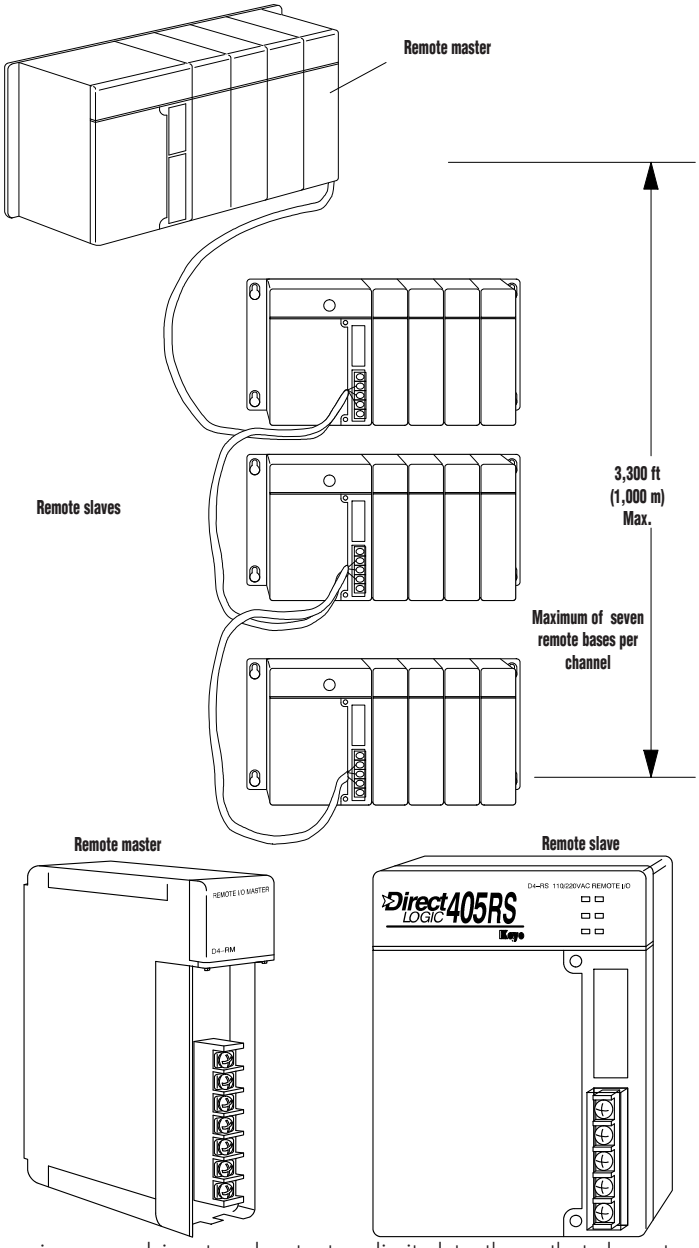
Serial Remote I/O Master/Slave Modules

Remote I/O Master Module

D4-RM <--->

Remote I/O Slave Module

D4-RS <--->
D4-RSDC <--->



Overview

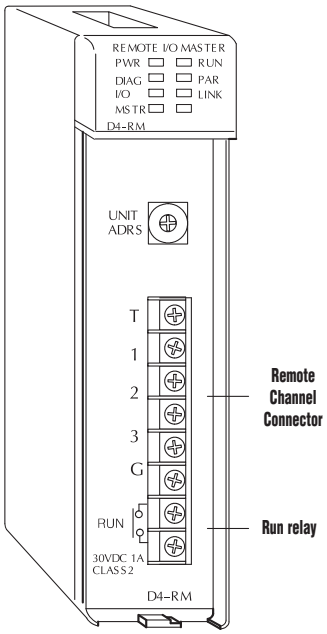
The DL405 offers full-size remote I/O. The goal of remote I/O is to reduce wiring costs by allowing I/O points to be located near the devices they are controlling. The chart at the bottom of this page shows the capacity for each CPU. The D4-450 has the D4-RM functionality built into the 25-pin port directly on the CPU. However, you can also choose to use the D4-RM discussed here. Here's how it works: A special module called the Remote Master is placed in the CPU base. This Master module controls up to seven Remote Slaves. The Remote Slaves are connected to the Master in a daisy-chain manner over a twisted pair communication cable (maximum length of 3,300 feet or 1,000m). Each Remote Slave attaches to a DL405 base (any size). Standard DL405 modules populate the remote bases.

You can assign normal input and output addresses to the remote points, or you can assign special remote I/O addresses. The Remote Master sends the remote I/O information to the CPU. The communication between the Remote Master and the CPU is asynchronous to the CPU scan. For this reason, remote I/O applications should be limited to those that do not require the remote I/O points to be updated with every CPU scan.

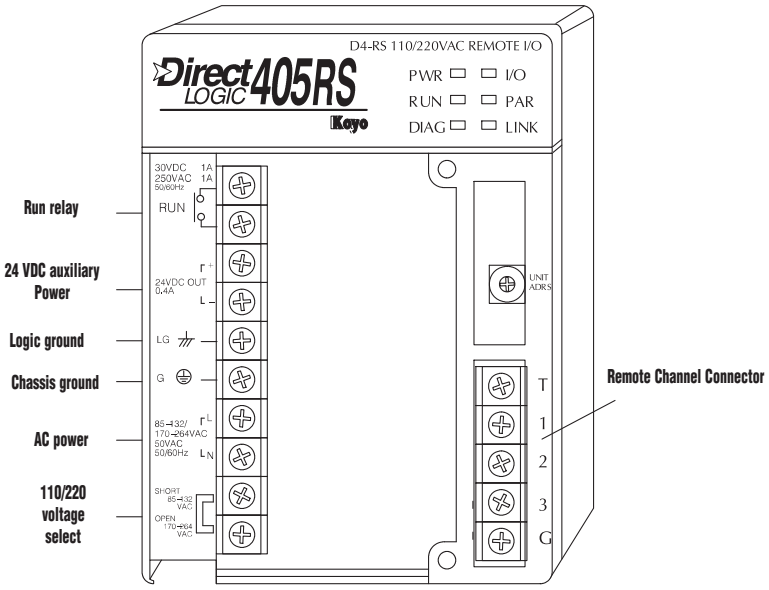
	D4-450	D4-440	D4-430
Maximum number of remote masters supported	3*	2	2
Maximum I/O points supported	1536	1024	512
Maximum I/O points supported per channel	512	512	512
Maximum number of remote I/O bases per channel	7	7	7
max. of 2 D4-RM, 1 channel is via 25-pin CPU port			

Serial Remote I/O Master/Slave Modules

Remote Master



Remote Slave



Remote Master Specifications	
Module Type	Intelligent device
Number of Masters per CPU	Two maximum for D4-430 and D4-440 Three maximum for D4-450
Maximum Slaves Supported	Seven slaves per channel
Communication to Slaves	RS485 via twisted pair with shield @ 38.4K baud
Recommended Cable	Belden 9841 or equivalent
Transmission Distance	3,300 ft. maximum
Terminal Type	Fixed
Operating Environment	0°C to 60°C (32°F to 140°F), 5% to 95% humidity (non-condensing)
Internal Power Consumption	300 mA maximum
Manufacturer	Koyo Electronics

Remote Slave Specifications	
Maximum Slave Points per CPU	512 for D4-430 1024 for D4-440 1536 for D4-450
I/O Addresses Used	I/O modules in slave bases do not automatically consume any standard input and output points. They consume remote I/O points at a rate equal to the number of I/O points in each base. However, you can choose to use standard I/O addresses as an option.
Terminal Type	Fixed
Operating Environment	0°C to 60°C (32°F to 140°F), 5% to 95% humidity (non-condensing)
Power Required	110VAC/220 VAC (D4-RS) 24VDC (D4-RSDC)
Manufacturer	Koyo Electronics

Check the Power Budget

Verify your power budget requirements

Your I/O configuration choice can be affected by the power requirements of the I/O modules you choose. When determining the types and quantity of I/O modules you will be using, it is important to remember there is a limited amount of power available from the power supply.

The chart on the opposite page indicates the power supplied and used by each DL405 device. The adjacent chart shows an example of how to calculate the power used by your particular system. These two charts should make it easy for you to determine if the devices you have chosen fit within the power budget of your system configuration.

If the I/O you have chosen exceeds the maximum power available from the power supply, you can resolve the problem by shifting some of the modules to an expansion base or remote I/O base (if you are using remote I/O).

Warning: It is extremely important to calculate the power budget correctly. If you exceed the power budget, the system may operate in an unpredictable manner which may result in a risk of personal injury or equipment damage.

Use *ZIP*Links to reduce power requirements

If your application requires a lot of relay outputs, consider using the ZipLink AC or DC relay output modules. These modules can switch high current (10A) loads without putting a load on your base power budget. Refer to Wiring System for DL405 PLCs later in this section for more information.

This logo is placed next to I/O modules that are supported by the *ZIP*Link connection systems.

See the I/O module specifications at the end of this section.

Calculating your power usage

The following example shows how to calculate the power budget for the DL405 system. The example is constructed around a single 8-slot base using the devices shown. It is recommended you construct a similar table for each base in your system.

A				
	Base Number 0	***Device Type***	***5 VDC (mA)***	***External 24 VDC Power (mA)***
B	**CURRENT SUPPLIED**			
	CPU/Expansion Unit /Remote Slave	D4-440 CPU	3700	400
C	**CURRENT REQUIRED**			
	SLOT 0	D4-16ND2	+150	+0
	SLOT 1	D4-16ND2	+150	+0
	SLOT 2	F4-04DA	+120	+100
	SLOT 3	D4-08ND3S	+100	+0
	SLOT 4	D4-08ND3S	+100	+0
	SLOT 5	D4-16TD2	+100	+0
	SLOT 6	D4-16TD2	+100	+0
	SLOT 7	D4-16TR	+1000	+0
D	**OTHER**			
	BASE	D4-08B	+80	+0
	Handheld Programmer	D4-HPP	+320	+0
E	**Maximum Current Required**		***2820***	***100***
F	**Remaining Current Available**		***3700-2820=880***	***400-100=300***

1. Using a chart similar to the 3one above, fill in column 2.
2. Using the tables on the opposite page, enter the current supplied and used by each device (columns 3 and 4). Pay special attention to the current supplied by the CPU, Expansion Unit, and Remote Slave since they differ. Devices which fall into the "Other" category (Row D) are devices such as the Base and the Handheld programmer, which also have power requirements, but do not plug directly into the base.
3. Add the current used by the system devices (columns 3 and 4) starting with Slot 0 and put the total in the row labeled "maximum current required" (Row E).
4. Subtract the row labeled "Maximum current required" (Row E), from the row labeled "Current Supplied" (Row B). Place the difference in the row labeled "Remaining Current Available" (Row F).
5. If "Maximum Current Required" is greater than "Current Supplied" in either column 3 or 4, the power budget will be exceeded. It will be unsafe to use this configuration and you will need to restructure your I/O configuration. Note the auxiliary 24 VDC power supply does not need to supply all the external power. If you need more than the 400mA supplied, you can add an external 24VDC power supply. This will help keep you within your power budget for external power.

DL405 CPU power supply specifications and power requirements

Specification	AC Powered Units	24 VDC Powered Units	125 VDC Powered Units
Part Numbers	D4-450, D4-440, D4-430, D4-EX (expansion base unit), D4-RS (remote slave unit)	D4-450DC-1, D4-440DC-1, D4-EXDC (expansion base unit), D4-RSDC (remote slave unit)	D4-450DC-2 D4-440DC-2
Voltage Withstand (dielectric)	1 minute @ 1,500 VAC between primary, secondary, field ground, and run relay		
Insulation Resistance	> 10MΩ at 500VDC		
Input Voltage Range	85-132 VAC (110 range) 170-264 VAC (220 range	20-28 VDC (24 VDC) with less than 10% ripple	90-146 VDC (125 VDC) with less than 10% ripple
Maximum Inrush Current	20 A	20 A	20 A
Maximum Power	50 VA	38 W	30 W

Power Requirements

Power Supplied					
CPUs/Remote Units/ Expansion Units	***5 VDC Current Supplied in mA***	***24V Aux Power Supplied in mA***	***CPUs/Remote Units/Expansion Units***	***5V Current Supplied in mA***	***24VAux. Power Supplied in mA***
D4-430 CPU	3700	400	D4-EX	4000	400
D4-440 CPU	3700	400	D4-EXDC	4000	NONE
D4-440DC-1 CPU	3700	NONE	D4-EXDC-2	3700	NONE
D4-440DC-2 CPU	3700	NONE	D4-RS	3700	400
D4-450 CPU	3100	400	D4-RSDC	3700	NONE
D4-450DC-1 CPU	3100	NONE	H4-EBC	3470	400
D4-450DC-2 CPU	3100	NONE	H4-EBC-F	3300	400

Power Consumed					
Power-consuming Device	***5V Current Consumed***	***External 24VD Current Required***	***Power-consuming Device***	***5V Current Consumed***	***External 24VDC Current Required***
I/O Bases			***Analog Modules (continued)***		
D4-04B-1	80	NONE	F4-16AD-1	75	100
D4-06B-1	80	NONE	F4-16AD-2	75	100
D4-08B-1	80	NONE	F4-04DA-1	70	75+20per circuit
			F4-04DA-2	90	90
DC Input Modules			F4-04DAS-1	60	60 per circuit
			F4-04DAS-2	60	60 per circuit
D4-08ND3S	100	NONE	F4-08DA-1	90	100+20 per circuit
D4-16ND2	150	NONE	F4-08DA-2	80	150
D4-16ND2F	150	NONE	F4-16DA-1	90	100+20 per circuit
D4-32ND3-1	150	NONE	F4-16DA-2	80	25 max.
D4-32ND3-2	150	NONE	F4-08RTD	80	NONE
D4-64ND2	300 max.	NONE	F4-08THM-n	120	50
			F4-08THM	110	60
AC Input Modules			***Remote I/O***		
D4-08NA	100	NONE	H4-ERM	320	NONE
D4-16NA	150	NONE	H4-ERM-F	450	NONE
			D4-RM	300	NONE
AC/DC Input Modules					
D4-16NE3	150	NONE	***Communications and Networking***		
F4-08NE3S	90	NONE			
DC Output Modules			H4-ECOM100	300	NONE
			H4-ECOM-F	670	NONE
D4-08TD1	150	35	D4-DCM	500	NONE
F4-08TD1S	295	NONE	F4-MAS-MB	235	NONE
D4-16TD1	200	125	FA-UNICON	NONE	65
D4-16TD2	400	NONE			
D4-32TD1	250	140	***CoProcessors***		
D4-32TD1-1	250	140 (15V)			
D4-32TD2	350	120 (4A max including loads)	F4-CP128-1	305	NONE
D4-64TD1	800	NONE	***Specialty Modules***		
AC Output Modules					
D4-08TA	250	NONE	H4-CTRIO	400	NONE
D4-16TA	450	NONE	D4-INT	100	NONE
			D4-HSC	300	NONE
Relay Output Modules			F4-16PID	160	NONE
			F4-8MPI	225	170
D4-08TR	550	NONE	D4-16SIM	150	NONE
F4-08TRS-1	575	NONE	F4-4LTC	280	75
F4-08TRS	575	NONE			
D4-16TR	1000	NONE	***Programming***		
Analog Modules			D4-HPP-1 (Handheld Prog.)	320	NONE
			Operator Interface		
F4-04AD	85	100	DV-1000	150	NONE
F4-04ADS	270	120	***C-more*** Micro-Graphic	210	NONE
F4-08AD	75	90			