration register bits 4-6).

In stepper motor counter mode, the count direction is set using digital I/O 2 ( $0 .$. increment, $1 \ldots$ decrement), and the counter clock is on digital I/O 1 . Only one clock edge is used for counting (can be configured with bit 3 of the counter configuration register).

Counter configuration (16 bit) r/w:
All reserved bits must be written with 0 .

| Bit no. | Value | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 |  | Reserved |
| 1 | 0 | $A B(R)$ counter mode: $R$ input disabled |
|  | 1 | $A B(R)$ counter mode: $R$ input enabled |
| 2 |  | Reserved |
| 3 | 0 | Measurement starts at increasing edge |
|  | 1 | Measurement starts at falling edge |
| 4-6 | 000 | No counter operation |
|  | 001 | AB(R) counter mode |
|  | 010 | Event counter mode |
|  | 011 | Period measurement mode |
|  | 100 | stepper motor counter mode |
|  | 101 | Gate measurement mode |
|  | 110 | Not allowed |
|  | 111 | Not allowed |
| 7-8 | 00 | Counter frequency 4MHz |
|  | 01 | External counter frequency |
|  | 10 | Counter frequency 31.25 kHz |
|  | 11 | Not allowed |
| 9 | 0 | Counter overflow recognition disabled / Reset counter overflow bit |
|  | 1 | Overflow recognition of the continuous counter is enabled (value limited to \$FFFF) |
| 10-14 |  | Reserved |
| 15 | 0 | Time / counter reset |
|  | 1 | Time / counter enabled (ATTENTION: Only set bit after counter configuration is complete) |

Status (16 Bit) r/- :

| Bit no. | Value | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| $0-8$ |  | Reserved |
| 9 | 0 | Period or gate measurement within the counter range $0-$ \$FFFF (only valid if bit 9 is set in the counter configuration word) |
|  | 1 | Counter overflow during period or gate measurement. Acknowledge by resetting bit 9 of the counter configuration word |
| $10-14$ |  | Reserved |
| 15 | 0 | Output supply voltage monitoring 24 VDC - OK |
|  | 1 | Output supply voltage monitoring 24 VDC error |

## 13 Wiring



Figure 4: Overview of AC140 connections (view from front)


Figure 5: Overview of AC140 connections (view from below)

### 13.1.1 Pinout

### 13.1.1.1 X1 - Pinout (application interface IF1 - RS232)

| X1 | Pin | Name | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | DCD | Data Carrier Detect |
|  | 2 | RXD | Receive signal |
|  | 3 | TXD | Transmit signal |
|  | 4 | DTR | Data Terminal Ready |
|  | 5 | GND | Ground |
|  | 6 | DSR | Data Set Ready |
|  | 7 | RTS | Request To Send |
|  | 8 | CTS | Clear To Send |
|  | 9 | RIN | Ring indicator |

Table 9: X1 connector (RS232) - Pinout

### 13.1.1.2 X2 - Pinout (application interface IF2 - CAN)

| X2 | Pin | Name | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | --- | --- |
|  | 2 | CAN_L | CAN Iow |
|  | 3 | CAN_GND | CAN 0 V |
| 60 | 4 | --- | --- |
| $\bigcirc$ | 5 | --- | --- |
| 9 - | 6 | --- | --- |
|  | 7 | CAN_H | CAN high |
|  | 8 | --- | --- |
|  | 9 | --- | --- |

Table 10: X2 connector (CAN) - Pinout

### 13.1.1.3 X3 - Pinout (application interface IF3 - PROFIBUS)

| X3 | Pin | Name | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | 1 | --- | --- |
|  | 2 | --- | --- |
|  | 3 | DATA | Data |
|  | 4 | CNTRL | Transmit enable |
|  | 5 | PROFIBUS_GND | PROFIBUS GND (electrically isolated) |
|  | 6 | +5 V/50 mA | +5 V supply / 50 mA (electrically isolated) |
|  | 7 | --- | --- |
|  | 8 | DATAI | Data |
|  | 9 | CNTRLI | Transmit enable\} |

Table 11: X3 connector (PROFIBUS) - Pinout

### 13.1.1.4 X4 connector (inputs/outputs) - Pinout

| X4 | Pin | Name | Function in incremental counter mode | Function in period/gate measurement mode | Function in stepper motor counter mode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | GND | GND |  |  |
| T1 | 2 | +24 VDC | Dig. supply I/O $+24 \mathrm{~V}{ }^{1)}$ |  |  |
| $\sim_{\sim}^{\sim} \sim^{-}$ | 3 | Digital I/O 1 | A | Counter input |  |
| $\square \square^{\square}$ | 4 | Digital I/O 2 | B | --- | Counting direction |
| $\square \square$ | 5 | Digital I/O 3 | R | External clock | --- |
| 7. $\square^{\square}$ | 6 | Shield | Shield |  |  |
|  | 7 | Analog I + | Analog Input + |  |  |
| $\rightarrow$ | 8 | Analog I - | Analog Input - |  |  |

Table 12: X4 connector (inputs/outputs) - Pinout

1) The +24 V supply is only necessary for digital I/O 1 .. 3 .
13.1.1.5 X5 - Pinout (application interface IF6 - Ethernet)

| X5 | Pin | Name | Function |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | RXD | Receive signal |
|  | 2 | RXD | Receive signal inverted |
|  | 3 | TXD | Transmit signal |
|  | 4 | Termination | Termination |
|  | 5 | Termination | Termination |
|  | 6 | TXD | Transmit signal inverted |
|  | 7 | Termination | Termination |
|  | 8 | Termination | Termination |

Table 13: Pinout X5 (Ethernet)


[^0]:    1) Application memory must be ordered separately.
