COMTRAXX® COM465IP/COM465DP

Condition Monitor with integrated Gateway for the connection of Bender devices to PROFIBUS DP and Ethernet-TCP/IP networks

Software version V4.9.x

COM465xP_D00216_11_M_XXEN/10.2025

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1 General information

1.1 How to use the manual

ADVICE
This manual is intended for qualified personnel working in electrical engineering and electronics! Part of the device documentation in addition to this manual is the enclosed supplement "Safety instructions for Bender products".

ADVICE
Read the operating manual before mounting, connecting and commissioning the device. Keep the manual within easy reach for future reference.

1.2 Indication of important instructions and information

DANGER
Indicates a high risk of danger that will result in death or serious injury if not avoided.

WARNING
Indicates a medium risk of danger that can lead to death or serious injury if not avoided.

CAUTION
Indicates a low-level risk that can result in minor or moderate injury or damage to property if not avoided.

ADVICE
Indicates important facts that do not result in immediate injuries. They can lead to malfunctions if the device is handled incorrectly.

Information can help to optimise the use of the product.

1.3 Service and Support

Information and contact details about customer service, repair service or field service for Bender devices are available on the following website: https://www.bender.de/en/service-support.

1.4 Training courses and seminars

Regular face-to-face or online seminars for customers and other interested parties:

https://www.bender.de/en/know-how/seminars

1.5 Delivery conditions

The conditions of sale and delivery set out by Bender GmbH & Co. KG apply. These can be obtained in printed or electronic format.

1.6 Inspection, transport and storage

Check the shipping and device packaging for transport damage and scope of delivery. In the event of complaints, the company must be notified immediately. Please use the contact form at the following address: https://www.bender.de/en/service-support/take-back-of-old-devices/.

When storing the devices, observe the information under Environment / EMC in the technical data.

1.7 Warranty and liability

Warranty and liability claims for personal injury and property damage are excluded in the case of:

- improper use of the device
- incorrect mounting, commissioning, operation and maintenance of the device
- Failure to observe the instructions in this operating manual regarding transport, commissioning, operation and maintenance of the device
- unauthorised changes to the device made by parties other than the manufacturer
- non-observance of technical data
- Repairs carried out incorrectly
- the use of accessories or spare parts that are not provided, approved or recommended by the manufacturer
- Catastrophes caused by external influences and force majeure
- Mounting and installation with device combinations not approved or recommended by the manufacturer

This operating manual and the enclosed safety instructions must be observed by all persons working with the device. Furthermore, the rules and regulations that apply for accident prevention at the place of use must be observed.

1.8 Disposal of Bender devices

Abide by the national regulations and laws governing the disposal of this device.

Bender GmbH & Co. KG is registered in the waste from electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) register under the WEEE number: DE 43 124 402. For more information on the disposal of Bender devices, refer to https://www.bender.de/en/service-support/take-back-of-old-devices/

1.9 Safety

If the device is used outside the Federal Republic of Germany, the applicable local standards and regulations must be complied with. In Europe, the European standard EN 50110 applies.

DANGER

Risk of fatal injury due to electric shock!

Touching live parts of the system carries the risk of:

- *Electrocution due to electric shock*
- *Damage to the electrical installation*
- *Destruction of the device*

Before installing the device and before working on its connections, make sure that the installation is de-energised.

Observe the rules for working on electrical systems.

2 Intended use

COMTRAXX® COM465IP is referred to in this manual as "COM465IP".
COMTRAXX® COM465DP is referred to in this manual as "COM465DP".
The devices are referred to as "COM465…P" in texts that apply to both.

The COM465…P connects the following devices to Ethernet TCP/IP and PROFIBUS DP networks

- Bender devices with BMS bus or BCOM interface
- Bender devices with Modbus RTU or Modbus TCP

A COM465…P converts alarms, measured values and states of the devices into Modbus TCP, SNMP and HTTP protocols. This conversion enables coupling to Modbus TCP networks as well as data display and evaluation using standard web browsers.
It is operated and configured using the web user interface integrated into the device.

COM465DP only: The gateway makes the system information available on PROFIBUS DP.

3 Product description

This manual describes

- The condition monitor with integrated gateway COMTRAXX® **COM465IP**.
- The condition monitor with integrated gateway COMTRAXX® **COM465DP**.

The COMTRAXX COM465DP series features a condition monitor and is integrated into the existing EDP structure like any Ethernet-capable device. All Bender devices can be connected via the integrated interfaces. In addition, third-party devices can also be integrated into the system. The measured values, parameters and all other data can be checked and parameterised via the web interface or the display. It is possible to indicate and visualise alarms. By means of the visualisation application, individual overview pages can be generated which are then displayed in a web browser.

3.1 Intended use

- All Bender devices with BMS bus or BCOM interface
- Other devices with Modbus RTU or Modbus TCP interface

In addition, the data is available via Modbus TCP, Modbus RTU, SNMP, MQTT and PROFINET protocols. This allows coupling to a higher-level building control system as well as visualisation and evaluation using standard web browsers.

Operation and settings are made via the COMTRAXX® user interface integrated in the device.

Any other use than that described in this manual is regarded as improper.

3.2 Scope of delivery

Included within the scope of delivery

- A Gateway COM465…P
- A printed quick-start guide
- Safety instructions for Bender products
- The manuals "COMTRAXX® COM465…P" and "BCOM" are available as PDF files for download at https://www.bender.de/en/service-support/download-area/
- The **configuration file for SNMP** *"comtraxx_mibs.zip"*
  The current file is stored on the COM465... as a download:
  COM465... > Menu > Settings > Interface > SNMP > General
- **COM465DP only**:
  The configuration file for PROFIBUS DP: *"BEND0F27.gsd"*
  The latest version of the file is available at:
  https://www.bender.de/en/service-support/download-area/

Only registered users can download software. Please register with your e-mail address.

3.3 Device features

- Condition monitor for Bender systems
- Integrated modular gateway between Bender systems and TCP/IP enables remote access via LAN, WAN or Internet
- Range of functions adjustable through function modules

- Support of devices that are connected to the internal or external BMS bus, via BCOM, via Modbus RTU or Modbus TCP
- Individual visualisation can be generated, which is displayed via the web browser
- Additional to COM465DP only: integrated gateway between the Bender system and PROFIBUS DP.

3.4 Scope of functions

Basic device (without function modules)

- Condition monitor with web interface
- Interfaces for the integration of devices
  - Internal BMS bus (max. 150 devices) and external[1)] BMS bus (max. 99 x 150 devices)
  - BCOM (max. 255 devices)
  - Modbus RTU and Modbus TCP (max. 247 devices each)
- Remote display of the latest measured values, status/alarm messages and parameters[1)]
- Gateway to Modbus TCP: Reading the latest measured values, status/alarm messages from addresses 1…10 of the respective interface via Modbus TCP
- Gateway to Modbus RTU: Reading the latest measured values, status/alarm messages from addresses 1…10 of the internal BMS interface via Modbus RTU
- Ethernet interface with 10/100 Mbit/s for remote access via LAN, WAN or Internet
- Setting of internal device parameters and parameters of devices connected via Modbus RTU and Modbus TCP [2)]
- Time synchronisation for all assigned devices
- History memory (20,000 entries)
- Data logger, freely configurable (30 x 10,000 entries)
- 50 data points from third-party devices (via Modbus RTU or Modbus TCP) can be integrated into the system
- A virtual device with 16 channels can be created.

[1)] Displaying the parameters of BMS bus devices is only possible if the gateway is connected to the internal BMS bus.

[2)] Parameters can be set via web application and externally (via BMS/ICOM/BCOM), but not via Modbus. The parameters of assigned devices can only be read; function module C is necessary for modification of settings.

Additional for COM465DP only:

- Support for external applications (e.g. visualisation programs or PLCs) by means of the PROFIBUS DP protocol.
- Reading the latest measured values, status and alarms messages from all assigned devices. Uniform access to all assigned devices by means of PROFIBUS DP via integrated servers.

Examples

- To write parameters via Modbus, function modules B and C are required.
- To read parameters via Modbus, function module B is required.
- In order to use a visualisation in combination with the individual texts, the function modules A and D are required.
- Parameterisation via PROFIBUS is only possible with COM465DP and function module C.

Subsequent installation of function modules

Download the licence files from the Bender homepage.

https://www.bender.de/en/service-support/licences/

Then activate the function modules in the COMTRAXX® web view.

Tools > Service > Function modules
Below the overview you will find the button for importing the licence files (.blf).

3.4.1 Function module A

- Assignment of individual texts for devices, channels (measuring points) and alarms
- Device failure monitoring
- E-mail notification to different users in case of alarms or system errors.
- Device documentation of any device in the system can be generated.*
  It contains all parameters and measured values belonging to the device, as well as device information such as serial number and software version.
- System documentation can be generated. It documents all devices in the system at once.

* Generating device documentation of BMS bus devices is only possible if the gateway is connected to the internal BMS bus.

3.4.2 Function module B

- Reading the latest measured values, status and alarms messages from all assigned devices. Uniform access to all assigned devices via Modbus TCP over integrated server.
- Reading the latest measured values, status and alarm messages from all assigned devices via internal BMS. Uniform access to all assigned devices via Modbus RTU.
- Control commands: From an external application (e.g. visualisation software or PLC), commands can be sent to BMS devices via Modbus TCP or Modbus RTU.
- Access to alarms and measured values via SNMP (V1, V2c or V3). SNMP traps are supported.
- Access via PROFINET to alarms and measured values.
- Alarms and measured values are provided via MQTT.

3.4.3 Function module C

- Fast and easy parameter setting of all devices* assigned to the gateway via a web browser.
- Device backups of all devices in the system can be created and restored.

* The parameterisation of BMS bus devices is only possible if the gateway is connected to the internal BMS bus.

3.4.4 Function module D

- Quick and easy-to-create visualisation of the system. Integrated editor provides access to a variety of widgets and functions.
- Display on up to 50 overview pages on which, for example, room plans can be stored. Navigation within these overview pages is possible.
- Access to all measured values available in the system.
- Buttons and sliders can be used to send BMS test and reset commands and to control external devices via Modbus TCP.

3.4.5 Function module E

100 virtual devices with 16 channels each can be created.

3.4.6 Function module F

1600 data points from third-party devices (via Modbus RTU or Modbus TCP) can be integrated into the system.

3.5 Applications

- Optimum display and visualisation of device and plant statuses in the web browser
- Monitoring and analysis of compatible Bender products and third-party devices
- Customised plant overview through individual plant description
- Selective notification to various users in the event of alarms
- Using professional visualisation programs, which are implemented on the Modbus TCP, Modbus RTU, or PROFIBUS DP protocol
- Clear setting of device parameters. Storing, documenting and restoring parameters is possible
- Commissioning and diagnosis of Bender systems
- Remote diagnosis, remote maintenance

3.6 Function

The COM465…P gateways are integrated into the existing EDP structure like PCs. After connecting to the network and compatible Bender products, all system devices can be accessed from any PC using a web browser. In this way, all important system information is directly available.

Verified web browsers: Microsoft Edge, Mozilla Firefox, Google Chrome.

The **COM465DP** has an additional connection that enables it to be integrated as a slave in PROFIBUS DP systems. The PROFIBUS master (e.g. a PC with a PROFIBUS card or a PLC) must be programmed so that the appropriate reactions are triggered via the COM465DP and responses are received. To achieve this, a good knowledge of PROFIBUS is required.
The necessary documentation with the complete command syntax can be found in the chapter ""Profibus DP (COM465DP only)", page 49".

3.7 Functional description

3.7.1 Interfaces

COM465xP communicate with the devices and systems assigned via various interfaces:

- BMS (RS-485) for Bender systems such as EDS46x/49x, RCMS46x/49x and ATICS. The COM465…P can be operated as a master or as a slave. Requests are answered more quickly on operation of the COM465…P as a master. The COM465…P can be operated on the internal and external BMS bus.
- BCOM (Ethernet) for new and future Bender systems, such as ISOMETER® iso685-D.
- Modbus RTU (RS-485)
  COM465…P when operated as a master for Bender devices PEM… with restricted functionality (full functionality of PEM…**5** only via Modbus TCP).
- Modbus TCP (Ethernet) for Bender devices PEM…**5**
- **COM465DP** only:
  Coupling with PROFIBUS DP. For this purpose the gateway is connected to the PROFIBUS DP network as a PROFIBUS DP slave.

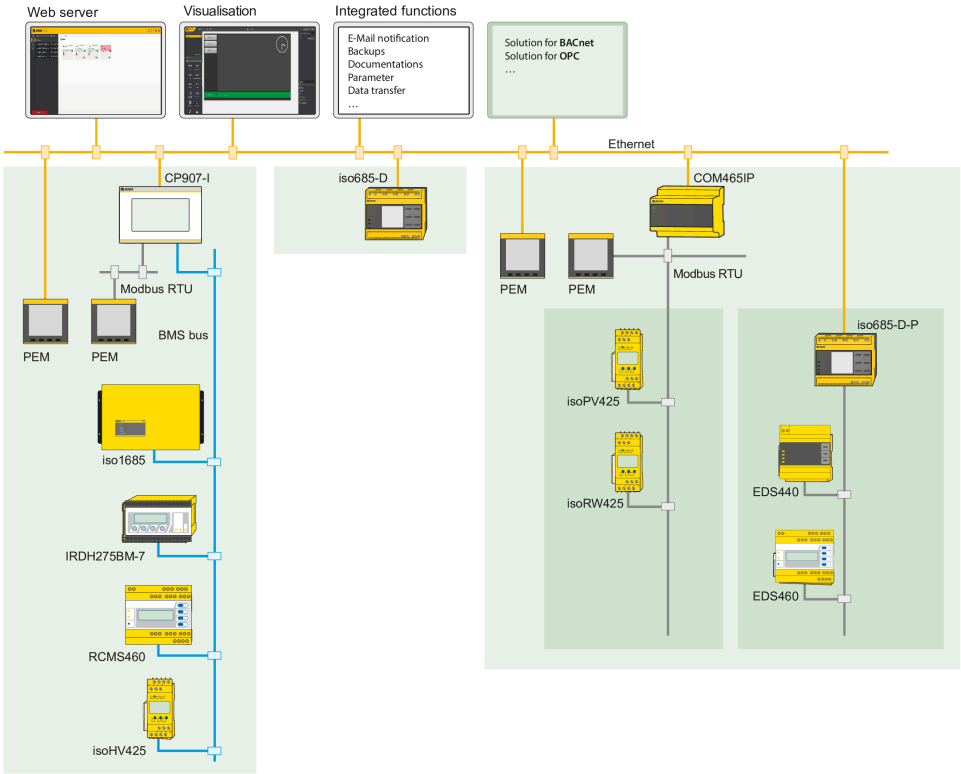


Figure 3-1: Schematic diagram COM465…P

3.7.2 Process image

The COM465…P prepares and saves a process image from the communication with the devices assigned. This process image contains alarms, status information and measured values from the devices assigned.

The COM465…P combines the information from the different interfaces and makes it available for:

- Display and configuration via the web interface
- Display and operation via the visualisation
- Transmission to external systems via Modbus TCP, SNMP or PROFIBUS DP

The COM465…P provides a common user interface for the devices assigned via different interfaces. On this user interface, each device is given an individual address by which it can be identified. BMS, BCOM and Modbus RTU devices receive the appropriate address for their interface. A virtual address is assigned to Modbus TCP devices so that they can be addressed correctly in the system.

COM465DP only:
On PROFIBUS DP, the COM465DP is a slave. Therefore, only the COM465DP is shown as PROFIBUS participant. It makes the data of all connected devices available.

3.7.3 BMS interface

Internal and external BMS bus

The majority of Bender devices communicate via the internal BMS bus. Individual devices, such as MK800, TM800 or Bender panels can communicate via both the internal BMS bus (BMS i) and the external BMS bus (BMS e).

The COM465…P is capable of communicating either via the internal BMS bus (BMS i) or the external BMS bus (BMS e). The corresponding protocol must be set in the menu Interface > BMS.

If the COM465…P is operated on the external bus, it is not possible to set the parameters on any other bus devices. The parameters on the COM460IP itself can, however, can be set via the LAN connected.

The COM465…P can be operated as a master (address 1) or as a slave.

The COM465…P is to be operated as a master if:
- Parameters are queried or changed
- Control commands are issued

Note that not all BMS masters can surrender their master function!

3.7.4 Address setting and termination

For proper functioning of the COM465…P, correct address assignment and termination is of utmost importance.

CAUTION
Malfunction due to duplicated addresses!
Assigning addresses that are already used by existing devices in the bus systems concerned may cause serious malfunctions.
Make sure the COM465…is correctly addressed and terminated.

Multiple assignment of addresses
The factory setting for the system name on all Bender BCOM devices is "SYSTEM". If several systems with the same system name are integrated into the same network, addresses are assigned twice. This leads to transmission errors. Always enter a unique BCOM system name during initial configuration.

4 Mounting, connection and commissioning

TheCOM465xP is normally integrated into existing LAN structures, but can also be operated via a single PC on the Ethernet side.

CAUTION
If you are familiar with the configuration of computer networks, you can carry out the connection of the COM465xP yourself. **Otherwise please contact your EDP administrator!**

4.1 Preparation

1. Have all the questions concerning the installation been discussed with the technician responsible for the installation?
2. Will the device be operated on the internal or external BMS bus? Is the BMS address to be set known? Can COM465…P be operated as the master (BMS address 1)?

   If, apart from the COM465…, an alarm indicator and test combination MK800 is connected to the internal bus, the COM465… must not have the address 1 (master). For more detailed information on the topic of BMS, in particular about the wiring of bus devices, please refer to the separate document "BMS bus". You can obtain this document at
   https://www.bender.de/en/service-support/download-area/

   For initial connection, the basic configuration of the COM465…P is to be undertaken outside the installation, depending on the specific situation.
3. Modbus RTU: Determine and set baud rate and parity (if the interface is used).
4. Does the computer network have a DHCP server?
   If the connected computer network contains a DHCP server, activate the "DHCP" function. The IP address is automatically assigned and displayed. If the computer network does not include a DHCP server, the IP address, network mask (SN) and standard gateway must be specified by the EDP administrator. The IP address has been permanently assigned to the device. Therefore, deactivate the "DHCP" function on the gateway.
5. Ask for the IP address of the NTP server; it is required for the automatic time setting.
6. Are suitable PC hardware and software available for commissioning?
   - System requirements (minimum): 1.6 GHz processor/512 MB RAM
   - Verified web browsers: Microsoft Edge, Mozilla Firefox, Google Chrome
7. **COM465DP only**: Is the PROFIBUS DP address to be set known? Is a terminating resistor required?

   For initial connection, the basic configuration of the COM465DP is to be undertaken outside the installation, depending on the specific situation.

4.2 Installation and connection

Only skilled persons are permitted to carry out the work necessary to install, put into service and run a device or system.

DANGER
Risk of fatal injury due to electric shock!
Touching live parts of the system carries the risk of:

- *Risk of electrocution due to electric shock*
- *Damage to the electrical installation*
- *Destruction of the device*

Before installing and connecting the device, make sure that the installation has been de-energised. The rules for working on electrical systems must be observed.

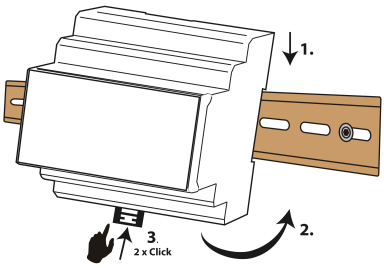
DANGER
Mortal danger and risk of irreparable damage due to moisture!
Install device such that it is protected against moisture.

CAUTION
Pay attention to installation location
Operation of the device is only permitted in operating locations with **restricted access***! This can be installation in a switch cabinet, for example.*

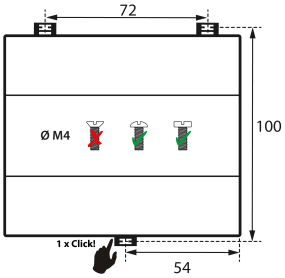
4.2.1 Mounting the device

The device is suitable for the following types of installation:

- Snap-on mounting on a DIN rail according to IEC 60715 or
- Screw mounting using 3 x M4

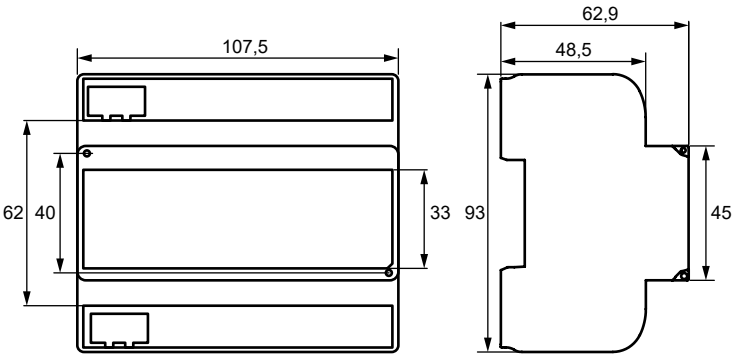


Snap-on mounting on a DIN rail according to IEC 60715



Screw mounting using 3 x M4

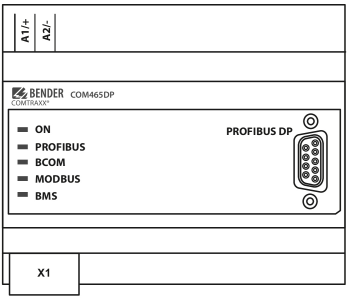
Dimension diagram (mm)

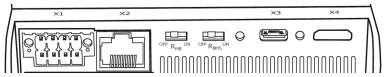


4.2.2 Connecting the device

For UL applications, the following must be observed:

- Maximum ambient temperature: 55 °C
- Use 60/70°C copper lines only





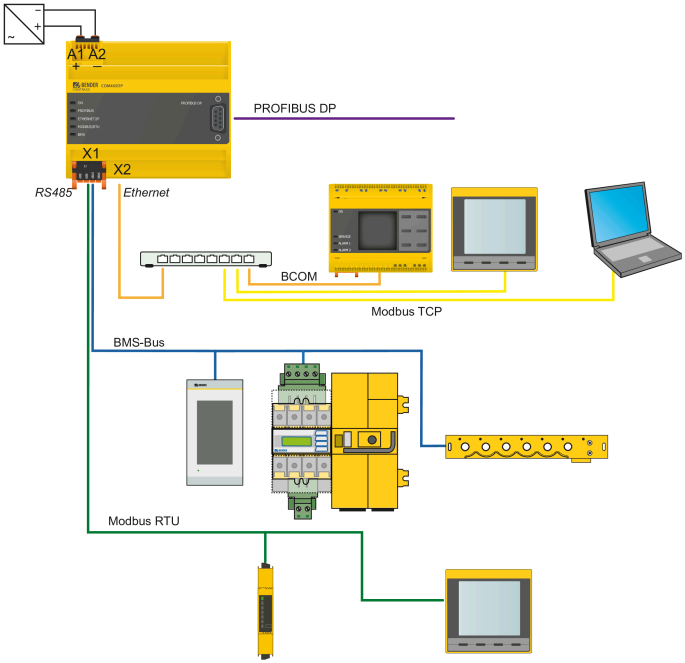
Element	Explanation
A1/+; A2/-	Power supply
PROFIBUS DP	PROFIBUS DP connection (COM465DP only)
Plug **X1**	Modbus/RTU interface: Terminals **A**MB and **B**MB
	BMS bus (Bender measuring device interface): Terminals **A**BMS and **B**BMS
Plug **X2**	Ethernet connection (RJ45) for the connection to the PC network as well as to BCOM
R_{MB}	Modbus RTU terminating resistor switch
R_{BMS}	BMS bus terminating resistor switch
Plug **X3**	Micro-USB interface (currently has no function)
Plug **X4**	Not equipped

Make the connection as follows:

1. Remove terminal covers of the device.
2. BMS bus connection
   Connect the terminals **A**BMS and **B**BMS to the BMS bus (A to A, B to B). If the COM465…P is at the end of the BMS bus, you must switch the terminating switch $\mathbf{R_{BMS}}$ on the device to "ON".
3. Modbus RTU connection
   Connect the terminals **A**MB and **B**MB to the Modbus RTU (A to A, B to B). If the COM465…P is at the end of the bus, you must switch the terminating switch $\mathbf{R_{MB}}$ on the device to "ON".
4. Ethernet connection (BCOM, Modbus TCP, SNMP)
   Connect Ethernet cable (RJ45) to the COM465…P and connect to the network. It is recommended to use at least on Ethernet cable of category 5 (Cat. 5).
5. PROFIBUS DP connection (COM465DP only)
   Connect the corresponding connector on the PROFIBUS cable to the 9-pin Sub-D socket. If the COM465DP is at the end of the PROFIBUS DP network, you must switch the terminating switch on the PROFIBUS connector to "ON".
6. Connect power supply
   Connect terminals A1/+ and A2/- to a power supply. The power supply must be protected using a 6 A fuse. Connection polarity is irrelevant.
7. Position the terminal covers and click it into place.

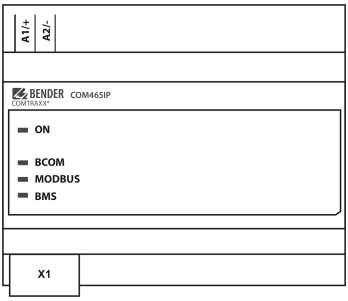
4.2.3 Wiring diagram

Wiring diagram COM465…P (example)
PROFIBUS DP for COM465DP only

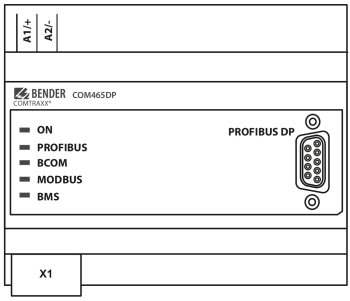


4.3 Display and control elements

COM465 IP



COM465 DP



LED	Function
ON	"ON" LED: Flashes during the start process. The LED lights continuously as soon as the device is ready for operation.
PROFIBUS BCOM MODBUS BMS	LEDs indicate activity on the various interfaces. The LED "PROFIBUS" exists only in the COM465DP.

4.4 Commissioning the device

1. Switch on the supply voltage: When the device is supplied with power, all LEDs light up briefly. During the start process the "ON" LED flashes. After a successful start, the "ON" LED then illuminates continuously. The device is now ready for operation.
2. Start web user interface:
   – Open an internet browser.
   – Type the following IP address to open the web interface of the COM465xP:
     • If your PC is in a 192.168.0.0 IT subnet, you can reach the COM465xP via the factory-set IP address 192.168.0.254.
     • If your PC is in a different subnet, you must disconnect the PC from your network. Connect the COM465xP directly to your PC. Open the web user interface using the **second pre-defined IP address**: 169.254.0.1. For this purpose, DHCP must be enabled on the PC.

   In the web user interface, the IP address of the COM465xP can be set as required.
3. Configure: As a minimum, configure all address data for the COM465xP. Always configure the BCOM interface (system name, subsystem, device address).

> ***Risk of duplicate addresses if BCOM system name is not changed.***
>
> *The factory setting for the system name on all Bender BCOM devices is "SYSTEM". If several systems are established in the same network, there is a risk that addresses will be assigned more than once.* ***Therefore, always give each system a new BCOM system name during commissioning****.*

4. Integrate devices into the system:
   – BMS devices are detected automatically
   – BCOM devices are detected automatically
   – Modbus devices need to be configured. This is done in the web interface at
   > Device management> Modbus devices > Manage devices
5. Check connection
   Connect the COM465xP to the network again. Start the web user interface. All other settings (individual texts, e-mail notifications, …) can now be made.

4.5 Factory settings for addresses

The COM465xP is supplied with the following factory settings:

Parameter	Factory setting
IP address	192.168.0.254
Connection can always be made using the pre-defined IP address (e.g. for commissioning)	169.254.0.1
Net mask	255.255.0.0
Standard gateway	192.168.0.1
DNS	194.25.2.129
DHCP	off
t_{off} (Timeout for DHCP address assignment)	30 s
BMS address	1
BMS protocol	BMS i
BCOM system name	SYSTEM
Subsystem address	1
BCOM device address	0 (= off)
PROFIBUS DP address	3

The settings can be changed using the web user interface.

4.6 Installing GSD file for PROFIBUS DP master (COM465DP only)

A PROFIBUS DP master requires the device master data (Geräte-Stamm-Daten - GSD) for its slave components distributed in the automation system. Accordingly, you must install the GSD file on the master. It describes in a standardised format the properties of the COM465DP. You can obtain the latest GSD file at:

https://www.bender.de/en/service-support/download-area/

1. Select the destination folder to which the GSD file is to be copied. For the exact destination please see the documentation for the program you want to use to program the PROFIBUS master.
2. Also copy the file `BEND0F27.gsd` to the folder created for the device master data.

5 Web user interface

The web user interface of the device enables access via LAN, WLAN or the Internet. It provides a uniform display of Bender devices that are connected to:

- BMS bus (internal)
- BCOM
- Modbus RTU
- Modbus TCP

Each interface has its own address range. Each device is given its own individual address by which it can be identified.

5.1 Functions of the web user interface

- Overview of the associated devices
  - Indicating alarms and measured values
  - Display by interface or subsystem
  - Setting, displaying and evaluating the history memory and data loggers
  - Graphical display of measured values (bar graph, phasor diagram, power triangle) and waveform recorders; in case of universal measuring devices, additional display of the harmonics as table or bar graph
  - Setting device parameters
  - Device failure monitoring
  - Saving settings as "backup" and restoring values again
  - Documenting settings and measured values
  - Assigning individual texts for devices, measuring points (channels) and alarms
  - E-mail notifications to different user groups according to a time-controlled schedule in the event of alarms and system errors. The sender's e-mail address can be entered.
  - Display of virtual devices. A virtual "measuring point" is obtained by logically or numerically evaluating measured values of "real" devices connected to the gateway.
- Management of Modbus devices
  - Adding, editing and deleting devices
  - Creating device templates with selected measured values
- Visualisation
  - Fast, simple visualisation can be configured in its own integrated editor without programming knowledge
  - Measured values, alarms, buttons, etc. can be arranged and displayed in front of a graphic (system diagram, room plan) using various widgets
  - Displaying an overview page; jumping to another view page and back to the overview page is possible
- From an external application (e.g. visualisation software), commands can be sent to BMS devices. The "Modbus control commands" menu provides Modbus control commands for selected BMS commands. These commands can be copied to the clipboard of the PC and then included in the programming of the external application.
- Graphical display with scaling of the time axis for the data loggers of the gateway and compatible Bender devices.

5.2 Software products used

Select **Tools > Information > Copyright** to display the used software products.

5.3 Browser configuration

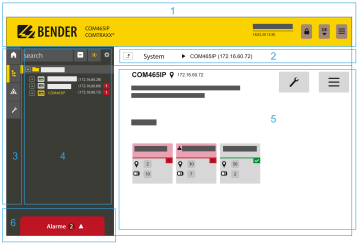
As browser, the latest version of Google Chrome, Microsoft Edge and Mozilla Firefox are recommended. To use the functions of the web user interface, JavaScript has to be activated. The pop-up blocker should be deactivated for the IP address of the COMTRAXX® device.

For Windows© Internet Explorer, the compatibility view has to be disabled.

*Select **Extras > Configuration of compatibility view. Deactivate** the button **Display Intranet sites in compatibility view**.*

5.4 Home page COMTRAXX® user interface

1. Open a web browser.
2. Enter the IP address of the COMTRAXX® device in the address line (example: http://172.16.60.72).

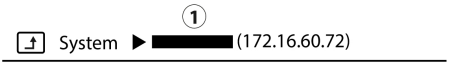


1 Headline
2 Path display
3 Navigation
4 Subnavigation
5 Content area
6 Alarm overview

5.4.1 Headline

1 Clicking the logo: Return to home page
2 Used device: Device type
3 Used device: **System name > Subsystem > Device address**
Date and time of the device
4 The symbol indicates that the web user interface is protected by a password. Click the symbol and then click **Login** to enter the user name and password.
5 Language selection
6 Open/close navigation (button only available in small browser window)

5.4.2 Path display (breadcrumb navigation)



1= Device

The path display always shows in which part of the system you are currently located in the content window.

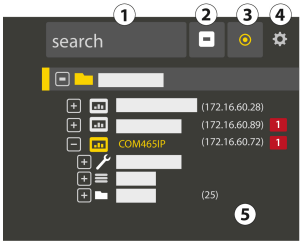
5.4.3 Navigation

	Menu	Description
	Start	Display of information about the device and the software. Please have this information to hand if you need to contact us for assistance by telephone.
	System overview	The system overview shows all devices in the system either by subsystem or by interface. Pending alarms and operating messages are displayed and the respective devices can also be configured.
	Alarms	Display of all pending alarms and data of the devices sending an alarm
	Tools	Functions that affect the entire system

The navigation symbols are permanently visible on the left side. Even if a random submenu of the web user interface is open, you can navigate to one of the four areas by clicking the respective symbol.

5.4.4 Subnavigation

The system overview is displayed in the subnavigation.



Legend

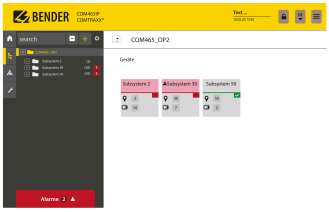
1. Full text search in the system for device names or menu entries. Matches are highlighted in yellow.
2. Close unfolded tree in the subnavigation
3. Fold out automatically: When enabled (= yellow), the displayed contents of the content area are shown in the subnavigation with automatically unfolding device tree in addition to the path display. Path display and content area are always synchronous. When disabled (= white), the subnavigation is not adapted to the path display or the current content area.

4. - Select **display** by subsystems or by interfaces. The interface display is only available for COMTRAXX® V4.xx and higher.
   - Configure the **line height** of the entries.
5. The number in brackets (here: 25) indicates the set bus address.

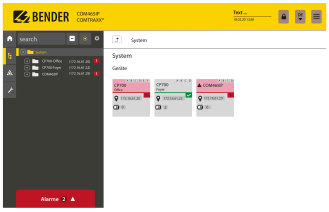
The display by subsystem or interface is possible independently of the configured Modbus image V1 or V2.

5.4.5 Content area

Display of the system, alarms and entries for the tools.



Content area of the system display by **subsystem**



Content area of the system display by **interface**

5.4.6 Overview of pending alarms

***Clicking the alarm overview**: List of pending alarms*

***Clicking on the list**: Details about the alarms in the content area*

5.5 Setting up password protection for COM465xP

Password protection can be configured for the roles User and Administrator. This allows regulating the access to the web user interface.

CAUTION

Risk of damage to equipment due to unauthorised access

The password protection for the gateway protects against unauthorised access to a limited extent only. Attackers from the Internet may still be able to read data and change settings. It is absolutely necessary that:

- The network is separated from the Internet .

- Common security mechanisms are applied (firewall, VPN access).

The password protection is configured in the device menu of the respective COMTRAXX® device.
Select **Menu > Settings > Password**.

Password for	Protection active	User	Password
	Factory settings		
User	off	user	default
Administrator	off	admin	default

5.6 Device failure monitoring

Specify which devices are to be monitored for a device failure. There are various ways to do this:

1. Select the device to be monitored in the **System overview** and activate or deactivate the bell in the respective tile of the device. The overview of the selected devices can be found under **Tools > Monitoring > Device failure monitoring**.

2. Manually add or delete the devices to be monitored under **Tools > Monitoring > Device failure monitoring**.

3. Under **Tools > Monitoring > Device failure monitoring > Import actual state** (button in the footer), add all active devices of the entire system to the monitoring. The list can be edited to remove unnecessary devices from the device failure monitoring.

Device failure monitoring is only active on the COMTRAXX® device on which it has been individually configured.

Other COMTRAXX® devices in the system are not affected by these settings and use their own device failure monitoring.

This means that device failures in the system can only be reported on the COMTRAXX® devices on which they were previously configured.

6 Visualisation

The data from the Bender system can be displayed in a separate visualisation. It provides access to all measuring channel information, alarms and other data. The application is shown in a separate browser tab of the connected device and does not require any further plug-ins. The visualisation is configured in an editor. The editor is accessed via the menu item

Tools > Visualisation > Edit

in the COMTRAXX® application. The user interface is illustrated schematically in the graphic below.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Browser tab</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Headline</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dashboards</td><td rowspan="3">"Work area"</td><td>Settings</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Widget library</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Used widgets</td></tr>
</table>

The "work area" represents the visible area in the browser tab. Individual elements with different functions, so-called **widgets**, are placed on it to form a "picture" called "Dashboard". Up to 50 different dashboards can be created and linked to each other. All the dashboards organised in an interconnection are grouped together as a "project" and can be saved on the PC or transferred to the device.

The created visualisation can then be started in a separate browser tab in the COMTRAXX® application via the menu items

Tools > Visualisation > Displays.

The following section describes the buttons, tools and elements available in the editor.

6.1 The headline

<table>
<tr><td>File▼</td><td>  </td><td>  </td><td>Project name</td><td>English▼</td><td>  </td></tr>
</table>

6.1.1 Drop-down menu "File"

<table>
<tr><td>File▼</td></tr>
</table>

New project	Create a new project
New dashboard	Create a new dashboard
Import project from PC (Ctrl+O)	Import existing project from PC
Import active project from device (Ctrl+L)	Import current project from the device to PC
Export project to PC (Ctrl+Shift+S)	Export created project to PC

Save and export to device (Ctrl+S)	Save changes and export to deviceI

Saving and exporting projects

Please note that only the visualisation is saved! The configuration of interfaces, link variables and links is stored in a separate backup file. This is done in the COMTRAXX® application. Select the used device in the bus overview:
***Device settings > Export backup**.*
This backup contains all configurations made in the COMTRAXX® application, such as link variables, alarm addresses, etc.

6.1.2 Grouping functions

	No widgets selected
	Group selected widgets. Individual widgets can then only be moved in groups.
	No group selected
	Selected group is ungrouped. The widgets can then be edited individually.

6.1.3 Project name

Display of the project name.

6.1.4 Language selection

English▼

Select the operating language of the editor.

The eidtor language not necessarily the language of the automatically generated messages displayed on the device (= export language).

Czech	German	Greek	English GB	English US
Spanish	Finnish	French	Hebrew	Croatian
Hungarian	Indonesian	Italian	Japanese	Sanskrit
Dutch	Norwegian	Polish	Portuguese PO	Portuguese BR
Russian	Slovenian	Serbian	Swedish	Chinese
Turkish				

6.1.5 Simulating visualisation

Simulate the project in a browser tab to test the appearance and functionality of the buttons in advance.

6.2 The "work area"

The "work area" represents the display of the visualisation. The widgets can be moved from the widget library to the work area using drag & drop. It only represents a preview of the expected display. The functionality (e.g. navigation) can be tested in the browser after saving the project.

6.3 Dashboards

2/50	Number of created dashboards
	Home page
	Delete dashboard
	Password protected dashboard
+ New dashboard	Create a new dashboard

Function

Display and manage existing dashboards and add new dashboards.

A dashboard is a page that can be displayed in the visualisation. Up to 50 different pages (dashboards) can be created. To link the individual dashboards, navigation elements must be placed on the pages.

If several dashboards have been defined, one of the dashboards acts as home page. It is marked with a house icon. This dashboard appears as the starting point after executing the visualisation. The home page assignment is described in the project settings in chapter “Project settings”, page 37.

The active dashboard is highlighted in yellow.

Project	Selection	Alignment	Explanation
Dashboard "dashboard3"			In the "**Selection**" tab (right side) the dashboard can be named and also password protected ("Protected" yes/no). Password-protected dashboards are marked with a lock symbol in the dashboard list.
General			
Name			
Protected	yes/no		
Password			

6.4 Widget library

A widget is a template for a defined function to which various values (parameters) can be assigned. This allows both specific values to be transmitted to specific addresses and values from linked systems to be evaluated and displayed.

All available widgets are included in a library.

Use the scroll bar (right) to navigate to further widgets.

When moving the mouse pointer over a widget in the widget library (mouseover), the icons (i and +) with two functions appear at the bottom of the widget.

Information on the selected widget

Place selected widget on the top left of the work area

To place a widget on the work area, it can also be dragged there with the mouse see chapter “Placing widgets in the work area”, page 36.

The widget settings are made on the right side in the "Settings" area. The assignment of values to a widget is described in the chapter “Widget settings”, page 38.

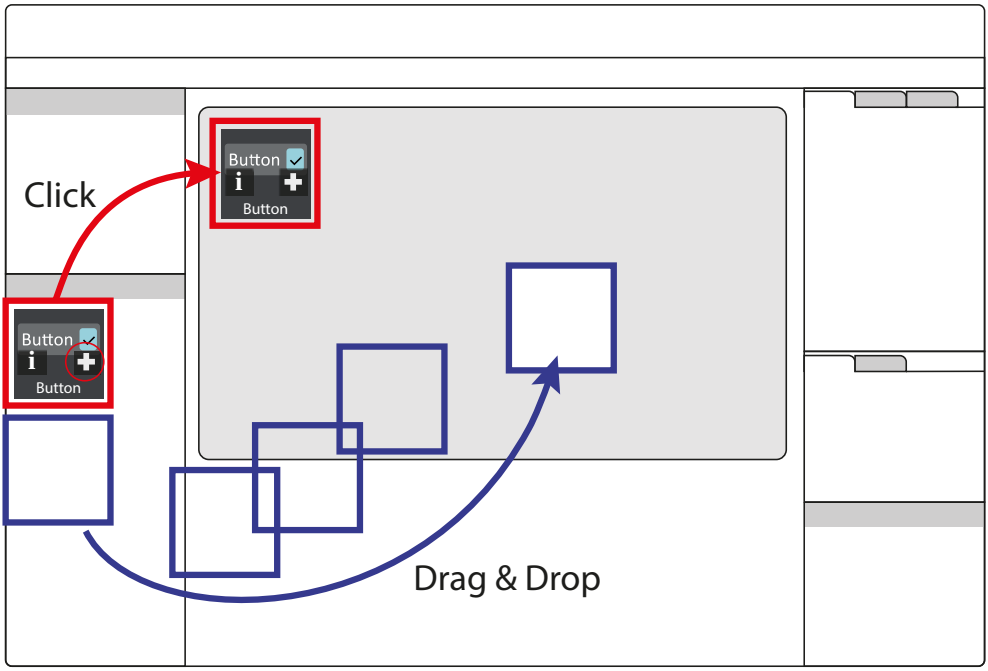
6.4.1 Widget list

Icon	Labelling	Explanation
	**Alarm Bar**	*Alarm overview* Display alarm messages in an alarm line. Settings are made at "Alarm addresses" in the COMTRAXX® user interface in the browser. If several alarm messages are pending, the alarms are displayed one after another. The alarm is always displayed with the background colour set for the most important alarm.
	**Background area**	*Display frame* Display a frame with a background colour (optionally with shading).
	**Button**	*Switch with state display* The current state can be displayed additionally (optional).
	**Cleaning Mode**	*Lock display operation for a short time* Screen lock for cleaning purposes.
	**Clock**	*Display time* Display a digital or analogue clock.
	**CurrentState/ TargetState**	*Display current value and target value* The target value can be adjusted via the buttons. For control devices that trigger certain events when a target value is reached.
	**Dashboard Link**	*Navigation between existing dashboards* Enable switching between dashboards.
	**Feedback**	*Display state* Colour indication of a value (True or False; ON or OFF).

Icon	Labelling	Explanation
	**Group**	*Group elements in a frame* Display a frame with heading.
	**iFrame**	*Display another website* Display the content of a URL in a frame of a freely definable size.
	**Image**	*Display a graphic* Place image contents from files. Set level = 0 for background images. Higher levels may overlap other widgets.
	**Info**	*Device information* Tabular display of address information
	**Label**	*Create label* Display a text field
	**Link**	*Link to another dashboard* Link dashboards. The target is the dashboard to which the user wants to switch.
	**Logger Table**	*History memory* Display the history memory content of the device. The content to be displayed can be configured.
	**Measurement**	*Display measured value* Display the measured value of a channel of a connected device.
	**Multiple Images**	*Display multiple graphics* Display different pictures, which are shown depending on the current input value.
	**Multiple Labels**	*Display multiple labels* Display different labels, which are shown depending on the current input value.
	**Multiple Value Write**	*Write multiple predefined values* Defined values are sent to a defined address.
	**RGB Color Picker**	*Colour picker window* Range of 16.7 million colours. Provides an RGB colour value.

Icon	Labelling	Explanation
	**RGB-Display**	*Display frame* Display a frame with a background colour (optionally with shading).
	**Single Value Write**	*Write a predefined value* Send a set value to a defined address.
	**Slider**	*Slider with state display* Slider with optionally available state display.
	**Start Test**	*Start device test* Device tests can be started.
	**Switch to System overview**	*Switch to system overview* Switch directly to the system overview from any page.
	**Timer**	*Timer function* Display of a configurable timer.
	**Up/Down Button**	*Button with two programmable functions and status display* Control of equipment (lamp, temperature, shutter…). The current value can optionally be displayed.
	**URL Link**	*Enter link* Link to a URL page, which is then opened in a new browser tab Note: This widget is only available for COM465…P.

6.4.2 Placing widgets in the work area



Clicking on the + icon of an active widget in the widget library inserts it into the upper left corner of the work area.

The widget can also be placed directly and freely on the work area with the mouse using "drag & drop".

6.5 Settings

Settings project

Project	Selection	Alignment
General		
Name	Project 1 CP9xx	
Dashboard width	800	
Dashboard height	480	
Export language	English	
Style	theme-dark	

Widget(s) settings

Project	**Selection**		Alignment
Position and size			
X	5	Y	10
Width	275	Height	50
	3		0
General			
Name			Widget name

All value-based settings are made in the settings area. The values displayed there always represent the values of the currently active element. Elements can be both dashboards and widgets. If multiple widgets are selected, value changes always affect **all** of them. This also applies to grouped widgets. Number and type of parameters vary depending on the widget.

Use the scroll bar (right) to navigate to the setting options hidden in the monitor view.

6.5.1 Project settings

Make individual project settings here.

Project	Selection	Alignment	Explanation
Miscellaneous			
Start	Home		Set home page (dashboard list house icon)
Return to start page after time (min)	5		Time after which the system jumps back in case of inactivity ; only relevant if return to home page is enabled .
Jump to start page	☐		Automatic return to start page ON/OFF
General			
Name	Project 1 CP9xx		Project name in the title bar
Dashboard width (px)	800		Dashboard dimensions in pixels (the dimensions should be based on the size of the visualisation to be configured)
Dashboard height (px)	480		
Export language	English		Language of the channel descriptions (may differ from editor language)
Style	theme-dark		Appearance of the operating elements (buttons)
Relative export	☐		Scaling of the work area to the size of the target medium
Font			

Font colour	#000000		Font colour #RRGGBB with numerical and interactive colour selection Font settings (weight, slant and size)
regular	normal	100	Font settings (weight, slant and size)

Font colour selection

Numerical input using 6-digit hexadecimal value with leading number sign (hashtag). Colour values are formed as follows: # RR GG BB
R = red value; G = green value; B = blue value

6.5.2 Widget settings

Individual widget settings can be made here. Depending on the selected widget, the corresponding setting options are available. The number and type of parameters displayed vary depending on the active widget. In the following, the possible parameter areas are described independently.

6.5.2.1 Predefined icon symbols and units

Icon symbols

One of 45 predefined icons can be selected from a selection menu. After selection, it is displayed on the left side of the respective widget.

Overview icon symbols

	BPS		Radiation		Attention		Settings
	Temperature		OT light		Ventilation		ON/OFF
	IPS		OT light		Humidity		System
	Gas		LED		Rollo		Cleaning
	History		PLC		UPS		Emergency light
	In use		Warning		Room		Half-brightl
	Laser		Intercom		Overview		Bright
	Save set		Plus		Minus		Field size
	Freeze		Half brightness		Field		Brightness
	Synchronisation		Load set				

It is possible to add custom icons at **File > Manage icon library**.

Units

Overview units (predefined)

Ω	Ohm	**A**	Ampere	**V**	Volt	**%**	Percent
Hz	Hertz	**Baud**	Baud (data rate)	**F**	Farad	**H**	Henry
°C	Degree Celsius	**°F**	Degree Fahrenheit	**s**	Second	**min**	Minute
h	Hour	**d**	day	**mo**	Month	**W**	Watt
var	Volt-ampere react.	**VA**	Volt-ampere	**Wh**	Watt-hours	**varh**	Volt-ampere- hours react.
VAh	Volt-ampere-hours	**°**	Degree	**Hz/s**	Hertz/second	**bar**	Bar

6.5.2.2 "General" area

The "General" area contains parameters which apply to all widgets. Labelled widgets have the additional parameter "Label".

Project	**Selection**	Alignment		Explanation
Position and size				
X	5	Y	10	Position on the work area (in pixels) Default position in the work area is top/left
Width	275	Height	50	Widget dimensions (in pixels)
	3		0	Position on the z level and angle of rotation
General				
Name	Widget name			Assigned automatically or by user
Label	Labelling			Labelling widgets in the work area
Global	☐			Placing the widgets on all dashboards ON/OFF
Locked	☐			Locking the widget ON/OFF
Two writing targets				Enable value transfer to two digital outputs (for "Up/ Down Button" widget)

6.5.2.3 "Action" area

Project	**Selection**	Alignment	Explanation
Action			
Action	push		For "Button" widget

6.5.2.4 "Miscellaneous" area

Project	**Selection**	Alignment	Explanation
Miscellaneous			
Target			Select link destination from existing dashboards
URL			For "iFrame" widget
Step size	1		
Minimum	0		Only for "Current state/Target state" and "Up/Down Button" widgets: Set limits and step size
Maximum	100		
Cont.	20		For "Cleaning Mode" widget in s

6.5.2.5 "Communication" area

Project	**Selection**	Alignment	Explanation
Communication			
Endpoint to deacivate			This function can be disabled. The source that does this is assigned here.
Target / Source / Value			Setting options depend on the widget
Connections			
		 Add connection	Add new link
Write in the other direction by pressing and holding			When enabled, values can also be written back to a source by pressing and holding the button.
relative/absolute			Widgets „RGB Colour Picker“ und „RGB Display“: relative: 0…100 % absolute: 0…255
red			
green			
blue			
Test group[1]	Group 1		[1] For "Start Test" widget
Current value[2]			[2] For "Current State/Target State" widget

Colour selection

Numerical input using 8-digit hexadecimal value with leading number sign (hashtag). Colour values are formed as follows: ***# RR GG BB TT***

R = red value; G = green value; B = blue value; T = transparency

6.5.2.6 "Appearance" area

Project	Selection	Alignment	Explanation
Appearance			
Icon	- Icon -		For selection options, see table “Icon symbols”, page 38
Style	Normal		Normal, Dashboard, Transparent, Tab Menu
Alignment			Alignment of the labelling on the element
Unit			For selection options, see table “Units”, page 39
Number of fractional digits	2		Set indication accuracy
Remove trailing zeros			2.70000 is displayed as 2.7
Labels[1]			[1] For the "Label" and "Multiple Labels" widgets
	+ Add label		Add an additional line
Default value	default		Standard labelling
Image(s)[2]			[2] For the "Image", "Multiple Images" and "RGB Color Picker" widgets
	+ Add image		Select an image source
Default value	default.png		Standard image
Maintain aspect ratio [2]			Maintain aspect ratio YES/NO
Set the size of the alarm groups automatically [3]			[3] For the "Alarm Bar" widget
red[4]			[4] For the "RGB Display" widget
green[4]			
blue[4]			
Font[5]		Normal	[5] For the "Timer" widget

"Logger Table appearance" area

Project	**Selection**	Alignment	Explanation
Appearance			
Column name	Width	Visibility	
No.	70	✓	Number of the record
Timestamp	150	✓	Timestamp of the record
Path	250	✓	Path of the measuring point
Type	150	✓	Type of record (Alarm start, Alarm end, Device restart, Acknowledge, …)
Start/Min	150	✓	Value at occurrence of the alarm
Max.	15	✓	Maximum value for the duration of an alarm (only for "Alarm end")
Description	150	✓	Description of the measuring point
Alarm	70	✓	Type of alarm
Test	150	✓	Entry initiated by test

The order of the columns cannot be changed. The width (pixels) of the displayed columns can be changed to any value using the arrow buttons in steps of 10 or in the number field. If a column is not needed, it can be hidden by unchecking the box.

If the path specification is longer than the space available in the column, the text is always cut off on the left. This way, the relevant information remains visible.

"Clock appearance" area

Project	**Selection**	Alignment	Explanation
Appearance			
Mode	Analog[1/2]		Mode
Colour	#000000ff	■	Numerical or interactive colour specification
Show hour marker[1]	☐		Hour marker ON/OFF
Show seconds[1]	☐		Seconds ON/OFF
Show date[2]	☐		Display date ON/OFF
Show time[2]	☐		Display time ON/OFF

Show seconds[2]	☐	Display seconds ON/OFF

1 Analogue mode
2 Digital mode

"Background appearance" area

Project	**Selection**	Alignment	Explanation
Appearance			
Colur	#000000ff	■	Colour specification filling colour (numerical or interactive)
Frame colour	#000000ff	■	Colour specification frame (numerical or interactive)
Frame size	1		Frame thickness (in pixels)
Shadow	⬤		Shadow ON/OFF
Shadow colour[1]	#00000080	■	Colour specification shadow (numerical or interactive)
Shadow x[1]	0		Shadow direction horizontal
Shadow y[1]	0		Shadow direction vertical
Shadow blur[1]	5		Shadow gradient (intensity)
Shadow width[1]	0		Shadow size
Internal frame[1]	☐		Inner frame ON/OFF

1 Additional parameters are **shown** when "Shadow" option is enabled.

Colour selection

Numerical input using 8-digit hexadecimal value with leading number sign (hashtag). Colour values are formed as follows: ***# RR GG BB TT***
R = red value; G = green value; B = blue value; T = transparency

6.5.2.7 "Value display" area

Project	**Selection**	Alignment	Explanation
Value display			
Show state	⬤		Display state ON/OFF
State	✎		Source, whose state is to be displayed
Colour if condition is true	#98cfdc	■	Colour specification TRUE
Colour if condition is false	#808284	■	Colour specification FALSE

Value		Text to be displayed
Show text		Display text
Text if condition is true	ON	Text for TRUE
Text if condition is false	OFF	Text for FALSE

Additional parameters are **shown** when the option is activated

Colour selection

Numerical input using 8-digit hexadecimal value with leading number sign (hashtag). Colour values are formed as follows: ***# RR GG BB TT***

R = red value; G = green value; B = blue value; T = transparency

6.5.2.8 "Font" area

Project	**Selection**	Alignment
Font		
Use global settings		

Additional parameters are **hidden** when the option "Use global text settings" is activated.

Project	**Selection**	Alignment
Font		
Use global settings		
Font colour	#dedede	
regular	normal	100

6.6 Widget alignment

This section provides help for easy arrangement and alignment of the widgets on the display of the device.

Project	Selection	**Alignment**	Explanation
Horizontal			**Horizontal options**
			left-aligned, centred, right-aligned The fourth button formats selected widgets to the largest common width.
Vertical			**Vertical options**
			align to top, centre, bottom The fourth button formats selected widgets to the largest common height.

Distribute spaces	**Distance distribution options**
	The space between several selected widgets can automatically be distributed evenly in horizontal and vertical direction.

6.7 Guides and grid

6.7.1 Guides

Guides	Grid			Explanation
Show guides		☐		Guides ON/OFF
Align to guides		☐		Align widgets to guides ON/OFF
☐	vertical	400	✖	Display a configured vertical guide
☐	horizontal	200	✖	Display a configured horizontal guide
	✚ Add guides			Add a guide

6.7.2 Grid

Guides	**Grid**	Explanation
Show grid	☐	Grid ON/OFF
Align to grid	☐	Align widgets to grid ON/OFF
Size	10	Setting grid size

6.8 Used widgets

Widgets	
Widget_1	**X**
Widget_2	**X**
Widget_3	**X**
Widget...	**X**
Widget...	**X**

The list shows all widgets of the displayed dashboard. By clicking on an entry, the corresponding element is highlighted in yellow and can be edited. It can be deleted by clicking on the **X** in the respective widget.

Use the scroll bar (right) to navigate to hidden widgets.

7 Virtual devices

The concept of virtual devices involves combining existing measurements with other measurements in such a way that additional values, operating or alarm states can be displayed. Combine up to 26 measurements with numerical and logical operators to create a new "virtual" measuring point. Each of these measuring points uses one channel. A virtual device consists of a maximum of 16 channels. Virtual devices are treated like real devices and are fully integrated into the Bender system: All calculated values

– can be stored in a data logger,
– are available via Modbus,
– can be displayed in a visualisation.

7.1 Application possibilities

Alarms and warnings

Alarms and warnings can be configured for Modbus devices. Through virtual devices, user-defined warning limits can be set for devices that do not offer this option (e.g. PEMs). Each generated warning appears in the warning history and can be used to send an e-mail notification.

Device failure monitoring

In large buildings with many devices installed in a production hall, department or floor, virtual devices simplify simultaneous monitoring for device failure. It allows narrowing down the location of the failure and enables fast intervention.

Converting to BMS bus (mirroring)

Operating states of the virtual devices can be transmitted via BMS bus even if the real devices have no BMS interface. For this purpose, the virtual devices are "mirrored" to the BMS bus. The states of the measuring points (channels 1…12) are transmitted during the channel query of the BMS master.

*Only **operating states** are transmitted via the BMS bus (No alarm, Prewarning, Alarm). Specific measured values cannot be transmitted.*

7.2 Managing virtual devices

Path: Tools > Device management > Virtual devices

7.2.1 Virtual devices: Overview list/Main page

Address

Device addresses: 1…255

Alarm

Current operating state of the virtual device (prewarnings are displayed as alarms)

No Alarm Alarm

Device name

Virtual devices are always named "VD700…".

Mirrored

When enabled, the operating states of channels 1…12 of the virtual device are transmitted via BMS bus.

7.2.2 Editing a virtual device

Device address, device name and BMS mirroring can be edited.

7.2.3 Editing channels

In the channel overview, the 16 possible channels are displayed with the following information:

- Current operating state (no alarm Prewarning Alarm)
- Individual text for prewarning or alarm
- General and individual channel description
- Current measured value
- Defined formula

In the overview, channels can be created or edited via. Channels can be deleted via .

Refer to the "Legend and examples" tab for assistance.

7.2.4 Deleting a device

A virtual device can be deleted via the bin.

7.2.5 Adding a virtual device

Use the button in the footer to add virtual devices.

The number of virtual devices that can be created depends on the COMTRAXX® device used or its active function modules.

Device address

Select a free bus address from the drop-down menu.

Virtual devices are treated like real devices. Therefore, addresses must not be assigned twice!

Device name

Assign a name to the virtual device.

Virtual devices are always named "VD700…". In addition, an individual name can be assigned.

Mirroring to BMS

If operating states are to be transmitted via BMS, this can bet set here.

Virtual devices are treated like real devices. Therefore, addresses must not be assigned twice!

8 Profibus DP (COM465DP only)

8.1 PROFIBUS DP side of the COMTRAXX® COM465DP

*COM465DP is always operated as a **slave** on the PROFIBUS DP side.*

The gateway and its PROFIBUS address are to be made known to the PROFIBUS master. For this purpose you will need the file `BEND0F27.gsd` (siehe „"Scope of delivery", page 12").

A connection from Bender systems with BMS bus and BCOM to PROFIBUS DP using COM465DP can be necessary for various reasons:

- A PROFIBUS DP device is to respond to an event in the Bender system.
- A device in the Bender system is to respond to an event in the PROFIBUS DP world.
- The data of the Bender system are to be displayed, evaluated or visualised centrally together with PROFIBUS DP data using PROFIBUS DP software.
- The data of the Bender system are to be displayed in the software for a building services management system that has a PROFIBUS DP interface.
- The devices in the Bender system are to be configured via a device with PROFIBUS DP interface.
- Certain actions on the BMS side are to be controlled via PROFIBUS DP.

The COM465DP is a PROFIBUS DP slave as per IEC 61158/IEC 61784. This means that there must always be at least one master on the PROFIBUS side.

- COM465DP = PROFIBUS DP V0 slave
- PROFIBUS DP address = 1…125 (factory setting: 3)
- Data transmission rate = 9.6 kbit/s to 1.5 Mbit/s, the baud rate is detected automatically

8.1.1 Cyclic data exchange

In this manual the PROFIBUS is considered in principle from the point of view of a PROFIBUS DP master. The communication on the PROFIBUS DP is cyclic. During this process the PROFIBUS master polls all PROFIBUS slaves in sequence using a query-and-response sequence. A query is represented by the output data from the master. The COM465DP then responds to the master. The response is represented by the input data to the master. Due to the large amount of data on the BMS side, all these data cannot be transferred simultaneously during the cyclic exchange of data. The PROFIBUS master must therefore define precisely which data it wants to receive from the BMS device.

The assignment between input data and output data, that is between request and response, is defined via an ID no. The PROFIBUS DP programmer must ensure the next ID no. is output as soon as the previous request has been answered.

8.1.2 Correct control of the timing on the COM465DP using PROFIBUS commands is necessary

Due to the different times the various devices take to respond to the commands, it may occur that responses from previous queries arrive between a query from the PROFIBUS DP master and the related response from the slave, (COM465DP). For this reason it is very important to compare the ID numbers of the query and response.

The PROFIBUS programmer is responsible for incrementing the ID no. in compliance with system requirements. Incorrect control of the timing will result in the misinterpretation of the responses (PROFIBUS input data)!
Take into account the time required to execute the related commands!

8.1.3 The COM465DP communicates as "BMS master" with the PROFIBUS DP master

If you have given the COM465DP the BMS address 1, the device operates as a BMS master. In this way it can be used as a master for all BMS systems. Along with querying alarm and operating messages, it is also possible to issue switching commands and parameter settings directly.

8.1.4 Formats of the output and input data

The communication is to be considered from the point of view of the PROFIBUS DP. The PROFIBUS DP master sends to the COM465DP (the PROFIBUS slave) a byte sequence, the **output data**.

As a response the PROFIBUS DP master receives back a byte sequence, the **input data**. The assignment between input bytes and output bytes, that is between request and response, is defined via an ID no. The PROFIBUS DP programmer must ensure the next ID no. is output as soon as the previous request has been answered.

For the **output data a length of 11 bytes** and for the **input data a length of 10 bytes** is defined.

8.1.5 Device assignment for PROFIBUS DP

Since each interface now has its own address range, it may happen that several devices have the same address.

Example: Address 3 exists for both BMS and Modbus RTU.
In order to be able to access the device menu parameters (read/write) with these devices, a device assignment for the PROFIBUS image is necessary. There, an address is assigned to the devices that are to be accessed. This address is then required when querying the desired parameters from the device. This can be done automatically or configured individually. A maximum of 65,535 addresses are available. The queries according to type 1, 2 and 3 are possible alongside the new queries according to type 5, 6 and 7.

The configuration is done at **> Device management > Device assignment > PROFIBUS DP**.

8.2 Data access using PROFIBUS DP

PROFIBUS DP offers the following methods for reading or writing data:

- Type 1: Querying measured data from devices on the bus
- Type 2: Querying registers from devices on the bus
- Type 3: Writing to registers on devices on the bus
- Type 5: Querying measured values of devices on the bus (via device assignment)
- Type 6: Querying registers from the device menu of devices on the bus (via device assignment)
- Type 7: Writing to registers from the device menu of devices located on the bus (by means of device assignment)

8.2.1 Type 1: Querying measured data from devices on the bus

Register size: Word

Request to the gateway

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8	Byte 9	Byte 10
ID	Msg-Type	System	Device	Channel	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00

Byte 0 Sequential ID no.: Must be set by the person programming the PROFIBUS DP master. The ID no. must be incremented for the next request as soon as a response has been received to the previous request.
Byte 1 Message type: For this request always 0x01
Byte 2 Subsystem address: Depending on how the device is operated, either the BCOM or the external BMS bus address
Byte 3 Device address: The internal BMS or BCOM address. Depends on which interface is used to integrate the device.
Byte 4 Channel: The channel that is to be queried.
Byte 5…10 Always 0x00

Response from the gateway

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8	Byte 9
ID	Data value				Alarm & test	Range & unit	Description		0xFF
	HiByte	LoByte	HiByte	LoByte			HiByte	LoByte	

Byte 0 Sequential ID no.
Byte 1...4 Measured values: The data are output as a floating point value.
Byte 5 Alarm type and test type.
For details, see “A&T = Alarm type and test type (internal/external)”, page 76

Alarm type & test	Test ext.	7
	Test int.	6
	State	5
	Res.	4
	Res.	3
	Alarm	2 1 0

Byte 6 Structure of the byte: Range and unit.
For details, see "R&U = Range and Unit", page 76

Range & unit	Range Validity	7
		6
	State	5
	Unit	4 3 2 1 0

Byte 7 Description high: The HiByte of the measured value description.
For details, see "Channel descriptions for the process image (V1 and V2)", page 87

Byte 8 Description low: The LoByte of the measured value description.
For details, see "Channel descriptions for the process image (V1 and V2)", page 87

Byte 9 Always 0xFF

Response from the gateway in the event of an error

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8	Byte 9
ID	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF

8.2.2 Type 2: Querying registers in devices on the bus

Register size: Word

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8	Byte 9	Byte 10
ID	Msg-Type	System	Device	Number of registers	Address		0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
					HiByte	LoByte				

Byte 0 Sequential ID no.: Must be set by the person programming the PROFIBUS DP master. The ID no. must be incremented for the next request as soon as a response has been received to the previous request.

Byte 1 Message type: For this request always 0x02

Byte 2 Subsystem address: Depending on how the device is operated, either the BCOM or the external BMS bus address

Byte 3 Device address: The internal BMS address

Byte 4 Number of registers: Number of registers to be read (min: 1, max: 4)

Byte 5 Register start address HiByte: Start register from which the data are read

Byte 6 Register start address LoByte: Start register from which the data are read

Byte 7…10 Always 0x00

Response from the gateway

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8	Byte 9
ID	Number of registers	Register 0		Register 1		Register 2		Register 3	
		HiByte	LoByte	HiByte	LoByte	HiByte	LoByte	HiByte	LoByte

Byte 0 Sequential ID no.
Byte 1 Number of registers: Number of registers read (min: 1, max: 4)
Byte 2 Register values: The data from the registers read. Bytes not requested are filled with 0xFF.

Response from the gateway in the event of an error

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8	Byte 9
ID	0	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF

8.2.3 Type 3: Writing to registers on devices on the bus

Register size: Word

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8	Byte 9	Byte 10
ID	Msg-Type	System	Device	Number of registers	Address		Register 0		Register 1	
					HiByte	LoByte	HiByte	LoByte	HiByte	LoByte

Byte 0 Sequential ID no.: Must be set by the person programming the PROFIBUS DP master. The ID no. must be incremented for the next request as soon as a response has been received to the previous request
Byte 1 Message type: For this request always 0x03
Byte 2 Subsystem address: Depending on how the device is operated, either the BCOM or the external BMS bus address
Byte 3 Device address: Internal BMS address
Byte 4 Number of registers: Number of registers to be written (min: 1, max: 2)
Byte 5 Register start address HiByte: Start register from which the data is written
Byte 6 Register start address LoByte: Start register from which the data is written
Byte 7...10 Register values to be written: contents that are to be written to the register. If only one register is written, 0xFF must be entered in the bytes 9 and 10.

Response from the gateway

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8	Byte 9
ID	Number of registers	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF

Byte 0 Sequential ID no.
Byte 1 Number of registers: Number of registers written (min: 1, max: 2)
Byte 2…9 Always 0xFF

Response from the gateway in the event of an error

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8	Byte 9
ID	0	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF

8.2.4 Type 5: Querying measured values of devices on the bus (via device assignment)

Register size: Word

Request to the gateway

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8	Byte 9	Byte 10
ID	Msg-Type	Assignment		Channel	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
		HiByte	LoByte							

Byte 0 Sequential ID no.: Must be set by the person programming the PROFIBUS DP master. The ID no. must be incremented for the next request as soon as a response has been received to the previous request.
Byte 1 Message type: For this request always 0x05.
Byte 2 Assignment HiByte: Address that was assigned in the device assignment.
Byte 3 Assignment LoByte: Address that was assigned in the device assignment.
Byte 4 Channel: The channel that is to be queried.
Byte 5…10 Always 0x00.

Response from the gateway

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8	Byte 9
ID	Data value				Alarm & test	Range & unit	Description		0xFF
	High High	High Low	Low High	Low Low			HiByte	LoByte	

Byte 0 Sequential ID no.
Byte 1...4 Measured values: The data are output as a floating point value.
Byte 5 Alarm type and test type. For details, see “A&T = Alarm type and test type (internal/external)”, page 76

Alarm type & test	Test ext.	7
	Test int.	6
	State	5
	Res.	4
	Res.	3
	Alarm	2 1 0

Byte 6 Structure of the byte: Range and unit. For details, see “R&U = Range and Unit”, page 76

Range & Unit	Range Validity	7
		6
	State	5
	Unit	4 3 2 1 0

Byte 7 Description high: The HiByte of the measured value description. For details, see“Channel descriptions for the process image (V1 and V2)”, page 87

Byte 8 Description high: The LoByte of the measured value description. For details, see“Channel descriptions for the process image (V1 and V2)”, page 87

Byte 9 Always 0xFF

Response from the gateway in the event of an error

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8	Byte 9
ID	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF

8.2.5 Type 6: Querying registers from the device menu of devices on the bus (via device assignment)

Register size: Word

Request to the gateway

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8	Byte 9	Byte 10
ID	Msg-Type	Assignment		Number of registers	Address		0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
		High	Low		High	Low				

Byte 0 Sequential ID no.: Must be set by the person programming the PROFIBUS DP master. The ID no. must be incremented for the next request as soon as a response has been received to the previous request

Byte 1 Message type: For this request always 0x06

Byte 2 Assignment HiByte: Address that was assigned in the device assignment.

Byte 3 Assignment LoByte: Address that was assigned in the device assignment.

Byte 4 Number of registers: Number of registers to be read (min: 1, max: 4).

Byte 5 Register start address HiByte: Start register from which the data is read.

Byte 6 Register start address LoByte: Start register from which the data is read.

Byte 7-10 Always 0x00.

Response from the gateway

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8	Byte 9
ID	Number of registers	Register 0		Register 1		Register 2		Register 3	
		High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low

Byte 0 Sequential ID no.
Byte 1 Number of registers: Number of registers read (min: 1, max: 4)
Byte 2 Register values: The data from the registers read. Bytes not requested are filled with 0xFF.

Response from the gateway in the event of an error

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8	Byte 9
ID	0	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF

8.2.6 Type 7: Writing to registers from the device menu of devices located on the bus (via device assignment)

Request to the gateway

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8	Byte 9	Byte 10
ID	Msg. assign-ment	Assignment		Number of registers	Address		Register 0		Register 1	
		HiByte	LoByte		HiByte	LoByte	HiByte	LoByte	HiByte	LoByte

Byte 0 Sequential ID no.: Must be set by the person programming the PROFIBUS DP master. The ID no. must be incremented for the next request as soon as a response has been received to the previous request.
Byte 1 Message type: For this request always 0x07
Byte 2 Assignment HiByte: Address that was assigned in the device assignment.
Byte 3 Assignment LoByte: Address that was assigned in the device assignment
Byte 4 Number of registers: Number of registers to be read (min: 1, max: 4).
Byte 5 Register start address HiByte: Start register from which the data is read.
Byte 6 Register start address LoByte: Start register from which the data is read.
Byte 7...10 Register values to be written: contents that are to be written to the register. If only one register is written, 0xFF must be entered in the bytes 9 and 10.

Response from the gateway

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8	Byte 9
ID	Number of registers	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF

Byte 0 Sequential ID no.
Byte 1 Number of registers: Number of registers written (min: 1, max: 2)
Byte 2…9 Always 0xFF

Response from the gateway in the event of an error

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8	Byte 9
ID	0	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF

8.3 Programming examples

The PROFIBUS master is to be informed of the necessary configuration data for the PROFIBUS DP using the device master data file `BEND0F27.gsd` before executing the program. You can download the latest gsd file from the following address on our web site:
https://www.bender.de/en/service-support/download-area/

8.3.1 Type 1: Querying measured data from devices on the bus

8.3.1.1 Example 1: Querying measured value from the RCMS490-D

The RCMS490-D has the BMS address 2, channel 1 is queried. It has the measured value 200.13 mA.

Request to the gateway

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8	Byte 9	Byte 10
ID	Msg-Type	System	Decvice	Channel	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x01	0x01	0x02	0x02	0x01	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00

For an explanation of the protocol structure see “Type 1: Querying measured data from devices on the bus”, page 50

Byte 0 Sequential ID no.
Byte 1 Message type: For this request always 0x01
Byte 2 Subsystem address: 2
Byte 3 BMS device address: 2
Byte 4 Channel: 1
Byte 5…10 Always 0x00

Response from the gateway

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8	Byte 9
ID	Data value				Alarm & test	Range & unit	Description		0xFF
	High High	High Low	Low High	Low Low			High	Low	
0x01	0x3E	0x4C	0xEE	0xE1	0x00	0x03	0x00	0x4B	0xFF

For an explanation of the protocol structure see “Type 1: Querying measured data from devices on the bus”, page 50

Byte 0 Sequential ID no.
Byte 1-4 Floating pointvalue = 0.20013
Byte 5 Alarm type and test type = 0x00 (no alarm)

Alarm type & test	Test ext.	0	7
	Test int.	0	6
	State	0	5
	Res.	0	4
	Res.	0	3
	Alarm	0 0 0	2 1 0

Byte 6 Structure of the byte: Range and unit = 0x03 (Ampere)

Range & Unit	Range Validity	0	7
		0	6
	State	0	5
	Unit	0 0 0 0 0	4 3 2 1 0

Byte 7-8 0x4B = Residual current
Byte 9 0xFF

8.3.1.2 Example 2: Querying measured value in the event of an IRDH375 alarm

The IRDH375 has the BMS address 3, channel 1 is queried.
An insulation fault with the measured value 5 kΩ has occurred (alarm).

Request to the gateway

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8	Byte 9	Byte 10
ID	Msg-Type	System	Device	Channel	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x02	0x01	0x02	0x03	0x01	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00

For an explanation of the protocol structure see “Type 1: Querying measured data from devices on the bus”, page 50

Byte 0 Sequential ID no.
Byte 1 Message type: For this request always 0x01
Byte 2 Subsystem address: 2
Byte 3 BMS device address: 3
Byte 4 Channel: 1
Byte 5…10 Always 0x00

Response from the gateway

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8	Byte 9
ID	Data value				Alarm & test	Range & unit	Description		0xFF
	High High	High Low	Low High	Low Low			HiByte	LoByte	
0x02	0x45	0x9C	0x40	0x00	0x04	0x02	0x00	0x47	0xFF

For an explanation of the protocol structure see “Type 1: Querying measured data from devices on the bus”, page 50

Byte 0 Sequential ID no.
Byte 1-4 Floating point value = 5000
Byte 5 Alarm type and test type = 0x04 (no Alarm)

Alarm type & Test	Test ext.	0	7
	Test int.	0	6
	State	0	5
	Res.	0	4
	Res.	0	3
	Alarm	1 0 0	**2** 1 0

Byte 6 Structure of the byte: Range and unit = 0x02 (Ω)

Range & Unit	Range Validity	0	7
		0	6
	State	0	5
	Unit	0 0 0 1 0	4 3 2 **1** 0

Byte 7-8 0x47 = Insulation fault
Byte 9 0xFF

8.3.1.3 Example 3: Querying IRDH375 device fault

The IRDH375 has the BMS address 3, channel 4 is queried.
There is an "earth connection" device fault.

Request to the gateway

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8	Byte 9	Byte 10
ID	Msg-Type	System	Device	Channel	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x03	0x01	0x02	0x03	0x04	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00

For an explanation of the protocol structure see “Type 1: Querying measured data from devices on the bus”, page 50

Byte 0 Sequential ID no.
Byte 1 Message type: For this request always 0x01
Byte 2 Subsystem address: 2
Byte 3 BMS device address: 3
Byte 4 Channel: 4
Byte 5…10 Always Response from the gateway0x00

Response from the gateway

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8	Byte 9
ID	Data value				Alarm & test	Range & unit	Description		0xFF
	High High	High Low	Low High	Low Low			HiByte	LoByte	
0x03	0x42	0xCC	0x00	0x00	0x02	0x1E	0x00	0x66	0xFF

For an explanation of the protocol structure see “Type 1: Querying measured data from devices on the bus”, page 50

8.3.2 Type 2: Querying registers in devices on the bus

Byte 0 Sequential ID no.
Byte 1…4 Floating point value = 102 (earth connection)
Byte 5 Alarm type and test type = 0x02 (device fault)

Alarm type & test	Test ext.	0	7
	Test int.	0	6
	State	0	5
	Res.	0	4
	Res.	0	3
	Alarm	0 1 0	2 **1** 0

Byte 6 Structure of the byte: Range and unit = 0x1E (code)

Range & unit	Range Validity	0	7
		0	6
	State	0	5
	Unit	1	**4**
		1	**3**
		1	**2**
		1	**1**
		1	0

Byte 7…8 0x66 = Earth connection
Byte 9 0xFF

Example: Querying a register on the RCMS490-D

The RCMS490-D has the BMS address 2. The "Prewarning" menu item is queried. It has the value "50 %". A register has a size of one word.

Request to the gateway

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8	Byte 9	Byte 10
ID	Msg-Type	System	Device	Number of registers	Address		0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
					HiByte	LoByte				
0x04	0x02	0x02	0x02	0x02	0x22	0x06	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00

Byte 0 Sequential ID no.
Byte 1 Message type: For this request always 0x02
Byte 2 Subsystem address: 2
Byte 3 BMS device address: 2
Byte 4 Number of registers: 2
Byte 5 Register start address HiByte: 0x22
Byte 6 Register start address LoByte: 0x06
Byte 7…10 Always 0x00

Response from the gateway

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8	Byte 9
ID	Number of registers	Register 0		Register 1		Register 2		Register 3	
		HiByte	LoByte	HiByte	LoByte	HiByte	LoByte	HiByte	LoByte
0x04	0x02	0x42	0x48	0x00	0x00	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF

Byte 0	Sequential ID no.	
Byte 1	Number of registers: 2	
Byte 2	Register 0 HiByte: 0x42	Floating point value 50 = Prewarning 50 %
Byte 3	Register 0 LoByte: 0x48	
Byte 4	Register 1 HiByte: 0x00	
Byte 5	Register 1 LoByte: 0x00	
Byte 6…9	0xFF	

8.3.3 Type 3: Writing to registers on devices on the bus

Example: Writing to a register on the RCMS490-D

The RCMS490-D has the BMS address 2. The "Prewarning" menu item is written.
It has the value "50 %". The value is changed to "60 %". A register has a size of one word.

Request to the gateway

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8	Byte 9	Byte 10
ID	Msg-Type	System	Device	Number of registers	Address		0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
					HiByte	LoByte				
0x05	0x03	0x02	0x02	0x02	0x22	0x06	0x42	0x70	0x00	0x00

Byte 0	Sequential ID no.	
Byte 1	Message type: For this request always 0x03	
Byte 2	Subsystem address: 2	
Byte 3	BMS device address: 2	
Byte 4	Number of registers: 2	
Byte 5	Register start address HiByte: 0x22	
Byte 6	Register start address LoByte: 0x06	
Byte 7	Register 0 HiByte: 0x42	Floating point value 60 = Prewarning 60 %
Byte 8	Register 0 LoByte: 0x70	
Byte 9	Register 1 HiByte: 0x00	
Byte 10	Register 1 LoByte: 0x00	

Response from the gateway

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5	Byte 6	Byte 7	Byte 8	Byte 9
ID	Number of registers	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF
0x05	0x02	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF

Byte 0 Sequential ID no.
Byte 1 Number of registers: 2
Byte 2…9 0xFF

9 PROFINET

PROFINET is supported from COMTRAXX® version V4.6.0 and higher.

COM465…P: Function is only active with function module B.

All measured values and alarm states in the system are made available via PROFINET. These can then be recorded and processed in a PLC or visualisation system. The integration into the respective PLC or visualisation system is done via the provided GSDML file.

In the COMTRAXX® device, only a device assignment is required to allocate the required data to the available PROFINET slots. The COMTRAXX® device is integrated into the PROFINET system as an IO device.

9.1 Configuration of the PROFINET interface

The PROFINET interface is configured in the menu of the COMTRAXX® device at **Menu > Settings > Interface > PROFINET**.

- Configure status of PROFINET on the COMTRAXX® device (factory setting: PROFINET off)
- Configure PROFINET device names (this can also be done via a PLC or similar system)
- Provision of GSDML file

The GSDML file is also available in the download area of our homepage at **https://www.bender.de/en/service-support/download-area/**

9.2 Device assignment for PROFINET

To make the required measured values or alarm states available via PROFINET, a device assignment must be generated for the PROFINET image. The device assignment defines on which PROFINET slot the respective measuring channel appears. The device assignment can either be done automatically or configured individually. A total of 255 slots are available, which can access all measuring channels in the system. Configuration is done at

Tools > Device management > Device assignment > PROFINET.

If no device assignment is defined for a slot, the COMTRAXX® device will generate a diagnostic alarm when querying this slot. In addition, the data status (IO provider data) of the input data will be set to invalid!

9.3 Data modules

The following data modules can be applied to the available 255 slots in the respective PLC or similar system. The various data modules define which data is to be read via a slot. For each data module, it is also possible to set in the respective PLC or similar system whether a process alarm is to be generated. The process alarm is triggered when the respective assigned measuring channel reports an active alarm. By default, this setting is disabled in the PLCs or similar systems.

If no data is available for a slot, the output is 0xFF.

Data module	Format	Comment/Unit
Measured value	Float32	**Measured value of the measuring channel** as floating point number (IEEE754) with 32 bits
Measuring channel structure (Complete measuring channel as a structure with 26 bytes)	UINT32	**Time stamp in s** as 32-bit unsigned integer (UTC)
	UINT16	**Decimal places of the time stamp** in ms as 16-bit unsigned integer
	INT16	**Time stamp UTC Offset in minutes** as 16-bit integer
	UINT32	**Alarm time stamp in s** as 32-bit unsigned integer (UTC)
	UINT16	**Decimal places of the alarm time stamp in ms** as 16-bit unsigned integer
	INT16	**Alarm time stamp UTC Offset in minutes** as 16-bit-integer
	Float 32	**Measured value of the measuring channel** as floating point number (IEEE754) with 32 bits
	UINT16	**Description** as 16-bit unsigned integer (see Channel descriptions for the process image)
	UINT8	**Alarm state** as 8-bit unsigned integer 0 = No alarm 1 = Prewarning 2 = Error 3 = Reserved 4 = Warning 5 = Alarm
	UINT8	**Unit** as 8-bit unsigned integer (see R&U = Range and unit)
	UINT8	**Value range** as 8-bit unsigned integer 0 = Actual value 1 = Actual value is lower < 2 = Actual value is higher > 3 = Invalid value
	UINT8	**Test state** as 8-bit unsigned integer 0 = None 1 = Intern 2 = Extern
Alarm state	UINT8	**Alarm state** as 8-bit unsigned integer 0 = No alarm 1 = Prewarning 2 = Error 3 = Reserved 4 = Warning 5 = Alarm

9.4 Example of a data query

Example: Query measuring channel of an iso685-D

The iso685-D is connected to the COMTRAXX® device via BCOM. Measuring channel 3 (leakage capacitance C_e) is to be made available on slot 13 in order to be able to read it out via PROFINET.

In order for the required measuring channel to be read via PROFINET, it only has to be included in the device assignment. To do this, open the PROFINET device assignment of the COMTRAXX® device

Tools > Device management > Device assignment > PROFINET
and click on the "Add entry" button. Select slot and channel in the pop-up dialogue and confirm with "Ok". The measuring channel now appears in the table and can be accepted with the "Save changes" button. The configuration of the COMTRAXX® device is now complete and the measuring channel can be read on slot 13.

10 Modbus TCP server

The Modbus TCP addresses 1...10 are provided with the basic device.
Function module B is required to use the entire address range.

Help tools that provide comprehensive information about Modbus can be found in the web user interface under

Tools > Service > Modbus

- *Generate control commands for BMS*
- *Display information on all available Modbus registers*
- *Generate Modbus documentation of all available Modbus registers of the connected devices*

The Modbus TCP server supports the following function codes:

- Function code **0x03** (Read Holding Registers)
- Function code **0x04** (Read Input Registers)
- Function code **0x10** (Preset Multiple Registers)

The Modbus TCP server generates a function-related response to requests and sends it back to the Modbus TCP client.

10.1 Modbus requests

The required data of the system image are read from the COMTRAXX® device using the function codes **0x03** and **0x04**. For this purpose, the start address and the number of the registers to be read have to be entered. In addition, registers can also be written using function code **0x10**.

10.1.1 Example for function code 0x03

Configuration

- COMTRAXX® device in subsystem 1 with BCOM and BMS address 1
- BMS device on BMS interface with address 2

Task

- Read register 0x05 10 of the BMS device

Byte	Name	Bender modbus image V1	Bender modbus image V2
Byte 0, 1	Transaction identifier	0x00 00	0x00 00
Byte 2, 3	Protocol identifier	0x00 00	0x00 00
Byte 4, 5	Length field	0x00 06	0x00 06
Byte 6	Unit-ID	0x02 Device address assignment (0x02 corresponds to the device address 2 of the **subsystem**)	0x05 (address assignment via device assignment (0x05 = unit ID assigned by way of example for the device in the **Modbus device assignment**)
Byte 7	Modbus function code	0x03	0x03
Byte 8, 9	Register start address	0x05 10	0x05 10
Byte 10, 11	Number of words	0x00 01	0x00 01

10.1.2 Example for function code 0x04

Configuration

- COMTRAXX® device in subsystem 1 with BCOM and BMS address 1
- BMS device on BMS interface with address 2

Task

- Read measured value from channel 1 of the BMS device

Byte	Name	Bender Modbus image V1	Bender Modbus image V2
Byte 0, 1	Transaction identifier	0x00 00	0x00 00
Byte 2, 3	Protocol identifier	0x00 00	0x00 00
Byte 4, 5	Length field	0x00 06	0x00 06
Byte 6	Unit-ID	0x01 Address assignment of the **subsystem** (0x01 corresponds to subsystem address 1)	0x0A Address assignment of the **interface** 0x0A = interface internal BMS
Byte 7	Modbus function code	0x04	0x04
Byte 8, 9	Register start address	0x02 10 Start register (0x02 = device address 2; 0x10 = start register for channel 1)	0x01 62 Start register (measured value channel 1)
Byte 10, 11	Number of words	0x00 02	0x00 02

10.1.3 Example for function code 0x10

Configuration

- COMTRAXX® device in subsystem 1 with BCOM and BMS address 1
- BMS device on BMS interface with address 2

Task

- Write value = 100 to register 0x05 10 of the BMS device

Byte	Name	Bender Modbus image V1	Bender Modbus image V2
Byte 0, 1	Transaction identifier	0x00 00	0x00 00
Byte 2, 3	Protocol identifier	0x00 00	0x00 00
Byte 4, 5	Length field	0x00 06	0x00 06
Byte 6	Unit-ID	0x01 Address assignment of the **subsystem** (0x01 corresponds to subsystem address 1)	0x0A Address assignment of the **interface** (0x0A = interface internal BMS)
Byte 7	Modbus function code	0x10	0x10
Byte 8, 9	Register start adrdess	0x05 10	0x05 10
Byte 10, 11	Number of registers	0x00 01	0x00 01
Byte 12	Number of registers x2	0x02	0x02
Byte 13 … xx	Values	0x64	0x64

10.2 Modbus responses

The responses consist of 2 bytes per register. The byte sequence is MSB (Most Significant Bit, Big Endian) first.

10.2.1 Responses for function code 0x03 and 0x04

Byte	Name	Example
Byte 1…6	Identical with request	
Byte 7	Modbus function code	0x03 or 0x04
Byte 8	Byte count	0x04
Byte 9, 10	Value register 0	0x12 34 (fictitious value)
Byte 11, 12	Value register 1	0x23 45 (fictitious value)

10.2.2 Responses for function code 0x10

Byte	Name	Beispiel
Byte 1…6	Identical with request	
Byte 7	Modbus function code	0x10
Byte 8, 9	Register start address	0x12 34 (fictitious value)
Byte 10, 11	Number of registers	0x00 12 (fictitious value)

10.2.3 Exception code

If a request cannot be answered for whatever reason, the Modbus TCP server sends an exception code with which possible faults can be narrowed down.

Overview of exception codes

Exception code	Description
0x01	Impermissible function
0x02	Impermissible data access
0x03	Impermissible data value
0x04	Slave device error
0x05	Acknowledgement of receipt (response delayed)
0x06	Request not accepted (repeat request if necessary)
0x08	Memory: Parity Error
0x0A	Gateway path not available
0x0B	Gateway error

Structure of the exception code

Byte	Name	Example
Byte 1…6	Identical with request	
Byte 7	Modbus function code	0x84
Byte 8	Exception code	

10.3 Modbus system image

The COMTRAXX® device stores a system image in the internal memory. This shows the present values and states of all devices that are connected via the device. The system image depends on which Bender Modbus image (V1 or V2) is active on the COMTRAXX® device.

Starting from COMTRAXX® version V4.00, address assignment by interfaces is introduced. Each interface now has its own address range. This means that there can be several devices with the same device address in the system if they are connected via different interfaces.

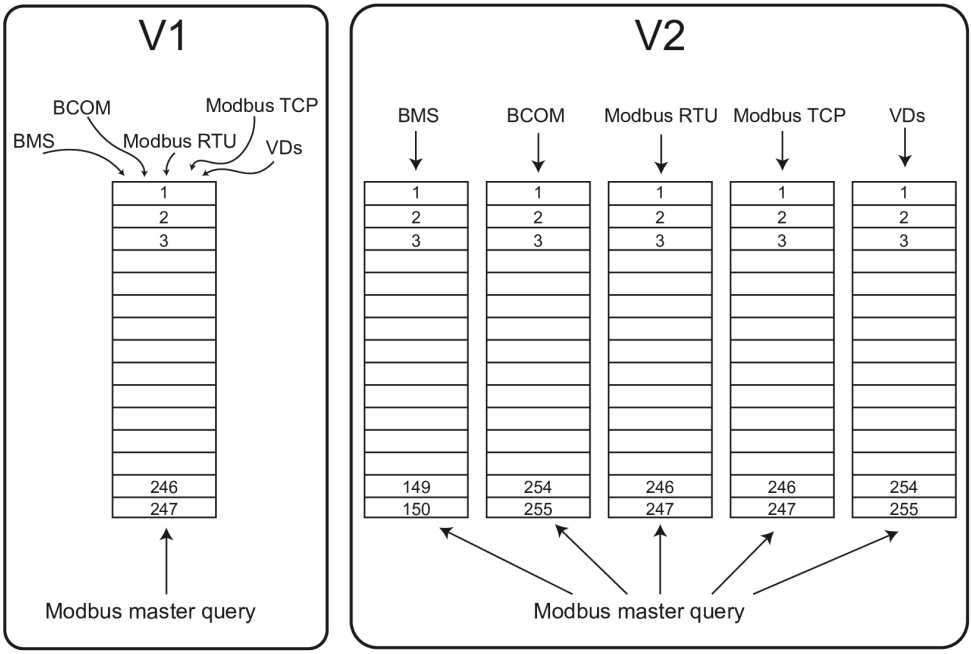


Figure 10-1: Differences between Bender Modbus images V1 and V2

In the **Bender Modbus image V1**, all interfaces share a common address range; in the **Bender Modbus image V2**, each interface has its own address range. The Bender Modbus image V2 guarantees a unique and collision-free access to the device data.

*After updating an existing device to V4.0, the Bender Modbus image is still set to V1. On newly delivered devices, V2 is active by default. The Bender Modbus image is configured in the device menu of the COMTRAXX® device at **Settings > Interface > Modbus***

10.4 Bender Modbus image V1

(one address range for all interfaces)

If the Bender Modbus image is set to V1, the Modbus data are provided as follows:

10.4.1 Querying data with Modbus function code 0x03

The parameters and measured values of all devices in the subsystem can be read using the Modbus function code **0x03** (Read Holding Registers). This is only possible on the subsystem level, not in the entire system. The unit ID refers to the respective device address.

10.4.2 Querying data with Modbus function code 0x04

The system image in the memory of the COMTRAXX® device can be read using the Modbus function code **0x04** (Read Input Registers).

The following information is available for all devices in the system:

- Device name
- Channel states
- Alarm and operating messages

The unit ID refers to the subsystem address.

The volume of the queried data depends on the number of bytes selected in the Modbus client used. Up to 125 words (0x7D) can be read with a single query. An individual word can also be read, for example, to detect the set bit for a saved common alarm.

10.4.3 Writing data with Modbus function code 0x10

The parameters of all devices located in the same subsystem can be written using the Modbus function code **0x10** (Preset Multiple Registers). This is only possible at subsystem level, but not in the whole system. The unit ID refers to the respective device address.

To make it easier to configure device parameters via Modbus TCP, the register addresses for each parameter can be displayed in the device menus. Activate this function at the menu item ***Tools > Service > Parameter addresses***

10.4.4 Distribution of the memory areas

Memory utilisation	Start address	End of memory area	Size of memory area
Reference values for test purposes	0x0000	0x00FF	0x0100
System image	0x0100	0x95FF	0x9500
Not used	0x96FF	0xFFFF	0x6900

For some Modbus clients an offset of 1 must be added to the register addresses. Example: process image start address = 0x0101.

The assignment of the memory addresses and the associated memory content for one subsystem is described below. Please refer also to the "BCOM" manual, which provides information about the entire addressable system.

10.4.5 Memory scheme of the system image

Structure of the system image

As illustrated in the table, the Modbus start address for the respective system image is derived from the device address.
256 (0x100) words or 512 bytes are reserved for each device. They contain all information requested and transmitted on the interface.

Modbus start addresses for each device for which a request can be sent (V1)

	Modbus address ranges of the process images in the memory			
Device address	Word			
	HiByte	LoByte		
		00	…	FF
1	0x01	Device 1		
2	0x02	Device 2		
3	**0x03**	**Device 3**		
…	…	…		
32	0x20	Device 32		
…	…	…		
255	0xFF	Device 255		

10.4.6 Memory scheme of an individual device

Devices can feature various types of analogue and/or digital channels. Please note the device-specific differences:

- BMS devices usually feature 12 channels
- MK800/TM800 supports up to 64 digital channels in the master mode

After determining the start address, the following unit parameters can be queried:

- Device type
- Timestamp
- Common alarm
- Device error
- Channel information

10.4.7 Example: Determine start address

Channel 2 des Geräts mit der Adresse 3 soll abgefragt werden. Wie wird die Start-Adresse zur Abfrage des Channels gebildet? Für dieses Beispiel sind die relevanten Zellen *fett*Channel 2 of the device with address 3 is to be queried. How is the start address determined to send the query for the channel? In our example, the relevant cells in the table are marked in **bold**.

1. For device address 3, the first address part 0x03 (HiByte) is taken from Tab. 7: Modbus start addresses for each device for which a request can be sent (V1).
2. For channel 2, the second address part 0x14 (LoByte) is taken from Tab. 8: Modbus address assignment of the channels in a device (V1).
3. For the number of words to be queried, the number 4 is taken from the same table: (0x14 to 0x17 = 0x04).
4. The start address 0x0314 is formed by HiByte and LoByte

Modbus address assignment of the channels in a device (V1)

Memory image of a device																
LoByte	0	1	2	3	**4**	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
0x00	Device type										Timestamp				C D	R
0x10	Channel 1				**Channel 2**				Channel 3				Channel 4			
0x20	Channel 5				Channel 6				Channel 7				Channel 8			
0x30	Channel 9				Channel 10				Channel 11				Channel 12			
0x40	Channel 13				Channel 14				Channel 15				Channel 16			
0x50	Channel 17				Channel 18				Channel 19				Channel 20			
0x60	Channel 21				Channel 22				Channel 23				Channel 24			
0x70	Channel 25				Channel 26				Channel 27				Channel 28			
0x80	Channel 29				Channel 30				Channel 31				Channel 32			
0x90	33| 34	35| 36	37| 38	39| 40	41| 42	43| 44	45| 46	47| 48	49| 50	51| 52	53| 54	55| 56	57| 58	59| 60	61|62	63| 64
0xA0	Reserved															
0xB0	Reserved															
0xC0	Reserved															
0xD0	Reserved															
0xE0	Reserved															
0xF0	Reserved															

Hex representation:
horizontal = units
vertical = sixteens

Abbreviations for memory contents:
C = Common alarm
D = Device lost (device failure)
R = Reserved

10.4.8 Data formats

Device type

The device type is set using a bus scan.

Data format device type

Word 0x00	**0x01**	**0x02**	**0x03**	**0x04**	**0x05**	**0x06**	**0x07**	**0x08**	**0x09**
ASCII text, 10 Words/20 Bytes									

Timestamp

The timestamp is set according to a datagram received from a transmitting device.

Data format time stamp

Word 0x0A		0x0B		0x0C		0x0D	
HiByte	LoByte	HiByte	LoByte	HiByte	LoByte	HiByte	LoByte
Year YY		Month MM	Day DD	Hour hh	Minute mm	Second ss	Reserved

C = Common alarm and D = Device lost (device failure)

Data format common alarm and device failure

Word 0x0E	
HiByte	LoByte
C	**D**
Common alarm, 1byte: LSB = 0 or 1	Device error, 1 byte: LSB = 0 or 1

The common alarm bit is set as soon as an alarm status from the respective device is detected.
The device error bit is set when the communication with the respective device is no longer possible.

Channels 1…32 with analogue and/or digital values

Every analogue device channel can contain alarm messages, operating messages, measured values, test messages and descriptive text.

Both analogue and digital information can be transmitted.

- A&T = Alarm-Typ and Test-Art (internal/external)
- R&U = Range and unit

For details on the channel description refer to “Channel descriptions for the process image (V1 and V2)”, page 87.

Channels 1…32: Data format analogue/digital values

Word 0x00		0x01		0x02		0x03	
HiByte	LoByte	HiByte	LoByte	HiByte	LoByte	HiByte	LoByte
Floating point value (Float)				**A&T**	**R&U**	**Channel description**	

Float = Floating point value of the channels

Channels 1…32: Data format floating point values

Word	0x00																0x10															
Byte	HiByte								LoByte								HiByte								LoByte							
Bit	31	30						24	23							16	15							8	7							0
	S	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M

Representation of the bit order for processing analogue measured values according to IEEE 754
S = Sign

E = Exponent
M = Mantissa

A&T = Alarm type and test type (internal/external)

The alarm type is coded by the bits 0…2.
The bits 3 and 4 are reserved and always have the value 0.
Bit 5 usually has the value 0 and represents the digital value of the status (this column is only relevant for the SMI472).
Bit 6 or 7 are usually set when an internal or external test has been completed. Other values are reserved.
The complete byte is calculated from the sum of the alarm type and the test type.

Channels 1…32: Data format A&T

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Description
	a)	b)	c)	d)	d)	e)	f)		
Alarm type	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	No alarm
	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	1	Prewarning
	0	0	-	-	-	0	1	0	Device error
	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	Reserved
	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	Alarm (yellow LED), e.g. insulation fault
	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	Alarm (red LED)
	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0	Reserved
	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	Reserved
Test	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	No test
	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Internal test
	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	External test

a) = External test
b) = Internal test
c) = Status
d) = Reserved
e) = Alarm
f) = Error

R&U = Range and Unit

The unit is coded in the bits 0…4.
Bit 5 is reserved.
The bits 6 and 7 describe the range of validity of a value.
The complete byte is calculated from the sum of the unit and the range of validity.

Channels 1…32: Data format R&U

Bit	7	5	5	4	3	2	1	0	Description
Unit	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	Invalid(init)
	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	1	No unit
	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	0	Ω
	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	1	A
	-	-	-	0	0	1	0	0	V
	-	-	-	0	0	1	0	1	%
	-	-	-	0	0	1	1	0	Hz
	-	-	-	0	0	1	1	1	Baud
	-	-	-	0	1	0	0	0	F
	-	-	-	0	1	0	0	1	H
	-	-	-	0	1	0	1	0	°C
	-	-	-	0	1	0	1	1	°F
	-	-	-	0	1	1	0	0	Second
	-	-	-	0	1	1	0	1	Minute
	-	-	-	0	1	1	1	0	Hour
	-	-	-	0	1	1	1	1	Day
	-	-	-	1	0	0	0	0	Month
	-	-	-	1	…	…	…	…	Reserved
	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	0	CODE
	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	Reserved
	-	-	1	…	…	…	…	…	
	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Range of validity	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Actual value
	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	The actual value is lower
	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	The actual value is higher
	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Invalid value

If the unit byte (0…4) refers to CODE, the recorded value or status will result in a text message.

The content of this text message is listed in the table “Channel descriptions for the process image (V1 and V2)”, page 87 . The floating point value contains an internal CODE but no valid measured value.

Channel description

A code with the associated descriptive text is available for each channel. For a complete list of the available codes or texts refer to “Channel descriptions for the process image (V1 and V2)”, page 87.

Channels 33…64

The channels 33…64 only provide digital information. The information is coded as alarm or message type as well as test type (internal/external). The coding is similar to the A&T data format for channels 1…32 except for the additional bit 4, which is used for coding device errors, e.g. connection faults or internal device errors.

Channels 33…64: Data format A&T

Bit	7	5	5	4	3	2	1	0	Description
	a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	f)	g)		
Alarm-Typ	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	No alarm
	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	1	Prewarning
	0	0	-	-	-	0	1	0	Device error
	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	Reserved
	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	Alarm (yellow LED), e.g. insulation fault
	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	Alarm (red LED)
	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0	Reserved
	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	Reserved
Test	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	No test
	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Internal test
	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	External test

a) = External test
b) = Internal test
c) = Status
d) = Device error
e) = Reserved
f) = Alarm
g) = Error

10.4.9 Modbus example for reading data (V1)

Example: Reading out from ATICS channel 1 (voltage line 1)

Reading out from ATICS channel 1 (voltage line 1) The COMTRAXX® device has address 1 in subsystem 1. ATICS channel 1 of internal address 3 is to be read out. The content is the voltage of line 1 as floating point value.

Modbus request for "reading data (V1)"

00 01 00 00 00 06 01 04 03 10 00 02

00 01	Transaction ID (is generated automatically)
00 00	Protocol ID
00 06	Length

01	Unit ID (subsystem 1)
04	Modbus Function Code 0x 04 (read input registers)
03 10	Start register (register address at which the value appears in the memory image: 784 = 0x 03 10)
00 02	Length of the data (words)

Modbus responsefor "reading data (V1)"

00 01 00 00 00 05 01 04 04 01 00 43 63 00 04

00 01	Transaction ID (is generated automatically)
00 00	Protocol ID
00 05	Length
01	Unit ID (device address of the COMTRAXX® device)
04	Modbus Function Code 0x 04 (read input registers)
04	Length of the data (bytes)
01 00 43 63	Data floating point value (0x 43 63 01 00 (words swapped) = 227.0039)
00 04	Alarm and test type (00 = no alarm), range and unit (04 = volts)

10.4.10 Reference data records of the process image

To make it easier to check the configuration and the Modbus TCP data access to devices, the COMTRAXX® device provides a reference data record at the **virtual** address 0

No real device can have address 0! Address 0 only serves to simulate data access.

Special features of the Modbus communication are the byte offset and the word and byte order in the memory (Big Endian, MSB). At the end of this chapter, a few examples of correct configuration are given, which might be helpful.

10.4.11 Address assignment of the reference data record

As shown in the following table, the Modbus start address for access to the reference data record is derived from device address 0.

Start addresses for the reference data record query

	Word				
Virtual device address	HiByte	LoByte			
		00	0E	10	14
0	0x00	Device type	Common alarm	Channel 1	Channel 2

The start addresses provide the following reference values

0x0000: TEST (device type)
0x000E: 1 (common alarm, LSB of the HiByte is set)
0x0010: 230 V undervoltage (reference value on channel 1)
0x0014: 12.34 A overcurrent (reference value on channel 2)

10.4.12 Reference value on channel 1

The following reference value is stored in this channel: 230.0 V undervoltage

Stored reference data (channel 1)

Word 0x10		0x11		0x12		0x13	
HiByte	LoByte	HiByte	LoByte	HiByte	LoByte	HiByte	LoByte
0x43	0x66	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x04	0x00	0x4D
Floating point value (Float)				A&T	R&U	Description	
230.0				**No/No**	**Volt**	**Undervoltage**	

10.4.13 Reference value on channel 2

The following reference value is stored in this channel: 12.34 A

Stored reference data (channel 2)

Word 0x14		0x15		0x16		0x17	
HiByte	LoByte	HiByte	LoByte	HiByte	LoByte	HiByte	LoByte
0x41	0x45	0x70	0xA4	0x00	0x03	0x00	0x4A
Floating point value(Float)				A&T	R&U	Description	
12.34				**No/No**	**Ampere**	**Overcurrent**	

10.4.14 Explanation of how to access floating point values

The test value 12.34 can be read out via Modbus TCP using the Modbus function code **0x04** at the address 0x0014. The test value has a size of 2 words.

Proceed as follows:

1. **Determine the correct byte offset**
   Interpreting both words as unsigned integer values should result in the following values: Word 1 with address 0x14: unsigned integer value => 16709 (0x4145) Word 2 with address 0x15: unsigned integer value => 28836 (0x70A4)
2. **Determine the correct byte or word swap**
   There are four different combinations of swapping. The only correct value is 12.34. All swapping combinations are represented in the following table:

Hex value sequence	Word 1		Word 2		Floating point value
	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	
CORRECT	**A 41**	**B 45**	**C 70**	**D A4**	**12.34**
Word swapping	C 70	D A4	A 41	B 45	4.066E+29

Hex value sequence	Word 1		Word 2		Floating point value
	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	
Byte swapping	B 45	A 41	D A4	C 70	3098.27
Word and byte swapping	D A4	C 70	B 45	A 41	-5.21E-17

10.5 Bender Modbus image V2

(one address range for each interface)

If the Bender Modbus image is set to V2, the Modbus data are provided as follows.

10.5.1 Function codes (V2)

Function code 0x03 (Read Holding Registers):
Querying data from the Modbus device assignment table

- **Reading** the parameters and measured values of all devices in the system
- Modbus device assignment must be performed before use, because the unit ID in the Modbus request refers to the respective unit ID assigned in the Modbus device assignment.
- The device assignment determines which devices are accessible via **0x03**.
- 255 addresses are available, which can be configured freely.
- The device assignment takes place in the COMTRAXX® device at

  Device management > Device assignment > Modbus.

Function code 0x10 (Write Multiple Registers):
Writing data

Writing the parameters of all devices in the subsystem

For the Modbus request, the unit ID refers to the interface via which the corresponding device is integrated.

To set parameters for devices via Modbus TCP, a device assignment must first be made in order to obtain unique unit IDs:

Um eine Parametrierung von Geräten über Modbus TCP durchzuführen, muss zunächst eine Gerätezuordnung vorgenommen werden, um eindeutige Unit-IDs zu erhalten:

***Tools > Device management > Device assignment > Modbus**.*
Note that there may be a time delay of up to 3 minutes in BMS bus operations before changes become visible.

To make it easier to configure device parameters via Modbus TCP, the register addresses for each parameter can be displayed in the device menus. Activate this function at the menu item

Tools > Service > Parameter addresses

Function code 0x04 (Read Input Registers):
Querying data from the system image

- **Reading** the system image from the COMTRAXX® device memory.
- Querying device names, channel states, alarm and operating messages from all devices connected via the COMTRAXX® device.
- Here, the unit ID refers to the interface via which the corresponding device is connected.
- The volume of the queried data depends on the number of bytes selected in the Modbus client used.
- Up to 125 words (0x7D) can be read with a single query.

10.5.2 Distribution of the memory areas (V2)

Unit-ID	Interface	Maximum No. of devices	Measuring points per device	Register per device	Device/Register per unit ID	Device/Register last unit ID	Start address	End address
1	COMTRAXX® device information	1	550	8880	1/8880	-	0	8879
10	Internal BMS	150	12	272	150 / 40800	-	0	40799
20… 28	Modbus RTU	247	128	2128	30 / 63840	7 / 14896	0 (per unit ID)	14895 (Unit-ID 28)
40… 48	Modbus TCP	247	128	2128	30 / 63840	7 / 14896	0 (per unit ID)	14895 (Unit-ID 48)
60… 68	BCOM	255	128	2128	30 / 63840	15 / 31920	0 (per unit ID)	31919 (Unit-ID 68)
90… 91	Virtual devices	255	16	336	195 / 65520	60 / 20160	0 (per unit ID)	20159 (Unit-ID 91)
95	I^2C	127	16	336	127 / 42672	-	0	42671
101… 199 [1]	[2]	150 per unit ID	12	272	150 / 40800	-	0 (per unit ID)	40799 (Unit-ID 199)

[1] Only for devices with the corresponding interface; otherwise: reserved

[2] External BMS: Here, the unit ID represents an external BMS address .
BMSe Addr. 10 = unit ID 110

For some Modbus clients an offset of 1 must be added to the register addresses.
Example: process image start address = 0x0101.

10.5.3 Memory scheme of the system image (V2)

Structure of the system image

As illustrated in the table, the Modbus start address for the respective system image is derived from the device address. It contains all information requested and transmitted on the interface

Example: Internal BMS

Unit ID	Device address	Modbus address ranges of the data in the memory	
		Start register	End register
10	1	0 (272 x 0)	271 (272 x 1 - 1)
10	2	272 (272 x 1)	543 (272 x 2 - 1)
10	3	544 (272 x 2)	815 (272 x 3 - 1)
…			
10	30	7888 (272 x 29)	8159 (272 x 30 - 1)
10	31	8160 (272 x 30)	8431 (272 x 31 - 1)
…			
10	150	40528 (272 x 149)	40799 (272 x 150 - 1)

Example: Modbus TCP

Unit ID	Device address	Modbus address ranges of the data in the memory	
		Start register	End register
40	1	0 (2128 x 0)	2127 (2128 x 1 - 1)
40	2	2128 (2128 x 1)	4255 (2128 x 2 - 1)
40	3	4256 (2128 x2)	6383 (2128 x 3 - 1)
…			
40	30	61712 (2128 x 29)	63.839 (2128 x 30 -1)
40	31	0 (2128 x 0)	2127 (2128 x 1 - 1)
…			
40	247	12768 (2128 x6)	14.895 (2128 x 7 - 1)

10.5.4 Memory scheme of a device (V2)

Example: Memory scheme V2: Device internal BMS

Each device is managed via an individual device image in the memory. Its first block provides the device information. Afterwards, the individual measured value/channel information is displayed. The size of the block depends on how many measured values a device provides.

Device (V2)

Default values in case no values are available for the requested register:

- UINT16: 65.535 (all bits are set)
- UINT32: 4.294.967.295 (all bits are set)
- String: empty string (value 0)
- Float: NaN (all bits are set)

Offset	Hex	Type	Length in Words	Extended description
0	0	String	10	Device name
10	A	String	10	Serial number of the device
20	14	UINT32	2	Last contact (time stamp in seconds since 01.01.1970)
22	16	UINT16	1	Device status 2 = Inactive (Device is not active. However, devices connected to this device are monitored for failure) 3 = Active (Device is active) 4 = Lost (Device is not active but is monitored for failure)
23	17	UINT16	1	Sum of all messages (alarm, warning, prewarning, device error)
24	18	UINT16	1	Number of alarms
25	19	UINT16	1	Number of warnings
26	1A	UINT16	1	Number of prewarnings
27	1B	UINT16	1	Number of device errors
28	1C	UINT16	52	Individual device range, the content depends on the respective device
			Sum = 80	

Example: Memory scheme V2: Device internal BMS

Description	Words
Device information	80
Measured values	192 (12 channels x 16 words per channel))
Total	272

Measured value (V2)

Offset	Hex	Type	Length in words	Extended description
0	0	UINT32	2	Time stamp in seconds since 01.01.1970
2	2	Float	2	Measured value (NAN if not valid)
4	4	Float	2	Response value (not available for every device; if not available, NAN)

Offset	Hex	Type	Length in words	Extended description
6	6	Float	2	Response value for prewarning (not available for every device; if not available, NAN)
8	8	UINT16	1	Alarm type 0 = None 1 = Prewarning 2 = Fault 4 = Warning 5 = Alarm
9	9	UINT16	1	Unit 1 = None 2 = Ohm 3 = Ampere 4 = Volt 5 = Percent 6 = Hertz 7 = Baud 8 = Farad 9 = Henry 10 = °Celsius 11 = °Fahrenheit 12 = Second 13 = Minute 14 = Hour 15 = Day 16 = Month 17 = Watt 18 = var 19 = VA 20 = Wh 21 = varh 22 = VAh 23 = Degree 24 = HertzPerSecond 25 = NonewithConvert 26 = Bar 30 = Textcode
10	A	UINT16	1	Range of validity 0 = Actual value 1 = Actual value is lower < 2 = Actual value is higher > 3 = Invalid value
11	B	UINT16	1	Test 0 = None 1 = Internal 2 = External
12	C	UINT16	1	Description

Offset	Hex	Type	Length in words	Extended description
13	D	UINT16	1	Reserved (0xFFFF)
14	E	UINT16	1	Compressed channel state Bit coded 1 = Message present 2 = Prewarning 4 = Fault/Alarm/Warning 8 = Internal test 16 = External test
15	F		1	Reserved
			Sum = 16	

10.5.5 Modbus example for reading data (V2)

Example: Reading out from ATICS channel 1 (voltage line 1)

The COMTRAXX® device has address 1 in subsystem 1.
Channel 1 of an ATICS is to be read out at the internal BMS with address 3. The content is the voltage of line 1 as floating point value.

Modbus request for "reading data (V2)"

00 01 00 00 00 06 0A 04 02 72 00 02

00 01	Transaction ID (is generated automatically)
00 00	Protocol ID
00 06	Length
0A	Unit-ID (internal BMS)
04	Modbus Function Code 0x 04 (read input registers)
02 72	Start register (272 [words per device] * 2 [address 3] + 82 [Start register measured value channel 1])
00 02	Length of the data (words)

Modbus response for "reading data (V2)"

00 01 00 00 00 05 0A 04 04 01 00 43 63 00 04

00 01	Transaction ID (is generated automatically)
00 00	Protocol ID
00 05	Length
0A	Unit-ID (internal BMS)
04	Modbus Function Code 0x 04 (read input registers)
04	Length of the data (bytes)
01 00 43 63	Data floating point value (0x 43 63 01 00 (words swapped) = 227.0039)
00 04	Alarm and test type (00 = no alarm), range and unit (04 = volts)

10.5.6 Reference data records of the system image (V2)

To check the configuration and the Modbus TCP data access, internal registers of the COMTRAXX® device can be retrieved with function code **0x04**.

Address assignment of the reference data record

Information on the COMTRAXX® device can be retrieved in the following registers. This can be used to check the configuration and the Modbus TCP data access to the device.

Modbus address ranges of the data in the memory						
Content	**Unit-ID**	**Device address**	**Start register**	**End register**	**Type**	**Length**
Device name	1	1	0x00 00	0x00 09	String	10 words
Serial number	1	1	0x00 0A	0x00 13	String	10 words

10.6 Channel descriptions for the process image (V1 and V2)

Channel descriptions for the process image

Value	Measured value description Alarm message Operating message	Description
1 (0x01)	Insulation fault	
2 (0x02)	Overload	
3 (0x03)	Overtemperature	
4 (0x04)	Failure line 1	
5 (0x05)	Failure line 2	
6 (0x06)	Insul. OT light	Insulation fault operating theatre light
7 (0x07)		
8 (0x08)	Distribution board failure	
9 (0x09)	Failure oxygen	
10 (0x0A)	Failure vacuum	
11 (0x0B)	Anaesthetic gas	
12 (0x0C)	Compressed air 5 bar	
13 (0x0D)	Compressed air 10 bar	
14 (0x0E)	Failure nitrogen	
15 (0x0F)	Failure CO2	
16 (0x10)	Insulation UPS	Insulation fault UPS
17 (0x11)	Overload UPS	
18 (0x12)	Converter UPS	
19 (0x13)	UPS fault	
20 (0x14)	UPS emergency peration	
21 (0x15)	UPS test run	

Value	Measured value description Alarm message Operating message	Description
22 (0x16)	Failure air conditioning	
23 (0x17)	Batt.op. OP-L	Battery-operated operating theatre light
24 (0x18)	Batt.op. OP-S	Battery-operated Sat operating theatre light
25 (0x19)	Fail.norm.supply	Line normal power supply
26 (0x1A)	Fail.safet.supply	Line safety power supply
27 (0x1B)	Failure UPS	Line additional safety power supply
28 (0x1C)	Ins.safety supply	
29 (0x1D)	Fail.N conductor	
30 (0x1E)	Short dist. panel	Distribution panel short circuit
31 (0x1F)	Reserved	
32 (0x20)		
33 (0x21)		
34 (0x22)		
35 (0x23)	Standby function	(Measuring function switched off (standby))
36 (0x24)		
37 (0x25)		
38 (0x26)	Batt.op. UPS	Battery operation, special safety power supply
39 (0x27)	Phase sequ. left	
40 (0x28)	Failure line BPS	Battery-supported safety power supply
41 (0x29)	Reserved	
…		
66 (0x42)		
67 (0x43)	Function test until:	Date
68 (0x44)	Service until:	Date
69 (0x45)	Ins.fault locat.	Insulation fault location
70 (0x46)	peak	Fault EDS system
71 (0x47)	Insulation fault	Insulation resistance in W
72 (0x48)	Current	Measured value in A
73 (0x49)	Undercurrent	
74 (0x4A)	Overcurrent	

Value	Measured value description Alarm message Operating message	Description
75 (0x4B)	Residual current	Measured value in A
76 (0x4C)	Voltage	Measured value in V
77 (0x4D)	Undervoltage	
78 (0x4E)	Overvoltage	
79 (0x4F)	Frequency	Measured value in Hz
80 (0x50)	Reserved	
81 (0x51)	Unbalance	
82 (0x52)	Capacitance	Measured value in F
83 (0x53)	Temperature	Measured value in °C
84 (0x54)	Overload	Measured value in %
85 (0x55)	Digital input	State 0 or 1
86 (0x56)	Insulation fault	Impedance
87 (0x57)	Insulation fault	Alarm from an insulation fault locator
88 (0x58)	Load	Measured value in %
89 (0x59)	Total Hazard Current	THC
90 (0x5A)	Inductance	Measured value in H
…	Reserved	
97 (0x61)	Service code	Information about service intervals
…	Reserved	
101 (0x65)	Mains power connection	
102 (0x66)	Earth connection	
103 (0x67)	Short-circuit transformer	CT short circuit
104 (0x68)	No CT connected	
105 (0x69)	Short temp.sensor	Temperature sensor short circuit
106 (0x6A)	Temp.sensor open.	Connection temperature sensor
107 (0x6B)	K1	Fault contactor K1
108 (0x6C)	K2	Fault contactor K2
109 (0x6D)	Reserved	
110 (0x6E)		
111 (0x6F)	No address:	Failure BMS device
112 (0x70)	Reserved	

Value	Measured value description Alarm message Operating message	Description
113 (0x71)	Failure K1/Q1	Failure contactor K1/Q1
114 (0x72)	Failure K2/Q2	Failure contactor K2/Q2
115 (0x73)	Device error	Fault ISOMETER
116 (0x74)	Manual mode K1/2	Manual mode
117 (0x75)	Open circuit K1 on	Line to K1 interrupted on
118 (0x76)	Open circuit K1 off	Line to K1 interrupted off
119 (0x77)	Open circuit K2 on	Line to K2 interrupted on
120 (0x78)	Open circuit K2 off	Line to K2 interrupted off
121 (0x79)	K/Q1 on	Fault
122 (0x7A)	K/Q1 off	Fault
123 (0x7B)	K/Q2 on	Fault
124 (0x7C)	K/Q2 off	Fault
125 (0x7D)	FailureK3	
126 (0x7E)	Q1	Fault
127 (0x7F)	Q2	Fault
128 (0x80)	No master	
129 (0x81)	Device error	
130 (0x82)	Reserved	
131 (0x83)	Fault RS485	
132 (0x84)	Reserved	
133 (0x85)		
134 (0x86)		
135 (0x87)		
136 (0x88)		
137 (0x89)	Short circuit Q1	
138 (0x8A)	Short circuit Q2	
139 (0x8B)	CV460	CV460 fault
140 (0x8C)	RK4xx	Fault RK4xx
141 (0x8D)	Address collision	BMS address has been assigned several times
142 (0x8E)	Invalid address	
143 (0x8F)	Several masters	

Value	Measured value description Alarm message Operating message	Description
144 (0x90)	No menu access	
145 (0x91)	Own address	
…	Reserved	
201 (0xC9)	Line 1 normal op	
202 (0xCA)	Line 2 normal op	
203 (0xCB)	Switch. el. 1 on	
204 (0xCC)	Switch. el. 2 on	
205 (0xCD)	Reserved	
206 (0xCE)	Auto mode	
207 (0xCF)	Manual mode	
208 (0xD0)	Reserved	
209 (0xD1)		
210 (0xD2)	Line AV on	
211 (0xD3)	Line SV on	
212 (0xD4)	Line UPS on	
213 (0xD5)	Channel disabled	
214 (0xD6)	Switch-back lock	Switch-back lock enabled
215 (0xD7)	Phase sequ. right	
216 (0xD8)	Switch. el. pos.0	
217 (0xD9)	Line BPS on	
218 (0xDA)	On	SMO48x: Alarm, relay
219 (0xDB)	Relay off	
220 (0xDC)	Automatic test	
221 (0xDD)	Initial measurement	

Value	Measured value description Alarm message Operating message	Description
256 (0x100)	DC offset voltage	
257 (0x101)	Overtemperature coupling	
258 (0x102)	Overtemp. PGH	
259 (0x103)	ISOnet active	

Value	Measured value description Alarm message Operating message	Description
260 (0x104)	Maximum count reached	
261 (0x105)	THD	
262 (0x106)	Insulation fault at L1	
263 (0x107)	Insulation fault at L2	
264 (0x108)	Insulation fault at L3	
265 (0x109)	Res. Hazard Current	
266 (0x10A)	No. active EDS channels	
267 (0x10B)	No. detected ins. faults	
268 (0x10C)	No. resid. current faults	
269 (0x10D)	Fault location	
270 (0x10E)	Calibration	
271 (0x10F)	U NGR(rms) limit exceeded	
272 (0x110)	I NGR(rms) limit exceeded	
273 (0x111)	Fault voltage U NGR (fundamental)	
	U NGR(fund) limit exceeded	
274 (0x112)	I NGR(fund) limit exceeded	
275 (0x113)	Line 3 operational	
276 (0x114)	Failure line 3	
277 (0x115)	R NGR below threshold	
278 (0x116)	R NGR above threshold	
279 (0x117)	Earth fault L1	
280 (0x118)	Earth fault L2	
281 (0x119)	Earth fault L3	
282 (0x11A)	Fault phase L1	
283 (0x11B)	Fault phase L2	
284 (0x11C)	Fault phase L3	
285 (0x11D)	Locating current	
286 (0x11E)	Switch. elem. 3 on	
287 (0x11F)	Q3	
288 (0x120)	Switch. elem. 1 off	
289 (0x121)	Switch. elem. 2 off	

Value	Measured value description Alarm message Operating message	Description
290 (0x122)	Switch. elem. 3 off	
291 (0x123)	Wire break K3/Q3 on	
292 (0x124)	Wire break K3/Q3 off	
293 (0x125)	Fault K/Q3 on	
294 (0x126)	Fault K/Q3 off	
295 (0x127)	Connection monitoring auxiliary voltage switch	
296 (0x128)	Bypass operation	
297 (0x129)	Tripped	
298 (0x12A)	Latched fault after device restart	
299 (0x12B)	U NGR(harm) limit exceeded	
300 (0x12C)	I NGR(harm) limit exceeded	
301 (0x12D)	Restart	
302 (0x12E)	Insulation resistance from DC shift voltage	
303 (0x12F)	System error	
304 (0x130)		
305 (0x131)	R NGR	
306 (0x132)	R NGR relative	
307 (0x133)	I NGR RMS	
308 (0x134)	I NGR RMS relative	
309 (0x135)	I NGR fundamental	
310 (0x136)	I NGR fundamental relative	
311 (0x137)	I NGR harmonics	
312 (0x138)	I NGR harmonics relative	
313 (0x139)	U NGR RMS	
314 (0x13A)	U NGR RMS relative	
315 (0x13B)	U NGR fundamental	
316 (0x13C)	U NGR fundamental relative	
317 (0x13D)	U NGR harmonics	
318 (0x13E)	U NGR harmonics relative	
319 (0x13F)	U(1-2)	

Value	Measured value description Alarm message Operating message	Description
320 (0x140)	U(2-3)	
321 (0x141)	U(3-1)	
322 (0x142)	U(1-E)	
323 (0x143)	U(2-E)	
324 (0x144)	U(3-E)	
325 (0x145)	Method	
326 (0x146)	R sense	
327 (0x147)	Symmetrical alarm	
328 (0x148)	OK	
329 (0x149)	TEST	
330 (0x14A)	Enable synchronous switchover	
331 (0x14B)	Service profile	
332 (0x14C)	Switch-on time Q1	
333 (0x14D)	Switch-off time Q1	
334 (0x14E)	Switch-on time Q2	
335 (0x14F)	Switch-off time Q2	
336 (0x150)	Switch-on time Q3	
337 (0x151)	Switch-off time Q3	
338 (0x152)	Prewarning	
339 (0x153)		
340 (0x154)		
341 (0x155)	Peak demand	
342 (0x156)	Quadrant	
343 (0x157)		
344 (0x158)	TDD	
345 (0x159)	TODD	
346 (0x15A)	TEDD	
347 (0x15B)	Demand	
348 (0x15C)	Zero sequence	
349 (0x15D)	Positive sequence	
350 (0x15E)	Negative sequence	

Value	Measured value description Alarm message Operating message	Description
351 (0x15F)	Digital output	
352 (0x160)	Deviation	
353 (0x161)	Flicker Pst	
354 (0x162)	Flicker Plt	
355 (0x163)	Overdeviation	
356 (0x164)	Underdeviation	
357 (0x165)	Crest factor	
358 (0x166)	All harmonics	
359 (0x167)	Fundamental	
360 (0x168)	TOHD	
361 (0x169)	TEHD	
362 (0x16A)	TIHD	
363 (0x16B)	TOIHD	
364 (0x16C)	TEIHD	
365 (0x16D)	IHD	
366 (0x16E)	Voltage dips	
367 (0x16F)	Voltage swells	
368 (0x170)	Voltage interruptions	
369 (0x171)	Transients	
370 (0x172)	Rapid voltage changes	
371(0x173)	All PQ events	
372 (0x174)	Demand forecast	
373 (0x175)	Q1 not ready	
374 (0x176)	Q2 not ready	
375 (0x177)	Q3 not ready	
376 (0x178)	Measured value counter	
377 (0x179)	Alarm messages	
378 (0x17A)	DC shift value in percent	
379 (0x17B)	Demand import	
380 (0x17C)	Demand export	
381 (0x17D)	Max. this month	

Value	Measured value description Alarm message Operating message	Description
382 (0x17E)	Min. this month	
383 (0x17F)	Max. last month	
384 (0x180)	Min. last month	
385 (0x181)	Generator switch-off delay	
386 (0x182)	ISOsync active	
387 (0x183)	Analogue input	
388 (0x184)	Analogue output	
389 (0x185)	brighter	
390 (0x186)	darker	
391 (0x187)	nominal value	
392 (0x188)	actual value	
393 (0x189)		
394 (0x18A)		
395 (0x18B)	Overload on current input	
396 (0x18C)	DC immunity	
397 (0x18D)	Field calibration failed	
398 (0x18E)	Field calibration could not be started	
399 (0x18F)	Autom. restart failed!	
400 (0x190)	Failure alarm indicator panel	
401 (0x191)	up	
402 (0x192)	down	
403 (0x193)	The EDSsync configuration is not consistent!	
404 (0x194)	BCOM connection interrupted!	
405 (0x195)	The EDSsync configuration was not found!	
406 (0x196)	Distribution of EDSsync configuration has failed!	
407 (0x197)	The EDSsync configuration is faulty!	
408 (0x198)	EDSsync is active	
409 (0x199)	EDSsync is deactivated	
410 (0x19A)	EDSsync device cannot be reached!	
411 (0x19B)	ISOnet priority	

Value	Measured value description Alarm message Operating message	Description
412 (0x19C)	Insulation measurement	
413 (0x19D)	The ISOloop configuration is not consistent!	
414 (0x19E)	The ISOloop configuration has not been found!	
415 (0x19F)	Distribution of ISOloop configuration failed!	
416 (0x1A0)	The ISOloop configuration is faulty!	
417 (0x1A1)	ISOloop active	
418 (0x1A2)	ISOloop is deactivated	
419 (0x1A3)	ISOloop device not reachable!	
420 (0x1A4)	RMS residual current	
421 (0x1A5)	changeover period	
422 (0x1A6)	EDSsync: No active ISOMETER!	
423 (0x1A7)	Set up group	
424 (0x1A8)	Not available	
425 (0x1A9)	Wrong configuration	
426 (0x1AA)	Estimated insulation value	
427 (0x1AB)	Approximate insulation value	
428 (0x1AC)	Too many EDSsync participants!	
429 (0x1AD)	Insulation fault R(an) 1	
430 (0x1AE)	Insulation fault R(an) 2	

To convert parameter data, data type descriptions are required. Text representation is not necessary in this case.

Data type descriptions

Value	Description of parameters
1023 (0x3FF)	Parameter/measured value invalid. The menu item for this parameter is not displayed
1022 (0x3FE)	No measured value/no message
1021 (0x3FD)	Measured value/parameter inactive
1020 (0x3FC)	Measured value/parameter only temporarily inactive (e.g. during the transfer of a new parameter). Display in the menu "…".
1019 (0x3FB)	Parameter/measured value (value) unit not displayed
1018 (0x3FA)	Parameter (code selection menu) unit not displayed

Value	Description of parameters
1017 (0x3F9)	String max. 18 characters (e.g. device type, device variant, …)
1016 (0x3F8)	Reserved
1015 (0x3F7)	Time
1014 (0x3F6)	Date day
1013 (0x3F5)	Date month
1012 (0x3F4)	Date year
1011 (0x3F3)	Register address (unit not displayed)
1010 (0x3F2)	Time
1009 (0x3F1)	Multiplication [*]
1008 (0x3F0)	Division [/]
1007 (0x3EF)	Baud rate

10.7 Modbus control commands

Commands can be sent to BMS devices by an external application (e.g. a visualisation software).

This functionality can be activated or deactivated via the web user interface.

Command structure

Write				Read
Word 0xFC00	0xFC01	0xFC02	0xFC03	0xFC04
External BMS bus address [1]	Internal BMS bus address	**BMS channel**	**Command**	**Status**

1) Only for devices with the corresponding interface; otherwise: Reserved.

10.7.1 Writing to registers

- Use function code **0x10** (Preset Multiple Registers) for writing.
- If no BMS channel number is required, enter the value "0" (zero) in the corresponding register.
- Number: 4 registers
- Always set all four registers (word 0xFC00…0xFC03) at the same time. This statement also applies if individual registers remain unchanged.
- If no other subsystem is available, enter value "1" in this register.
- If a BMS channel number is not required, enter value "0" (zero) in this register

*Control commands can also be generated in the menu **Service > Modbus > Modbus control commands**.*

10.7.2 Reading registers

Use function code **0x03** "Read Input Registers" to read.

Possible response in "Status" register

0	Busy	Processing command.
1	Error	An error has occurred.
2	Ready	Command has been processed successfully.

10.7.3 Control commands for the (internal/external) BMS bus

BMS bus control commands

int/ext BMS bus	Register Ext	Register Int	Register Channel	Register Command	Menu text / function
INT	1	1…150	0	1	Test Isometer
EXT	1…99				
INT	1	1…150	0	2	Test change over unit (PRC487)
EXT	1…99		0		
INT	1	1…150	0	3	Test changeover unit (ATICS) / Start automatic test changeover 1->2 / End after time T(test)
EXT	--	--	--	--	
INT	1	1…150	0	4	Start test generator without changeover (ATICS) / Start test generator without changeover
EXT	--	--	--	--	
INT	1	1…150	0	5	Change over to line 1 (ATICS)
EXT	--	--	--	--	
INT	1	1…150	0	6	Change over to line 2 (ATICS)
EXT	--	--	--	--	
INT	1	0	0	7	Reset alarm (all devices) / RESET Alarm (Broadcast)
EXT	1…99				
INT	1	0	0	8	Clear EDS insulation alarm (EDS) / RESET Alarm EDS (Broadcast)
EXT	--	--	--	--	
INT	1	1…150	0	9	Mute buzzer (MK, TM, LIM) / Mute buzzer [for alarm address] (BC)
EXT	1…99		1…192		
INT	1	1…150	1…12	10	Switch channel on (SMO481; PRC487): channel 1: Change over to line 1; channel 2: Change over to line 2 / Switch on relay/switch
EXT	--	--	--	--	
INT	1	1…150	1…12	11	Switch channel off (SMO481) / Switch off relay/switch
EXT	--	--	--	--	

int/ext BMS bus	Register Ext	Register Int	Register Channel	Register Command	Menu text / function
INT	1	1…150	1…12	14	Test (EDS, RCMS)
EXT	--	--	--	--	

10.7.4 Modbus example for control commands

Example: Changeover of ATICS to line 1

The COMTRAXX® device has the address 1 in subsystem 1. An ATICS of internal address 3 is to be changed over to line 1.

Modbus control command

00 02 00 00 00 0F 01 10 FC 00 00 04 08 00 01 00 03 00 00 00 05

00 02	Transaction ID (is generated automatically)
00 00	Protocol ID
00 0F	Length
01	Unit-ID (device address of the COMTRAXX® device)
10	Modbus function code 0x10 (write multiple registers)
FC 00	Start register
00 04	Number of registers
08	Length of the data
00 01	Value 1 (subsystem address: subsystem 1)
00 03	Value 2 (internal address: ATICS address 3)
00 00	Value 3 (channel address: always has to be 0)
00 05	Value 4 (command)

Modbus response

00 02 00 00 00 06 01 10 FC 00 00 04

00 02	Transaction ID (is generated automatically)
00 00	Protocol ID
00 06	Length
01	Unit-ID (device address of the COMTRAXX® device)
10	Modbus function code 0x10 (write multiple registers)
FC 00	Start register
00 04	Number of registers

11 Modbus RTU Slave

Modbus RTU Slave is supported from COMTRAXX® version V4.2.0 and higher.

The Modbus RTU addresses 1...10 are provided with the basic device.
Function module B is required to use the entire address range.

Support tools that provide comprehensive information about Modbus can be found in the web user interface at ***Tools > Service > Modbus RTU***

- *Generate control commands for BMS*
- *Display information on all available Modbus registers.*
- *Generate Modbus documentation of all available Modbus registers of the connected devices.*

These support tools are only active when the Modbus RTU interface is operated as a slave.

The Modbus RTU interface can be operated in master or slave mode.

- In **master mode**, device information is integrated into the COMTRAXX® system.
- In **slave mode**, the measured values and alarm states of the connected BMS devices are provided.

The detailed Modbus register data and all other information is presented in the support tools listed above.

Configuration of the Modbus-RTU interface

The configuration of the Modbus RTU interface takes place in the menu of the COMTRAXX® device under **Menu > Settings > Interface > Modbus**.

- Configure the mode of the Modbus RTU interface on the COMTRAXX® device (Factory setting: Master).
- If "Slave" is selected, the following parameters must be set:
  - The COMTRAXX® device must be assigned its own address. It can then be reached under this address via Modbus RTU.
  - "Send control commands" can be activated. In this way, control commands can be sent to BMS devices (factory setting: Off).

12 SNMP

The SNMP function is only active with function module B.

12.1 Data access using SNMP

The COMTRAXX® device makes all measured values of the Bender system available via the SNMP interface. The SNMP versions V1, V2c and V3 are supported. The trap function can also be used. When an event occurs in the system, a message is automatically generated and sent to the SNMP manager. Up to 3 receivers can be configured.

12.2 Device assignment for SNMP

To use the SNMP function "Traps" or the individual texts from the COMTRAXX® application, the Bender MIB V2 must be used. It provides these functions. In addition, it is necessary to generate a device assignment for the SNMP image. There, the address of the device on the SNMP side is defined. This can be done automatically or configured individually.

The configuration is done at > **Device management** > **Device assignment** >**SNMP**. There, the MIB files are also available for download.

13 MQTT

Message Queuing Telemetry Transport (MQTT) is supported in this structure from COMTRAXX® version V4.9.0.

COM465...P: Function is only active with function module B.

13.1 Data access via MQTT

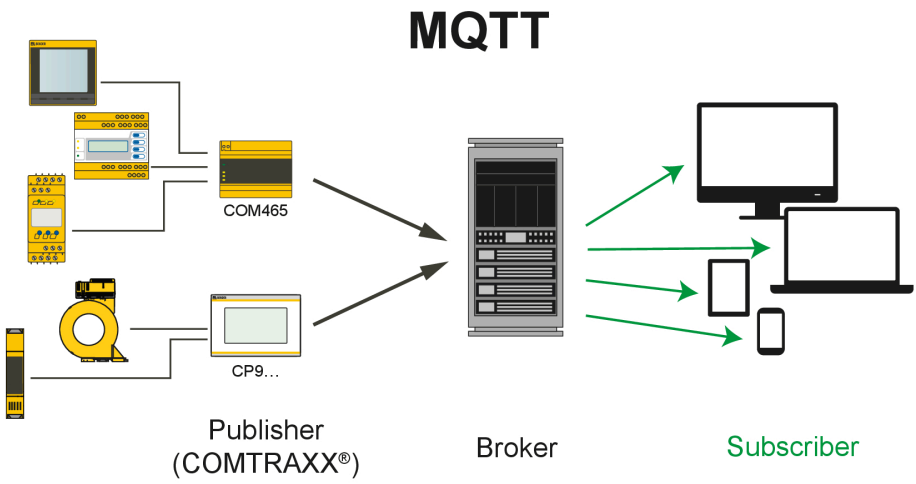


Figure 13-1: Overview of the MQTT principle

The COMTRAXX® device provides all measured values from the Bender system on the MQTT interface. The "Quality of Service" levels (QoS) 0...2 are supported.

13.2 Measured value assignment for MQTT

The MQTT measured value assignments are configured under

Tools > Device management > Device mapping > MQTT.

Up to 255 measured values can be selected. The measured values and their properties can be output individually as a topic or summarised in a JSON structure.

13.3 Connection settings

Device > ☰ Menu > Settings > Interface > MQTT

Menu item	Setting range		Remarks
Aktivate	off/on		
IP address	xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx		
Port	1…65535		
Repetition interval	off		Period after which all values are sent, even if there has been no change. Factory setting: off
	on	15, 30, 60 minutes, 24 h	
Status	disconnected | connected		
Client-ID	xxx		Individual MQTT client ID
QoS level [1]	0…2		0 = At most once 1 = At least once 2 = Exactly once
Export language	deutsch, english, francais		Texts for measured value descriptions
Authentication	off		
	on	User	
		Password	
TLS	off		
	on	Managing MQTT certificates	🔧 > Service > Certifikate settings
		Use uploaded CA certificate	off/on (format: *.pem)
		Use uploaded client certificate	off/on (format *.pem)
Will	off		
	on	Will Retain	
		Will Topic	
		Will Message	

1) QoS (Quality of Service)

0: Publisher sends the message once. No response is expected from the broker ("fire and forget").

1: Publisher sends the message once and repeats the delivery until an acknowledgement or the command to end the message is received from the broker (" acknowledged delivery").

2: Two-level acknowledgement of delivery The publisher only sends the message once a handshake has taken place with the broker. The broker confirms delivery of the message ("assured delivery").

14 Troubleshooting

14.1 Malfunctions

If the device causes malfunctions in the connected networks, please refer to this manual.

14.1.1 What should be checked?

Check whether

- the device is supplied with the correct supply voltage U_S.
- the BMS bus cable is correctly connected and terminated (120 Ω).
- the BMS address is set correctly.

Check also for the COM465DP whether

- the PROFIBUS DP cable is connected correctly and terminated (DIP switch).
- the PROFIBUS DP address is correctly configured.
- the GSD file has been transferred to the PROFIBUS DP master.
- the PROFIBUS DP command "Device type" to COM465DP:
  ID no.,0,BMS address of the COM465DP,0,20,0,0,0
  produces the following correct result:
  ID no.,0,BMS address of the COM465DP,0,20,201,0,0
  Otherwise the COM465DP is already operating incorrectly.
- the PROFIBUS DP commands for COM465DP have the correct syntax.

14.1.2 Frequently asked questions

How do I access the device if the address data are unknown?

1. Connect the device directly to a PC using a patch cable
2. Activate the DHCP function on the PC.
3. Wait around one minute.
4. Access is now possible using the following pre-defined IP address: **169.254.0.1**.
5. Now set the new address data.

i *Document the new settings as a PDF file. Use the backup function to save all settings of the device (see Chapter: "Device features", page 12).*

Frequently asked questions on the Internet

FAQs on many Bender devices can be found at:

"www.bender.de/en/ > Service & Support > Fast assistance"

14.2 Maintenance, Cleaning

Maintenance

The device does not contain any parts that require maintenance.

Cleaning

The device may only be cleaned using a dry cloth.

15 Technical data

15.1 Tabular data

( )* = Factory setting

Insulation coordination in acc. with IEC 60664-1/IEC 60664-3

Rated voltage	AC 250 V
Rated impulse withstand voltage/overvoltage category	4 kV / III
Pollution degree	3
Protective separation (reinforced insulation) between	(A1/+, A2/-) - [(AMB, BMB), (ABMS, BBMS), (X2), (X3, X4), (PROFIBUS DP)]

Supply voltage

Supply voltage U_s	AC/DC 24…240 V
Frequency range U_s	50…60 Hz
Power consumption	≤ 6.5 VA / ≤ 4 W

Indications

LEDs	
ON	operation indicator
PROFIBUS *(COM465DP only)*	data traffic PROFIBUS DP
BCOM	data traffic Ethernet
MODBUS	data traffic Modbus
BMS	data traffic BMS
Ethernet (terminal X2)	lights during network connection flashes during data transfer

Memory

Individual texts (function module A only)	unlimited number of texts each with 100 characters
E-mail configurations (function module A only) and device failure monitoring	max. 250 entries
Individual texts (function module A only)	unlimited number of texts each with 100 characters
Number of data points for "third-party devices" on the Modbus TCP and Modbus RTU	50
Number of data loggers	30
Number of data points per data logger	10,000
Number of entries in the history memory	20,000

Visualisation

Number of pages	50
Background image size	3 MB

Interfaces

Ethernet

Connection	RJ45
Cable length	< 100 m
Data rate	10/100 MBit/s, autodetect
HTTP mode	HTTP/HTTPS (HTTP)*
DHCP	on/off (on)*
t_{off} (DHCP)	5…60 s (30 s)*
IP address	
nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn	(192.168.0.254)*
can always be reached via	169.254.0.1
Netmask	nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn (255.255.0.0)*
Protocols (depending on function module selected)	TCP/ IP, Modbus TCP, Modbus RTU, DHCP, SMTP, NTP

BMS-Bus (internal/external)

Interface/protocol	RS-485/BMS internal or BMS external (BMS internal)*
Operating mode	master/slave (master)*
Baud rate BMS internal	9.6 kBit/s
Baud rate BMS external	(19.2 / 38.4 / 57.6) kBit/s
Cable length	≤ 1200 m
Cable	shielded, one end of shield connected to PE
recommended	CAT6/CAT7 min. AWG23
alternatively	twisted pair, J-Y (St) Y min. 2x0.8
Connection	X1 (ABMS, BBMS)
Connection type	see connection "Push-wire terminal X1"
Terminating resistor	120 Ω (0.25 W), can be switched on internally
Device address, internal/external BMS bus	1…150 (1)*/2…99

BCOM	
Interface/protocol	Ethernet/BCOM
BCOM system name	(SYSTEM)*
BCOM subsystem address	1…255 (1)*
BCOM device address	0…255 (0)*

Modbus	
Bender Modbus image	V1, V2 (V2)*

Modbus TCP	
Interface/protocol	Ethernet/Modbus TCP
Operating mode	client for Bender devices and "third-party devices" assigned
Operating mode	server for access to process image and for Modbus control commands
Parallel data access from different clients	max. 25

Modbus RTU	
Interface/protocol	RS-485/Modbus RTU
Operating mode	master/slave (master)*
Baud rate	9,6…57.6 kBit/s
Cable length	≤ 1200 m
Cable	shielded, one end of shield connected to PE
recommended	CAT6/CAT7 min. AWG23
alternatively	twisted pair, J-Y (St) Y min. 2x0.8
Connection	X1 (AMB, BMB)
Connection type	see connection "Push-wire terminal X1"
Terminating resistor	120 Ω (0.25 W), can be switched on internally
Supported Modbus RTU slave addresses	2…247

PROFINET	
Interface/protocol	Ethernet/PROFINET
Operating mode	slave (IO device)

SNMP	
Interface/protocol	Ethernet/SNMP
Versions	1, 2c, 3
Supported devices	queries to all devices (channels) possible
Trap support	yes

MQTT	
Interface/protocol	Ethernet/MQTT
Operating mode	Publisher (provides data for brokers)

PROFIBUS DP (COM465DP only)	
Interface/protocol	electrically isolated/PROFIBUS DP
Operating mode	slave
Baud rate	automatic baud rate detection: 9,6 kBit/s…1,5 MBit/s (9,6 / 19,2 / 93,75 / 187,5 / 500) kBit/s / 1,5 MBit/s
Connection	Sub D 9-pin
Device address, PROFIBUS DP	1…125 (3)*

Overview: Used ports	
53	DNS (UDP/TCP)
67, 68	DHCP (UDP)
80	HTTP (TCP)
123	NTP (UDP)
161	SNMP (UDP)
162	SNMP TRAPS (UDP)
443	HTTPS (TCP)
502	MODBUS (TCP)
4840	OPCUA (TCP)
5353	MDNS (UDP)
48862	BCOM (UDP)

Environment / EMC

EMC	EN 61326-1

Ambient temperatures	
Operating temperature	–25…+55 °C
Transport	–40…+85 °C
Long-term storage	–25…+70 °C

Classification of climatic conditions acc. to IEC 60721	
Stationary use (IEC 60721-3-3)	3K22
Transport (IEC 60721-3-2)	2K11
Long-term storage (IEC 60721-3-1)	1K22

Mechanical conditions acc. to IEC 60721	
Stationary use (IEC 60721-3-3)	3M11
Transport (IEC 60721-3-2)	2M4
Long-term storage (IEC 60721-3-1)	1M12

Connection

Connection type	pluggable push-wire terminals

Push-wire terminals

Conductor sizes	AWG 24-12
Stripping length	10 mm
rigid/flexible	0.2…2.5 mm²
flexible with ferrule with/without plastic sleeve	0.25…2.5 mm²
Multiple conductor, flexible with TWIN ferrule with plastic sleeve	0.5…1.5 mm²

Push-wire terminal X1

Conductor sizes	AWG 24-16
Stripping length	10 mm
rigid/flexible	0,2…1.5 mm²
flexible with ferrule without plastic sleeve	0.25…1.5 mm²
flexible with ferrule with plastic sleeve	0.25…0.75 mm²

Other

Operating mode	continuous operation
Mounting position	front-orientated, air must pass through cooling slots vertically
Degree of protection, internal components (IEC 60529)	IP30
Degree of protection, terminals (IEC 60529)	IP20
Snap-on mounting on a DIN rail	IEC 60715
Screw mounting	3 x M4
Type of enclosure	J460
Enclosure material	polycarbonate
Flammability class	UL94V-0
Dimensions (W x H x D)	107.5 x 93 x 62.9 mm
Software	D0472
Weight	≤ 240 g

( )* = Factory setting

15.2 Standards, approvals and certifications

Certification by the PROFIBUS Nutzerorganisation e.V. (PNO) is available. PROFIBUS conformity: Z02007

15.3 Ordering information

Device

Type	Application	Supply voltage/ frequency range U_S	Power consumption	Art. No.
COM465DP-230V	Condition monitor with an integrated gateway (Bender system / PROFIBUS DP / Ethernet)	AC/DC 24…240 V 50…60 Hz	≤ 6.5 VA / ≤ 4 W	B95061060
COM465IP-230V	Condition monitor with an integrated gateway (Bender system / Ethernet)	AC/DC 24…240 V 50…60 Hz	≤ 6.5 VA / ≤ 4 W	B95061065

Function modules

Function module (Software licence)	Function	Art. No.
Function module **A**	Individual texts for devices/channels, device failure monitoring, e-mail in the event of an alarm, device documentation	B75061011
Function module **B**	Provision of data via Modbus TCP and Modbus RTU, SNMP server with trap function, PROFINET, MQTT	B75061012
Function module **C**	Parameterisation of all integrated devices, device backups	B75061013
Function module **D**	Visualisation application	B75061014
Function module **E**	Virtual devices	B75061015
Function module **F**	Integrating third-party devices	B75061016

15.4 Document revision history

Date	Document version	Valid from software version	State/Changes
04.2021	05	4.3.x	*Editorial revision* Chapter 5.: Web user interface Chapter 13.1: Cable recommendations and lengths; Modbus RTU switchable master/slave *Added* Chapter 6.: Show parameter addresses; new widget Loggertable Chapter 13.2: UKCA logo *Deleted* Unit variants 24 V (discontinued) Reference to compatibility list
07.2021	06		*Added* Subsequent installation of function modules
02.2022	07	4.5.x	*Editorial revision* Product description, power consumption in orderering information *Corrected* Chapter “Modbus-TCP-Server: Designation A&T, Modbus examples” *Deleted* Internet explorer *Added* Chapter “PROFINET”
09.2022	08	4.6.x	*Editorial revision* Chapter “Data modules” *Added* Chapter “Modbus-RTU-Slave”

Date	Document version	Valid from software version	State/Changes
09.2023	09	4.7.x	*Editorial revision* Layout overall document *Added* Chapter "Virtual devices"
04.2024	10	4.9.x	*Editorial revision* Chapter "Channel descriptions for the process image (V1 and V2)" *Added* Chapter "MQTT"
09.2025	11		*Deleted* EAC logo

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