

User's Manual

# MITSUBISHI



Mitsubishi Programmable Controller



*Q02CPU-A Q02HCPU-A Q06HCPU-A* 

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

(Be sure to read these instructions before use.)

Before using the product, read this and relevant manuals carefully and handle the product correctly with full attention to safety.

In this manual, **SAFETY PRECAUTIONS** are classified into 2 levels: "DANGER" and "CAUTION".



Indicates that incorrect handling may cause hazardous conditions, resulting in death or severe injury.

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Indicates that incorrect handling may cause hazardous conditions, resulting in minor or moderate injury and/or property damage.

Under some circumstances, failure to observe the ACAUTION level instructions may also lead to serious results.

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Be sure to observe the instructions of both levels to ensure the safety.

Please keep this manual in a safe place for future reference and also pass this manual on to the end user.

### [DESIGN PRECAUTIONS]

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<ul> <li>Create a safety circuit outside the PLC to ensure the whole system will operate safely even if an</li> </ul>			
exte	ernal power failure or a PLC failure occurs.		
Oth	erwise, incorrect output or malfunction may cause an accident.		
(1)	For an emergency stop circuit, protection circuit and interlock circuit that is designed for		
	incompatible actions such as forward/reverse rotation or for damage prevention such as the upper/lower limit setting in positioning, any of them must be created outside the PLC.		
(2)	When the PLC detects the following error conditions, it stops the operation and turn off all the outputs.		
	<ul> <li>The overcurrent protection device or overvoltage protection device of the power supply module is activated.</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>The PLC CPU detects an error such as a watchdog timer error by the self-diagnostics function.</li> </ul>		
	In the case of an error of a part such as an I/O control part that cannot be detected by the PLC		
	CPU, all the outputs may turn on. In order to make all machines operate safely in such a case,		
	set up a fail-safe circuit or a specific mechanism outside the PLC. For a fail-safe circuit example,		
	refer to "LOADING AND INSTALLATION" in this manual.		
(3)	Depending on the failure of the output module's relay or transistor, the output status may remain		
	ON or OFF incorrectly.		
	For output signals that may lead to a serious accident, create an external monitoring circuit.		

## [DESIGN PRECAUTIONS]

<ul> <li>If load current more than the rating or overcurrent due to a short circuit in the load has flowed in the output module for a long time, it may cause a fire and smoke. Provide an external safety device such as a fuse.</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Design a circuit so that the external power will be supplied after power-up of the PLC. Activating the external power supply prior to the PLC may result in an accident due to incorrect output or malfunction.</li> </ul>		
For the operation status of each station at a communication error in data link, refer to the respective data link manual.		
The communication error may result in an accident due to incorrect output or malfunction.		
When controlling a running PLC (data modification) by connecting a peripheral device to the CPU module or a PC to a special function module, create an interlock circuit on sequence programs so that the whole system functions safely all the time.		
Also, before performing any other controls (e.g. program modification, operating status change (status control)), read the manual carefully and ensure the safety.		
In these controls, especially the one from an external device to a PLC in a remote location, some PLC side problem may not be resolved immediately due to failure of data communications. To prevent this, create an interlock circuit on sequence programs and establish corrective		
procedures for communication failure between the external device and the PLC CPU.		
<ul> <li>When setting up the system, do not allow any empty slot on the base unit.</li> <li>If any slot is left empty, be sure to use a blank cover (A1SG60) or a dummy module (A1SG62) for it.</li> <li>Otherwise, internal parts of the module may be flied in the short circuit test or when an overcurrent or overvoltage is accidentally applied to the external I/O section.</li> </ul>		
[DESIGN PRECAUTIONS]		

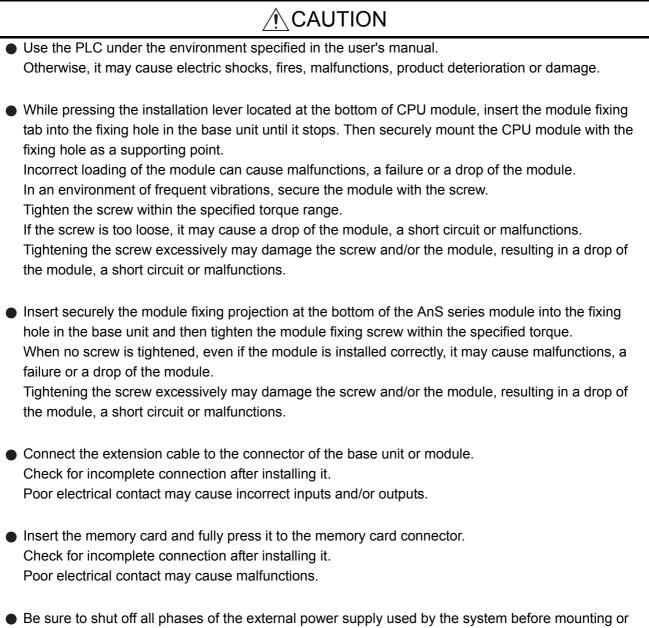
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 Do not install the control lines or communication cables together with the main circuit or power lines, or bring them close to each other.
 Keep a distance of 100mm (3.94inch) or more between them.

Failure to do so may cause malfunctions due to noise.

When an output module is used to control the lamp load, heater, solenoid valve, etc., a large current (ten times larger than the normal one) may flow at the time that the output status changes from OFF to ON. Take some preventive measures such as replacing the output module with the one of a suitable current rating.

### [INSTALLATION PRECAUTIONS]



 Be sure to shut off all phases of the external power supply used by the system before mounting or removing the module.
 Failure to do so may damage the module.

Do not directly touch the conductive part or electronic components of the module.
 Doing so may cause malfunctions or a failure of the module.

## [WIRING PRECAUTIONS]

## DANGER

- Be sure to shut off all phases of the external power supply used by the system before wiring. Failure to do so may result in an electric shock or damage of the product.
- Before energizing and operating the system after wiring, be sure to attach the terminal cover supplied with the product.
   Failure to do so may cause an electric shock.

 Ground the FG and LG terminals correctly. Failure to do so may cause an electric shock or malfunctions. • Wire the module correctly after confirming the rated voltage and terminal layout. Connecting a power supply of a different voltage rating or incorrect wiring may cause a fire or failure. • Do not connect multiple power supply modules to one module in parallel. The power supply modules may be heated, resulting in a fire or failure. Press, crimp or properly solder the connector for external connection with the specified tool. Incomplete connection may cause a short circuit, fire or malfunctions. • Tighten terminal screws within the specified torque range. If the screw is too loose, it may cause a short circuit, fire or malfunctions Tightening the screw excessively may damage the screw and/or the module, resulting in a drop of the module, a short circuit or malfunctions. Carefully prevent foreign matter such as dust or wire chips from entering the module. Failure to do so may cause a fire, failure or malfunctions. A protective film is attached to the top of the CPU module to prevent foreign matter such as wire chips from entering during wiring. Do not remove the film during wiring. When starting the system, remove the film to release heat. Install our PLC in a control panel for use. Wire the main power supply to the power supply module installed in a control panel through a distribution terminal block. Furthermore, the wiring and replacement of a power supply module have to be performed by a maintenance worker who acquainted with shock protection. (For the wiring methods, refer to Section 9.5.)

### [STARTUP AND MAINTENANCE PRECAUTIONS]

## DANGER

- Do not touch any terminal during power distribution.
   Doing so may cause an electric shock.
- Properly connect batteries.
   Do not charge, disassemble, heat or throw them into the fire and do not make them short-circuited and soldered.

Incorrect battery handling may cause personal injuries or a fire due to exothermic heat, burst and/or ignition.

 Be sure to shut off all phases of the external power supply used by the system before cleaning or retightening the terminal screws or module mounting screws.
 Failure to do so may result in an electric shock.

If they are too loose, it may cause a short circuit or malfunctions.

Tightening the screw excessively may damage the screw and/or the module, resulting in a drop of the module, a short circuit or malfunctions.

When performing online operations (especially, program modification, forced output or operating status change) by connecting a peripheral device to the running CPU module, read the manual carefully and ensure the safety. Incorrect operation will cause mechanical damage or accidents.
Do not disassemble or modify each of modules. Doing so may cause failure, malfunctions, personal injuries and/or a fire.
When using a wireless communication device such as a mobile phone, keep a distance of 25cm (9.84inch) or more from the PLC in all directions. Failure to do so may cause malfunctions.
Be sure to shut off all phases of the external power supply used by the system before mounting or removing the module. Failure to do so may result in failure or malfunctions of the module.
Do not drop or apply any impact to the battery. Doing so may damage the battery, resulting in electrolyte spillage inside the battery. If any impact has been applied, discard the battery and never use it.
Do not mount/remove the module onto/from base unit more than 50 times (IEC61131-2-compliant), after the first use of the product.
Before handling modules, touch a grounded metal object to discharge the static electricity from the human body. Failure to do so may cause failure or malfunctions of the module.

## [DISPOSAL PRECAUTIONS]

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When disposing of the product, treat it as an industrial waste.
 When disposing of batteries, separate them from other wastes according to the local regulations.
 (For details of the battery directive in EU member states, refer to Appendix 7.)

## [TRANSPORTATION PRECAUTIONS]

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 When transporting lithium batteries, make sure to treat them based on the transportation regulations. (Refer to Appendix 6 for details of the relevant models.) The manual number is given on the bottom left of the back cover.

Print Date	*Manual Number	Revision
Dec., 1999	SH (NA) 080065-A	First printing
Mar., 2000	SH (NA) 080065-B	Addition of model
		QA1S33B
Dec., 2003	SH (NA) 080065-C	Addition of model
		A1SY42P
		Partial correction
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		9.1.5, 9.1.6, 9.2, 9.6, 11.3, 11.4.1, Appendix 2.1, 2.3, 4, 5.3
		Addition
		Appendix 6
		Delete
		Appendix 5 List of Instruction Processing Time
Oct., 2006	SH (NA) 080065-D	Partial correction
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		5.2, 6.1.1, 6.2, 7.2.1, 7.3, 7.7, 7.7.1, 7.7.2, Chapter 8, Section 8.1.3, 8.2.4, 8.2.6,
		9.1.1, 9.1.2, 9.1.3, 9.1.4, 9.2, 9.2.4, 9.5, 9.5.1, 9.5.2, 10.3, 10.4, 11.2.8, 11.3.2,
		11.4.1, Appendix 2.1, 2.3, 4.1, WARRANTY
		Addition
		Section 9.5.1, 9.5.2, 11.2.10
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		SAFETY PRECAUTIONS, Chapter 3, Section 4.2.2, 5.1, 7.2.1, 7.7, 9.5.1, 11.4.1
		Addition
		Appendix 7, 7.1, 7.2

Japanese Manual Version SH-080066-F

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#### Introduction

Thank you for purchasing the Mitsubishi programmable logic controller MELSEC-Q series.

Before using your new PLC, please read this manual thoroughly to gain an understanding of its functions so you can use it properly.

Please forward a copy of this manual to the end user.

#### **Table of Contents**

1	OVERVIEW	1 - 1 to 1 - 2
1.1 Fe	atures	1 - 2
2	SYSTEM CONFIGURATION	2 - 1 to 2 - 24
2.1 Sy	stem Configuration	2 - 1
2.2 Pre	ecautions When Configuring the System	2 - 2
2.2.1	Hardware	2 - 2
2.2.2	Software package	2 - 4
2.2.3	Precautions when using GPP function software packages and A8PUE perip	heral devices which
	are not compatible with AnU	2 - 7
2.3 Sy	stem Equipment	2 - 8
2.4 Sy	stem Configuration Overview	2 - 23
2.4.1	QCPU-A system	2 - 24
		0 4 to 0 4
3	SPECIFICATIONS	3 - 1 to 3 - 1
4		4 4 1 4 40
4	CPU MODULE	4 - 1 to 4 - 46
4.1 Pe	rformance Specifications	4 - 1
4.1.1	Overview of operation processing	
4.1.2	Operation processing of RUN, STOP, PAUSE, and STEP-RUN	4 - 7
4.1.3	Operation processing upon instantaneous power failure	
4.1.4	Self-diagnostics functions	4 - 10
4.1.5	Device list	4 - 13
4.2 Pa	rameter Setting Ranges	4 - 15
4.2.1	List of parameter setting range	4 - 15
4.2.2	Memory capacity setting (for main program, file register, comment, etc.)	4 - 18
4.2.3	Setting ranges of timer and counter	4 - 22
4.2.4	I/O devices	4 - 24
4.2.5	I/O assignment of special function module	4 - 25
4.2.6	MELSECNET/MINI-S3 auto refresh processing	4 - 26
4.3 Fu	nction List	4 - 31
4.4 Fu	nctions added to QCPU-A	4 - 33
4.4.1	Boot operation from built-in ROM	4 - 33
4.4.2	Usage of 1ms timer	4 - 36
4.4.3	Sequence accumulation time processing	4 - 39
4.5 Ha	ndling Precautions	4 - 41
4.6 Pa	rt Names and Settings	4 - 43

4.6.1	Part names	.4 - 43
4.6.2	Switch operation after program write	.4 - 46
4.6.3	Latch clear operation	.4 - 46
4.6.4	Handling of the memory card at power-ON	.4 - 46

#### POWER SUPPLY MODULE 5

#### 5.1 5.2

#### BASE UNIT AND EXTENSION CABLE 6

6.1	Spe	cifications
6.	1.1	Base unit specifications
6.	1.2	Extension cables specifications
6.2	Parl	t Names and Settings6 - 3
6.3	Sett	ting the Extension Stage Numbers6 - 5

#### MEMORY CARD AND BATTERY 7

7.1 Memory card
7.1.1 Specifications
7.2 Battery Specifications (CPU Module and Memory Card Batteries)
7.2.1 Specifications
7.2.2 Handling precautions7 - 3
7.3 Handling Memory Cards
7.4 Part Names of Memory Card7 - 5
7.5 Installing/Removing A Memory Card7 - 6
7.6 Installing Batteries (CPU Module and Memory Card Batteries)
7.7 Battery Replacement
7.7.1 Battery life
7.7.2 Battery replacement procedure

#### EMC AND LOW VOLTAGE DIRECTIVES

8

0.4	<b>D</b>	vine mante for Compliance with EMC Directives	0 1
8.1	Rec	uirements for Compliance with EMC Directives	
8.	1.1	EMC standards	8 - 1
8.	1.2	Installation inside the control panel	8 - 2
8.	1.3	Cable	8 - 3
8.	1.4	Power supply module	8 - 8
8.	1.5	Ferrite core	8 - 8
8.	1.6	Noise filter (power supply line filter)	8 - 9
8.	1.7	Power line for external power supply terminal	8 - 9
8.2	Rec	uirements for Compliance with Low Voltage Directives	8 - 10
8.	2.1	Standard applied for MELSEC-AnS series PLC	8 - 10
8.	2.2	Precautions when using the MELSEC-AnS series PLC	8 - 10
8.	2.3	Supply power	8 - 11
8.	2.4	Control panel	8 - 12
8.	2.5	Module installation	8 - 13
8.	2.6	Ground	8 - 13

## 7 - 1 to 7 - 13

8 - 1 to 8 - 13

5 - 1 to 5 - 4

6 - 1 to 6 - 5

8.2.7 

#### LOADING AND INSTALLATION

9

9.1 Mc	dule Installation	9 - 1
9.1.1	Handling precautions	9 - 1
9.1.2	Precautions on base unit installation	9 - 2
9.1.3	Installation and Removal of the Dustproof Cover	9 - 5
9.1.4	Installation and Removal of Modules	9 - 7
9.1.5	Extension stage number setting for the extension base unit	9 - 11
9.1.6	Connecting/disconnecting the extension cable	9 - 12
9.2 Co	ncept of Fail Safe Circuit	9 - 15
9.3 Ins	tallation Environment	
9.4 Ca	culation Method of Heat Amount Generated by the PLC	9 - 21
9.5 Wi	ing	9 - 23
9.5.1	Wiring precauctions	9 - 23
9.5.2	Wiring to module terminals	9 - 28
9.6 Pre	ecautions when Connecting the Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS)	9 - 29

#### MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION 10

10.1	Daily Inspection	.10 -	- 2
	Periodic Inspection		
	When Reoperating a PLC After Storing it with a Battery Unconnected		
	When a PLC is Reoperated After Stored with the Battery Over the Battery Life		

#### 11 TROUBLESHOOTING

11.1 Fun	damentals of Troubleshooting	11 - 1
	ubleshooting	
11.2.1	Troubleshooting flowchart	11 - 2
11.2.2	Flow for actions when the "POWER" LED is turned OFF	11 - 3
11.2.3	Flow for actions when the "MODE" LED turns OFF	11 - 4
11.2.4	Flow for actions when the "RUN" LED is turned OFF	11 - 5
11.2.5	Flow for actions when the "RUN" LED is flashing	
11.2.6	Flow for actions when the "ERR." LED is turned ON	
11.2.7	Flow for actions when the "ERR." LED is flashing	11 - 8
11.2.8	Flow for actions when the output module's output load does not turn ON	11 - 9
	Flow for actions when the program cannot be written	
11.2.10	) Flow for actions when the CPU module is not started up	11 - 11
11.3 Erro	or Code List	11 - 12
11.3.1	Procedure to read an error code	11 - 12
11.3.2	Error Code List for the QCPU-A (A Mode)	11 - 13
11.4 Fau	It Examples with I/O Modules	11 - 22
	Faults with the input circuit and the corrective actions	
11.4.2	Faults in the output circuit	11 - 24

#### APPENDIX

Appendix 1

Appendix - 1 to Appendix - 62

10 - 1 to 10 - 5

9 - 1 to 9 - 29

### 11 - 1 to 11 - 25

Appendix 1.1	Precautions for write during RUN of a dedicated instruction	App - 14
Appendix 2 Li	sts of Special Relays and Special Registers	App - 15
Appendix 2.1	Special relays	App - 15
Appendix 2.2	Special Registers	App - 27
Appendix 3 Pe	ripheral Device	App - 46
Appendix 4 Pre	ecautions for Utilizing the Existing Sequence Programs for the QCPU-A	App - 48
Appendix 4.1	Instructions with different specifications	App - 49
Appendix 4.2	Special relays and special registers with different specifications	App - 50
Appendix 4.3	Parameter setting	App - 51
Appendix 4.4	I/O control mode	App - 52
Appendix 4.5	Microcomputer program	App - 53
Appendix 4.6	Index register processing	App - 54
Appendix 5 Ex	ternal Dimensions	App - 55
Appendix 5.1	QCPU-A module	App - 55
Appendix 5.2	A1S61PN, A1S62PN and A1S63P power supply modules	App - 56
Appendix 5.3	Base unit	App - 57
Appendix 6 Tra	ansportation Precautions	App - 59
Appendix 6.1	Relevant models	App - 59
Appendix 6.2	Transportation Guidelines	App - 60
Appendix 7 Ha	ndling of Batteries and Devices with Built-in Batteries in EU Member State	es App - 61
Appendix 7.1	Disposal precautions	App - 61
Appendix 7.2	Exportation precautions	App - 62

#### About This Manual

The following manuals are related to this product.

#### Related manuals

Manual Name		Manual No. (Model Code)
ACPU/QCPU-A (A mode) Programming Manual (Fundamentals) Describes programming methods necessary for creating programs, device n program types, memory area configuration, and so on.	ames, parameters, (Sold separately)	IB-66249 (13J740)
ACPU/QCPU-A (A mode) Programming Manual (Common Instructions) Describes how to use the sequence instruction, basic instructions, applied instructions microcomputer programs.	structions and (Sold separately)	IB-66250 (13J741)
AnSHCPU/AnACPU/AnUCPU/QCPU-A (A mode) Programming Manual (Dedicated Instructions) Describes instructions that have been expanded. (Sold separately)		IB-66251 (13J742)
AnACPU/AnUCPU/QCPU-A (A mode) Programming Manual (PID Instructions) Describes dedicated instructions to perform the PID control.	(Sold separately)	IB-66258 (13J744)
AnS Module type I/O User's Manual Describes the specification of the compact building block type I/O module.	(Sold separately)	IB-66541 (13JE81)

#### USER PRECAUTONS

#### Precautions when using the CPU module

For a new CPU module, which has never used before, the contents of CPU module (built-in RAM and device data) and memory card are undefined.

Make sure to clear the built-in RAM memory (PC memory all clear) in the CPU module by peripheral devices and operate latch clear by RESET/L.CLR switches.

#### Precautions for battery

- (1) The operation after a battery is unmounted and the PLC is stored When reoperating after a battery is uncounted and the PLC is stored, the contents of CPU module (built-in RAM and device data) and memory card may be undefined. For this reason, make sure to clear the built-in RAM memory (PC memory all clear) in the CPU module by peripheral devices, operate latch clear by RESET/L.CLR switches, and format the memory card before starting the operation again.\* After the built-in RAM clear, latch clear and memory card format of the CPU module, write the backed-up memory contents to the CPU module and the memory card before saving.
- (2) The operation after excess of a battery life

If a battery exceeded its guaranteed life is stored and reoperated, the contents of CPU module (built-in RAM and device data) and memory card may be undefined.

For this reason, make sure to clear the built-in RAM memory (PC memory all clear) in the CPU module by peripheral devices, operate latch clear and memory card format by RESET/L.CLR switches before start the operation again.\*

After the built-in RAM clear and latch clear of the CPU module, write the backed-up memory contents to the CPU module and the memory card before saving.

Make sure to back up each memory contents before storing the PLC.

- \* Refer to the following manuals for details of built-in RAM clear (PC memory all clear) memory card format by peripheral devices.
  - GX Developer Operating Manual
  - A6GPP/A6PHP Operating Manual
  - SW□IVD-GPPA Operating Manual

Refer to Section 4.6.3 for latch clear operation by RESET/L.CLR switch of the CPU module.

#### 1 OVERVIEW

This User's Manual describes the performance, functions, and handling method of the QCPU-A, as well as the specifications and handling of the memory card, power supply module and the base module.

The programming modules and software packages have to be compatible with the upgraded A2UCPU, A2UCPU-S1, A3UCPU, and A4UCPU (abbreviated as AnUCPU hereafter).

When the conventional programming modules and software packages are used, the usable range varies depending on the model of the CPU (PLC model name). (Refer to Section Section 2.2.3.

Related to each module used in the CPU modules, check "System equipment list" in Section 2.3.

Refer to Section Section 2.2.1 for the special function modules which have limited usable devices range.

(1) Bundled parts

Product Name	Model	Quantity
	Q02CPU-A	
CPU module	Q02HCPU-A	1
	Q06HCPU-A	
Battery	Q6BAT	1

#### 1.1 Features

QCPU-A (A mode) has the following features compared with A2USHCPU-S1.

#### (1) High-speed operation processing speed

QCPU-A offers significantly higher operation processing than that of A2USHCPU-S1.

Item	Q02CPU-A	Q02HCPU-A, Q06HCPU-A	A2USHCPU-S1
Operation processing speed <sup>*1</sup>	79ns	34ns	90ns

\*1 I/O processing: At refresh or LD instruction

#### (2) Greater program capacity

By using Q06HCPU-A, the program capacity can be expanded. Moreover, Q06HCPU-A can create subprograms.

Item	Q06HCPU-A	A2USHCPU-S1
Program capacity	30k steps (Main program) + 30k steps (Subprogram)	30k steps

#### (3) Increased actual I/O points

QCPU-A offers 4096 actual I/O points, 4 times as increased as that of A2USHCPU-S1.

Item	Q02CPU-A, Q02HCPU-A, Q06HCPU-A	A2USHCPU-S1
Actual I/O points	4096 points	1024 points

#### (4) Increased extension stages

Up to 7 stages of extension base module can be added.

#### (5) Higher communication speed with peripheral devices

The communication speed with peripheral devices is considerably improved compared with A2USHCPU-S1.

ltem	Q02CPU-A, Q02HCPU-A, Q06HCPU-A	A2USHCPU-S1
Communication speed (kbps)	115.2 <sup>*1</sup>	9.6

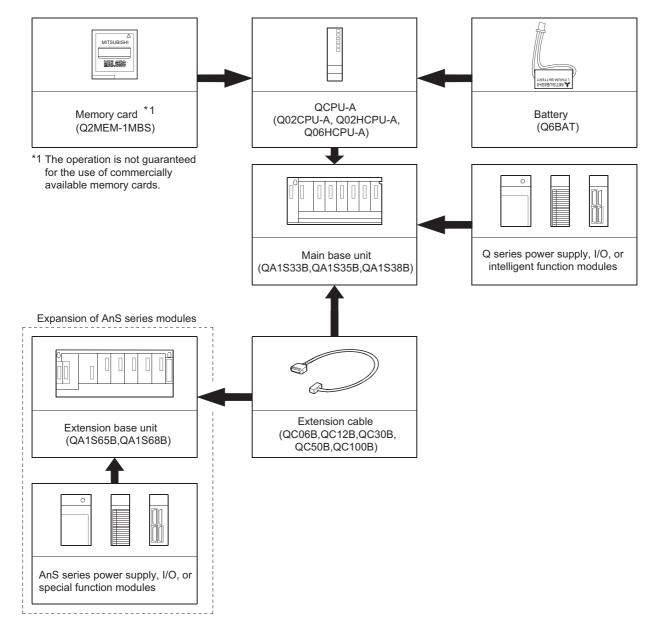
\* 1 Designate 9.6kbps when using GPP of SW3D5C-GPPW or earlier.

This chapter shows the system configuration of QCPU-A, the relevant precautions and system equipment.

#### 2.1 System Configuration

This section describes the configuration of the QCPU-A system, the configuration of peripheral devices, and the overview of the system configuration.

(1) Configuration of the QCPU-A system



#### 2.2 Precautions When Configuring the System

The following shows the precautions when configuring the QCPU-A system:

#### 2.2.1 Hardware

- (1) Up to 64 I/O modules or special function modules can be mounted to each of the basic base unit or the expansion base unit.
- (2) Up to 7 extension base units can be connected in the system.(Up to 8 modules including the main base unit.)
- (3) The total length of the extension cable should be 13.2m (43.31ft.) or less.
- (4) The following shows the modules that have some limitations for the number of modules to be mounted.

Module	No. of Mountable Modules		
MELSECNET/10 network module A1SJ71LP21(GE), A1SJ71LR21, A1SJ71BR11	Up to 4 modules	Up to 4 modules in	
MELSECNET(II)/B data link module A1SJ71AP21, A1SJ71AR21, A1SJ71AT21B	Up to 2 modules	total	
Interruption module: A1SI61	1 module		
AnS series special function module <sup>*1</sup>	Up to 6 modules in total		
GOT-A900 Series (Only when the bus connection is used.) <sup>*2</sup> GOT1000 Series (Only when the bus connection is used.) <sup>*2</sup>	Connection disable		

- \*1 Applies to the following modules. Any modules but the following modules do not have the number of limitations to be mounted.
   Ethernet interface module: A1SJ71E71N-B2 (-B5/-T)
   Calculating machine link module: A1SJ71UC24-R2 (-R4/-PRF)
   CC-Link module (in intelligent mode): A1SJ61BT11
   Intelligent communication module: A1SD35ID1(2)
   ID interface module: A1SD35ID1(2)
- \*2 Refer to the following manual for the GOT models.
  - GOT-A900 Series User's Manual (GT Works Versions2/GT Designer2 Version2 Compatible Connection System Manual)
  - GOT1000 Series Connection Manual

Applicable Module	Accessible Device Range in CPU		
	Device	Accessible Range	
	Input (X), output (Y)	X/Y0 to X/Y7FF	
	Internal relay (M)	M0 to M8191	
	latch relay (L)	L0 to L8191	
MELSECNET(II) data link module:	Link relay (B)	B0 to BFFF	
A1SJ71AP21, A1SJ71AR21 MELSECNET/B data link module:	Timer (T)	T0 to T2047	
A1SJ71AT21B	Counter (C)	C0 to C1023	
	Data register (D)	D0 to D6143	
	Link register (W)	W0 to WFFF	
	Annunciator (F)	F0 to F2047	

(5) The accessible device ranges have limit when the following modules are used:

(6) It is recommended that the network and data link modules are mounted to the basic base unit.

When these modules are mounted to the extension base unit, the link refresh time becomes longer than the case where they are mounted to the basic base unit.

#### 2.2.2 Software package

(1) GPP function software packages and model name setting at the start-up The following table shows the GPP function software package that can be used to create the QCPU-A program, and the PLC type setting at start-up. When using SW4D5C-GPPW or later, select the PLC type from Q02(H)-A or Q06H-A according to the CPU to be used.

When using the peripheral devices and GPP function software package of SW3D5C-GPPW or earlier, specify the PLC type name as "A4U". If "A4U" is not found in PLC type names, specify "A3A." If both "A4U" and "A3A" are not found, specify "A3H." Note that when "A4U" is specified, the available device range is limited.

Peripheral device	Software package for system start-up	PLC CPU model setting	
		Q02(H)-A	Q06H-A
PC/AT	SW4D5C-GPPW or later	Q02(H)-A	Q06H-A
personal computer	SW3D5□-GPPW or earlier	A4U	A4U
	SW□IVD-GPPA	740	740
A6PHP	SW3GP-GPPA	A3H	A3H
	SW4GP-GPPA	A3A	A3A
	SW1GP-GPPAU	A4U	A4U
A6GPP	SW3-GPPA SW3GP-GPPA	АЗН	АЗН
	SW4GP-GPPA	A3A	A3A
	SW1GP-GPPAU	A4U	A4U

- (1) Old software packages other than listed above cannot be used.
- (2) To construct MELSECNET/10 network system with QCPU-A, use the AnUcompatible GPP function software package (which includes "A4U" in its PLC type name).

A network cannot be constructed with the GPP function software package which is not compatible with AnU (which does not include "A4U" in its PLC type name).

- (3) Communication with GX Developer at 115.2kbps may not be available depending on the peripheral devices. In such a case, select the lower communication speed.
- (4) When using Q02(H)CPU-A and conventional peripheral devices and setting the PLC type as "A4U," designate the main program setting to 28k steps or less with parameters. When "Main + parameter" is written with the PLC with the setting of 29k steps or more, "Cannot communicate with PC" is displayed, and writing to the CPU module is disabled.
- (5) Subprograms cannot be used with Q02(H)CPU-A. When using conventional peripheral devices and setting the PLC type as "A4U," do not specify any subprograms. If any subprograms are specified, "Cannot communicate with PC" is displayed.
   With Q06HCPU, subprogram 1 can be used, but subprograms 2 and 2

With Q06HCPU, subprogram 1 can be used, but subprograms 2 and 3 cannot.

When subprogram 2 or 3 is specified, the same message above is displayed.

#### (2) Utility package

- (a) None of the following utility packages for A6GPP/A6PHP can be used:
  - SW□-AD57P
  - SW□-UTLP-FN0
  - SW□-UTLP-FN1
  - SW□-UTLP-PID
  - SW⊡-SIMA
  - SW□-UTLP-FD1
  - SW□-SAPA

- The packages marked with \* can execute the same functions using the dedicated instructions.
   For details, refer to type AnSHCPU/
  - AnACPU/AnUCPU/QCPU-A (A Mode) Programming Manual (Dedicated Instructions).

#### POINT

- The utility package, which specifies the device and accesses the QCPU-A, can be used only in the device range for the A3ACPU, A3HCPU equivalent. (Refer to Section 2.2.3.)
- (2) Use an AnU-compatible utility package to use the device range for the QCPU-A.

(Example: SW1IVD-SAP2, etc.)

When starting with GPP function software packages not compatible with the AnU, QCPU-A (starting with the PLC model name "A3A" or "A3H") or a A8PUE peripheral device (including A7PUS), the usable device ranges are limited as follows.

(1) List of usable device range

	AnACPU-compatible Mod	ule	A3HCPU-compatible Module			
Item	PLC Model "A3A" at System FD Start-up	A8PUE	PLC Model "A3H" at System FD Start-up	A7PUS		
Instruction (sequence/basic/ application/dedicated)	Ą	All instruction	ns can be used.			
Program capacity	Max. 14k ste	eps can be u	sed for the main program.			
I/O device points (X/Y)	X/Y0 to X/Y7FF can be us (X/Y800 to X/Y1FFF cannot be		X/Y0 to X/Y7FF can be us (X/Y800 to X/Y1FFF cannot be			
M, L, S relay	M/L/S0 to M/L/S8191 can be	used.	M/L/S0 to M/L/S2047 can be used. (M/L/S2048 to M/L/S8191 cannot be used			
Link relay (B)	B0 to BFFF can be used (B1000 to B1FFF cannot be u		B0 to B3FF can be used. (B400 to B1FFF cannot be used.)			
Timer (T)	T0 to T2047 can be used	d.	T0 to T255 can be used. (T256 to T2047 cannot be used.)			
Counter (C)	C0 to C1023 can be used	d.	C0 to C255 can be used. (C256 to C1023 cannot be used.)			
Data register (D)	D0 to D6143 can be used (D6144 to D8191 cannot be u		D0 to D1023 can be used. (D1024 to D8191 cannot be used.)			
Link register (W)		W0 to WFFF can be used. (W1000 to W1FFF cannot be used.)		d. used.)		
Annunciator (F)	F0 to F2047 can be used	d.	F0 to F255 can be used (F256 to F2047 cannot be u			
Index register (V, Z)	V, V1 to V6, Z, Z1 to Z6can be	e used.	V and Z can be used. (V1 to V6, Z1 to Z6 cannot be	used.)		
Expanded comment	Max. 3968 points	_	Unusable –			
Latch (power failure compensation) range	The device range shown above car	be latched.	The device range shown above can be latched			
I/O assignment	Possible to register occupied I/O points and module model names.	_	Number of I/O occupied points can			

(1) The device range other than listed above is the same as that of QCPU-A.

(2) Refer to Operating Manual for peripheral devices to be used for available functions.

#### 2.3 System Equipment

The following shows various components of each module and peripheral device which can be used by the QCPU-A.

			Number of Occupied Points (points)	Current Co	onsumption	
Product Name	Model Name	Description	[I/O Assignment Module Type]	5VDC(A)	24VDC(A)	Remark
	Q02CPU-A	Program capacity: 28k steps, I/O points: 4096, Processing speed for basic instruction: 79ns	-	0.60	-	
CPU module	Q02HCPU-A	Program capacity: 28k steps, I/O points: 4096, Processing speed for basic instruction: 34ns	_	0.64	_	
	Q06HCPU-A	Program capacity: 30k steps × 2 (Main/sub), I/O points: 4096, Processing speed for basic instruction: 34ns	_	0.64	_	
Memory card	Q2MEM-1MBS	SRAM type: 1MB	_	-	-	
	QA1S33B	AnS series module mounting base (power supply module + CPU module + 3 slots for other module)	_	0.107	-	
Main base unit	QA1S35B	AnS series module mounting base (power supply module + CPU module + 5 slots for other module)	_	0.117 (0.086)*	_	
	QA1S38B	AnS series module mounting base (power supply module + CPU module + 8 slots for other module)	_	0.118 (0.086)*	_	
Extension base	QA1S65B	AnS series module mounting base (power supply module + CPU module + 5 slots for other module)	_	0.117 (0.088)*	_	
unit	QA1S68B	AnS series module mounting base (power supply module + CPU module + 8 slots for other module)	-	0.118 (0.090)*	_	
	QC06B	0.6m (1.97ft.) extension base cable	_	-	-	
	QC12B	1.2m (3.94ft.) extension base cable	_	-	-	
Extension cable	QC30B	3.0m (9.84ft.) extension base cable	_	-	-	
	QC50B	5.0m (16.40ft.) extension base cable	_	-	-	
	QC100B	10.0m (32.81ft.) extension base cable	_	-	-	
Battery	Q6BAT	Battery for retaining the contents of built-in RAM and devices in case of power failure	_	-	-	
Cable	QC30R2	Communication cable for peripheral devices	-	-	-	

#### (1) Modules dedicated to AnS

Product Name	Model Name	Model Name Description		Number of Occupied Points (points) [I/O Assignment Module Type]	Current Consumption			
					5VDC(A)	24VDC(A)	Remark	
	A1S61PN	5VDC, 5A	100/200VAC input 24VDC input					Installed in the power supply
Power supply module	A1S62PN	5VDC, A/24VDC, 0.6A			-	-		slot of the main base and
	A1S63P	5VDC, 5A					extension base.	

The parenthesized values are for those which is not compliant with CE.

\*

(1) A USB port cannot be used with QCPU-A.

(2) A RS232/422 conversion cable is required to use the conventional peripheral devices (A6GPP, A8PUE, etc.).

Recommended cable: FA-CNV2402CBL (2m (6.56ft.)), FA-CNV2405CBL (5m (16.40ft.))

Contact: Mitsubishi Electric Engineering Corp.

			Number of Occupied	Current Co	onsumption	
Product Name	Model Name	Description	Points (points) [I/O Assignment Module Type]	5VDC(A)	24VDC(A)	Remark
	A1SX10	16-point 100 to 120 VAC input module	16 [16 input points]	0.05	-	
	A1SX10EU	16-point 100 to 120 VAC input module	16 [16 input points]	0.05	-	
	A1SX20	16-point 200 to 240 VAC input module	16 [16 input points]	0.05	-	
	A1SX20EU	16-point 200 to 240 VAC input module	16 [16 input points]	0.05	-	
	A1SX30	16-point 12/24VDC, 12/24VAC input module	16 [16 input points]	0.05	-	
	A1SX40	16-point 12/24VDC input module	16 [16 input points]	0.05	-	
	A1SX40-S1	16-point 24VDC input module	16 [16 input points]	0.05	-	
	A1SX40-S2	16-point 24VDC input module	16 [16 input points]	0.05	-	
	A1SX41	32-point 12/24VDC input module	32 [32 input points]	0.08	-	
	A1SX41-S1	32-point 24VDC input module	32 [32 input points]	0.12	-	
Input module	A1SX41-S2	32-point 24VDC input module	32 [32 input points]	0.08	-	
	A1SX42	64-point 12/24VDC input module	64 [64 input points]	0.09	-	
	A1SX42-S1	64-point 24VDC input module	64 [64 input points]	0.16	-	
	A1SX42-S2	64-point 24VDC input module	64 [64 input points]	0.09	-	
	A1SX71	32-point 5/12/24VDC input module	32 [32 input points]	0.075	-	
	A1SX80	16-point 12/24VDC sink/source input module	16 [16 input points]	0.05	-	
	A1SX80-S1	16-point 24VDC sink/source input module	16 [16 input points]	0.05	-	
	A1SX80-S2	16-point 24VDC sink/source input module	16 [16 input points]	0.05	_	
	A1SX81	32-point 12/24VDC sink/source input module	16 [16 input points]	0.08	-	
	A1SX81-S2	32-point 24VDC sink/source input module	32 [32 input points]	0.08	-	
	A1SX82-S1	64-point 24VDC sink/source input module	32 [32 input points]	0.16	-	

			Number of Occupied Points (points)	Current Co	onsumption	
Product Name	Model Name	Description	[I/O Assignment Module Type]	5VDC(A)	24VDC(A)	Remark
	A1SX10	16-point relay contact output module (2A)	16 [16 output points]	0.12	0.09	
	A1SY10EU	16-point relay contact output module (2A)	16 [16 output points]	0.12	0.10	
	A1SY14EU	12-point relay contact output module (2A)	16 [16 output points]	0.12	0.10	
	A1SY18A	8-point relay contact output module (2A) for independent contacts	16 [16 output points]	0.24	0.075	
	A1SY18AEU	8-point relay contact output module (2A) for independent contacts	16 [16 output points]	0.24	0.075	
	A1SY22	16-point triac output module (0.6A)	16 [16 output points]	0.27	(200VAC) 0.002	
	A1SY28A	8-point triac output module (1A) All points independent	16 [16 output points]	0.13	-	
	A1SY40	16-point 12/24VDC transistor output module (0.1A) sink type	16 [16 output points]	0.27	0.008	
	A1SY40P	16-point 12/24VDC transistor output module (0.1A) sink type	16 [16 output points]	0.08	0.011	
	A1SY41	32-point 12/24VDC transistor output module (0.1A) sink type	32 [32 output points]	0.50	0.008	
Output module	A1SY41P	32-point 12/24VDC transistor output module (0.1A) sink type	32 [32 output points]	0.14	0.012	
	A1SY42	64-point 12/24VDC transistor output module (0.1A) sink type	64 [64 output points]	0.93	0.008	
	A1SY50	16-point 12/24VDC transistor output module (0.5A) sink type	16 [16 output points]	0.12	0.06	
	A1SY60	16-point 24VDC transistor output module (2A) sink type	16 [16 output points]	0.12	0.015	
	A1SY60E	16-point 12/24VDC transistor output module (2A) source type	16 [16 output points]	0.20	0.01	
	A1SY68A	8-point 5/12/24/48VDC transistor output module (2A) sink/source type All points independent	16 [16 output points]	0.11	-	
	A1SY71	32-point 5/12VDC transistor output module (0.016A) sink type	32 [32 output points]	0.40	0.15	
	A1SY80	16-point 12/24VDC transistor output module (0.8A) source type	16 [16 output points]	0.12	0.02	
	A1SY81	32-point 12/24VDC transistor output module (0.1A) source type	32 [32 output points]	0.50	0.008	
	A1SY82	64-point 12/24VDC transistor output module (0.1A) source type	64 [64 output points]	0.93	0.008	

		Description		Number of Occupied Points (points)		onsumption	
Product Name	Model Name		[I/O Assignment Module Type]		5VDC(A)	24VDC(A)	Remark
	A1SH42	32-point 12/24VDC input module 32-point 12/24VDC transistor output module (0.1A) sink type	32	[32 output points]	0.50	0.008	
I/O hybrid module	A1SH42-S1	32-point 24VDC input module 32-point 12/24VDC transistor output module (0.1A) sink type	32	[32 output points]	0.50	0.008	
module	A1SX48Y18	8-point 24VDC input module 8-point relay contact output module (2A)	16	[16 output points]	0.085	0.045	
	A1SX48Y58	8-point 24VDC input module 8-point 12/24VDC transistor output module (0.5A)	16	[16 output points]	0.06	0.06	
Dynamic input module	A1S42X	16/32/48/64 points 12/24VDC dynamic input module	Specified number of points [Input [Specified number of points]		0.08	-	
Dynamic output module	A1S42Y	16/32/48/64 points 12/24VDC dynamic output module	Specified number of points [Output [Specified number of points]]		0.18	0.055	

		e Description	Number of Occupied Points (points)	Current Consumption		Demark
Product Name	Model Name		[I/O Assignment Module Type]	5VDC(A)	24VDC(A)	Remark
Blank cover	A1SG60	Dust-proof cover for unused slot	16 [Empty]	-	-	
Dummy module	A1SG62	16-point, 32-point, 48-point, 64-point selectable module	Specified number of points [Input [Specified number of points]	-	-	
Pulse catch module	A1SP60	Short ON-time pulse input module (pulse with a minimum of 0.5ms) 16 input points	16 [16 output points]	0.055	-	
Analog timer module	A1ST60	A module whose timer setting value can be changed for different volumes (0.1 to 1.0s, 1 to 10s, 10 to 60s, 60 to 600s) Analog timer 8 points	16 [16 output points]	0.055	-	
Interrupt module	A1SI61	Interrupt module for specifying the interrupt program (16-point interrupt input)	32 [32 special points]	0.057	-	
	A1SD61	32-bit signed binary 50kBPS, 1 channel	32 [32 special points]	0.35	-	
	A1SD62	24-bit signed binary, 2 channel 100kPPS, DC input transistor output (sink type)	32 [32 special points]	0.1	-	
High-speed counter module	A1SD62D	24-bit signed binary, 2 channel 200kPPS, difference input transistor output (sink type)	32 [32 special points]	0.25	_	
	A1SD62D-S1	24-bit signed binary, 2 channel 200kPPS, difference input transistor output (sink type)	32 [32 special points]	0.27	-	
	A1SD62E	24-bit signed binary, 2 channel 100kPPS, DC input transistor output (source type)	32 [32 special points]	0.1	_	
A/D converter	A1S64AD	4 to 20mA/0 to 10V 4 analog channels	32 [32 special points]	0.4	-	
module	A1S68AD	4 to 20mA/0 to 10V 8 analog channels	32 [32 special points]	0.4	-	
	A1S62DA	4 to 20mA/0 to 10V 2 analog output channels	32 [32 special points]	0.8	-	
D/A converter module	A1S68DAV	-10 to 10V input 8 analog output channels	32 [32 special points]	0.65	-	
	A1S68DAI	4 to 20mA input 8 analog output channels	32 [32 special points]	0.85	-	
Analog I/O module	A1S63ADA	Analog input, 2 channels, simple loop control is allowed 1 analog output channels	32 [32 special points]	0.8	-	
	A1S66ADA	Analog input, 4 channels, simple loop control is allowed 2 analog output channels	32 [32 special points]	0.21	0.16	

			Number of Occupied Points (points)	Current Co	onsumption	
Product Name	Model Name	Description	[I/O Assignment Module Type]	5VDC(A)	24VDC(A)	Remark
	A1S62RD3	For connecting to Pt100 (3-wire) Temperature input, 2 channels	32 [32 special points]	0.49	-	
	A1S62RD4	For connecting to Pt100 (4-wire) Temperature input, 2 channels	32 [32 special points]	0.39	-	
	A1S68TD	Thermocouple input, 8 channels	32 [32 special points]	0.32	_	
	A1S62TCTT-S2	Transistor output, thermocouple input 2 channels/modules PID control: ON/OFF pulse	32 [32 special points]	0.19	-	
	A1S62TCTTBW- S2	Transistor output, thermocouple input 2 channels/modules PID control: ON/OFF pulse, wire breakage detection function	32 [32 special points]	0.28	_	
	A1S62TCRT-S2	Transistor output, platinum temperature- mesuring resistor input 2 channels/modules PID control: ON/OFF pulse	32 [32 special points]	0.19	-	
Temperature regulating module	A1S62TCRTBW- S2	Transistor output, platinum temperature- mesuring resistor input 2 channels/modules PID control: ON/OFF pulse, wire breakage detection function	32 [32 special points]	0.28	-	
	A1S64TCTT-S1	Transistor output, thermocouple input 4 channels/modules PID control: ON/OFF pulse or 2 positioning control	32 [32 special points]	0.33	-	
	A1S64TCTTBW- S1	Transistor output, thermocouple input 4 channels/modules PID control: ON/OFF pulse or 2 positioning control Heater wire breakage detection function	32 [32 special points]	0.42	-	
	A1S64TCRT-S1	Transistor output, thermocouple input 4 channels/modules PID control: ON/OFF pulse or 2 positioning control	32 [32 special points]	0.33	_	
	A1S64TCRTBW- S1	Transistor output, thermocouple input 4 channels/modules PID control: ON/OFF pulse or 2 positioning control Heater wire breakage detection function	32 [32 special points]	0.42	-	
	A1SJ71UC24-R2	Computer link function RS-232C, 1 channel	32 [32 special points]	0.1	-	
Computer link module	A1SJ71UC24- PRF	Computer link function, printer function RS-232C, 1 channel	32 [32 special points]	0.1	-	
	A1SJ71UC24-R4	Computer link function, multidrop link function RS-422/RS-485, 1 channel	32 [32 special points]	0.1	_	

				Number of Occupied Points (points)	Current Co	onsumption	
Product Name	Model Name	Description	[I/O Assignment Module Type]		5VDC(A)	24VDC(A)	Remark
	A1SJ71E71N3-T	10 Base-T	32	[32 special points]	0.69	-	
Ethernet	A1SJ71E71N-T	10 Base-T	32	[32 special points]	0.56	-	Accessible within the
module	A1SJ71E71N-B2	10 Base 2 (for Cheapernet)	32	[32 special points]	0.66	-	AnACPU device range
	A1SJ71E71N-B5	10 Base 5 (for Ethernet)	32	[32 special points]	0.57	-	
Intelligent communication module	A1SD51S	BASIC (interpreter/compiler) RS-232C, 2 channel RS-422/RS485, 1 channel	32	[32 special points]	0.4	_	
	A1SD70	1 axis positioning control, speed control and speed-positioning control, analog voltage output for speed-positioning control (0 to $\pm$ 10V)	48	First half 16 empty points Second half 32 special points	0.3	-	
	A1SD75P1-S3	For positioning control, pulse output, 1-axis	32	[32 special points]	0.7	-	
	A1SD75P2-S3	For positioning control, pulse output, 2-axes (independent, 2-axis simultaneous, linear interpolation, circular interpolation)	32	[32 special points]	0.7	-	
Positioning module	A1SD75P3-S3	For positioning control, pulse output, 3-axis (independent, 3-axis simultaneous, 2-axis linear interpolation, 2-axis circular interpolation)	32	[32 special points]	0.7 *	_	* When different driver is connected: 0.78A
	A1SD75M1	For positioning control, digital output for MR-H- B/MR-J-B/MR-J2-B, 1-axis SSCNET	32	[32 special points]	0.7	-	
	A1SD75M2	For positioning control, digital output, for MR-H- B/MR-J-B/MR-J2-B, 2-axis SSCNET (Independent, 2-axis simultaneous, linear interpolation, circular interpolation)	32	[32 special points]	0.7	_	
	A1SD75M3	For positioning control, digital output, for MR-H- B/MR-J-B/MR-J2-B, 3-axis SSCNET (independent, 3-axis simultaneous, 2-axis linear interpolation, 2-axis circular interpolation)	32	[32 special points]	0.7	_	
ID interface	A1SD35ID1	ID interface module One reader/writer modules can be connected.	32	[32 special points]	0.25	0.17	
module	A1SD35ID2	ID interface module Two reader/writer modules can be connected.	32	[32 special points]	0.25	0.33	
MELSECNET(II) data link module	A1SJ71AP21	For the master and local stations of MELSECNET(II) data link system (for the optical fiber cable)	32	[32 special points]	0.33	_	
	A1SJ71AP21-S3	For the master and local stations of MELSECNET(II) data link (for the GI-type optical fiber cable)	32	[32 special points]	0.33	_	Access is allowed within the device range of the AnACPU.
	A1SJ71AR21	For the master and local stations of MELSECNET(II) data link system (for the coaxial cable)	32	[32 special points]	0.8	_	

			Number of Occupied	Current Co	onsumption	
Product Name	Model Name	Description	Points (points) [I/O Assignment Module Type]	5VDC(A)	24VDC(A)	Remark
MELSECNET/B data link	A1SJ71AT21B	For the master and local stations of MELSECNET/B data link system	32 [32 special points]	0.66	-	
module	A1SJ72T25B	For the remote I/O station of MELSECNET/B data link system	-	0.3	-	
B/NET data link module	A1SJ71B62-S3	Master module for B/NET	32 [32 special points]	0.08	-	
	A1SJ71LP21	For the control, master, and normal stations of the MELSECNET/10 data link module system (For the dual loop SI-type optical fiber cable)	32 [32 special points]	0.65	-	
MELSECNET/10 data link	A1SJ71LP21GE	For the control, master, and normal stations of the MELSECNET/10 data link module system (For the dual loop GI-type optical fiber cable)	32 [32 special points]	0.65	-	
module	A1SJ71BR11	For the control, master, and normal stations of the MELSECNET/10 data link module system (For the single bus coaxial cable)	32 [32 special points]	0.80	_	
	A1SJ71LR21	For the control, master, and normal stations of the MELSECNET/10 data link module system (For the coaxial cable dual loop)	32 [32 special points]	1.14	_	
CC-Link system master module	A1SJ61BT11	For the master and local stations of the CC-Link data link system (For the twisted pair shield cable only)	32 [32 special points]	0.40	_	
MELSECNET/ MINI-S3 master		For MELSECNET/MINI-S3 master stations (max. 64 stations). Performs remote I/O and	I/O mode 32 [32 special points]	0.35	_	
module	A1007 II 102-00	remote terminal control of a total of 512 I/O points.	Expanded mode 48 [48 special points]	- 0.00		
MELSECNET-I/ O LINK master module	A1SJ51T64	MELSECNET-I/O LINK master station. Controls I/O LINK remote I/O module of a maximum of 64 stations and a total of 128 I/O points. If only a few remote I/O units are used, perform I/O assignment with a peripheral device to decrease the number of occupied I/O points to 16, 32, or 48.	64 [64 output 64 points]	0.115	0.09	
S-LINK interface module	A1SJ71SL92N	Master module for S-LINK I/O total 128 points	32 [32 special points]	0.20	_	
AS-I interface module	A1SJ71AS92	Master module for AS-I I/O total 496 points	32 [32 special points]	0.15	-	
Positioning detection module	A1S62LS	Absolute positioning detection module	32 [32 special points]	0.55	_	
PLC easier monitoring module	A1SS91	PLC easier monitoring module	16 [16 output points]	0.08	_	
Memory card interface module	A1SD59J-S2	Memory card interface module	32 [32 special points]	0.05	_	The current consumption describes in connecting A1SD59J-MIF.

Product Name	Model Name	Description	Number of Occupied Points (points) [I/O Assignment Module Type]		Current Consumption		
					5VDC(A)	24VDC(A)	Remark
Simulation module	A6SIM-X64Y64	An I/O simulation unit used connected to the base module Debugging can be executed without connecting the I/O module to the base module. Use an extension cable of the AnS series between the main base of the AnS series and the A6SIM-X64Y64.	64 64	[64 input points] [64 output points]	TYP. 0.3 (When all points "ON")	_	
PROFIBUS interface module	A1SJ71PB92D	PROFIBUS-DPmaster module	32	[32 special points]	0.56	-	
	A1SJ71PB96F	PROFIBUS-FMS interface module	32	[32 special points]	0.56	_	
Device net interface module	A1SJ71DN91	Device net master module	32	[32 special points]	0.24	_	
MODBUS interface module	A1SJ71UC24- R2-S2	RS-232Ctype MODBUS interface module	32	[32 special points]	0.1	-	
	A1SJ71UC24- R4-S2	RS-422/485type MODBUS interface module	32	[32 special points]	0.1	-	

Product Name	Model Name	Description	Number of Occupied	Current Consumption		
			Points (points) [I/O Assignment Module Type]	5VDC(A)	24VDC(A)	Remark
Graphic operation terminal	A985GOT	Large-size graphic operation terminal 256 colors, TFT color, 800 × 600 dots, high intensity		0.22 *		*When bus connected
	A975GOT	Large-size graphic operation terminal 256 colors, TFT color, 640 × 480 dots, high intensity				
	A970GOT	Large-size graphic operation terminal 16 colors, TFT color, 640 × 480 dots, high intensity/ 16 colors, TFT color, 640 × 480 dots, wide viewing angle/ 8 colors, STN color, 640 × 480 dots/ 2 colors, STN monochrome, 640 × 480 dots	32 [32 special points]*			
	A960GOT	Large-size graphic operation terminal 2 colors, EL, 640×400 dots				
	A956GOT	Medium-size graphic operation terminal 8 colors, STN color, 320 × 240 dots/ STN monochrome, 320 × 240 dots/ 256 colors, TFT color 320 × 240 dots				
	A956WGOT	Medium-size graphic operation terminal 256 colors, TFT color 480 × 234 dots				
	A953GOT	Medium-size graphic operation terminal 8 colors, STN color, 320 × 240 dots/ STN monochrome, 320 × 240 dots/ 256 colors, TFT color 320 × 240 dots	-	_	_	For RS-232C connected only
	A951GOT	Medium-size graphic operation terminal 8 colors, STN color, 320 × 240 dots/ STN monochrome, 320 × 240 dots/ 256 colors, TFT color 320 × 240 dots	32 [32 special points]*	0.22 *	-	*When bus connected
	A950GOT	Medium-size graphic operation terminal 8 colors, STN color, 320 × 240 dots/ STN monochrome, 320 × 240 dots/ 256 colors, TFT color 320 × 240 dots	-	_	-	For RS-422 connected only
	GT1565-VTBA	Large-size graphic operation terminal 8.4" 256/65536 colors, TFT color, 640 × 480 dots (When installing a multi color display board, 65536 colors can be displayed.)	32 [32 special	0.12	_	*When bus connected
	GT1575-VTBA	Large-size graphic operation terminal 10.4" 256/65536 colors, TFT color, 640 × 480 dots (When installing a multi color display board, 65536 colors can be displayed.)	o <sup>2</sup> points]*			

# 2. SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

Product Name	Model Name	Description	Applicable Model	
	A6TBXY36	For the sink-type input module and sink-type output module. (standard type)	A1SX41(S1/S2), A1SX42(S1/S2), A1SY41, A1SY41P,	
	A6TBXY54	For the sink-type input module and sink-type output module. (2-wire type)	A1SY42, A1SY82, A1SH42(S1)	
	A6TBX70	For the sink-type input module (3-wire type)	A1SX41(S1/S2), A1SX42(S1/S2), A1SH42(S1)	
Connector/terminal block converter unit	A6TBX36-E	For the source-type input module (standard type)	A1SX71, A1SX82-S1, A1SX81(S2)	
	A6TBY36-E	For the source-type output module (standard type)	A1SY81, A1SY82	
	A6TBX54-E	For the source-type input module (2-wire type)	A1SX71, A1SX82-S1, A1SX81(S2)	
	A6TBY54-E	For the source-type output module (2-wire type)	A1SY81, A1SY82	
	A6TBX70-E	For the source-type input module (3-wire type)	A1SX71, A1SX82-S1, A1SX81(S2)	
	AC05TB	0.5m (1.64ft.) for the sink module		
	AC10TB	1m (3.28ft.) for the sink module		
	AC20TB	2m (6.56ft.) for the sink module		
	AC30TB	3m (9.84ft.) for the sink module	A6TBXY36 A6TBXY54	
	AC50TB	5m (16.40ft.) for the sink module	A6TBX70	
Cable for	AC80TB	8m (26.24ft.) for the sink module		
connector/terminal block converter unit	AC100TB	10m (32.81ft.) for the sink module		
	AC05TB-E	0.5m (1.64ft.) for the source module		
	AC10TB-E	1m (3.28ft.) for the source module	А6ТВХ36-Е АбТВУ36-Е	
	AC20TB-E	2m (6.56ft.) for the source module	A6TBX54-E	
	AC30TB-E	3m (9.84ft.) for the source module	A6TBY54-E A6TBX70-E	
	AC50TB-E	5m (16.40ft.) for the source module		
Relay terminal unit	A6TE2-16SRN	For the sink-type output module	A1SY41, A1SY41P, A1SY42, A1SH42(S1)	
	AC06TE	0.6m (1.97ft.) long		
Cable for	AC10TE	1m (3.28ft.) long		
connecting the	AC30TE	3m (9.84ft.) long	A6TE2-16SRN	
relay terminal unit	AC50TE	5m (16.40ft.) long	]	
	AC100TE	10m (32.81ft.) long	]	
Terminal block cover for the A1S I/ O module and the special module	A1STEC-S	Slim-type terminal block cover for the A1S I/O module and the special module (terminal block connector type).	All terminal block connector type modules	

# 2. SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

Product Name	Model Name	Description	Applicable Model	
	A1S-TA32	IDC terminal block adapter for 32 points 0.5mm <sup>2</sup> (AWG20)		
IDC terminal block adapter	A1S-TA32-3	IDC terminal block adapter for 32 points 0.3mm <sup>2</sup> (AWG22)	A1SX41(S1/S2), A1SX71, A1SY41, A1SY41P, A1SY71	
	A1S-TA32-7	IDC terminal block adapter for 32 points 0.75mm <sup>2</sup> (AWG18)		
Terminal block adapter	A1S-TB32	For 32 points, conversion into Europe type terminal block	A1SX41(S1/S2), A1SX71, A1SY41, A1SY41P, A1SY71	
	A6C0N1	Soldering-type, straight out		
40-pin connector	A6C0N2	Crimp type, straight out	Sink type (40p FCN)	
40-pin connector	A6C0N3	Insulation-displacement type, flat cable		
	A6CON4	Soldering-type, straight/diagonal out		
	A6C0N1E	Soldering-type, straight out		
3-pin D-sub connector	A6C0N2E	Crimp type, straight out	Source type (37p D-sub)	
	A6C0N3E	Insulation-displacement type, flat cable		

# REMARK

Toa Electric Industrial CO., LTD. provides I/O cables with connectors, which can connect to 40-pin connector (A1SX41, A1SX42, A1SY41, A1SY41P, A1SY42, A1SY42P, etc.) or 37-pin D-sub connector (A1SX81, A1SY81) of I/O modules.

Contact:

TOA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

#### (2) Peripheral device

Product Name	Model Name		Remark
Plasma hand-held graphic programmer	A6PHP-SET	SWGP-GPPK     SW0-GPPU	GPP function start-up floppy disk for the A series GPP function start-up floppy disk for the K series User floppy disk (2DD) 3m (9.84ft.)-long RS-422 cable
Intelligent GPP	A6GPP-SET	SWGP-GPPK     SW0-GPPU	GPP function start-up floppy disk for the A series GPP function start-up floppy disk for the K series User floppy disk (2DD) 3m (9.84ft.)-long RS-422 cable
Composite video cable	AC10MD	Connection cable for	or the monitor display of the A6GPP screen: 1m (3.28 ft.)long
RS-422 cable	AC30R4	3m (9.84ft.) long	Connection cable for between the CPU main module and
N3-422 Cable	AC300R4	30m (98.43ft.) long	A6GPP/A6PHP
User floppy disk	SW0S-USER	2HD-type	Floppy disk for storing user programs (3.5-inch, pre-formatted)
Cleaning floppy disk	SW0-FDC	For A6GPP/A6PHP	Floppy disk for cleaning the floppy disk drive
Optional keyboard for A6PHP	A6KB-SET-H	A6KB keyboard     AC03R4H     A6KB-C	<ul> <li>0.3m (0.98 ft.)-long connection cable between A6KB</li> <li>and A6PHP</li> <li>Key sheet for the GPP mode of A6KB</li> </ul>
Optional keyboard for A6GPP	A6KB-SET	A6KB keyboard     AC03R4L     A6KB-C	<ul> <li>0.3m (0.98 ft.)-long connection cable between A6KB</li> <li>and A6GPP</li> <li>Key sheet for the GPP mode of A6KB</li> </ul>

Product Name	Model Name	Remark
Printer	K6PR-K A7NPR-S1	For printing out program circuit diagrams and various lists
RS232C cable	AC30R2	Connection cable for between A6GPP/A6PHP and printer (K6PR-K, A7NPR-S1, and a general-purpose printer with RS-232C interface) 3m (9.84ft.) long
Printer paper	K6PR-Y K7PR-Y	Printer paper for K6PR(S1) and K6PR-K. 9-inch paper 2000 sheets per unit. Printer paper for A7PR and A7NPR 11-inch paper Unit: 2000 sheets
Inked ribbon for K6PR(K)	K6PR-R	Replacement inked ribbon for K6PR-K.
Programming module	A7PUS	Read/write of the program is performed by connecting to the CPU main module with a RS-422 cable (AC30R4-PUS). (5VDC 0.4A)
	A8PUE	Read/write of the program is performed by connecting to the CPU main module or a RS-422 cable (AC30R4-PUS, AC20R4-A8PU). (5VDC 0.4A)
RS-422 cable	AC30R4-PUS	Connection cable for between the CPU main module and A7PUS, A8PUE. 3m (9.84ft.) long
NO-422 Cable	AC20R4-A8PU	Connection cable for between the CPU main module and A8PUE. 2m (6.56ft.) long
Data access module	A6DU-B	<ul> <li>Used for monitoring the devices of the CPU module, changing the setting values/ current values, and displaying the operation status. (5VDC 0.23A)</li> <li>Connect to the CPU mopdule with an AC30R4-PUS cable.</li> </ul>
Modem interface module	A6TEL	<ul> <li>An interface module which connects the CPU module and the modem. Using a telephone line, the communication is performed between a remote peripheral device and the CPU module. (5VDC 0.2A)</li> <li>Connect to the CPU mopdule with an AC30R4-PUS cable.</li> </ul>
RS-422 cable	AC30R4 AC300R4	Connection cable for between the CPU main module and A6WU 3m/30m (9.84 ft./ 98.43 ft.) long.
	AC03WU	Connection cable for between the A6PHP main unit and A6WU 0.3m (0.98ft.) long

### 2.4 System Configuration Overview

There are four system configuration types as follows:

(1)	Stand-alone system	A system with a main base module only, or with a main base system and an extension base module connected with the extension cable.
(2)	Network system	A system that controls multiple PLCs and remote I/O modules
(3)	Computer link system	A system that communicates between the CPU module and the computer (personal computer, etc.) by using an A1SJ71UC24 computer link module
(4)	Composite system	A system that has a combination of a network system and a computer link system

The details of the system configuration, number of I/O points, I/O number assignment, etc., of a stand-alone system are listed on the next page.

# 2.4.1 QCPU-A system

	Main base unit (QA1S38B)         0       1       2       3       4       5       6       7       Slot No.         Extension cable       Image 1       C       00       20       40       60       80       A0       CO       E0         Extension cable       Image 1       10       12       3       4       5       6       7       Slot No.         Extension cable       Image 1       10       12       140       160       180       4       5       7       F       Slot No.         Image 1       Image 1<					
System configuration	Expansion stage 2       Extension base unit (QA1S68B)         Image 2       Image 2					
	Example in the stage in th					
Maximum number of extension stages	7th extension stage					
Maximum number of I/O modules	64 modules					
Maximum number of I/O points	4096 points					
Main base unit model name	QA1S33B, QA1S35B, QA1S38B					
Extension base unit model name	QA1S65B, QA1S68B					
Extension cable model name	QC06B, QC12B, QC30B, QC50B, QC100B					
Precautions	<ul> <li>(1) Up to 7 extension base units can be added.</li> <li>(2) Limit the total length of the extension cable to 13.2m (43.40ft.) or less.</li> <li>(3) When using extension cables, keep them away from the main circuit cables (high voltage, large current).</li> <li>(4) Assign the extension stage numbers in ascending order. Do not assign two or more modules to one stage.</li> <li>(5) Connect the extension cable from OUT of the extension cable connector of the base unit to in of the connector of the next extension base unit.</li> </ul>					

# 3 SPECIFICATIONS

The general specification common to various modules is shown.

Item	Specifications							
Operating ambient temperature	0 to 55°C							
Storage ambient temperature		-20 to 75°c						
Operating ambient humidity			10 to 90 % RH,	No-condensing				
Storage ambient humidity			10 to 90 % RH,	No-condensing				
			Frequency	Acceleration	Amplitude	Sweep count		
	Conforming to JIS B 3502, IEC 61131-2	Under intermittent	10 to 57Hz	_	0.075mm (0.003inch)	10 times each in X, Y, Z		
Vibration resistance		vibration	57 to 150Hz	9.8m/s <sup>2</sup>	_	directions.		
		Under continuous vibration	10 to 57Hz	_	0.035mm (0.001inch)	_		
			57 to 150Hz	4.9m/s <sup>2</sup>	_	-		
Shock resistance	Conforming	to JIS B 3502,	IEC 61131-2 (14	7m/s <sup>2</sup> , 3 times	in each of 3 dire	ections XYZ)		
Operation ambiance			No corros	ive gasses				
Operating elevation*3	2000m (6562ft.) or less							
Installation location	Control panel							
Over voltage category <sup>*1</sup>	ll max.							
Pollution degree <sup>*2</sup>	2 max.							
Equipment category			Cla	iss I				

\*1 This indicates the section of the power supply to which the equipment is assumed to be connected between the public electrical power distribution network and the machinery within premises.

Category II applies to equipment for which electrical power is supplied from fixed facilities. The surge voltage withstand level for up to the rated voltage of 300 V is 2500 V.

- \*2 This index indicates the degree to which conductive material is generated in terms of the environment in which the equipment is used. Pollution level 2 is when only non-conductive pollution occurs. A temporary conductivity
- caused by condensing must be expected occasionally.\*3 Do not use or store the PLC in the environment when the pressure is higher than the

atmospheric pressure at sea level. Otherwise, malfunction may result.

To use the PLC in high-pressure environment, please contact your local Mitsubishi representative.

# 4. CPU MODULE

# 4 CPU MODULE

#### 4.1 Performance Specifications

#### Performance specifications of CPU modules are shown below.

	Item		Model		Remark
	item -	Q02CPU-A	Q02HCPU-A	Q06HCPU-A	Remain
Control method		Sec	quence program control met	hod	
I/O control mode		Refresh mode			Partial direct I/O are available by the instructions.
Programming langu	1200	Langu	age dedicated to sequence	control	
		Relay symbol language, logic symbol language, MELSAP-II (SFC)			-
Processing speed (sequence instruction)		79 <i>µ</i> s/step	34 $\mu$ s/step		
Constant scanning (Program startup with a specified interval)		Can be set between 10ms and 190ms in 10ms units.			Set in special register D9020.
Memory capacity*1		144k bytes of built-in RAM + 144k bytes of built-in ROM			
Program capacity (steps)	Main sequence program	Max. 28k steps Max. 30k steps		Max. 30k steps	Set in parameters.
(steps)	Subsequence program	None		Max. 30k steps	
Number of I/O device points <sup>*2</sup>		8192 points (X/Y0 to X/Y1FFF)		The number of points usable in the program	
Number of I/O points		4096 points (X/Y0 to X/YFFF)		The number of points which can be used for access to actual I/O modules	

\*1 Each memory capacity for the PLCs is the sum total of the parameters, T/C setting values, program capacities, file registers, comment points, sampling traces and status latches. The memory capacities are unchanged. The extension memories cannot be approved. For the calculation method of memory capacity, refer to Section 4.2.2.

\*2 I/O devices of the actual number of I/O points or later can be used as the MELSECNET/10, MELSECNET(II)/B, MELSECNET/MINI or CC-Link.

#### Performance specifications (Continued)

	ltem		Model		Remark	
	nem	Q02CPU-A	Q02HCPU-A	Q06HCPU-A	Remark	
	Internal relay [M]	7144 points (M0 to M999, M2048 to M8191)			The range can be	
	Latch relay [L]	1048 points (L1000 to L2047)		Total 8192 shared by M, L, S	changed by	
	Step relay [S]	0 point (Non	e for default)	J, 2, 0	parameters.	
	Link relay [B]		8192 points (B0 to B1FFF)			
	Timer [T]	20 •100ms timer (T0 to T •10ms timer (T200 to •100ms retentive time •Expansion timer (T25 •1ms timer (None for the	The range and number of points for use set by parameters (Refer to Section 4.2.1)			
Device points	Counter [C]	10 •Normal counter (C0 t •Interrupt counter (nor •Expansion counter (C	The range and number of points for use set by parameters (Refer to Section 4.2.1)			
	Data register [D]	8192 points (D0 to D8191)				
	Link register [W]	8192 points (W0 to W1FFF)				
	Annunciator [F]	2048 points (F0 to F2047)			Fault finding device	
	File register [R]		Points set by parameters			
	Accumulator [A]					
	Index register [V, Z]	14 points (V, V1 to V6, Z, Z1 to Z6)				
	Pointer [P]	256 points (P0 to P255)				
	Interrupt pointer [I]	32 points (I0 to I31)				
	Special relay [M]   256 points (M9000 to M9255)					
	Special register [D]	2	256 points (D9000 to D9255	)		

## Performance specifications (Continued)

ltem	Model			Remark	
	Q02CPU-A	Q02HCPU-A	Q06HCPU-A	Remark	
Comment	Max. 4032	2 points (Set with the unit of	64 points)	Set in parameters.	
Expanded comment	Max. 3968	3 points (Set with the unit of	64 points)	oet in parameters.	
Switch output mode from STOP to RUN	Select "Set the output	status at STOP to RUN. (De operation exectution."	efault)" or "Output after	Set in parameters.	
Self-diagnostics function	-	supervision (watchdog time on in the memory, CPU, I/O		Refer to Section 4.1.4 for details.	
Operating mode when there is an error		Select STOP or continue		Set in parameters. (refer to Section 4.2.1)	
Start-up method at RUN		Initial start wer restoration after power f he "RUN" switch of the CPL	-		
Latch (power failure compensation) range	(Possible to	L1000 to L2047 (default) setup latch ranges for L, B	, T, C, D, W)	Range set by parameters.	
Remote RUN/PAUSE contacts	Possible to setup one cor	ntact poin for each of RUN/F	PAUSE from X0 to X1FFF.	Set in parameters.	
Print title entry		YES (128 characters)		Set in parameters.	
Keyword registration		YES		Set in parameters.	
I/O assignment	Possible to register num	ber of occupied I/O points a	nd module model names.		
Step operation	Possible to exe	cute or stop sequence prog	ram operations.	Refer to Section 4.3.	
Interrupt processing	Possible to operate an in	nterrupt program by the inte period interruput signal.	rrupt module or constant		
Data link	MEL	SECNET/10, MELSECNET	(II)/B		
		day, hour, minute, second, d omatic detection of the leap	-		
• -1.2 t		.2 to + 5.1s(TYP. + 1.6s)/d at 0°C .2 to + 5.3s(TYP. + 2.2s)/d at 25°C .2 to + 3.5s(TYP. + 1.6s)/d at 55°C			
Allowable momentary power failure period	Depending on the power supply modules		Refer to Section 5.1		
5VDC internal current consumption	0.32A				
Weight	0.46kg 0.41kg				
External dimensions	130mm (5.12inch	n) × 54.5mm (2.15inch) ×9	3.6mm (3.69inch)		

#### CAUTION

When the conventional system software packages packages and peripheral devices are used, the usable device range are limited. Details are provided in Section 2.2.3.

#### 4.1.1 Overview of operation processing

An overview of processing when starting power supply for the CPU module to execution of the sequence program is explained.

CPU modules processing may be categorized roughly into the following four kinds:

(1) Initial processing

This is a preprocess to execute sequence operations, and is performed only once upon power-on or reset.

- (a) Resets the I/O module and initialize it.
- (b) Initializes the range of data memory for which latch is not set up (sets the bit device to OFF and the word device to 0).
- (c) Allocates I/O address of the I/O module automatically based on the I/O module number or the position of installation on the extension base unit.
- (d) Execute the self-diagnostics check for the parameter setting and the operation circuit. (Refer to Section 4.1.4)
- (e) For the control station of the MELSECNET/10 or the master station of MELSECNET (II)/B, sets the network/link parameter information to the network/ data-link module, and commences the network communication/data link.
- Refresh processing of I/O module
   Executes the refresh processing of I/O module.
   (Refer to the ACPU/QCPU-A (A Mode) Programming Manual (Fundamentals).)
- (3) Operation processing of a sequence program Executes the sequence program from step 0 to the END instruction written in the PLC CPU.
- (4) END processing

This is a post-process to finish one cycle of operation processing of the sequence program and to return the execution of the sequence program to the step 0.

(a) Executes self-diagnosis checks, such as a fuse blown, a module verify, and a low battery.

(Refer to Section 4.1.4)

- (b) Updates the current value of the timer, sets the contact ON/OFF, updates the current value of the counter and sets the contact to ON. (Refer to the ACPU/QCPU-A (A Mode) Programming Manual (Fundamentals).)
- (c) Executes the data exchange between the PLC CPU and a computer link module (e.g.A1SJ71UC24-R2), when there is a data read or write request from the computer link module.

- (d) Executes the refresh processing when there is a refresh request from the network module or link module.
- (e) When the trace point setting of sampling trace is by each scan (after the execution of END instruction), stores the device status for which it is setup into the sampling trace area.
- (f) By setting link information, I/O storage device, etc. of the MELSECNET/MINI-S3 to the parameters, auto refresh processing of the A1SJ71PT32-S3 master module is performed. (Refer to Section 4.2.6)

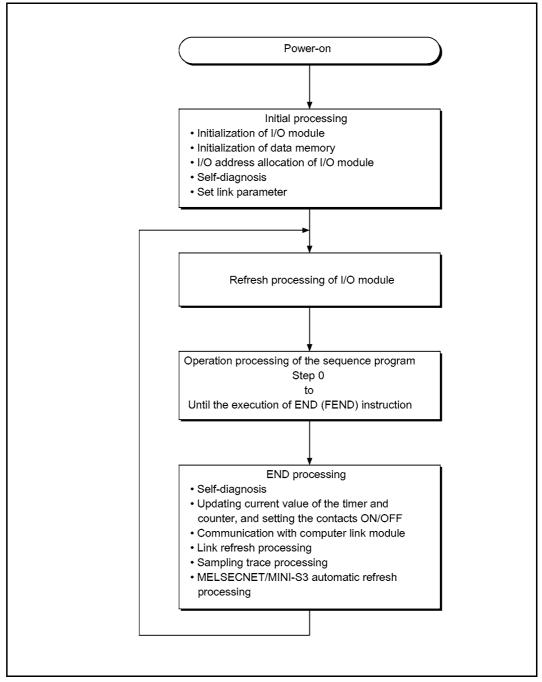


Figure 4.1 CPU module operation processing

## POINT

When executing the FROM/TO instruction for the special function module frequently in short scan time, it may cause the target special function module operation error.

When executing FROM/TO instruction to the special function module, set the processing time and converter time by using such as a timer and a constant scan function of the special function module.

#### 4.1.2 Operation processing of RUN, STOP, PAUSE, and STEP-RUN

The PLC CPU has four kinds of operation status: RUN status, STOP status, PAUSE status, and step operation (STEP-RUN) status. Operation processing of PLC CPU in each operation status is explained.

- (1) RUN status operation processing
  - (a) The repetition of sequence program operation in the order from step 0 → END (FEND) instruction → step 0 is called the RUN status.
  - (b) When entering the RUN status, the output status escaped by STOP is output depending on the output mode setting of parameter upon STOP  $\rightarrow$  RUN.
  - (c) Processing time from switching STOP → RUN to the start of the sequence program operation is usually one to three seconds, although it may vary depending on the system configuration.
- (2) STOP status operation processing
  - (a) The termination of operation of the sequence program by the use of the RUN/ STOP key switch, the remote STOP, or at the execution of STOP instruction is called the STOP status. (Refer to Section 4.3)
  - (b) When entering the STOP status, it escapes the output status and sets all output points to OFF. Data memories except for output (Y) are retained.
- (3) PAUSE status operation processing
  - (a) The termination of operation of sequence program while retaining output and data memories is called the PAUSE status. (Refer to Section 4.3)
- (4) Step operation (STEP-RUN) operation processing
  - (a) Step operation is an operation mode wherein operation processing of a sequence program can be paused/resumed by each instruction from peripheral device(s). (Refer to Section 4.3)
  - (b) Since an operation processing is paused while retaining the output and data memories, condition of the execution can be confirmed.

\_\_\_\_

	PLC CPU operation processing				
RUN/STOP key	Operation processing of a	External output	Data memory		Remark
switch operation	sequence program		M, L, S, T, C, D	Y	
$RUN \rightarrow STOP$	Executes up to the END instruction, then stops.	OS saves the output status, and sets all the output points to OFF.	Retains the condition immediately prior to entering the STOP status.	OS saves the output status, and sets all the output points to OFF.	
STOP $\rightarrow$ RUN	Starts.	Determined by the output mode of the parameter upon STOP $\rightarrow$ RUN.	Starts operations from the condition immediately prior to entering the STOP status.	Determined by the output mode of the parameter upon STOP $\rightarrow$ RUN.	

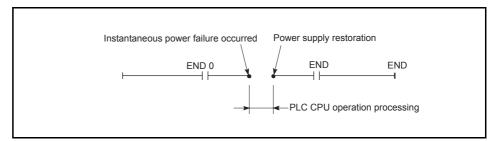
# (5) Operation processing of PLC CPU when RUN/STOP key switch is operated

	POINT	
1.	performin • Refres • Data co • Link re Thus, even periphera	in the RUN state, STOP state or PAUSE state, PLC CPU is ig the following: h processing of I/O module ommunication with computer link module fresh processing. en in the STOP or PAUSE status, monitoring or testing I/O with I devices, reading or writing from a computer link module, and cation with other stations by MELSECNET/10, MELSECNET/MINI-
2.	instructio For curre	ossible. JN executes the END processing when executes the END (FEND) n during step operation. nt value update of the timer, the PLC adds 1 by 1 scan on the 10ms adds 1 by 10 scan on the 100ms timer.

#### 4.1.3 Operation processing upon instantaneous power failure

The PLC CPU detects a momentary power failure when input power voltage supplied to the power supply module becomes lower than the specified range. When the PLC CPU detects an instantaneous power failure, the following operation processing is performed.

- (1) When an instantaneous power failure shorter than allowable momentary power failure period occurred:
  - (a) When an instantaneous power failure occurred, the operation processing is interrupted while the output status is retained.
  - (b) When the instantaneous power failure is reset, the operation processing will be continued.
  - (c) When an instantaneous power failure occurred and the operation was interrupted, measurement of the watchdog timer (WDT) continues. For instance, in the case that WDT is 200ms and the scan time is 190ms, if an instantaneous power failure of 15ms occurs, it causes the watchdog timer error.



Operation processing upon instantaneous power failure

(2) When an instantaneous power failure longer than the allowable momentary power failure period occurred:

The PLC CPU performs the initial start.

The operation processing is the same as power-on or reset operation with the reset switch.

#### 4.1.4 Self-diagnostics functions

Self-diagnosis is a function that a CPU module diagnoses itself for the presence of any abnormalities.

- (1) While turning on the PLC power or when an error occurrs in the PLC RUN, the error is detected and displayed, and the operation is stopped by the self-diagnostics function, which the CPU module performs, to prevent PLC malfunctions and give preventive maintenance.
- (2) The CPU module stores the error occurred last to a special register D9008 as an error code, and stores further detailed error code to a special register D9091.
- (3) Even with the power-off, the latest error information and 15 errors in the past are stored by battery backup.
   With a GPP function software package for the AnUCPU, contents of up to 16 errors can be confirmed with the peripheral devices.
   Reset (All clear) in the past error information can be performed by operating "latch

clear" in the CPU module. The following shows contents of the error information. (The error which occurred last):

(a)	The time and date of error occurrences	Year, month, day, hour, minute, second (Clock data)
(b)	Error Code	The content of the special register D9008
(c)	Detailed error code	The content of the special register D9001
(d)	Error step and error module installation	
	address	The content of the special register D9010, D9000, D9002

- (4) When detecting an error by self-diagnosis, QCPU takes action in the following modes:
  - Mode wherein the PLC operation is stopped

• Mode wherein the PLC operation is continued

In addition, some errors can be skipped or stopped by setting parameters.

- (a) When an operation stop error is detected by the self-diagnosis, the AnSHCPU stops the operation at error detection, and sets the all outputs(Y) to OFF.
- (b) When an error of operation continued is detected, the only part of the program with the error is not executed while the other part is executed.
   Also, in the case of module verify error, the operation is continued using the I/O address prior to the error.

Since error occurrence and error contents are stored in the special relay (M) and special register (D) at error detection, use in the program for preventing any malfunctions of the PLC or mechanical system especially in mode wherein the PLC operation is continued.

Error definition detected by the self-diagnosis are shown in the next page.

# REMARK

- As to the LED indication message, the order of priority of the LED indication can be changed if CPU module is in the operation mode. (Error codes are stored in the special register.)
- (2) When the special relay M9084 is ON, checking on fuse blown, I/O verification and the battery are not performed. (Error codes are not stored in the special register.)
- (3) The "Error indication of peripheral device" in the table of self-diagnostics functions are messages that is indicated by the PLC diagnosis of peripheral devices.

	Diagnostic Item	Diagnostic Timing	CPU Module Status	Status of "RUN" LED	Error Message	Error Code (D9008)
	Instruction code check	When each instruction is executed			INSTRCT CODE ERR.	10
Pa	Parameter setting check	<ul> <li>When switching ON or resetting</li> <li>When switching from (STOP, PAUSE) to (RUN, STEP→RUN)</li> </ul>		Flickering	PARAMETER ERROR	11
error	No END instruction	<ul> <li>When M9056 or M9057 is ON</li> <li>When switching from (STOP, PAUSE) to (RUN, STEP→RUN)</li> </ul>			MISSING END INS	12
Memory er	Unable to execute instruction	<ul> <li>CJ SCJ JMP CALL(P) FOR to NEXT</li> <li>When each instruction is executed</li> <li>When switching from (STOP, PAUSE) to (RUN, STEP→RUN)</li> </ul>	Stop		CAN'T EXECUTE(P)	13
	Format (CHK instruction) check	<ul> <li>When switching from (STOP, PAUSE) to (RUN, STEP→RUN)</li> </ul>			CHK FORMAT ERR.	14
	Unable to execute instruction	<ul> <li>When interruption occurrs</li> <li>When switching from (STOP, PAUSE) to (RUN, STEP→RUN)</li> </ul>			CAN'T EXECUTE(I)	15

#### Self-diagnostics list

(To the next page)

	Diagnostic Item	Diagnostic Timing	CPU Module Status	Status of "RUN" LED	Error Message	Error Code (D9008)
	RAM check	When switching ON or resetting     When M9084 is ON during STOP			RAM ERROR	20
Diagnostic Item         Diagnostic Timing         Status         "RUN" LED         Error Me           RAM check         · When switching ON or resetting · When M9084 is ON during STOP         ·         RAM check         · When switching ON or resetting · When Status in sexcured         RAM ERROF           Operation circuit check         · When END instruction is executed         Stop         Flickering         RAM ERROF           Main CPU check         Always         ·         Memory card error         ·         When END instruction is executed         Stop         Flickering         WDT ERROF           Module verify error         ·         ·         When END instruction is executed         Memory card error         ·         When END instruction is executed         WINT VERIF           *1 (Default: stop)         ON.)         When END instruction is executed (However, not checked when M9084 is ON.)         STOP/RUN         Flickering         UNIT VERIF           Special function module error         When FROM, TO instruction are executed and bus error occurs         Stop         Flickering         Stop           I// Iorterrupt error         When switching ON or resetting         ·         When switching ON or resetting         Stop         Stop         Stop           I// Iorterrupt error         When switching ON or resetting         ·         When switching ON or resetting	OPE.CIRCUIT ERR.	21				
	When END instruction is executed	Stop	Eliokoring	WDT ERROR	22	
	END NOT EXECUTE	24				
	Main CPU check	Always			MAIN CPU DOWN	26, 60, 61
	Memory card error				MEMORY CARD ERR.	16
rror		(However, not checked when M9084 is		Flickering/	UNIT VERIFY ERR.	31
I/O e		(However, not checked when M9084 is	Status         "RUN" LED         Error Message         (D           Status         "RUN" LED         Error Message         (D           RAM ERROR         Image: Constraint of the status         Image: Constatus         Image	32		
	Control bus check	,		Flickering	CONTROL-BUS ERR.	40
	Special function module error	When FROM, TO instruction are executed			SP.UNIT DOWN	41
ule error	Link module error	• When switching from (STOP, PAUSE) to	Stop		LINK UNIT ERROR	42
pom	I/O interrupt error	When interruption occurs	-		I/O INT.ERROR	43
ial function		• When switching from (STOP, PAUSE) to			SP.UNIT LAY.ERR.	44
Spec		When FROM, TO instruction are executed	STOP/RUN	•	SP.UNIT ERROR	46
	Link parameter error	• When switching from (STOP, PAUSE) to	RUN	ON	LINK PARA.ERROR	47
Battery	Low battery	(However, not checked when M9084 is	RUN	ON	BATTERY ERROR	70
Opera	ation error *1 (Default: RUN)	When each instruction is executed	STOP/RUN			50

#### Self-diagnostics list (Continued)

\*1 Can be changed by the parameter settings of the peripheral devices.

\*2 Displayed as a three-digit trouble code only for errors with the "CHK" instruction.

### 4.1.5 Device list

Device means a general name for such as a contact, coil and timer used on the program operations in a PLC.

The following shows usage ranges and device names of the PLC.

For \* in the devices below, they can be used by setting the parameters on each peripheral device. Also, they can be changed the usage ranges assignment.

Set the parameters depending on the usage system and contents of the programs. For the detailed setting for parameters, refer to Section 4.2.1 "List of parameter setting range".)

	Device	Range of Usage (points)	<ul> <li>devices such as push buttons, select switches, limit switches ar digital switches.</li> <li>Used to the output control results of the program to the external devices such as solenoids, magnetic switches, signal lights and digital display device.</li> <li>Possible to use in a program from the I/O points usage range each PLC (described above) up to 8192 points. (External outp are not allowed.)</li> <li>Assigned for auto I/O refresh of MELSECNET/MINI-S3, remo O of MELSECNET/10, remote I/O of MELSECNET(B), or CC Link.</li> <li>An auxiliary relay which is used in a PLC set in advance for a special application.</li> <li>An auxiliary relay in a PLC which cannot output directly to extern devices.</li> <li>An auxiliary relay in a PLC which cannot output directly to the external devices. Has the power failure compensation function.</li> <li>Used in the same manner as the internal relay (M).</li> <li>Used as a relays to indicate the stage number of process steppi program, etc.</li> <li>An internal relay for data link and it cannot be output to external devices. The range not set by the link parameters can be used a substitute for a data register.</li> <li>Used for error detection. Error detection programs are created i advance, and if it becomes ON during RUN, the number is stored a special register D.</li> </ul>
	Device	QCPU-A	
x	Input	X/Y0 to X/YFFF	Used for the supply PLC commands and data from the external devices such as push buttons, select switches, limit switches and digital switches.
Y	Output	(4096 points)	Used to the output control results of the program to the external devices such as solenoids, magnetic switches, signal lights and digital display device.
x	Input		Possible to use in a program from the I/O points usage range per each PLC (described above) up to 8192 points. (External outputs are not allowed.)
Y	Output	X/Y0 to X/Y1FFF(8192 points)	<ul> <li>Assigned for auto I/O refresh of MELSECNET/MINI-S3, remote I/ O of MELSECNET/10, remote I/O of MELSECNET(B), or CC- Link.</li> </ul>
м	Special relay	M9000 to M9255 (256 points)	
IVI	*Internal relay		An auxiliary relay in a PLC which cannot output directly to external devices.
L	*Latch relay	M/L/S0 to M/L/S8191 (8192 points) 8192 points as a total of M, L, S	
s	*Step relay		Used as a relays to indicate the stage number of process stepping
R	Link relay	B0 to B1FFF (8192 points)	An internal relay for data link and it cannot be output to external devices. The range not set by the link parameters can be used as a substitute for a data register.
F	Annunciator	F0 to F2047 (2048 points)	Used for error detection. Error detection programs are created in advance, and if it becomes ON during RUN, the number is stored in a special register D.
	*100ms timer		
	*10ms timer	T0 to T2047 (2048 points)	• Up-timing-timer: there are four kinds: 100ms timer, 10ms timer,
т	*100ms retentive timer	(Register for storing setting value(s) is required for T256 or later.)	100ms retentive timer and 1ms timer.
	1ms timer		1ms timer uses the second half of the retentive timer with ZHTIME instruction.
с	*Counter	C0 to C1023 (1024 points) Interrupt counter: fixed C224 to C255	Up-timing There are two kinds: an up-timing counter used in PLC programs,
C	*Interrupt counter	Register for storing setting value(s) is required for C256 or later.	an interrupt counter used in counting the number of interrupts.

#### Device list

	Device	Range of Usage (points)	Description of Device
		QCPU-A	
D	Data register	D0 to D8191 (8192 points)	Memory used to store data in a PLC
D	Special register	D9000 to D9255 (256 points)	Data memory set up in advance for the special application
w	Link register	W0 to W1FFF (8192 points)	Register for a data link. The range not set by the link parameters can be used as a substitute for a data register.
R	*File register	R0 to R8191 (8192 points)	Used for expanding the data register. User memory area is used for this.
A	Accumulator	A0, A1 (2 points)	Data register used to store a operation result of basic and application instructions
Z V	Index register	V,V1 to V6,Z,Z1 to Z6(14 points)	Used for qualification of devices (X, Y, M, L, B, F, T, C, D, W, R, K, H, P)
Ν	Nesting	N0 to N7 (8 levels)	Indicates nesting structure of a master control.
Р	Pointer	P0 to P255 (256 points)	Indicates destination of the branch instructions (CJ, SCJ, CALL, JMP).
I	Interrupt pointer	10 to 131 (32 points)	When an interruption is generated, it shows the destination of the interrupt program corresponding to the interruption.
к	Decimal constant	K-32768 to K-32767 (16-bit instruction) K-2147483648 to K-32767 (32-bit instruction)	Used to set timer/counter, pointer number, interrupt pointer number, bit device digits, and values for basic and application instructions.
н	Hexadecimal	H0 to HFFFF (16-bit instruction) H0 to HFFFFFFFF (32-bit instruction)	Used to the set values for basic and application instructions.

Device list (Continued)

REMARK

The step relay in the list above can be used in the same manner as the internal relay (M). For the program creation with two kinds of functions in one program, it is usable to divide the step relay (S) and internal relay (M) into a category of such as a function and usage in using.

#### 4.2 Parameter Setting Ranges

Parameter contents of the CPU module and parameter setting ranges are explained below.

#### 4.2.1 List of parameter setting range

Parameters are used for allocating the user memory area inside the CPU module, setting various functions and device ranges.

Parameters are usually stored in the first 3k bytes of the user memory area. In the parameters, the network parameter for MELSECNET/10 is allocated and stored after the main sequence program area. (Refer to Section 4.2.2 for details.) Parameters can be used with default values set in advance as shown below. These values can be changed within the setting ranges by using the peripheral devices in accordance

with the intended use.

	ltem	Default Value	Setting Range				
	llem	Delault value	Q02CPU-A, Q02HCPU-A	Q06HCPU-A			
Main sequence program capacity 6k		6k steps	1 to 28k steps (1k step = in 2k-byte units)	1 to 30k steps (1k step = in 2k-byte units)			
Subsequer	nce program capacity	-	_	1 to 30k steps (in 1k-step unit)			
File registe	er capacity	-	0 to 8k points (1k point = in 2k-byte u	its)			
Extension file register capacity –		_		1 block = 16k bytes hrough No.8, and block No.10 thorugh No.28 (when using a memory card) can be set.) matically setup in an empty area in a memory based on the file register setting.]			
Comment of	capacity	-	0 to 4032 points (unit: 64 points = 1k byte) [When comment capacity is set up, 1k byte is added to the memory area.]				
Expanded	comment capacity	-	0 to 3968 points (unit: 64 points = 1k byte)				
Status latch	Status latch – No parameter setting / Performed by setting up extention file registers to store devices and result in each		s and result in each of status				
Sampling ti	race	-	latch and sampling trace modes. (Refer to the Type ACPU/QCPU-A (A Mode)(Fundamentals) F				
	Link relay (B)		B0 to B1FFF (in 1-point unit)				
Latch	Timer (T)	<ul> <li>Latch: L1000</li> <li>to L2047 only</li> </ul>	T0 to T255 (in 1-point unit) T256 to T2047 (in 1-point unit)				
range setting	ange Counter (C)		C0 to C255 (in 1-point unit) C256 to C1023 (in 1-point unit)				
	Data register (D)	others	D0 to D8191 (in 1-point unit)				
	Link register (W)		W0 to W1FFF (in 1-point unit)				
Settings for internal relay (M),M2048latch relay (L), step relay (S)L1000		M0 to M999 M2048 to M8191 L1000 to L2047 None for S	M/L/S0 to M/L/S8191 (M, L, S are serial numbered.)				

## List of parameter setting range

	Item	Default Value	Setting Range				
•	liem	Delault value	Q02CPU-A, Q02HCPU-A	Q06HCPU-A			
Timer settings	T0 to T255	T0 to T199 (100ms) T200 to T255(10ms)	<ul> <li>256 points by 100ms, 10ms, and retentive timers (in 8-point u 1ms)</li> <li>All timers are serial numbered.</li> </ul>	nits, in 16-point units only for			
	T256 to T2047	-	<ul> <li>1792 points by 100ms, 10ms, and retentive timers (in 16-poin</li> <li>All timers are serial numbered.</li> <li>Devices set: D, R, W (Setting required if 257 points or more.)</li> </ul>	t units)			
Counter setting	Interrupt counter setting	-	99 <ul> <li>256 points by 100ms, 10ms, and retentive timers (in 8-point units, in 16-point units only f 1ms)</li> <li>All timers are serial numbered.</li> <li>1792 points by 100ms, 10ms, and retentive timers (in 16-point units)</li> <li>All timers are serial numbered.</li> <li>Devices set: D, R, W (Setting required if 257 points or more.)</li> <li>Sets whether to use interrupt counter (C224 to C225) or not.</li> <li>0 to 1024 points (in 16-point units)</li> <li>Devices set: D, R, W (Setting required if 257 points or more.)</li> <li>0 to 64 points (in 16-point units)</li> <li>Devices set: D, R, W (Setting required if 257 points or more.)</li> <li>0 to 64 points (in 16-point units)</li></ul>				
Counter setting	Points used	256 points (C0 to C255)	Q02CPU-A, Q02HCPU-A         • 256 points by 100ms, 10ms, and retentive timers (in 8-point units, in 1ms)         • All timers are serial numbered.         • 1792 points by 100ms, 10ms, and retentive timers (in 16-point units)         • All timers are serial numbered.         • Devices set: D, R, W (Setting required if 257 points or more.)         • Sets whether to use interrupt counter (C224 to C225) or not.         • 0 to 1024 points (in 16-point units)         • Devices set: D, R, W (Setting required if 257 points or more.)         • 0 to 64 points (in 16-point units)         • Nodule model name can be registered.         • X0 to X1FFF         • RUN/PAUSE1 point (PAUSE contact setting is not only allowed.)         Stop/Continue         Yes/No         Output before STOP/after operation         • 128 characters         • Up to 6 characters in hexadecimal (0 to 9, A to F)         Optical linkMax. 64 stations Coaxial linkMax. 32 stations         X/Y0 to X/Y1FFF (in 16-point unit)         B0 to B1FFF (in 16-point unit)         W0 to W1FFF (in 1-point unit)				
I/O number assig	nment	_	special function				
Remote RUN/PA	USE contact setting	_		owed.)			
	Fuse blown	Continue					
Operation mode	I/O verify error	Stop					
when there is an error	Operation error	Continue	Stop/Continue				
	Special function module check error	Stop					
Data communicat processing	tion request batch	None	Yes/No				
Output mode swit STOP $\rightarrow$ RUN	tching at	Set the output status at STOP to RUN	Output before STOP/after operation				
Print title entry		-	128 characters				
Keyword registrat	tion	-	Up to 6 characters in hexadecimal (0 to 9, A to F)				
	Number of link stations						
MELSECNET/ 10 link range	I/O (X/Y)	_	X/Y0 to X/Y1FFF (in 16-point unit	t)			
setting	Link relay (B)		B0 to B1FFF (in 16-point unit)				
	Link register (W)		W0 to W1FFF (in 1-point unit)				
	Number of link stations		• 0 to 64 station(s)				
Link range settings for	I/O (X/Y)	_	X/Y0 to X/Y7FF (in 16-point units)				
MELSECNET II	Link relay (B)		B0 to BFFF (in 16-point units)				
	Link register (W)		• W0 to WFFF (in 1-point unit)				

	Item	Default Value	Setting Range
	item	Delault value	Q02CPU-A, Q02HCPU-A Q06HCPU-A
	Number of supported modules		0 to 8 module(s)
	Head I/O number		0 to FE0 (in 10H units)
	Model name registration		MINI, MINI-S3
	Transmitted and received data		X, M, L, B, T, C, D, W, R, none (16-point units for bit devices)
	Number of retries		0 to 32 times
Link range setting for MELSECNET/	FROM/TO response specification		Link priority; CPU priority
MINI, MELSECNET/ MINI-S3	Faulty station data clear specification		Retain/Clear
	Faulty station detection		M, L, B, T, C, D, W, R, none (16-point units for bit devices)
	Error No.		T, C, D, W, R
	Number of total remote stations		0 to 64 station(s)
	Sending status setting during communication error		Test message, OFF data, retention (sending data)

List of parameter setting range (Continued)

4.2.2 Memory capacity setting (for main program, file register, comment, etc.)

QCPU-A has 144k bytes of user memory (RAM) as standard. Parameters, T/C set values, main programs, MELSECNET/10 network parameters, expanded comment, file register, and comment data are stored in the user memory.

(1) Calculation of memory capacity
 Determine the data types to be stored and the memory capacity with parameters
 before using the user memory.
 Calculate the memory capacity according to Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Parameter setting and memory capacity

Item		Setting Unit	Capacity Calculation Formula	Max. Avail	able Memor	y Capacity	Write to ROM	Remark
Parameter		-	3k bytes (fixed)	3k bytes (fix	3k bytes (fixed)			
	T/C set value	-	1k byte (fixed)	1k byte (fixe	ed)		Available	
Main program	Sequence program	1k step	Number of steps × 2k bytes	56k bytes	Total: 60k bytes			
	Microcomputer program	1k byte	Preset number of bytes	54k bytes				Dedicated to SFC
MELSECNET/10 parameter		-	See note 3.	16k bytes		Total:		
Expanded comment		1k byte	Preset number of bytes (1k byte = 64 points)	63k bytes		144k bytes		*1
Extension file register (built-in)		8k points	Number of file register points × 2k bytes	128k bytes				
File register		1k point	Number of file register points × 2k bytes	16k bytes			Not available	
Comment		1k byte	Preset number of bytes (1k byte = 64 points)	64k bytes			*1	
Extension file r	egister (memory card)	8k points	Number of file register points $\times 2k$ bytes	304k bytes				

# (With Q02CPU-A/Q02HCPU-A)

# (With Q06HCPU-A)

ltem		Setting Unit	Capacity Calculation Formula	Max. Available Memory Capacity		ry Capacity	Write to ROM	Remark
Parameter		_	3k bytes (fixed)	3k bytes (fixed)				
	T/C set value	alue – 1k byte (fixed) 1k byte (fixed)						
Main program	Sequence program	1k step	Number of steps × 2k bytes	60k bytes				
	Microcomputer program	1k byte	Preset number of bytes	58k bytes	Total: 60k bytes		Available	Dedicated to SFC
MELSECNET/10 parameter		-	See note 2, 3.	16k bytes				
T/C set value		1k byte	1k byte	1k byte (fixed)		1		
Subprogram	Sequence program	1k step	Number of steps × 2k bytes	60k bytes		Total: 144k bytes		
	Microcomputer program	_	5k bytes	5k bytes (fixed)				
Expanded com	ment	1k byte	Preset number of bytes (1k byte = 64 points)	63k bytes				*1
Extension file r	egister (built-in)	8k points	Number of file register points × 2k bytes	128k bytes			Not	
File register		1k point	Number of file register points $\times 2k$ bytes	16k bytes			available	
Comment		1k byte	Preset number of bytes (1k byte = 64 points)	64k bytes		1		*1
Extension file r	egister (memory card)	8k points	Number of file register points × 2k bytes	304k bytes				

\*1 When the capacity of comment or expanded comment is specified, the system occupies 1k byte for each.

\*2 The capacity for network parameters of MELSECNET/10 changes depending on the contents set.

The area for the network parameters shall be secured in 2k-byte units based on the total of capacity for each setting.

The following shows the memory capacity of each network parameter:

Item	Memory Capacity	
Internal data	30 bytes	
Routing parameter	390 bytes	
Transfer parameter between data	246 bytes	
	Control station	2164/module
Common parameter	Remote master station	2722 bytes
Refresh parameter	92/module	
Station inherent parameter	1490/module	

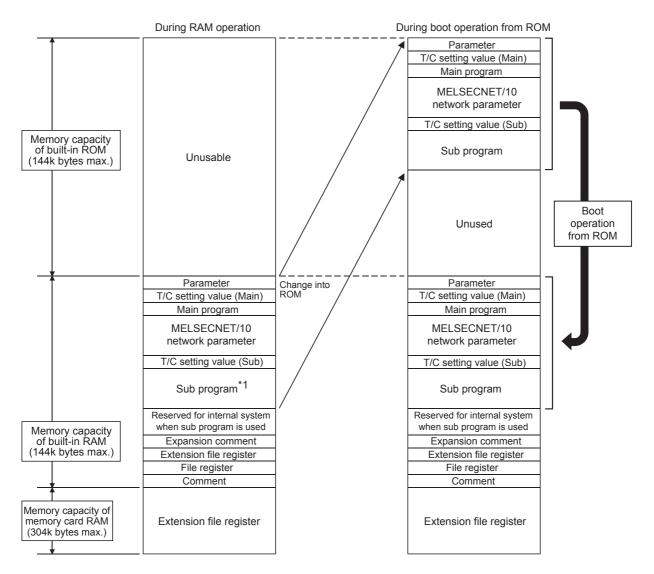
The network parameter capacity for MELSECNET/10 is determined from the total of the memory capacities calculated from above.

Total of the Capacity (bytes)	Capacity of the Network Parameter Setting
30 to 2048	2k bytes
2049 to 4096	4k bytes
4097 to 6144	6k bytes
6145 to 8192	8k bytes
8193 to 10240	10k bytes
10241 to 12288	12k bytes
12289 to 14336	14k bytes
14337 to 16384	16k bytes

\*3 When the MELSECNET(II) data link system is configured using a GPP function software package corresponding to the QCPU-A, 2k bytes (for 1k step) are occupied as a link parameter area.

MELSEC-Q

#### (2) Order of user memory storage



\*1 Sub programs can be used only with Q06HCPU-A.

#### POINT

The memory area for the sequence program for QCPU-A is the same as that for MELSECNET/10. Therefore, the remainder of subtracting the memory area used by MELSECNET/10 network parameters from the maximum 30k steps can be used for the memory area for the sequence program. Note that the sequence program can use only up to 22k steps when the maximum 16k bytes are used for the MELSECNET/10 network parameters.

- 4.2.3 Setting ranges of timer and counter
  - (1) Timer setting range
    - (a) Default values of the timer setting ranges are as follows:

Timer points	:256 points
100ms timer	:T0 to T199
10ms timer	:T200 to T255
Retentive timer	:None

(b) When timer-use points are set to 257 or more, the default values will be as follows:

100ms timer	:T0 to T199
10ms timer	:T200 to T255
100ms timer	:T256 to T2047

(c) The timer type can be arbitrarily set in serial numbers, with T0 to T255 in 8 point units, and T256 to T2047 in 16 point units.By setting the timer points actually to be used, the timer processing time

subsequent to the END instruction can be shortened.

(d) Timer setting values are as follows:

T0 to T255	: constant or word device (D)
T256 to T2047	: word device (D, W, R)
	(Allocate a storage device for the set value by setting
	parameters.)

- (2) Counter setting range
  - (a) Default values of counter setting ranges are as follows:

Counter points	:256 points
Normal counter	:C0 to C255
Interrupt counter	:None

(b) When the counter-use points are set to 257 points or more, the default values will become as follows:

Normal counter :C0 to C255 Normal counter :C256 to C1024

 (c) A counter which can be setup as an interrupt counter must be in the range C244 to C255 only, and any counters outside the range cannot be set up. The setup is made with parameters in C224 to C255 by one point for the interrupt counter.

Any counter in the range C224 to C255 which is not set up as an interrupt counter can be used as a normal counter.

Interrupt pointer	Interrupt counter	Interrupt pointer	Interrupt counter	Interrupt pointer	Interrupt counter	Interrupt pointer	Interrupt counter
10	C224	18	C232	116	C240	124	C248
11	C225	19	C233	117	C241	125	C249
12	C226	110	C234	l18	C244	126	C250
13	C227	111	C235	119	C243	127	C251
14	C228	112	C236	120	C244	128	C252
15	C229	113	C237	l21	C245	129	C253
16	C230	114	C238	122	C246	130	C254
17	C231	115	C239	123	C247	131	C255

The interrupt counters in C224 to C255 are allocated to the interrupt pointers I0 to I31 as shown below, and count the occurrences of interrupts by those of I0 to I31.

(d) The counter-use points can be set arbitrarily by 16 points using the serial numbers.

By setting the counter which points to the number actually used, the counter processing time subsequent to the END instruction can be shortened.

(e) The counter set values are as follows:

C0 to C255	:constant or word device (D)
C256 to C1023	:word device (D, W, R)
	(Allocate a storage device for the set value by setting
	parameters.)

#### POINT

When the timer-use points are set to 257 points or more or the counter-use points are set to 257 points or more, the set value storage devices (D, W, R) specified at the time of timer/counter use point setup are automatically set in the serial numbers.

<Example>

When the timer-use points are set to 512 points and the set value storage device is set to D1000, D equivalent to 256 points (D1000 to D1255) in T256 to T511 becomes the devices for the set values using the continuous numbers.

### 4.2.4 I/O devices

QCPU-A has 8192 I/O device points (X/Y0 to X/Y1FFF) each for input (X) and output (Y). There are actual I/O devices and remote I/O devices in this I/O range.

(1) Actual I/O device

This is the device range where an I/O module or special function module can be installed to the main base unit/extension base unit and controlled. Q02CPU-A, Q02HCPU-A, ••• 4096 points (X/Y0 to X/YFFF) Q06HCPU-A

(2) Remote I/O device

The remote I/O devices, following the actual I/O devices or later, can be used for the following objectives:

- (a) Allocate to a remote I/O station in the MELSECNET data link system.
- (b) Allocate to a remote I/O station in the MELSECNET/10 network system.
- (c) Allocate to the reception data storage device or transmission data storage device in the MELSECNET/MINI-S3's auto refresh setting.
- (d) Use as the substitute to an internal relay (Substitute only for output device)

### 4.2.5 I/O assignment of special function module

By registering the model names of the following special function modules on I/O assignment with the peripheral devices, the dedicated instructions for special function modules can be used.

Model Name of Special Function Module	Setting for Model Name Registration
A1SJ71UC24-R2	
A1SJ71UC24-R4	A1SJ71UC24
A1SJ71UC24-PRF	
A1SJ71PT32-S3	A1SPT32S3

### 4.2.6 MELSECNET/MINI-S3 auto refresh processing

By setting link information, I/O storage device, etc. of the MELSECNET/MINI-S3 to the parameters, the module automatically communicates with the buffer memory area for the batch refresh send/received data of the A1SJ71PT32-S3/AJ71PT32-S3 master module (abbreviated as the master module hereafter).

Sequence programs can be created using the I/O devices allocated to send/received by the auto refresh setting. (The FROM/TO instructions are not required.)

## POINT

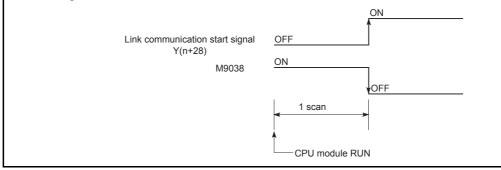
- Since up to 8 master modules can be set for auto refresh by the parameter, auto refresh is possible for up to 8 modules. When 9 or more modules are desired, use the FROM/TO instruction in the sequence program from the 9th module.
   Since auto refresh is not possible with send/received data for the separate
- refresh I/O modules and for the remote terminal units No.1 to No.14, use them by the FROM/TO instructions.

However, the remote terminal units shown below are subject of auto refresh in the limited area:

- AJ35PTF-R2 RS-232C interface module
- AJ35PT-OPB-M1-S3 mount-type tool box
- AJ35PT-OPB-P1-S3 portable type tool box
- (3) For the master modules set up for auto refresh, since the CPU module automatically turns ON the link communication start signal Y(n+18) or Y(n+28), it is not necessary to turn it on from the sequence program.
- (4) Auto refresh of I/O data is performed by batch after the CPU module executes the END instruction. (Auto refresh processing is performed when the CPU module is in the RUN/PAUSE/STEP-RUN status.)
- (5) The master module may perform the processing while the link communication start signal Y(n+28) is OFF depending on the remote terminal units connected.

For instance, if the AJ35PTF-R2 RS-232C interface unit is used without protocol, it is necessary to write parameters to the parameter area (buffer memory address 860 to 929) while the link communication start signal is OFF.

Since the link communication start signal becomes ON after the CPU module enters the RUN status and one scan is performed, write the parameters during the first 1 scan.



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(1) Parameter setting items, setting ranges and contents of auto refresh, as well as the buffer memory address of the master module which is used for exchanging data with the CPU modules are shown below.

Set the parameters for the number of use of the A1SJ71PT32-S3/AJ71PT32-S3 master modules.

I/O signal from the master module	Buffer memory address of the master module	Item	Setting range	Description
_	_	Number of master modules	1 to 8 module(s)	Sets the total number of use of the master modules.
-	-	Head I/O No.	Number of I/O points of CPU module	Sets the head I/O number where the master module is installed.
_	_	Model classification of MINI/MINI- S3	• MINI or MINI-S3	<ul> <li>MINI In I/O mode (occupies 32 points)</li> <li>MINI-S3 In expansion mode (occupies 48 points)</li> </ul>
_	0	Total number of remote I/O stations <sup>*2</sup>	0 to 64 station(s)	<ul> <li>Set only when MINI is set.</li> <li>In MINI-S3, since the number of master module's initial ROMs becomes valid, the setting is not necessary. (When the setting is executed, ignore it).</li> </ul>
-	110 to 141	Storage device for received data	<ul> <li>X</li> <li>M, L, B, T, C, D, W, R, none (Bit device: multiples of 16)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Sets the devices to store the received/send data for batch refresh.</li> <li>Specify the head number of the device.</li> <li>Occupies a part of the device area as the auto refresh area from the head of the device for the number of</li> </ul>
-	10 to 41	Send data storage device	• Y • M, L, B, T, C, D, W, R, none (Bit device: multiples of 16)	<ul> <li>stations. (When setting the total number of remote I/O stations to 64, occupies 8 points/station × 64 stations=512 points: bit device.)*<sup>2</sup></li> <li>Use of X/Y remote I/O range is recommended for devices.</li> </ul>
_	1	Number of retries	0 to 32 times	<ul> <li>Sets the number of retries upon the communication errors occurrence.</li> <li>Error is not output when the communication is restored within the number of the retries set.</li> </ul>

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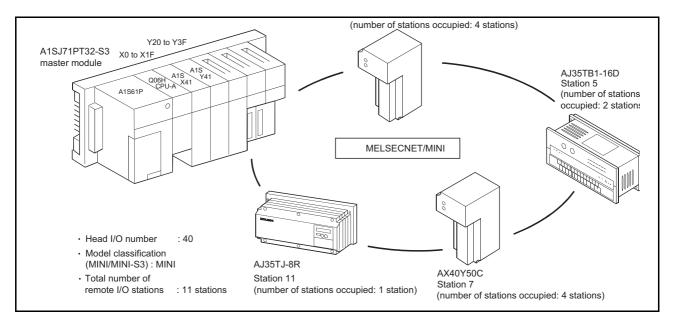
# 4. CPU MODULE

(Continued)

(Continued)				
I/O signal from the master module	Buffer memory address of the master module	Item	Setting range	Description
Y(n+1A) <sup>*1</sup>	_	FROM/TO response specification	Link priority, CPU priority Priority selection of access to the master module buffer memory )	<ul> <li>(1) Link priority Link access by MINI-S3 has the priority. During the link access, FROM/TO is caused to wait.</li> <li>Possible to read out the received data refreshed at the same timing.</li> <li>The maximum wait time (0.3ms + 0.2ms × number of separate refresh stations) for the FROM/TO instruction may be generated.</li> <li>(2) CPU priority Access by FROM/TO instruction of CPU has the priority. Even during the link access, it interrupts and accesses.</li> <li>Depending on the timing, received data in the midst of I/O refresh may be read.</li> <li>No wait time for FROM/TO instruction.</li> </ul>
Y(n+1B) <sup>*1</sup>	_	Data clear specification for communication faulty station	Retention, clear (received data)	<ul> <li>Retention Retains the received data for batch and separate refresh.</li> <li>Clear Sets all points to OFF.</li> </ul>
_	100 to 103 195	Faulty station detection	M, L, B, T, C, D, W, R, none (Bit device: multiples of 16)	<ul> <li>Sets the head device to store the faulty stations detected data.</li> <li>MINI occupies 4 words; MINI-S3: occupies 5 words.</li> </ul>
_	107 196 to 209	Error No.	T, C, D, W, R	<ul> <li>Sets the head device to store the error code at the error occurrence.</li> <li>MINI occupies 1 word; MINI-S3 occupies (1+ number of remote terminal units) words.</li> </ul>
-	4	Line error check setting (Line error)	<ul> <li>Test message sending</li> <li>OFF data sending</li> <li>Immediate data transmission before line errors</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Sets data sending method for verification of faulty area when the line errors occur.</li> </ul>

\*1 "n" is determined by the installation location of the master modules.

\*2 When the total number of remote I/O station is odd, add 1 to the station number to obtain the occupied storage devices.



(2) Setting of the send/received data storage devices is explained using the system example shown below.

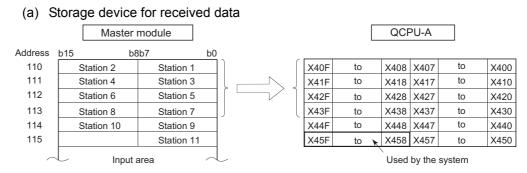
<Example> When the device X/Y400 and later are used as the remote I/O stations:

Sample parameter setting of the GPP function software package for the above system configuration is shown below:

Number of modules [1] (0-8)

I/O No.	0040
Model	MINI
Number of stations	11
Received	X0400
Send	Y0400
Retries	5
Response	CPU
Data clear	Clear
Detection	
Error number	
Error	Retain

The storage devices for the send/received data for the present system example are as follows:



- 1) Set the device number (X400) for b0 of the station 1 as a received data storage device.
- 2) The received data storage device occupies from X400 to X45F. For the present system example, since the total number of stations is odd, it is occupied for one extra station.

- 3) The device numbers of input modules connected are as follows:
  - Stations 1 to 4 AX41C  $\rightarrow$  X400 to X41F
  - Stations 5 to 6 AJ35TB-16D  $\rightarrow$  X420 to X42F

Stations 7 to 8  $\,$  AX40Y50C  $\rightarrow$   $\,$  X430 to X43F  $\,$ 

With respect to X440 to X45F, they are simultaneously refreshed, and set to OFF at any time.

- Do not use X440 to X45F in the sequence program.
- (b) Send data storage device

Master module							QCF	PU-A		
Address	b15 b8	3b7	b0							
10	Station 2	Station 1			Y40F	to	Y408	Y407	to	Y400
11	Station 4	Station 3			Y41F	to	Y418	Y417	to	Y410
12	Station 6	Station 5			Y42F	to	Y428	Y427	to	Y420
13	Station 8	Station 7			Y43F	to	Y438	Y437	to	Y430
14	Station 10	Station 9		_ <u> </u>	Y44F	to	Y448	Y447	to	Y440
15		Station 11			Y45F	to 🦒	Y458	Y457	to	Y450
$\sim$	Outpu	-			Used	d by the	system			

- 1) Set the device number (Y400) for b0 of the station 1 as a send data storage device.
- The send data storage device occupies from Y400 to Y45F. For the present system example, since the total number of stations is odd, it is occupied for one extra station.
- 3) The device numbers of output modules connected are as follows:
  - Stations 9 to 10 AX40Y50C  $\rightarrow$  Y440 to Y44F
  - Station 11 AJ35TJ-8R  $\rightarrow$  Y450 to Y457

With respect to Y400 to Y43F and Y458 to Y44F, they are simultaneously refreshed, but are not output.

POINT	
not overla When the configurat Set the se	and and received data storage devices so that device numbers are pped. received data storage device is set to B0 in the system ion example, it occupies B0 to B5F as the device range. and data storage device to B60 or later. send data storage device is set to B60, the device range will be B60
(2) If a bit dev	vice is specified as the send/received data storage device, the mber set must be a multiple of 16.
<exan< td=""><td>nple&gt; ( X0, X10, X100, M0, M16, M256, B0, B10, B100,</td></exan<>	nple> ( X0, X10, X100, M0, M16, M256, B0, B10, B100,
(3) Device ra	nge used is (8 points) $\times$ (Number of stations). number of stations is an odd number, extra 8 points are necessary.

## 4.3 Function List

# Various functions of the CPU module are explained below.

Function (Application)	Description	Overview of Setting and Operation
Constant scan •Program execution at constant intervals •Simplified positioning	<ul> <li>Makes the processing time for a single scan in the sequence program constant.</li> <li>Set the processing time within the range of 10ms to 190ms in 10ms units.</li> </ul>	• Write to the special register D9020 by the sequence program.
Latch (power failure compensation) Continuous control by data retention on power failure	<ul> <li>When 20ms or longer power off, CPU reset or power off occur, data contents of the devices for which latches have been set up in advance are retained.</li> <li>Latch-enabled devices: L, B, T, C, D, W</li> <li>Latched data are stored in the CPU main module and backed up by batteries of the CPU main module.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Latch devices and latch ranges are specified by setting of the peripheral device parameters.</li> </ul>
Auto refresh of MELSECNET/MINI-S3 Simplification of sequence program	<ul> <li>Up to 8 A1SJ71PT32-S3 modules make I/O auto refresh communication with batch refresh send/received data area.</li> <li>Auto refresh is executed in a batch after END processing.</li> <li>I/O devices allocated directly by each module can program without FROM/TO instruction in the sequence program.</li> </ul>	Performed by setting auto refresh parameters of peripheral devices. (Refer to Section 4.2.6.)
Remote RUN/STOP	• When PLC CPU is in RUN (the RUN/STOP switch is set to RUN), performs the PLC's STOP/RUN from outside the PLC (external input, peripheral devices, computer) with a remote control.	<ul> <li>When performed with the external input (X), the parameter is set with a peripheral device.</li> <li>When performed by a peripheral device, perform in the PLC test operation.</li> <li>When performed via the computer link module, perform using the dedicated commands.</li> </ul>
PAUSE •When stopping operation of CPU while retaining the output (Y) •When performing RUN/ PAUSE control from outside the PLC	<ul> <li>Stops the operation processing of PLC CPU while retaining the ON/OFF of all the outputs (Y).</li> <li>When the operation is stopped by STOP, all the outputs (Y) are set to OFF.</li> <li>When PLC CPU is in RUN (the RUN/STOP switch is set to RUN), performs the PLC's STOP/RUN from outside the PLC CPU (external input, peripheral devices, computer) with a remote control.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Performed by the peripheral devices in the PLC test operation.</li> <li>When performed with the external input (X), perform the parameter setting with the peripheral device, set the special relay M9040 to ON with the sequence program, then perform.</li> </ul>
Status latch Check an operation and failure factor on each device when QCPU debugs or a failure condition is met.	<ul> <li>The devices, for which status latch is set, are stored to the extension file register of the status latch area in the CPU main module when the status latch conditions are met. (The stored data are cleared by the latch clear operation.)</li> <li>The criteria for the satisfied condition can be selected from when the SLT instruction is executed by the sequence program or when the device value matches the set condition.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Using the peripheral devices, set the device to which the status latch is performed and the extension file register where the data are stored.</li> <li>Using the peripheral devices, monitor the status latch data.</li> </ul>

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(Continued)

Function (Application)	Description	Overview of Setting and Operation
Sampling trace Check the operation status of the set devices in chronological order when QCPU debugs or an abnormal behavior are caused.	<ul> <li>With respect to a device for which the sampling trace is set up, the operating condition of the device is sampled for the number of times specified per scan or per period, and the results are stored in the extension file register for the sampling trace of the CPU main module. (The stored data are cleared by the latch clear operation.)</li> <li>Sampling trace is performed by the STRA instruction in the sequence program.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Using the peripheral devices, set the device to which the status latch is performed and the extension file register where the data are stored.</li> <li>Using the peripheral devices, monitor the result of the sampling trace.</li> </ul>
Step operation Checks condition of program execution and behavior during debugging for example.	<ul> <li>Executes operations of the sequence program with one of the conditions (1) to (5) given below, then stops.</li> <li>(1) Executes for each instruction.</li> <li>(2) Executes for each ladder block.</li> <li>(3) Executes by step intervals and loop counts.</li> <li>(4) Executes by loop counts and break points.</li> <li>(5) Executes when the device values matches.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Selects a step operation condition for the peripheral device and executes.</li> </ul>
Clock Program control by clock data/ external display of clock data	<ul> <li>Executes the clock operation installed to the CPU module.</li> <li>Clock data: year, month, day, hour, minute, second, day of the week</li> <li>When the clock data read request (M9028) is ON, the clock data are read and stored in D9025 to D9028 by the clock element after the END processing of the sequence operation.</li> <li>The clock elements are bucked up by a battery of theCPU main module.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Sets data for D9025 to D9028 by a peripheral device, turns M9025 ON, then write to the clock element.</li> <li>Writes to the clock element by the sequence program. (Dedicated instructions can be used.)</li> </ul>
Priority order of LED indication Changing priority order of indication/canceling indication	<ul> <li>For ERR. LED indication except for operation stop, changing order of indication/canceling indication are executed.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Writes data as to whether change order/cancel indication to D9038 or D9039 by the sequence program.</li> </ul>
Self-diagnostics function          •An abnormal behavior of the         CPU module         •Preventive maintenance	<ul> <li>When an error that matches one of the self-diagnostics items is generated at the CPU module power on or during RUN, QCPU prevents malfunctions by stopping the CPU module operation and indicating the error.</li> <li>Stores the error codes corresponding to the self-diagnostics item.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>There are some self-diagnostics items with which the operation can be continued or stopped by the setting of peripheral device parameters.</li> <li>Reads the error codes with the peripheral devices and performs troubleshooting. (Refer to Section 4.1.4.)</li> </ul>
Boot operation from built-in ROM Retains programs at power OFF.	<ul> <li>Boot operation can be performed by booting parameters and sequence programs from the built-in ROM to the built-in RAM at start-up.</li> </ul>	• Sets DIP switch 3 to ON and power on or reset the module. (BOOT LED turns ON.) (Refer to Section 4.4.1.)
1ms timer	<ul> <li>In addition to the conventional high-speed timer (10ms) and low-speed timer (100ms), a 1ms timer can be used.</li> </ul>	Adds ZHTIME, a 1ms timer setting instruction, during programming. (Refer to Section 4.4.2.)
Sequence accumulation time processing Avoids influence of processing FROM/TO instruction on special function modules.	• When the faster scan time affects the processing of FROM/TO instruction or the scan time for special function modules, a special relay (M9077) and special register (D9077) are used to avoid such problems.	Uses M9077 and D9077 as interlock to execute FROM/TO instruction in the unit of several ms. (Refer to Section 4.4.3.)

MELSEC-Q

4.4 Functions added to QCPU-A

This section describes the new functions added to QCPU-A (A mode) which are not available with A2USHCPU-S1.

#### 4.4.1 Boot operation from built-in ROM

Boot operation can be performed by booting parameters and sequence programs from the built-in ROM to the built-in RAM at start-up.

The boot operation from the built-in ROM allows the retention of sequence programs without using batteries even when the power is OFF.

The following shows the procedure for the boot operation from the built-in ROM:

(1) Operation methods

There are two methods to operate QCUP-A: The RAM operation uses the built-in RAM. The boot operation uses the built-in ROM and boots parameters and sequence programs from the built-in ROM to the built-in RAM at start-up.

QCPU-A allows checking the current operation method by setting DIP switch 3 and M9073. The following table shows the setting combination.

Status of DIP switch 3	Status of M9073						
Status of Dir Switch 5	OFF	ON					
OFF	RAM operation D9076: 0 M9076: OFF	RAM operation D9076: 0 M9076: OFF					
ON	RAM operation D9076: 1 M9076: OFF	Boot operation from built-in ROM D9076: 2 M9076: ON (Writing available with built-in ROM)					

(a) Procedure for boot program (at start-up only)

How to boot program from the built-in ROM to the built-in RAM

- 1) Set DIP switch 3 to ON.
- 2) Turn ON or reset the power supply. (BOOT LED turns ON.)
- (b) Procedure for write to built-in ROM

How to write a program from built-in RAM to built-in ROM

- 1) Set DIP switch 3 to ON and turn M9073 ON. → "2" is stored in D9076 and "1" is stored in M9076.
- 2) Start writing to the built-in ROM. (M9074 is turned ON.)
- 3) When writing to the built-in ROM is successfully completed, M9075 turns ON and D9075 stores the result of writing to the built-in ROM operation.(M9074 is turned ON.)
- 4) To repeat writing, turn OFF M9074 once and turn it ON again. (When M9074 is turned OFF, M9075 is turned OFF.)

## (c) Detailed contents of D9075

The following table shows the detailed contents of special register D9075.

Value in D9075	Description
00н	Successful completion
F1н	RAM operation (Set DIP switch 3 to ON.)
<b>F2</b> н	M9073 is OFF. (Turn ON M9073.)
F3н	Failed erasing the built-in ROM
F4 <sub>H</sub>	Failed writing to the built-in ROM
FEн	Checking erasing the built-in ROM
FFн	Writing to the built-in ROM

#### (d) Details of special relays during boot operation

The following table shows the details of special relays during boot operation

Special Relay	Name	Description	Details
M9073	Setting of writing to built-in ROM	OFF:Disables writing to ROM ON: Enables writing to ROM	To enable writing to the built-in ROM, turn ON this relay. (DIP switch 3 should be set to ON.)
M9074	Request for writing to built-in ROM	$OFF \rightarrow ON:$ Starts writing to ROM	When this relay is turned from OFF to ON, writing to the built-in ROM is started.
M9075	Successful completion of writing to built-in ROM	OFF:Failed writing to ROM ON: Successfully completed to writing to ROM	Turns ON when writing to the built-in ROM is successfully completed. (The writing status is stored in D9075.)
M9076	Status of writing to built-in ROM	OFF:Writing to ROM disabled ON: Writing to ROM enabled	Turns ON when writing to built-in ROM is enabled. (Turns ON when DIP switch 3 and M9075 are ON.)

## POINT

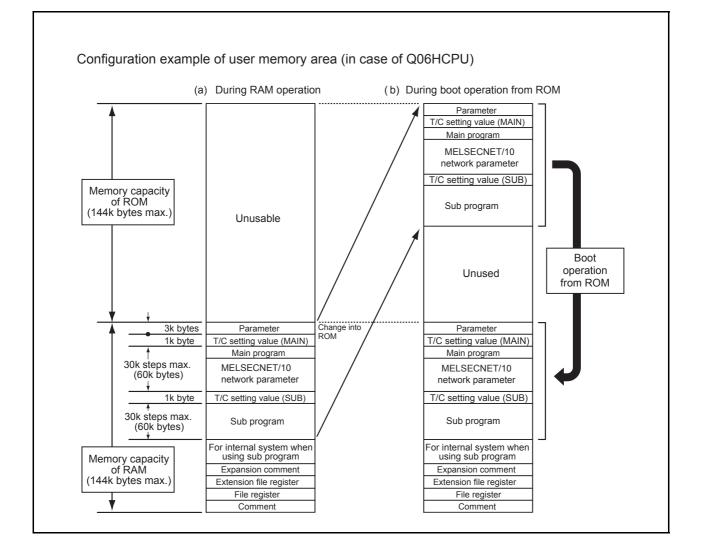
- Like the conventional A2USHCPU-S1, the available capacity of the standard memory (file register, comment, etc.) does not increase even if the ROM operation is selected.
- (2) During the ROM operation, the program stored in the built-in RAM is overwritten with the program stored in the ROM. Before starting the boot operation, be sure to back up the program with peripheral devices.
- (3) The capacity of the built-in ROM is 144k bytes, the same as that of the built-in RAM. Writing is disabled when the total capacity of parameters and programs exceeds 144k bytes.

(Comments and file registers cannot be written to the built-in ROM.)

- (4) When the attempt is made to boot parameters and programs from the built-in ROM to the built-in RAM but the built-in ROM does not contain proper programs, a parameter error occurs. (Detailed error code: 114)
- (5) "Write during RUN" is performed to the built-in RAM. When the boot operation is used, be sure to write the program which is written to the built-in RAM during RUN, also to the built-in ROM.

(2) Configuration of user memory area

The following figure shows the configuration of the user memory area during the RAM operation and during the boot operation from the built-in ROM.



#### 4.4.2 Usage of 1ms timer

With QCPU-A, a 1ms timer can be used in addition to the conventional high-speed timer (10ms) and low-speed timer (100ms).

(1) Usage

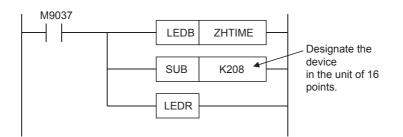
Adding ZHTIME, a 1ms timer setting instruction, in a program enables the use of a 1ms timer. (The ZHTIME instruction must be written in the main program.) The ZHTIME instruction is checked at start-up and at switching from STOP to RUN. When this instruction exists in the main program, the 1ms timer can be used. If the ZHTIME instruction does not exist in the main program, only the 100ms/10ms timer can be used, and the 1ms timer is disabled.

The number of occupied points is set as the total points of the 100ms timer, 10ms timer, retentive timer, and 1ms timer.

The area for the 1ms timer is reserved following that of the retentive timer. Consequently, the constant specified with the ZHTIME instruction is designated as the device number following that of the retentive timer specified by parameters in the unit of 16 points.

(2) Use example of the ZHTIME instruction The followig shows the use example of the ZHTIME instruction.

Example) When the timer in 1ms is set at T208 or later:



#### (3) Accuracy of 1ms timer

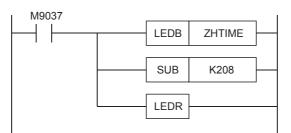
The following table shows the accuracy of 1ms timer.

Timer Type	Scan Time	Accuracy				
1ms	T < 1ms	+2 scan time to -1ms				
1113	$T \ge 1ms$	+2 scan time to -1 scan time				

## (4) Setting example

The followings shows the setting examples with and without the expansion timer:

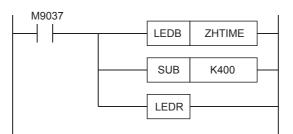
 (a) Setting example when the expansion timer is not used Number of occupied points: 256 (100ms timer: 120 points, 10ms timer: 40 points, retentive timer: 48 points, 1ms timer: 48 points)



Device setup								Setting	
	Sym.	Digit.	Points	Start	End	Latch Start	End	value stored	End
Inside relay(1 st half)	М	10	1000	0	999				
Latch relay	L	10	1048	1000	2047	1000	2047		
Step relay	S	10							
Inside relay(2nd half)	М	10	6144	2048	8191				
Link relay	В	16	8192	0	1FFF				
Link register	W	16	8192	0	1FFF				
Data register	D	10	8192	0	8191				
Counter all points	С	10	256						
Counter	С	10	256	0	255				
Extension counter	С	10							
Timer all points	T	10	256						
Low speed timer	T	10	120	0	119				
high speed timer	Т	10	40	120	159				
Retentive timer	T	10	96	160	255				
Extension low speed timer	T	10							
Extension high speed timer	T	10							
Extension retentive timer	T	10							

According to the setting above, the devices designated for the 100ms timer are T0 to T119, for the 10ms timer are T120 to T159, for the retentive timer are T160 to T207, and for the 1ms timer are T208 to T255.

 (b) Setting example when the expansion timer is used Number of occupied points: 512 (100ms timer: 240 points, 10ms timer: 80 points, retentive timer: 80 points, 1ms timer: 112 points)



Device setup										
	Sym.	Digit.	Points	Start	End	Latch Start	End	Setting value stored	End	
Inside relay(1 st half)	М	10	1000	0	999					
Latch relay	L	10	1048	1000	2047	1000	2047			
Step relay	S	10								
Inside relay(2nd half)	М	10	6144	2048	8191					
Link relay	В	16	8192	0	1FFF					
Link register	W	16	8192	0	1FFF					
Data register	D	10	8192	0	8191					
Counter all points	С	10	256							
Counter	С	10	256	0	255					
Extension counter	С	10								
Timer all points	T	10	512					DO	255	
Low speed timer	T	10	240	0	239					
high speed timer	T	10	16	240	255					
Retentive timer	T	10								
Extension low speed timer	T	10								
Extension high speed timer	T	10	64	256	319					
Extension retentive timer	T	10	192	320	511					

According to the setting above, the devices designated for the 100ms timer are T0 to T239, for the 10ms timer are T240 to T319, for the retentive timer are T320 to T399, and for the 1ms timer are T400 to T511.

#### POINT

Note the following points to use the ZHTIME instruction.

- (1) The ZHTIME instruction must be written in the main program.
- (2) The ZHTIME instruction must be designated in the unit of 16 points.
- (3) The number of occupied points designated in the timer setting by parameters should include those for the 1ms timer.
- (4) When the range for the timer setting by parameters is between T256 and 2047, the initial device number to be used should be set at the item of the retentive timer between T256 and 2047.

The 100ms timer should be used as the retentive timer.

#### 4.4.3 Sequence accumulation time processing

With QCPU-A, as the scan time becomes faster, it may affect the processing of FROM/TO instruction or the scan time for special function modules.

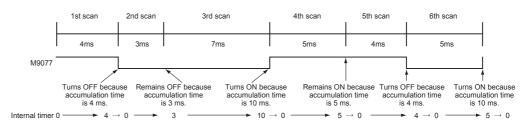
Such problems can be avoided by using the following special relay and special register as interlock and executing FROM/TO instruction in the unit of several ms.

Number	Name	Description	Details	Set by (Set at)
M9077	Sequence accumulation time measurement	ON: Timeout OFF:Not timeout	<ul> <li>Compares the setting value at D9077 with the time elapsed from the start of measurement (accumulation time) at every scan. Then, performs the following operations:</li> <li>Setting value ≤ Accumulation time</li> <li>Turns ON M9077 and clears the accumulation time.</li> <li>Setting value &gt; Accumulation time</li> <li>Turns from ON to OFF M9077 and clears the accumulation time.</li> <li>When M9077 is already OFF, clears the accumulation time.</li> <li>* When 1 to 255 is designated at D9077, M9077 is turned ON at the first scan.</li> <li>* When a value other than 1 to 255 is designated at D9077, the value in D9077 is reset to 0 and M9077 is always turned OFF.</li> </ul>	System
D9077	Sequence accumulation time measurement	Accumulation time setting	<ul> <li>Stores the accumulation time used by M9077. Setting range: 1 to 255ms (Default: 5ms)</li> <li>* When a value other than 1 to 255ms is designated, the value in D9077 is reset to 0.</li> </ul>	User

(1) Procedure

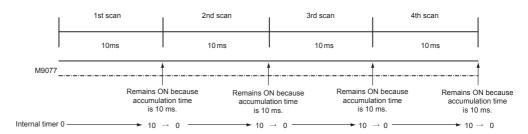
The operation of M9077 above is shown below:

(a) When 5ms is set at D9077 (The scan time is shorter than the setting value.)



In the diagram above, M9077 is ON at the first scan so that the instruction is executed. At the beginning of the second scan, the accumulation time does not reach 5 ms. As a result, M9077 turns OFF, the accumulation time is cleared, and the instruction is not executed. At the end of the second scan, the accumulation time does not reach 5 ms, so that M9077 remains OFF and the instruction is not executed. At the end of the accumulation time exceeds 5ms. As a result, M9077 turns ON, the accumulation time is cleared, and the instruction is executed at the forth scan. At the end of the forth scan, the accumulation time exceeds 5ms, so that M9077 remains ON and the instruction is executed at the fifth scan. At the end of the fifth scan, the accumulation time does not reach 5ms so that M9077 turns OFF. The accumulation time is cleared and the instruction is not executed at the sixth scan.

(b) When 5ms is set at D9077 (The scan time is longer than the setting value.)



In the diagram above, M9077 is always ON when the scan time is always longer than the setting value (D9077).

The following program example executes the FROM/TO instruction in the unit of several seconds using M9077 and D9077 above.

	N	/90	36							
-						MOV	K5	D9077	<u> </u>	Sets the Execute
	N	/190	77						-	only wh
-				FROM	H0	H1000	D0	K10	$\vdash$	sequen or more

Sets the accumulation time as 5ms. Executes the FROM instruction nly when the interval between equence scans becomes 5ms r more. (Executes it at first scan.)

- \*1 The setting range for the sequence accumulation time is 1 to 255ms (default: 5ms). The value in D9077 should be in the range between 1 and 255. Otherwise, the value in D9077 is reset to 0 and M9077 is always OFF.
- \*2 If the instruction signal for the FROM/TO instruction is a pulse signal, the interlock with M9077 may mask the FROM/TO instruction, disabling execution. In such a case, keep the instruction signal once in the other device.
- \*3 If execution order is set to the FROM/TO instruction, adding M9077 may change the execution order. In such a case, do not use M9077, and make the execution interval of the FROM/TO instruction longer with a user program.

#### 4.5 Handling Precautions

The following shows precautions when handling the CPU module from unpacking to installation.

CAUTION	<ul> <li>Use the PLC under the environment specified in the user's manual.</li> <li>Otherwise, it may cause electric shocks, fires, malfunctions, product deterioration or damage.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>While pressing the installation lever located at the bottom of CPU module, insert the module fixing tab into the fixing hole in the base unit until it stops. Then securely mount the CPU module with the fixing hole as a supporting point.</li> <li>Incorrect loading of the module can cause malfunctions, a failure or a drop of the module.</li> </ul>
	In an environment of frequent vibrations, secure the module with the screw. Tighten the screw within the specified torque range.
	If the screw is too loose, it may cause a drop of the module, a short circuit or malfunctions.
	Tightening the screw excessively may damage the screw and/or the module, resulting in a drop of the module, a short circuit or malfunctions.
	Insert securely the module fixing projection at the bottom of the AnS series module into the fixing hole in the base unit and then tighten the module fixing screw within the specified torque.
	When no screw is tightened, even if the module is installed correctly, it may cause malfunctions, a failure or a drop of the module.
	Tightening the screw excessively may damage the screw and/or the module, resulting in a drop of the module, a short circuit or malfunctions.
	<ul> <li>Connect the extension cable to the connector of the base unit or module.</li> <li>Check for incomplete connection after installing it.</li> <li>Poor electrical contact may cause incorrect inputs and/or outputs.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Insert the memory card and fully press it to the memory card connector.</li> <li>Check for incomplete connection after installing it.</li> <li>Poor electrical contact may cause malfunctions.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Be sure to shut off all phases of the external power supply used by the system before mounting or removing the module.</li> <li>Filure to do so may damage the module.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Do not directly touch the conductive part or electronic components of the module.</li> <li>Doing so may cause malfunctions or a failure of the module.</li> </ul>

- (1) Do not drop or allow any impact to the modules case, memory card, terminal block connector, or pin connector.
- (2) Do not remove the printed-circuit board from the module case. Doing so may cause a malfunctiuon.
- (3) Use caution to prevent foreign matter, such as wire chips, from entering the module during wiring.If any foreign matter has entered the module, remove it.

(4) When using the expansion base module (QA1S6□B), be sure to install the power supply module.

Although modules with light load may operate without the power supply module, stable operation is not guaranteed.

(5) Tighten the module mounting screws and terminal block screws within the tightening torque range specified in the table below.

Screw	Tightening Torque Range
QCPU-A module fixing screw (M3 $\times$ 12)	36 to 48N - cm
AnS series module mounting screw (M4)	78 to 118N - cm
I/O module terminal block installation screw (M3.5)	59 to 88N • cm
Power supply module terminal screw (M3.5)	59 to 88N - cm

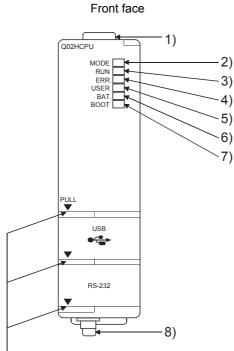
(6) When using the extension cable, do not install them together with the main circuit cables (high voltage, large current), or bring them close each other.

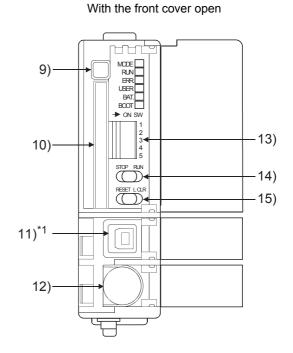
# 4. CPU MODULE

#### 4.6 Part Names and Settings

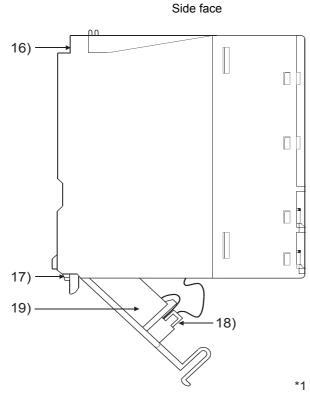
The names of module parts and their settings of the QCPU-A are described here.

#### 4.6.1 Part names





When opening the cover, put your finger here.



\*1 Not provided for Q02CPU-A.

# 4. CPU MODULE

No.	Name	Description		
1)	Module fixing hook	Hook for fixing the module to the base unit (Single-motion installation)		
2)	"MODE" LED	Indicates the mode of the CPU. ON (orange): A mode ON (green): Q mode		
3)	RUN LED	<ul> <li>Indicates the operation status of the CPU.</li> <li>ON: During operation in "RUN" or "STEP RUN" mode</li> <li>OFF: During a stop in "STOP", "PAUSE" or "STEP RUN" mode, or an error that stops operation has occurred.</li> </ul>		
4)	ERR. LED	<ul> <li>ON: A self-diagnostics error that does not stop operation, other than a battery error, has been detected. (When the parameter setting is made for operation to continue when an error occurs.)</li> <li>OFF: Normal</li> <li>Flicker: An error that stops operation has been detected.</li> </ul>		
5)	USER LED	ON: Annunciator F is turned ON. OFF: Normal Flicker: Latch clear is performed.		
6)	BAT. LED	<ul> <li>ON: A battery error has occurred due to low battery voltage of the CPU module and memory card.</li> <li>OFF: Normal</li> </ul>		
7)	BOOT LED	ON: Boot operation in execution OFF: Boot operation not in operation		
8)	Module installation lever	Used to install the CPU module to the base unit.		
9)	Memory card EJECT button	Used for ejecting the memory card from the CPU module.		
10)	Memory card installing connector	Connector for installing the memory card in the CPU module		
11)	USB connector	Unusable (Usable for Q mode only)		
12)	RS-232 connector	Connector for connecting to a peripheral device Connectable with the RS-232C connection cable (QC30R2)		

No.	Name	Description
	Dip switch	Settings required to operate the CPU module are made.
		SW1: Use prohibited Always OFF (Set to OFF before shipping)
	→ ON SW	SW2: Use prohibited Always OFF (Set to OFF before shipping)
13)		SW3: Boot operation from ROM (Set to OFF before shipping) ON: Boot operation from ROM OFF: RAM operation
	5	SW4: Use prohibited Always OFF (Set to OFF before shipping)
		SW5: Use prohibited Always OFF (Set to OFF before shipping)
14)	RUN/STOP switch	RUN: Executes sequence program operation.
,		STOP: Stops sequence program operation.
15)	RESET/L.CLR switch	<ul> <li>RESET: Resets the hardware. Resets and initializes operation when an operation error occurred.</li> <li>After performing a reset, return this switch to the neutral position.</li> <li>L.CLR: Clears all data in the latch area (to "OFF" or "0") which is set with parameters.</li> <li>Clears sampling trace and status latch registrations.</li> </ul>
16)	Module fixing screw hole	Hole for fixing the screw to the base unit (M3 $\times$ 12 screw)
17)	Module installation lever	Lever for fixing the module to the base unit
18)	Battery connector pin	Used for connection of the battery lead wire. (To prevent battery drain, the battery lead wire is disconnected from the connector before shipment.)
19)	Battery	Backup battery for using the power failure compensation function for the built-in RAM and devices

#### 4.6.2 Switch operation after program write

This section describes switch operations after program write.

- (1) Writing programs with the CPU module in STOP state When writing a program in the CPU module in the STOP status, follow the procedure below.
  - (a) RUN/STOP switch: STOP
     RUN LED: OFF.....CPU STOP status → Program write
  - (b) RUN/STOP switch: STOP → RUN RUN LED: ON.....CPU RUN status
- (2) Writing programs during RUN When writing a program during RUN of the CPU module, do not operate the switches.

#### 4.6.3 Latch clear operation

- Latch clear operation procedure To perform latch clear, operate the RESET/L.CLR switch as follows.
  - (a) RESET/L.CLR switch: Turn the switch to L.CLR several times until the USER LED flickers.
     (Do not turn it to RESET.)
     USER LED: Flicker..........Ready for latch clear
  - (b) RESET/L.CLR switch: Turn the switch to L.CLR once again. USER LED: OFF.....Latch clear completed

#### 4.6.4 Handling of the memory card at power-ON

Do not install or remove the memory card while the power is ON. If installing or removing the memory card at power-ON, the data within the memory card may be corrupted.

#### POINT

The write protect information of the memory card can be recognized by the CPU module when the PLC is powered ON or when a CPU module is reset. Note the following.

- When the power supply is turned ON with the memory card write protect switch ON, the program cannot be written even when the memory card write protect switch is turned off to modify the program. To modify the program, turn off the power supply or reset the CPU module.
- When the power supply is turned OFF with the memory card write protect switch OFF, the write protect will not function even when the memory card write protect switch is turned on to protect the program. To enable write protection, turn off the power supply or reset the CPU module.

# 5 POWER SUPPLY MODULE

## 5.1 Specifications

Specifications of power supply modules are shown below.

Table 5.1 Power supply module specifications

			Performance specifications				
Item			A1S61PN	A1S62PN	A1S63P		
Base mounting position		ion	Power supply module installing slot				
Input power supply			100 to 240VAC +10%		24VDC <sup>+30%</sup> -35%		
			(85 to 264VAC)		(15.6 to 31.2VDC)		
Input frequer			50/60H		-		
Input voltage			Within 5% (Se		-		
Max. input ap	oparent	power	105	5VA	41W		
Inrush currer	nt		20A 8ms (	or lower <sup>*4</sup>	81A 1ms or lower		
Rated output		5VDC	5A	3A	5A		
current		24VDC	-	0.6A	-		
Overcurrent		5VDC	5.5A or higher	3.3A or higher	5.5A or higher		
protection*1		24VDC	-	0.66A or higher	-		
Overvoltage		5VDC	5.5 to 6.5V				
protection*2		24VDC	-				
Efficiency		1	65% or higher				
Allowable mo failure period	-	y power	20ms or lower		1ms or lower (24VDC or higher)		
Dielectric	Betwe	en primary	AC across input/LG and output/FG,		500VAC		
withstand voltage	Betwe and 24	en primary 4VDC	2,830VAC rms/3 cycle (eleva	-			
Insulation res	sistance		AC across input/LG and output/FG 10M $\Omega$ or higher, measures with a 500VDC insulation resistance tester				
Noise durability			<ul> <li>Noise voltage 1,500 Vp-p, Nioise width 1 μs, Noise frequency 25 to 60Hz (noise simulator condition)</li> <li>Noise voltage IEC801-4, 2kV</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Noise voltage 1,500 Vp-p, Nioise width 1 μs, Noise frequency 25 to 60Hz (noise simulator condition)</li> <li>Noise voltage IEC801-4, 2kV</li> </ul>		Noise voltage 500Vp-p, Noise width 1 $\mu$ s, Noise frequency 25 to 60 Hz (noise simulator condition)
Operation indication			LED indication (ON for 5VCDC output)				
Fuse			Built in (User cannot change.)				
Terminal screw size			M3.5×7				
Applicable wire size			0.75 to 2mm <sup>2</sup>				
Applicable solderless terminal			RAV1.25 to 3.5, RAV2 to 3.5				
Applicable tightening torque			59 to 88N • cm				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			<u> </u>				

Item	Performance specifications				
ltem	A1S61PN	A1S62PN	A1S63P		
External dimensions	130mm (5.12ir	nch)×55mm (2.17inch)×93.6	mm (3.69inch)		
Weight	0.60kg	0.60kg	0.50kg		

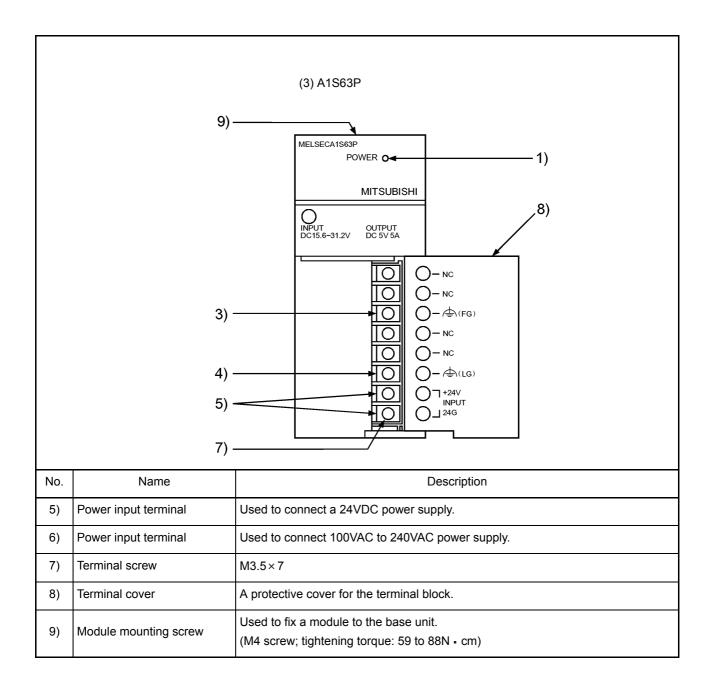
POIN	т
*1 Ove	prourrent protection
s A a V	The overcurrent proctection device shuts off the 5VDC and/or 24VDC circuit(s) and stops the system if the current exceeding the specified value flows in the circuit(s). As this results in voltage drop, the power supply module LED turns OFF or is dimly ON. After that, eliminate the causes of overcurrent, e.g., insufficient current capacity and short-circuit, and then start the system. When the current value has reached the normal value, the initial start-up of the system will be performed.
*2 Ove	ervoltage protection
to T V th	The overvoltage protection shuts off the 5VDC circuit and stops the system if the overvoltage of 5.5 to 6.5V is applied to the circuit. This results in the power supply module LED turning OFF. When restarting the system, power OFF and ON the input power supply, and the initial start-up of the system will be performed. If the system is not booted and the LED remains off, this means that the power supply module has to be replaced.
*3 Allov	wable momentary power failure period
u Ir d	The PLC CPU allowable momentary power failure period varies with the power supply module used. In case of the A1S63P power supply module, the allowable momentary power failure period is lefined as the time from when the primary side of the stabilized power supply for supplying 24VDC to the A1S63P is turned OFF until when the voltage (secondary side) has dropped from 24VDC to the specified voltage (15.6VDC) or less.
*4 Inru	sh current
c p V	f the power supply module is re-powered ON right after powered OFF (within 5seconds), the inrush surrent exceeding the specified value (2ms or less) may be generated. Therefore, make sure to re- power ON the module 5seconds after power off. When selecting a fuse or breaker for external circuit, consider the above point as well as blown and letection characteristics.

#### 5.2 Part Names

(1) A1S61PN (2) A1S62PN 9) 9) MELSECA1S61PN MELSECA1S62PN POWER O 1) POWER O 1) MITSUBISHI MITSUBISHI 8) 8) O INPUT 100-24 O INPUT 100-24 OUTPUT 5VDC 3A 24VDC 0.6A OUTPUT 5VDC 5A 240VAC 105VA 50/60Hz 105V 50/60H 0 O-NC O-+24V Ο 2) O- 24G Ο O-NC 0  $\cap$  $\cap$ Ο ()⊈\_(FG) ⊈\_(FG) 3) 3)  $\cap$ ()С  $( \cap$ (LG) (LG) 4 4) О О 0 ю 6) 6) 0 0 A1S61PN A1S62PN 7) 7) No. Name Description POWER LED LED for the 5VDC power indicator. 1) Used to supply 24VDC power supply to inside the output module (using external 2) 24VDC, 24GDC terminal wiring). 3) FG terminal The ground terminal connected to the shielding pattern of the printed-circuit board. Grounding for the power supply filter. The potential of A1S61PN or A1S62PN 4) LG terminal terminal is 1/2 of the input voltage.

Part names of the power supply modules are shown here.

MELSEC-Q



#### POINT

Do not cable to the unused terminals such as FG and LG on the terminal block (terminals whose name is not printed on the terminal cover).
 The protective ground terminal LG must be grounded.

# 6 BASE UNIT AND EXTENSION CABLE

## 6.1 Specifications

This section explains the specifications of the base units (the main and extension base units) and extension cables available for the systems, and the applicable standards for use of the extension base units.

#### 6.1.1 Base unit specifications

(1) Main base unit specifications

Item	QA1S33B QA1S35B		QA1S38B			
Allowable number of I/O modules to be mounted	3 5 8		8			
Extension possibility	Extendable					
Applicable module	QCPU-A/AnS series module					
Current consumption	0.107A 0.117A (0.086A) <sup>*</sup> 0.118A		0.118A (0.086A) <sup>*</sup>			
Installation hole size	M5 screw hole or $\phi$ 5.5 hole (for M5 screws)					
External dimensions × 130(H)mm (5.12inch) × 1		325(W)mm (12.80inch) × 130(H)mm (5.12inch) × 51.2(D)mm (2.02inch)	430(W)mm (16.93inch) × 130(H)mm (5.12inch) × 51.2(D)mm (2.02inch)			
Weight	0.57kg	0.75kg	1.00kg			
Accessory	Installation screw: M5 $\times$ 25 (4), connector cover (for dust proof)					

Table 6.1 Main base unit

\* The parenthesized values are for those products not provided with the CE mark.

#### (2) Extension base unit specifications

#### Table 6.2 Extension base unit

QA1S65B	QA1S68B				
5	8				
Exten	dable				
AnS serie	AnS series module				
0.117A(0.088A) <sup>*</sup>	0.118A(0.090A) <sup>*</sup>				
M5 screw hole or $\phi$ 5.5 hole (for M5 screws)					
315(W)mm (12.40inch) × 130(H)mm (5.12inch) × 51.2(D)mm (2.02inch)	420(W)mm (16.54inch) × 130(H)mm (5.12inch) × 51.2(D)mm (2.02inch)				
0.75kg 1.00kg					
Installation screw: M5 $\times$ 25 (4), connector cover (for dust proof)					
	5 Exten 0.117A(0.088A)* M5 screw hole or $\phi$ 5.4 315(W)mm (12.40inch) × 130(H)mm (5.12inch) × 51.2(D)mm (2.02inch) 0.75kg				

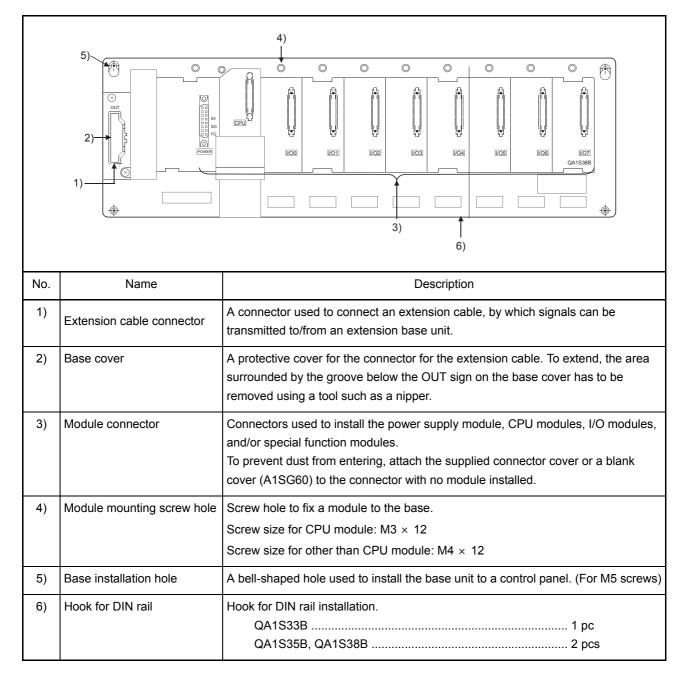
\* The parenthesized values are for those products not provided with the CE mark.

The specifications of the extension cables used for the QCPU-A system are shown below:

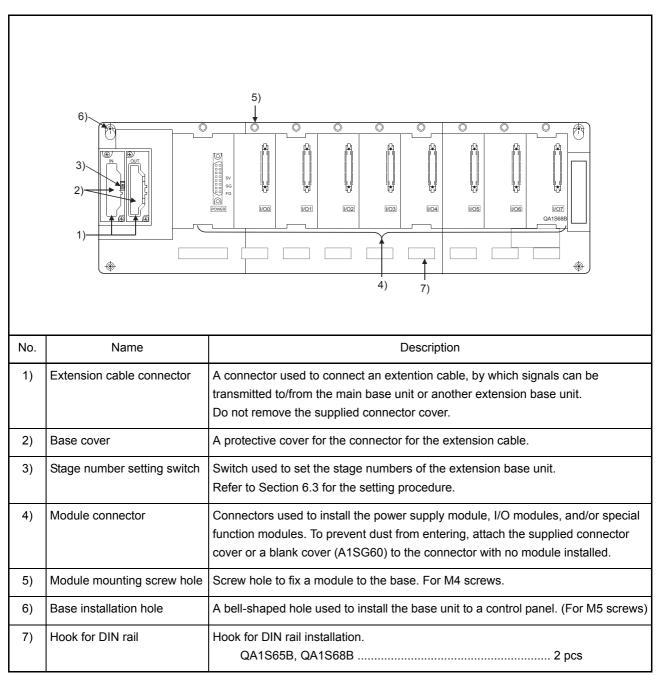
Item	Type name						
item i	QC06B	QC12B	QC30B	QC50B	QC100B		
Cable length	0.6m (1.97ft.)	0.6m (1.97ft.) 1.2m (3.94ft.) 3.0m (9.84ft.) 5.0m (16.40ft.) 10.0m (32.81ft.)					
Application	Connection between the main base unit and extension base unit, or between the extension units						
Weight	0.16kg 0.22kg 0.40kg 0.60kg 1.11k						

#### Table 6.3 Extension cable specifications

POINT When using two or more extension cables, limit the total length of the cables to 13.2m (43.30ft.) or less. Part names of the base unit are shown below.



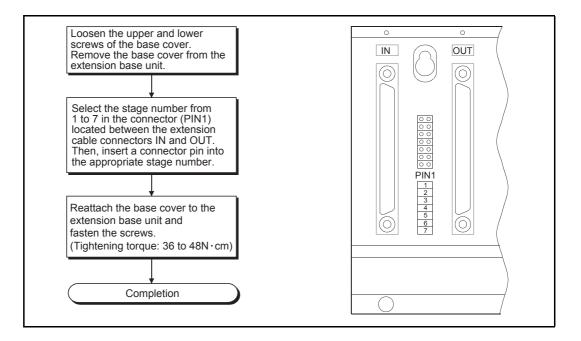
(1) Main base unit (QA1S33B, QA1S35B, QA1S38B)



## (2) Extension base unit (QA1S65B, QA1S68B)

#### 6.3 Setting the Extension Stage Numbers

This section describes how to set the extension stage number for each of the extension base units used.



#### Stage number setting for extension base units

		Extension stage number setting					
	1st stage	2nd stage	3rd stage	4th stage	5th stage	6th stage	7th stage
Setting of the stage number setting connector		<ul> <li>○</li> <li>○</li>&lt;</ul>					

## POINT

- (1) With the stage number setting connector, select one of the 1st to 7th that matches to the extension stage number in ascending order.
- (2) Do not assign the same stage number to several modules or skip any stage numbers. Otherwise, improper I/O operation results.

#### 7 MEMORY CARD AND BATTERY

This chapter explains the specifications and handling of the memory card and the battery that are applicable for QCPU-A.

#### 7.1 Memory card

#### 7.1.1 Specifications

The memory card applicable for QCPU-A conforms to the specifications of JEIDA/ PCMCIA small PC card.

Only one memory card can be installed to the QCPU-A.

(1) SRAM card

Item	Model			
nom	Q2MEM-1MBS			
Memory capacity after formatting	1011.5k bytes			
Number of storable files	256			
Number of insertion/removal times	5000 times			
	42.8(W)mm (1.69inch)			
External dimensions	× 45(H)mm (1.77inch)			
	× 3.3(D)mm (0.13inch)			
Weight	15g			

#### 7.2 Battery Specifications (CPU Module and Memory Card Batteries)

Properly connect batteries. Do not charge, disassemble, heat or throw them into the fire and do not make them short-circuited and soldered. Incorrect battery handling may cause personal injuries or a fire due to exothermic heat, burst and/or ignition.

#### 7.2.1 Specifications

(1) CPU module batteries

Item	Model		
nem	Q6BAT		
Туре	Manganese dioxide lithium primary battery		
Initial voltage	3.0V		
Nominal current	1800mAh		
Storage life	Actually 5 years (at ordinary temperature)		
Total power failure time	Refer to Section 7.7.1.		
Lithium content	0.49g		
Application	Power failure compensation for the built-in RAM		

# REMARK

For the battery directive in EU member states, refer to Appendix7.

(2) Memory card batteries

Item	Model	
nem	Q2MEM-BAT	
Туре	Graphite fluoride lithium primary battery	
Initial voltage	3.0V	
Nominal current	48mAh	
Storage life	Actually 5 years (at ordinary temperature)	
Total power failure time	Refer to Section 7.7.1.	
Lithium content	0.014g	
Application	Power failure compensation for the SRAM card	

#### 7.2.2 Handling precautions

The following describes the battery handling precautions.

- (1) Do not short it.
- (2) Do not disassemble it.
- (3) Do not put it in a fire.
- (4) Do not heat it.
- (5) Do not solder to the electrodes.

#### 7.3 Handling Memory Cards

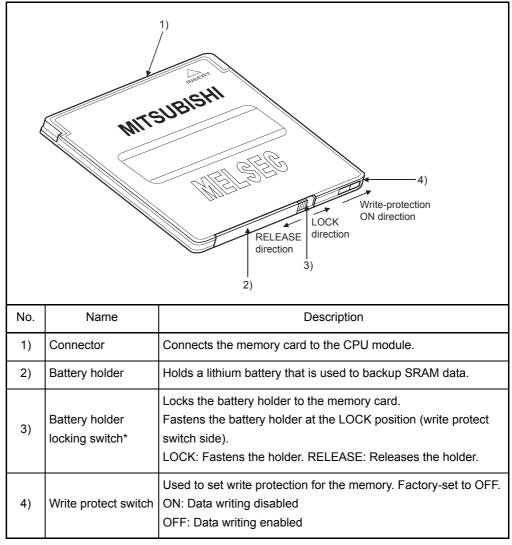
 Installing the battery into the SRAM card The battery for power failure compensation is packaged with your SRAM card. Be sure to install the battery into the SRAM card before using the card.

POINT

The memory of the SRAM card will not be backed up if the battery is not installed in the card even when a battery is installed in the CPU module. Also, if a battery is installed in the SRAM card but not in the CPU module, the memory of the built-in RAM of the CPU module will not be backed up.

#### 7.4 Part Names of Memory Card

Part names of the memory card are shown below.



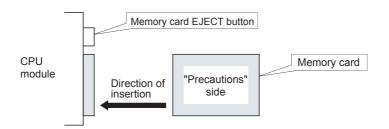
The battery holder locking switch automatically returns from the RELEASE to LOCK position when the battery holder is removed.

7.5 Installing/Removing A Memory Card

Be sure to turn OFF the CPU module before installing/removing the memory card into/from the CPU module.

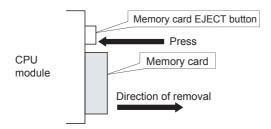
(1) Installing a memory card

When installing a memory card into the CPU module, make sure that the orientation of the memory card is correct, then insert it fully until its edge is flush with the face of the EJECT button.



(2) Removing the memory card

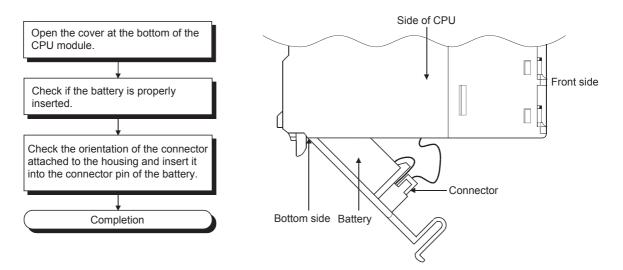
To remove the memory card from the CPU module, press the memory card EJECT button to push out the memory card.



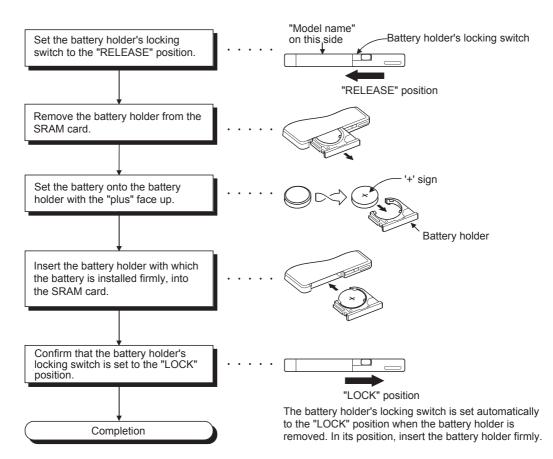
Note that the data in the memory card may be corrupted if the proper procedure above is not followed.

#### 7.6 Installing Batteries (CPU Module and Memory Card Batteries)

(1) Since the CPU module battery is shipped with its battery connector disconnected, connect the connector according to the procedure indicated below.



(2) The battery for the SRAM card is shipped separately from the battery holder. To use the SRAM memory, set the battery holder according to the procedure below.



#### 7.7 Battery Replacement

Special relay M9006 or M9007 turns ON when voltage of the battery for backing up programs and power failure compensation function drops. The program and power failure compensation data are not erased immediately when any of these special relays becomes ON, while these data may be erased if the ON status of the special relay fails to be recognized.

Replace the battery before the total of power failure compensation time after M9006 or M9007 turns ON reaches the specified time.

POINT

M9006 is a battery voltage drop alarm and the data are retained within the specified time after M9006 terns ON; however, the battery should be replaced immediately as possible.

M9048 turns on at a voltage drop of the battery for a SRAM card.

POINT

The relationship of backup between the status of the batteries installed in CPU modules and SRAM cards is explained below.

The following two points are applied.

- 1) The battery in the CPU module does not back up the memory of the SRAM card.
- 2) The battery in the SRAM card does not back up the memory of the CPU module.

AC power supply to CPU module	Battery in CPU module	Battery in SRAM card	Memory of CPU module	Memory of SRAM card
ON	ON	ON	0	0
		OFF	0	0
	OFF	ON	0	0
		OFF	0	0
OFF	ON	ON	0	0
		OFF	0	×
	OFF	ON	×	0
		OFF	×	×
$_{\rm O}$ : Backup is possible. $\times$ : Backup is not possible.				

The reference battery life and replacement procedures are described on the following pages.

#### (1) Battery life of CPU module

The CPU module battery life differs depending on the CPU model.

The battery life for each CPU is shown below:

CPU model name	Battery life (Total power failure time) [hr]		
	Guaranteed value (MIN)	Actual value (TYP)	After M9006 turns ON
Q02CPU-A	50625	79024	120
Q02HCPU-A, Q06HCPU-A	2140	16200	120

\* The actual value indicates an average value; it may be different depending on the ambient temperature.

#### POINT

- (1) Replace batteries regularly so that the battery use hours (total power failure time) do not exceed the guaranteed values.
- (2) When the battery use hours (total power failure time) may exceed the guaranteed value, perform ROM operation to protect the program in case that the battery dies at PLC power OFF, or back up the program and data within the specified time indicated in the above table after M9006 (battery low) turns ON.

#### (2) Battery life of SRAM card

The battery life for the SRAM card is shown below:

Battery model name		Battery life (Total power failure time) [hr]		
		Guaranteed value (MIN)	Actual value (TYP)	After M9006 turns ON
Q2MEM-BAT	At storage	690	6336	8
	At operation	11784	13872	8

\* The actual value indicates an average value; it may be different depending on the ambient temperature.

The battery life at storage indicates the battery consumption time of the SRAM card when it is installed into a PLC CPU with the power OFF, or when the SRAM card is stored separately from a PLC CPU.

The battery life at operation is the battery consumption time of the SRAM card when it is installed into a PLC CPU with the power ON.

#### POINT

Note that the SRAM card consumes the battery even when it is installed in a CPU module with the power ON.

As a guide, the battery life of the SRAM card is guaranteed for approximately 1.1 years on the condition that it is installed in a CPU module and the module is powered on one hour a day.

MELSEC-Q

The life of the Q6BAT is approximately 10 years when it is not installed in a CPU module, or when it is installed in a CPU module with the power always ON. The Q6BAT should be immediately replaced when the total power failure time exceeds the guaranteed value indicated in the table above and M9006 turns ON.

Even when the total power failure time is less than the guaranteed value of the table above, it is recommended to replace the battery in the following years to ensure preventive maintenance.

1) Ten years for Q02CPU-A

2) Four to five years for Q02HCPU-A and Q06HCPU-A

Replace the battery for the SRAM card immediately after M9048 turns ON.

# 7.7.2 Battery replacement procedure

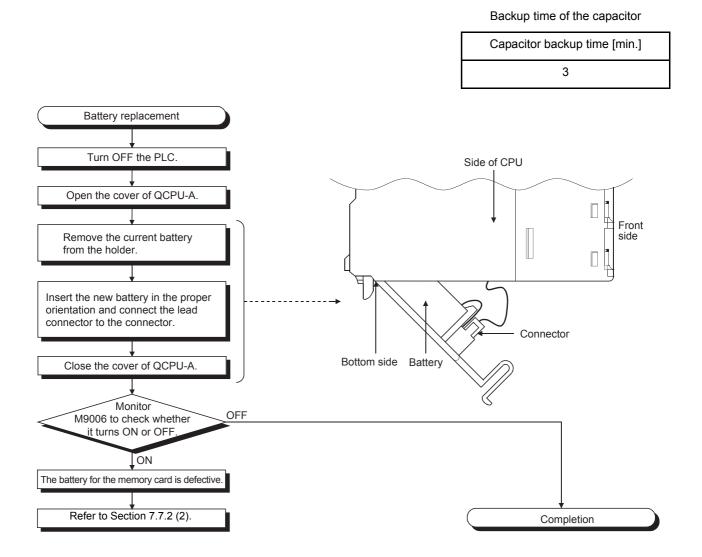
(1) CPU module battery replacement procedure

Replace the battery of a CPU module by following the procedure below when the life of the battery is over.

Before removing the battery, keep the CPU module powered ON for 10 minutes or more.

Even when the battery is removed, memory is backed up by the capacitor for a while. However, if replacement takes longer than the guaranteed value shown in the following table, the content of the memory may be erased, so replace the battery quickly.

Even if the PLC power is ON, the battery of the CPU module can be replaced. In this case, the memory contents are backed up by the power supply voltage from the power supply module.



# (2) SRAM card battery replacement procedure

Replace the battery of the SRAM card by following the procedure below when the life of the battery is over. The memory card does not have the secondary battery to back up the memory. To retain data, the battery should be replaced while the SRAM card is installed in the CPU module with the power ON.

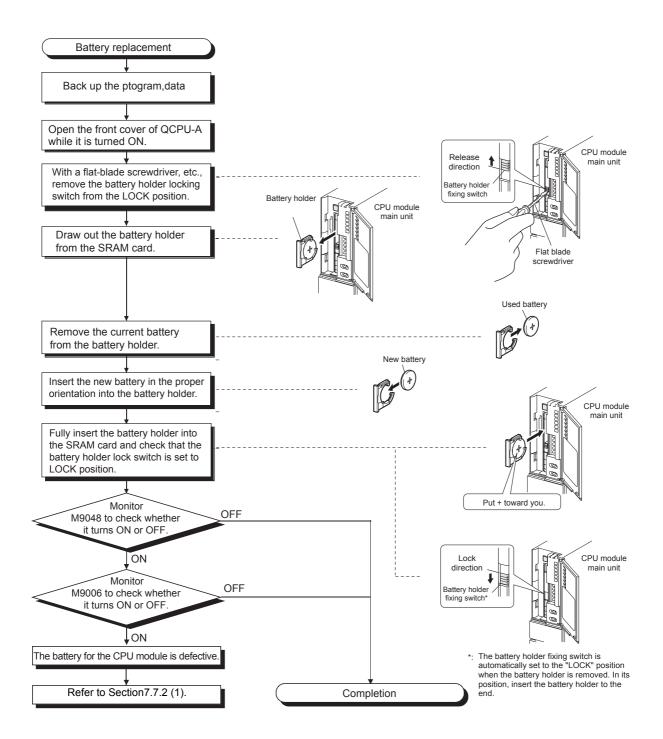
# POINT

Note the following precautions before replacing a battery.

- (a) To back up data, replace the SRAM card battery with the PLC power ON and the SRAM card installed.
- (b) Before replacement, back up the CPU module data using GX Developer.
- (c) Since replacement is performed with the PLC power ON, pay attention not to get an electric shock.
- (d) When removing or installing the battery holder from/in the SRAM card, pay attention not to drop the battery out of the battery holder.
- (e) When replacing a battery with the PLC power OFF, always back up the data before starting replacement.

[Battery replacement procedure]

- 1) Back up the SRAM card data using GX Developer.
- 2) Replace the battery.
- 3) Write the backed up data from the GX Developer to the memory card.



# 8 EMC AND LOW VOLTAGE DIRECTIVES

The products sold in the European countries have been required by law to comply with the EMC and Low Voltage Directives of the EU Directives since 1996 and 1997, respectively. The manufacturers must confirm by self-declaration that their products meet the requirements of these directives, and put the CE mark on the products.

# 8.1 Requirements for Compliance with EMC Directives

The EMC Directives specifies emission and immunity criteria and requires the products to meet both of them, i.e., not to emit excessive electromagnetic interference (emission): to be immune to electromagnetic interference outside (immunity). Guidelines for complying the machinery including MELSEC-Q series PLC with the EMC Directives are provided in Section 8.1.1 to Section 8.1.7 below.

The guidelines are created based on the requirements of the regulations and relevant standards, however, they do not guarantee that the machinery constructed according to them will comply with the Directives. Therefore, manufacturers must finally determine how to make it comply and how it is compliant with the EMC Directives.

# 8.1.1 EMC standards

Specifications	Test Item	Test Description	Standard Values
EN61000-6-4	EN55011 <sup>*2</sup> Radiated noise	Measure the emission released by the product.	30 M-230 M Hz QP : 30dB µ /m (30m measurement) <sup>*1</sup> 230 M-1000 M Hz QP : 30dB µ /m (30m measurement) <sup>*1</sup>
(2001)	EN55011 <sup>*2</sup> Conduction noise	Measure the emission released by the product to the power line.	150 K-500k Hz QP: 79 dB, Mean : 66 dB <sup>*1</sup> 500 K-30M Hz QP : 73 dB, Mean: 60 dB <sup>*1</sup>
EN61131-2/A12 (2000)	EN61000-4-2 <sup>*2</sup> Static electricity immunity	Immunity test by applying static electricity to the module enclosure.	4kV contact discharge 8kV air discharge
	EN61000-4-4 <sup>*2</sup> First transient burst noise	Immunity test by applying burst noise to the power line and signal line.	2kV Power line 1kV Signal line
	EN61000-4-12 <sup>*2</sup> Damped oscillatory wave	Immunity test in which damped oscillatory waves are applied to power line.	1kV
	EN61000-4-3 <sup>*2</sup> Radiated electromagnetic field	Immunity test in which electric fields are applied to the product.	10V/m, 26-1000MHz
EN61000-6-2 (2001)	EN61000-4-6 <sup>*2</sup> Conduction noise	Immunity test in which electromagnetic fields are induced to power line and signal line.	10V, 0.15-80MHz

Standards related to the EMC directives are described below.

\*1 QP: Quasi-peak value, Mean: Average value

\*2 The PLC is an open type device (device installed to another device) and must be installed in a conductive control panel. The tests for the corresponding items were performed while the PLC was installed inside the control panel.

# 8.1.2 Installation inside the control panel

The PLC is open equipment and must be installed within a control panel for use.<sup>\*</sup> This is effective not only for ensuring safety but also for shielding electromagnetic noise generated from the PLC.

- Each network remote station also needs to be installed inside the control panel. However, waterproof type remote stations can be installed outside the control panel.
- (1) Control panel
  - (a) Use a conductive control panel.
  - (b) When fixing the top or base plate with bolts, mask the fixing area when painting so that an electrical contact can be made.
  - (c) To ensure an electrical contact with the control panel, mask the bolt areas of the inner plates when painting to allow conductivity over the widest possible area.
  - (d) Ground the control panel with a thick ground wire so that a low impedance can be ensured even at high frequencies.
  - (e) Holes made in the control panel must be 10cm (3.94inch) diameter or less. If the diameter is more than 10cm (3.94inch), radio waves can be leaked.
     In addition, because radio waves leak through a clearance between the control panel door and the main module, reduce the clearance as much as possible.
     The leakage of radio waves can be suppressed by the direct application of the EMI gasket on the paint surface.

We carries out the tests on the panel having the damping characteristics of 37dB max. and 30dB mean (measured by 3m method with 30 to 300MHz).

(2) Connection of power cable and ground wires

Handle the power cables and ground wires as described below.

- (a) Provide a grounding point near the power supply module. Ground the power supply module's LG and FG terminals (LG : Line Ground, FG : Frame Ground) with the thickest and shortest wire possible. (The wire length must be 30 cm (11.18inch) or shorter.) As the LG and FG terminals release the noise generated in the PLC to the ground, the lowest possible impedance must be ensured. The ground wires also need to be short as they are used to release noise. Because the wire itself carries large noise, short wiring prevents it from acting as an antenna.
- (b) Twist the ground wire led from the grounding point with the power cable. By doing this, noise from the power cable can be released to the ground. If a filter is attached to the power cable, however, this twisting may not be needed.

# 8.1.3 Cable

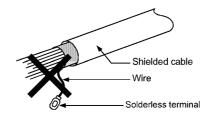
The cables running from the control panel contain a high frequency noise component, and outside the control panel, they release noise acting as antennas. Always use shielded cables when cables connected to I/O modules and/or special modules are to be brought out from the control panel.

Using shielded cables also increases noise durability. The signal lines (including common line) of the PLC, which are connected to I/O modules and/or special modules, have noise durability compliant with EN6113-2/A12(2000)in the condition that shielded cables are to be used. If shielded cables are not used, or if grounding of shielded cables is not correct, the noise durability will be less than the specified value.

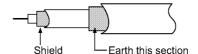
- (1) Grounding of shielded cables
  - (a) Ground the shield of the shielded cable as near the module as possible so that the grounded cables are not induced electromagnetically by the cable to be grounded.
  - (b) Partly remove the outer sheath of the shielded cable so that it can be contacted with the widest possible area of the control panel. A clamp may also be used as shown in the figure below. In this case, cover the control panel's inner surface which will come in contact with the clamp when painting.



Note) Grounding a shield cable by soldering a wire to the shield section as illustrated below is not recommended. The high frequency impedance will increase and the shield will be ineffective.



- (2) MELSECNET (II) and MELSECNET/10 modules
  - (a) Use a double-shielded coaxial cable (MITSUBISHI CABLE INDUSTRIES, LTD.: 5C-2V-CCY) for the MELSECNET modules (such as A1SJ71AR21, A1SJ71LR21, A1SJ71BR11) which uses coaxial cables. Radiated noise in the range of 30 MHz or higher can be suppressed by using double-shielded coaxial cables. Ground the double-shielded coaxial cable by connecting its outer shield to the ground.

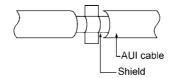


Refer to (1) for the grounding of the shield.

- (b) Always attach a ferrite core to the double-shielded coaxial cable connected to the MELSECNET module. In addition, position the ferrite core on each cable near the outlet of the control panel. The ZCAT3035 ferrite core (TDK) is recommended.
- (3) Ethernet module

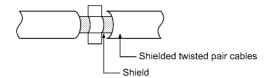
Precautions when using the AUI cables<sup>\*1</sup>, twisted pair cables, and coaxial cables are described below.

(a) Be sure to ground the AUI cables<sup>\*1</sup> connected to the 10BASE5 connectors. Because the AUI cable is of the shielded type as shown in the figure below, partly remove the outer sheath, and ground the exposed shield section to the widest possible surface.



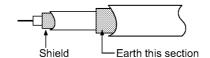
Refer to (1) for the grounding of the shield.

(b) Use shielded twisted pair cables as the twisted pair cables<sup>\*1</sup> connected to the 10BASE-T connectors. Partly strip the outer sheath of the shielded twisted pair cable, and ground the exposed shield section to the widest possible area as shown below.



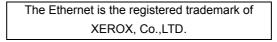
Refer to (1) for the grounding of the shield.

\*1 Make sure to attach a ferrite core to the cable. The ZCAT2032 ferrite core (TDK) is recommended. (c) Always use double-shielded coaxial cables as the coaxial cables<sup>\*2</sup> connected to the 10BASE2 connectors. Ground the double-shielded coaxial cable by connecting its outer shield to the ground.



Refer to (1) for the grounding of the shield.

\*2 Make sure to attach a ferrite core to the cable. The ZCAT3035 ferrite core (TDK) is recommended.

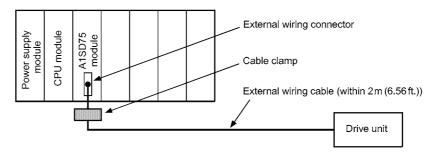


(4) I/O signal cables and other communication cables Always ground the I/O signal lines (including common line) and other communication cables (RS-232, RS-422, etc.) in the same manner as described in (1) if they are brought out of the control panel.

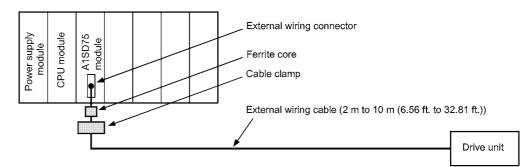
(5) Positioning modules

Precautions for configuring machinery compliant with the EMC Directives using the A1SD75P□-S3 are described below.

- (a) When using a cable of 2m (6.56ft.) or less
  - Ground the shield section of the external wiring cable with a cable clamp. (Ground the shield at the closest location to the A1SD75-S3 external wiring connector.)
  - Connect the external wiring cable to a drive unit or an external device in the shortest distance.
  - Install the drive unit in the same panel.



- (b) When connecting a cable longer than 2m (6.56ft.), but not exceeding 10m (32.81ft.)
  - Ground the shield section of the external wiring cable with a cable clamp. (Ground the shield at the closest location to the A1SD75-S3 external wiring connector.)
  - Install a ferrite core.
  - Connect the external wiring cable to a drive unit or an external device in the shortest distance.



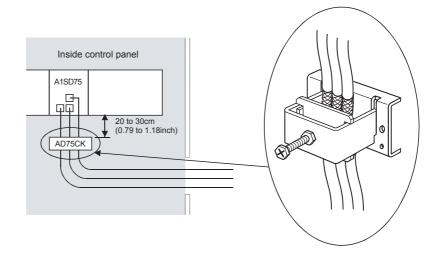
- (c) Models and required quantities of the ferrite core and cable clamp
  - · Cable clamp

Model: AD75CK (Manufactured by Mitsubishi Electric)

- Ferrite core
   Model: ZCAT3035-1330 (TDK ferrite core)
   Contact: TDK Corporation
- Required quantity

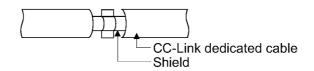
Cable Length	Optional Part	Required Quantity			
Cable Length	Optional r art	1 axis	2 axes	3 axes	
Within 2m (6.56ft.)	AD75CK	1	1	1	
2m (6.6 ft.) to 10m	AD75CK	1	1	1	
(32.8 ft.)	ZCAT3035-1330	1	2	3	

(d) Cable clamp position



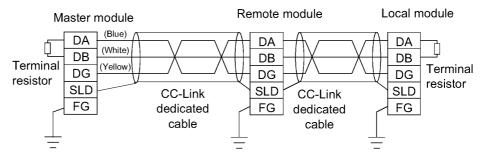
- (6) CC-Link module
  - (a) Be sure to ground the cable shield that is connected to the CC-Link module close to the outlet of a control panel or to any of the CC-Link stations within 30cm (11.8inch) from the module or stations.

The CC-Link dedicated cables are shielded cables. As shown in the illustration below, remove a part of the outer sheath and ground it to the widest possible area.



- (b) Always use the specified CC-Link dedicated cable.
- (c) Connect the CC-Link module and each CC-Link station to the FG line inside the control panel with the FG terminals as shown below.

[Simplified diagram]



- (d) Power line connecting to the external power supply terminal (compliant with I/O power port of CE standard) should be 30m (98.43 ft.) or less. Power line connecting to module power supply terminal (compliant with I/O power port of CE standard) should be 10m (32.81 ft.) or less.
- (e) A power line connecting to the analog input of the following modules should be 30cm or less.
  - AJ65BT-64RD3
  - AJ65BT-64RD4
  - AJ65BT-68TD
- (7) Measures against static electricity

When using an insulation displacement connector without connector cover, a connected cable for the connector is thin in applicable wire size and coating. Therefore, note that the module may cause an electric discharge failure. As measures against the failure, using pressure-displacement type connector whose applicable wire size is thick or soldering type connector is recommended.

# 8.1.4 Power supply module

The precautions required for each power supply module are described below. Always observe the items noted as precautions.

Model	Precautions	
A1S61PN, A1S62PN	Make sure to short and ground the LG and FG terminals.*2	
A1S63P *1	Use a CE-compliant 24VDC power supply in the control panel.	
*1. Attaching a filter to the neuron apple is not necessary for the A1962D version (E) or later		

\*1 Attaching a filter to the power cable is not necessary for the A1S63P version (F) or later. However, use a CE-compliant 24VDC power supply in the control panel.

\*2 To ensure the compliance with the CE (EN6111-21/A11), make sure to short the LG and FG terminals using a wire of 6 to 7cm (2.36 to 2.76 inch).

#### 8.1.5 Ferrite core

Use of ferrite cores is effective in reducing conduction noise in the band of about 10MHz and radiated noise of 30 to 100MHz.

It is recommended to attach ferrite cores when the shield of the shielded cable extracted from control panel does not work effectively, or when emission of the conduction noise

from the power supply line has to be suppressed.<sup>\*1</sup> The ferrite cores used in our tests are TDK ZCAT3035.

Note that the ferrite cores should be fitted to the cables immediately before they are pulled out of the panel. If the fitting position is improper, the ferrite will not produce any effect.

\*1 To comply with CE (EN61131-2/A12), make sure to attach 2 ferrite cores to the power supply line.

Approximate the mounting position to the power supply module as long as possible. Use the following ferrite core.

Ferrite core

Model: ZCAT2235-1030A

Contact: TDK Corporation

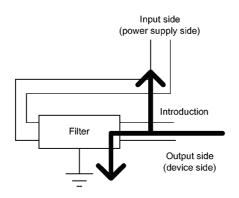
8.1.6 Noise filter (power supply line filter)

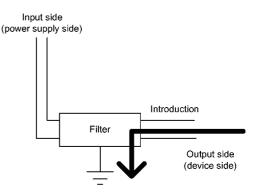
A noise filter is effective for suppressing conduction noise. It is not required to attach a noise filter to the power supply line except for some models, however, attaching it can suppress more noise. (The noise filter has the effect on reducing conduction noise of 10MHz or less.) Use any of the following noise filters (double  $\pi$  type filters) or equivalent.

Model Name	FN343-3/01	FN660-6/06	ZHC2203-11
Manufacturer	SCHAFFNER	SCHAFFNER	TDK
Rated current	3A	6A	3A
Rated voltage		250V	

The precautions required when installing a noise filter are described below.

(1) Do not bundle the wires on the input side and output side of the noise filter together. When bundled, the output side noise will be induced into the input side wires from which noise has been filtered out.





(a) The noise is induced when the input and output wires are bundled together.

(b) Separate the input wires from the output wires.

- (2) Ground the noise filter ground terminal to the control panel with the shortest wire possible (approx. 10cm (3.94inch)).
- 8.1.7 Power line for external power supply terminal

The power line connecting to the external power supply terminal of the module should be 30m (98.43 ft.) or less.

# 8.2 Requirements for Compliance with Low Voltage Directives

The Low Voltage Directives apply to the electrical equipment operating from 50 to 1000VAC or 75 to 1500VDC; the manufacturer must ensure the safety of the equipment. Sections 8.2.1 to Section 8.2.7 provide precautions on installation and wiring of the MELSEC-AnS series PLC to conform to The Low Voltage Directives. The descriptions are made based on the requirements and standards of the latest regulation. However, they do not guarantee that any machinery produced according to the contents of this manual is compliant with the above directives. Therefore, manufacturers must finally determine how to make it comply and how it is compliant with the low voltage directive.

# 8.2.1 Standard applied for MELSEC-AnS series PLC

The standard applied for MELSEC-AnS series PLC is EN61010-1: Safety of devices used in measurement, control, or laboratories.

For the modules which operate with the rated voltage of 50VAC/75VDC or above, we have developed new models that conform to the above standard.

For the modules which operate with the rated voltage less than 50VAC or 75VDC, conventional models can be used, because the low voltage directives do not apply to them.

# 8.2.2 Precautions when using the MELSEC-AnS series PLC

# Module selection

(1) Power supply module

Since a power supply module with the rated input voltage of 100/200VAC has a potentially hazardous voltage area (42.4V or more at the peak), select a model in which reinforced insulation is provided between the primary and secondary sides. For those of 24VDC rated input, conventional models can be used.

(2) I/O module

Since an I/O module with the rated input voltage of 100/200VAC has a potentially hazardous voltage area, select a model in which reinforced insulation is provided between the primary and secondary sides.

For those of 24VDC rated input, conventional models can be used.

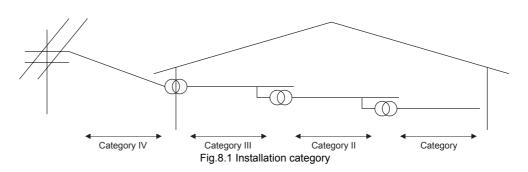
- (3) CPU module, memory card, base unit Conventional models can be used for these modules, because they only have a 5VDC circuit inside.
- (4) Special function module

Conventional models can be used for the special function modules including analog modules, network modules, and positioning modules, because their rated voltage is 24VDC or lower.

(5) Display Use the CE-marked product.

# 8.2.3 Supply power

The insulation specification of the power supply module is designed assuming installation category II. Be sure to use the installation category II for supply power to the PLC. The installation category indicates the durability level against surge voltage generated by thunderbolt. Category I has the lowest durability; and category IV has the highest durability.



Category II indicates a power supply whose voltage has been reduced by two or more levels of isolating transformers from the public power distribution network.

# 8.2.4 Control panel

Because the PLC is an open type device (a device designed to be stored within another device), be sure to use it inside the control panel.<sup>\*</sup>

- Also, each network remote station needs to be installed inside the control panel. However, the waterproof type remote station can be installed outside the control panel.
- (1) Shock protection

To prevent personnel such as operators who are not familiar with electricity from electric shocks, the control panel must be handled as follows:

- (a) Lock the control panel so that only the qualified personnel can open it.
- (b) Provide a mechanism so that opening the control panel will automatically stop the power supply.
- (c) For electric shock protection, use IP20 or greater control panel.
- (2) Dustproof and waterproof features

The control panel also has the dustproof and waterproof functions. Insufficient dustproof and waterproof features lower the insulation withstand voltage, resulting in insulation destruction. As our PLCs are designed assuming the pollution level 2, use them in an environment of pollution level 2 or lower.

Pollution level 1:	An environment where the air is dry and conductive dust does
	not exist.

- Pollution level 2: An environment where conductive dust does not usually exist, however, temporary conductivity may occasionally occur due to accumulated dust. Generally, this is the level for the inside of the IP54-equivalent control panel in a control room or on a shop floor.
- Pollution level 3: An environment where conductive dust exists and conductivity may be generated due to the accumulated dust. An environment for a typical factory floor.
- Pollution level 4: Continuous conductivity may occur due to rain, snow, etc. An outdoor environment.

As shown above, the PLC can meet pollution level 2 when stored in a control panel equivalent to IP54.

# 8.2.5 Module installation

(1) Installing modules contiguously

The left side face of each AnS series I/O module is open. When installing I/O modules to the base, do not allow any empty slots between modules. If a slot to the left of a 100/200VAC module is left empty, the circuit board containing the hazardous voltage circuit is exposed. When a slot needs to be left open, be sure to install the blank module (A1SG60).

# 8.2.6 Ground

There are two kinds of ground terminals as shown below. Either ground terminal must be used grounded.

Be sure to perform protective grounding to ensure the safety.

Protective grounding : Ensures the safety of the PLC and improves the noise resistance.

Functional grounding  $\underline{\clubsuit}$  : Improves the noise resistance.

# 8.2.7 External wiring

(1) Module power supply and external power supply For the remote module which requires 24VDC as module power supply, the 5/12/24/48VDC I/O module, and the special function module which requires the external power supply, use the 5/12/24/48VDC circuit which is doubly insulated from the hazardous voltage circuit or use the power supply whose insulation is reinforced.

# (2) External devices

When a device with a hazardous voltage circuit is externally connected to the PLC, use a model whose circuit section of the interface to the PLC is intensively insulated from the hazardous voltage circuit.

(3) Reinforced insulation Reinforced insulation refers to the insulation with the dielectric withstand voltage shown in the following table.

Reinforced insulation withstand voltage (installation category II, source : IEC664)

Rated voltage of hazardous voltage area	Surge withstand voltage (1.2/ 50 µs)
150VAC or less	2500V
300VAC or less	4000V

# 9 LOADING AND INSTALLATION

# 9.1 Module Installation

# 9.1.1 Handling precautions

This section explains some notes on handling the CPU module, I/O module, special function module, power supply module, and base unit.

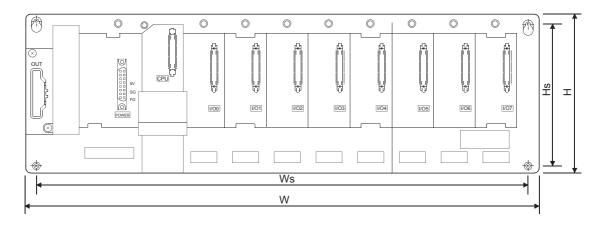
- (1) Do not drop or allow any impact to the module case, memory card, terminal block connector, and pin connector.
- (2) Do not remove the printed-circuit board from the module case. Doing so may cause a malfunctiuon.
- (3) Use caution to prevent foreign matter, such as wire chips, from entering the module during wiring.If any foreign matter has entered the module, remove it.
- When using the extension base unit QA1S6□B, be sure to install the power supply module.
   Although modules with light load may operate without the power supply module, stable operation is not guaranteed.
- (5) Tighten the module mounting screws and terminal block screws within the tightening torque range specified in the table below.

Screw	Tightening torque range
QCPU-A module fixing screw (M3 $\times$ 12)	36 to 48N - cm
AnS series module mounting screw (M4)	78 to 118N - cm
I/O module terminal block mounting screw (M3.5)	59 to 88N - cm
Power supply module terminal screw (M3.5)	

(6) When using extension cables, do not install them together with the main circuit cables (high voltage, large current), or bring them close to each other.

# 9.1.2 Precautions on base unit installation

# (1) Installation dimensionsMounting dimensions of each base unit are as follows:

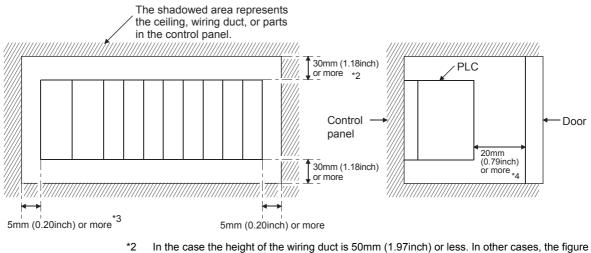


	QA1S33B	QA1S35B	QA1S38B	QA1S65B	QA1S68B
W	255 (10.04)	325 (12.80)	430 (16.93)	315 (12.40)	420 (16.54)
Ws *1	235 (9.25)	305 (12.01)	410 (16.14)	295 (11.61)	400 (15.75)
Н			130 (5.12)		
Hs *1			110 (4.33)		

Unit: mm (inch)

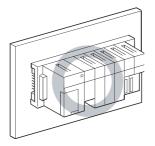
\*1 The tolerance of Ws and Hs is  $\pm$  0.3 mm.  $\pm$ 

# (2) Module installation position

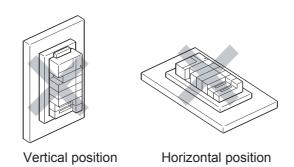


- In the case the height of the wiring duct is 50mm (1.97inch) or less. In other cases, the figure should be 40mm (1.57inch) or more.
- \*3 The figure should be 20mm (0.79inch) or more if an extension cable is connected without removing the next module.
- \*4 The figure should be 80mm (3.15inch) or more for the connector type module.

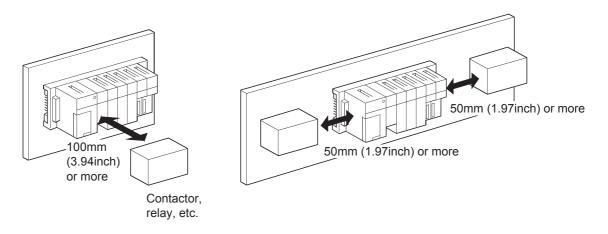
- (3) Module installation direction
  - (a) Install the PLC in the following direction to ensure ventilation for heat radiation.



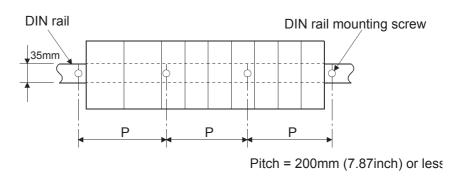
(b) Do not install the PLC in the following directions.



- (4) Install the base unit on a flat surface.When the base unit is installed on an uneven surface, the printed-circuit board may be strained, resulting in malfunction.
- (5) Avoid sharing the same panel with any source of vibration such as a large-sized magnetic contactor or no-fuse breaker, and install to a separate panel or away from such devices.
- (6) Provide the following distances between the PLC and devices (contactor or relay) to avoid the influence of radiation noise or heat.
  - Devices installed in front of the PLC:Devices installed on either side of the PLC:
- 100mm (3.94 inch) or more 50mm (1.97 inch) or more



- (7) Note the following when mounting the PLC to a DIN rail.
  - (a) Applicable DIN rail (JIS C 2812) TH35-7.5Fe
    - TH35-7.5AI
    - TH35-15Fe
  - (b) DIN rail mounting screw pitch When using DIN rail TH35-7.5Fe or TH35-7.5Al, secure the rail with the rail mounting screws with a pitch of 200mm (7.87inch) or less to ensure strength.



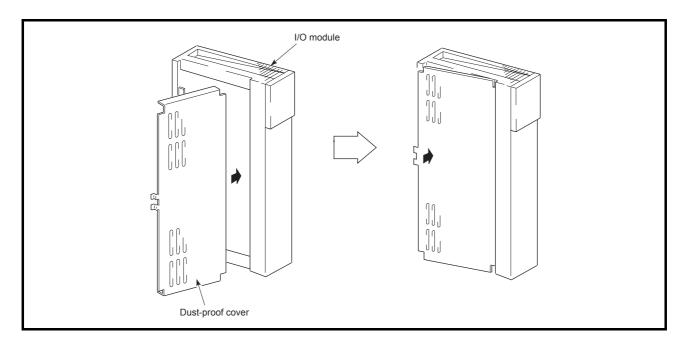
(8) When installing the base unit to DIN rain in an environment with large vibration, use a vibration-proofing bracket (A1S-PLT-D). Mounting the vibration-proofing bracket (A1S-PLT-D) enhances the resistance to vibration. Depending on the environment to set up the base unit, it is also recommended to fix the base unit to the control panel directly.

When setting up the system, do not allow any empty slot on the base unit. If any slot is left empty, be sure to use a blank cover (A1SG60) or a dummy module (A1SG62) for it. Otherwise, internal parts of the module may be flied in the short circuit test or when an overcurrent or overvoltage is accidentally applied to the external I/O section.

When using a QCPU-A, it is necessary to attach the dustproof cover supplied with the main base unit to the I/O module on the right of the QCPU-A to prevent foreign matter from entering the I/O module.

Be sure to attach the dustproof cover. Otherwise, foreign matter will enter the I/O module, causing a failure.

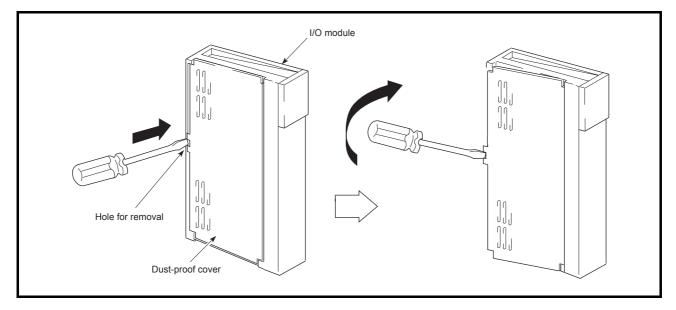
Procedures for installing and removing the dustproof cover are described below.



(1) Attachment

Insert the dustproof cover into the connector- or terminal-side groove of the I/O module first as shown in the figure, and then push the dustproof cover.

(2) Removal

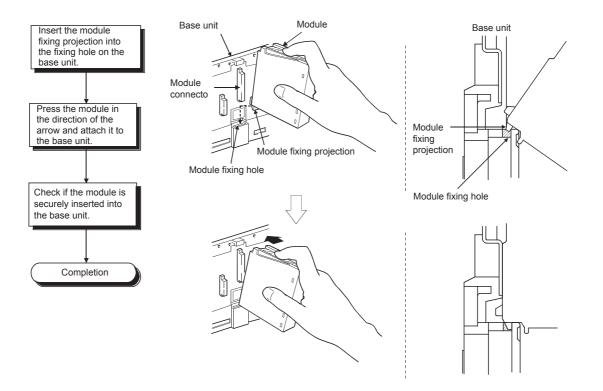


To remove the dustproof cover from the I/O module, insert the tip of a flat-head screwdriver into the hole as shown in the figure, then pry the tab of the cover out from the hole using the screwdriver.

## 9.1.4 Installation and Removal of Modules

This section explains how to install or remove the power supply module, CPU module, I/O module, and special function module, etc. to or from the base unit.

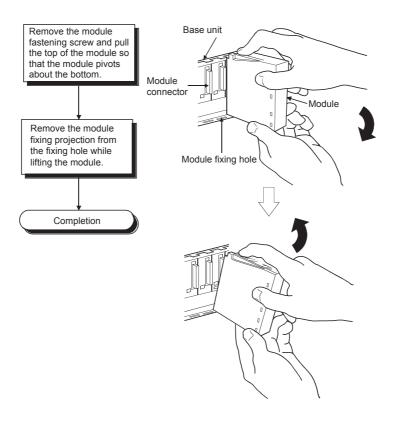
(1) Installing/removing the QCPU-A(a) Installing the QCPU-A



- (1) Insert the module fixing projection into the module fixing hole, making sure that the module is mounted vertically against the base unit. Failure to do so will damage the module connector or the module.
- (2) For use in an environment with particularly large vibrations and/or shocks, fix the module to the base with screws.

QCPU-A module fixing screw:  $M3 \times 12$  (prepared by the user)

# (b) Removing the QCPU-A



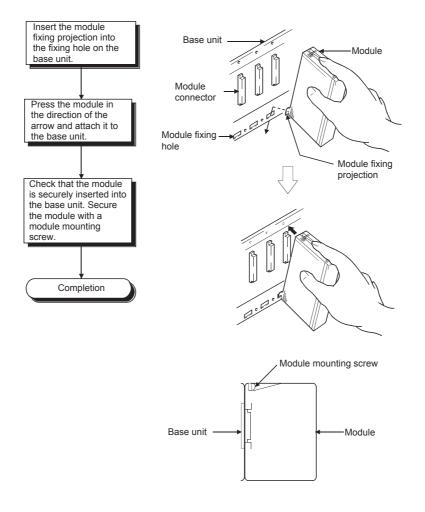
# POINT When the CPU module is secured to the base module with a module mounting screw, be sure to remove the screw first, then remove the module fixing projection from the hole.

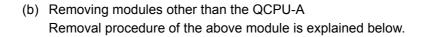
Forcefully removing the module from the base unit may damage the module.

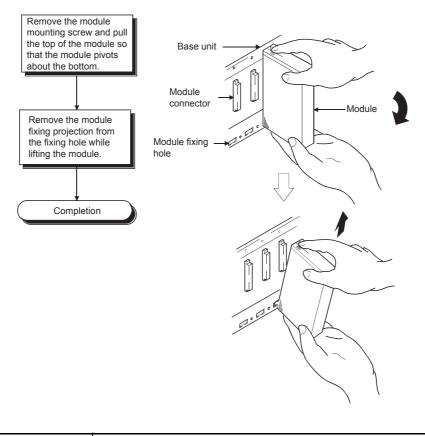
(2) Installing/removing modules other than the QCPU-A

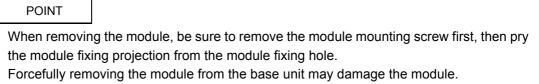
CAUTION
 Insert the module fixing projection into the fixing hole in the base unit and then tighten the module fixing screw within the specified torque. When no screw is tightened, even if the module is installed correctly, it may cause malfunctions, a failure or a drop of the module. Tightening the screw excessively may damage the screw and/or the module, resulting in a drop of the module, a short circuit or malfunctions.
 Be sure to shut off all phases of the external power supply used by the system before mounting or removing the module. Failure to do so may damage the module.
 Do not directly touch the conductive part or electronic components of the module. Doing so may cause malfunctions or a failure of the module.

(a) Installing modules other than the QCPU-A







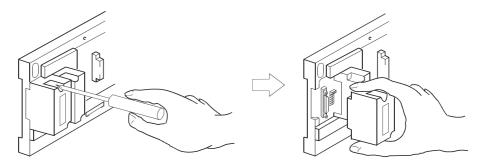


# 9.1.5 Extension stage number setting for the extension base unit

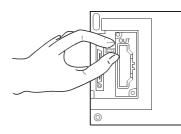
When using two or more extension base units, the extension stage numbers should be set with the stage number setting connectors of the extension base units. As the extension stage number is set to "1" at shipment, the first extension base unit has not to be set. Set the extension stage number as follows.

(1) The stage number setting connector is located inside the base cover of the IN connector of the extension base unit. For the extension stage number setting, refer to Section Section 6.3.

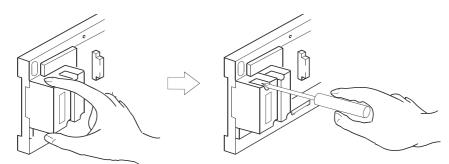
First, loosen the upper and lower screws on the base cover of the IN connector, and remove the base cover from the extension base unit.



(2) Insert a connector pin at the position of the desired stage number in the connector (PIN1) located between the IN and OUT extension cable connectors.



(3) Attach the base cover to the extension base unit and tighten the screws.



# 9.1.6 Connecting/disconnecting the extension cable

- (1) Precautions on handling the extension cable
  - Do not step on the extension cable.
  - Be sure to attach the base cover to the base unit before connecting the extension cable to the base unit.

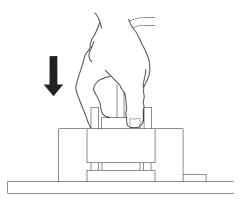
(After setting the stage number of the extension base unit, attach the base cover and fasten it with screws again.)

- When installing the extension cable, provide 55mm (2.16inch) or more as the minimum allowable bend radius for the cable.
   If the bend radius is less than 55mm (2.16inch), malfunctions may occur due to the cable deterioration or breakage.
- Do not hold the ferrite cores at both ends of the cable when connecting/ disconnecting the extension cable.

Instead, hold the connectors of the extension cable to connect/disconnect the cable.

Holding the ferrite cores in cable connection/disconnection may cause cable breakage inside the connector.

Also, be careful not to change the positions of the ferrite cores when handling the cable since changing the positions of the ferrite cores may change the cable characteristics.



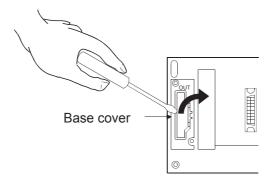
(2) Connecting the extension cable

# POINT

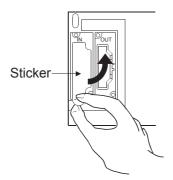
To connect the extension cable to the main base unit and extension base unit, be sure to connect it from the OUT connector of the main base unit to the IN connector of the extension base unit. The system does not properly operate when the cable is connected from the IN to IN, OUT to OUT, or IN to OUT connectors. To connect two or more extension base units, be sure to connect the cable from the OUT connector of a first extension base unit to the IN connector of a second extension base unit.

(a) To connect the extension cable to the main base unit, remove the section below OUT of the base cover with a flat-blade driver  $(5.5 \times 75.6 \times 100)$  or other tools. Insert the driver edge into the gap between the base cover and the section to be removed. Then raise up the driver edge so that the section will come off. Be sure not to insert the driver edge until it damages the connector inside the base cover.

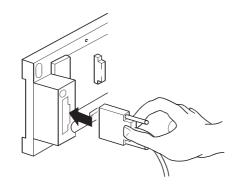
Perform the same procedure when connecting the extension cable to the OUT connector of the extension base unit.



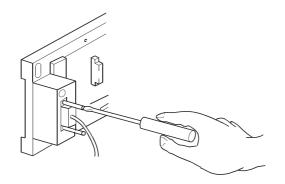
(b) To connect the extension cable to the next extension base unit, remove the sticker attached on the section below IN of the base cover.



(c) When connecting the extension cable to each base unit, hold the connector of the extension cable.



(d) After connecting the extension cable, be sure to tighten the fixing screws of the extension cable connector.
 (Tightening torque: 20N · cm)



(3) Disconnecting the extension cable When disconnecting the extension cable, confirm that the fixing screws are completely removed. Then, hold the connector of the extension cable and disconnect it.

# 9.2 Concept of Fail Safe Circuit

When the PLC is powered ON or OFF, improper outputs may be generated temporarily depending on the delay time and start-up time differences between the PLC power supply and the external power supply for the control target (especially, DC).

For example, if the external power supply for a DC output module is powered ON and then the PLC is powered ON, the DC output module may generate incorrect outputs temporarily upon the PLC power-ON. To prevent this, it is required to build a circuit by which the PLC is powered on first.

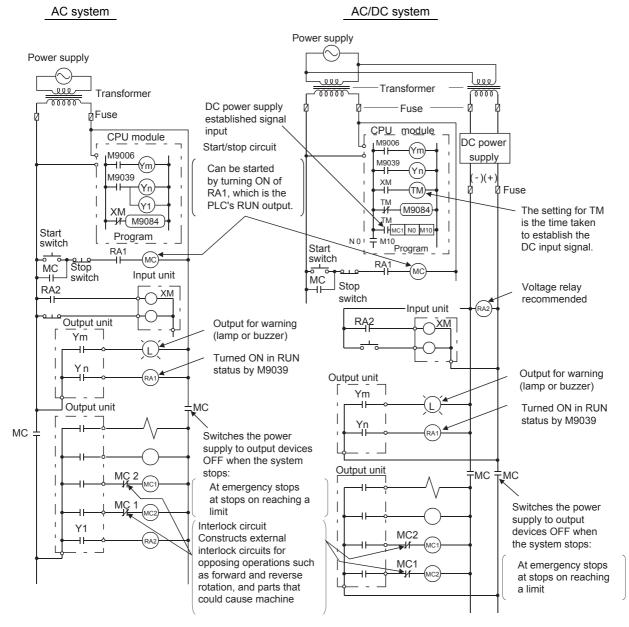
Also, an external power failure or PLC failure may lead to erroneous operation. In order to eliminate the possibility of an system error and to ensure fail-safe operation, create a circuit (emergency stop circuit, protection circuit, interlock circuit, etc.) outside the PLC for the parts whose faulty operation could cause mechanical damage and/or accidents.

A system design circuit example based on the above is provided later.

<ul> <li>Create a safety circuit outside the PLC to ensure the whole system will operate safely even if an external power failure or a PLC failure occurs.</li> </ul>
Otherwise, incorrect output or malfunction may cause an accident.
(1) For an emergency stop circuit, protection circuit and interlock circuit that is
designed for incompatible actions such as forward/reverse rotation or for
damage prevention such as the upper/lower limit setting in positioning, any of them must be created outside the PLC.
(2) When the PLC detects the following error conditions, it stops the operation and turn off all the outputs.
• The overcurrent protection device or overvoltage protection device of the power supply module is activated.
<ul> <li>The PLC CPU detects an error such as a watchdog timer error by the self- diagnostics function.</li> </ul>
In the case of an error of a part such as an I/O control part that cannot be detected by the PLC CPU, all the outputs may turn on. In order to make all
machines operate safely in such a case, set up a fail-safe circuit or a specific mechanism outside the PLC.
(3) Depending on the failure of the output module's relay or transistor, the output status may remain ON or OFF incorrectly. For output signals that may lead to a serious accident, create an external monitoring circuit.
If load current more than the rating or overcurrent due to a short circuit in the load
has flowed in the output module for a long time, it may cause a fire and smoke.
Provide an external safety device such as a fuse.
<ul> <li>Design a circuit so that the external power will be supplied after power-up of the PLC.</li> </ul>
Activating the external power supply prior to the PLC may result in an accident due to incorrect output or malfunction.

	<ul> <li>For the operation status of each station at a communication error in data link, refer to the respective data link manual.</li> <li>Otherwise, incorrect output or malfunction may cause an accident.</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>When controlling a running PLC (data modification) by connecting a peripheral device to the CPU module or a PC to a special function module, create an interlock circuit on sequence programs so that the whole system functions safely all the time. Also, before performing any other controls (e.g. program modification, operating status change (status control)), read the manual carefully and ensure the safety. In these controls, especially the one from an external device to a PLC in a remote location, some PLC side problem may not be resolved immediately due to failure of data communications.</li> <li>To prevent this, create an interlock circuit on sequence programs and establish corrective procedures for communication failure between the external device and the PLC CPU.</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>When setting up the system, do not allow any empty slot on the base unit. If any slot is left empty, be sure to use a blank cover (A1SG60) or a dummy module (A1SG62) for it.</li> <li>Otherwise, internal parts of the module may be flied in the short circuit test or when an overcurrent or overvoltage is accidentally applied to the external I/O section.</li> </ul>				
CAUTION	<ul> <li>Do not install the control lines or communication cables together with the main circuit or power lines, or bring them close to each other.</li> <li>Keep a distance of 100mm (3.94inch) or more between them.</li> <li>Failure to do so may cause malfunctions due to noise.</li> </ul>				
	When an output module is used to control the lamp load, heater, solenoid valve,				

When an output module is used to control the lamp load, heater, solenoid valve, etc., a large current (ten times larger than the normal one) may flow at the time that the output status changes from OFF to ON. Take some preventive measures such as replacing the output module with the one of a suitable current rating.



# (1) System design circuit example

The procedures used to switch on the power supply are indicated below.

# AC system

- 1) Switch the power supply ON.
- 2) Set the CPU module to RUN.
- 3) Switch the start switch ON.
- The output devices are driven in accordance with the program when the magnetic contactor (MC) comes ON.

#### AC/DC system

- 1) Switch the power supply ON.
- 2) Set the CPU module to RUN.
- 3) Switch RA2 ON when the DC power supply starts.
- 4) Set the timer (TM) to "ON" upon 100% establishment of DC power supply.

(The set value for TM shall be the period from turning "ON" RA2 to 100% establishment of DC power supply. Set 0.5 seconds for it.)

- 5) Switch the start switch ON.
- The output devices are driven in accordance with the program when the magnetic contactor (MC) comes ON. (When a voltage relay is used for RA2, the timer in the program (TM) is not necessary.)

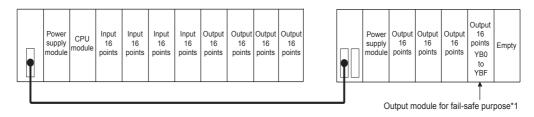
(2) Fail-safe measures for PLC failure

While failure of a CPU module and its memory can be detected by the selfdiagnostics function, an error occurred in I/O control area may not be detected by the CPU module.

In such a case, depending on the condition of the failure, all device points could turn ON or OFF resulting in a situation where normal operations of the control target and safety cannot be ensured.

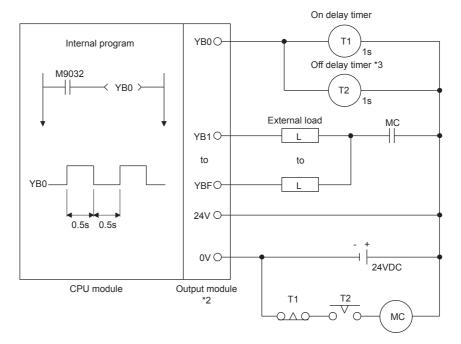
Though Mitsubishi PLCs are manufactured under strict quality control, create a failsafe circuit outside the PLC to prevent mechanical damage and accidents in the case of a PLC failure occurred due to any cause.

Examples of a system and its fail-safe circuitry are described below: < System example >

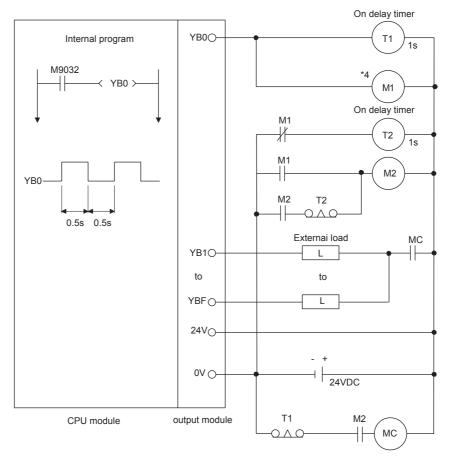


\*1 The output module for fail safe purpose should be mounted on the last slot of the system. (YB0 to YBF in the above system.)





- \*2 Since YB0 turns ON and OFF alternatively at 0.5 second intervals, use a contactless output module (a transistor is used in the above example).
- \*3 If an off delay timer (especially miniature timer) is not available, construct the failsafe circuit using an on delay timer shown on the next page.



When constructing a fail safe circuit using on delay timers only

\*4 Use a solid state relay for the M1 relay.

# 9.3 Installation Environment

Avoid the following environment when you install the PLC system:

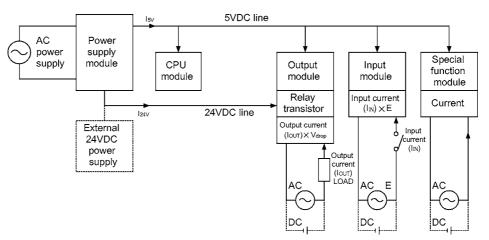
- (3) A location in which the ambient temperature falls outside the range of 0 to  $55^{\circ}$ C.
- (4) A location in which the ambient humidity falls outside the range of 10 to 90%RH.
- (5) Location in which condensation may occur due to drastic changes in temperature.
- (6) A location in which corrosive gas or combustible gas exists.
- (7) A location in which a lot of conductive powdery substance such as dust and iron filing, oil mist, salt, or organic solvent exists.
- (8) A location exposed to direct sunlight.
- (9) A location in which strong electric fields or magnetic fields form.
- (10) A location in which the main unit is exposed to direct vibration or impact.

### 9.4 Calculation Method of Heat Amount Generated by the PLC

It is necessary to keep the temperature of the panel which stores the PLC to the operating ambient temperature of the PLC, which is 55°C, or below. For heat dissipation design of the panel, it is necessary to know the average power consumption (heat generation) of the devices and machinery stored inside. In this section, a method to obtain the average power consumption of the PLC system is explained. Calculate the temperature rise inside the panel from the power consumption.

(Calculation method of average power consumption)

The power consuming parts of the PLC may be roughly classified into the blocks as shown below:



(1) Power consumption by power supply module

The power conversion efficiency of the power supply module is about 70%, and 30% is consumed as heat generated, thus, 3/7 of the output power is the power consumption. Therefore, the calculation formula is:

 $Wpw = \frac{3}{7} \{ (I_{5V} \times 5) + (I_{15V} \times 15) + (I_{24V} \times 24) \} (W)$ 

- I5v: Current consumption of 5VDC logic circuit of each module
- I<sub>15V</sub>: Current consumption of 15VDC external power supply part of special function module
- I<sub>24</sub>V: Average current consumption of 24VDC power supply for internal consumption of the output module

(Current consumption equivalent to the points simultaneously ON) Not applicable to a system where 24VDC is supplied externally and a power supply module which does not have a 24VDC output is used.

(2) Total power consumption of each module at 5VDC logic part Power of the 5VDC output circuit of the power supply module is the power consumption of each module.

 $W_{5V}=I_{5V}\times 5(W)$ 

(3) Total 24VDC average power consumption of the output module (power consumption equivalent to the points simultaneously ON) Average power of the 24VDC output circuit of the power supply module is the total power consumption of each module.

 $W_{24\vee}=I_{24\vee}\times 24(W)$ 

(4) Total 24VDC average power consumption of the output module (power consumption equivalent to the points simultaneously ON)

WOUT=IOUT × Vdrop × Output points × Simultaneous ON ratio (W)

IOUT : Output current (current actually used) (A) Vdrop : Voltage drop of each output module (V)

(5) Average power consumption of the input modules at the input part (power consumption equivalent to the points simultaneously ON)

WIN=IIN×E× Input points × Simultaneous ON (W)

IN : Input current (effective value in the case of AC) (A) E : Input voltage (voltage for actual usage) (V)

(6) Power consumption of the external power supply part of the special function module

 $W_{S}=I_{+15V}\times 15 + I_{-15V}\times 15 + I_{24V}\times 24(W)$ 

The total of the power consumption calculated for each block as above is the power consumption of the PLC system as a whole.

 $W=W_{PW} + W_{5V} + W_{24V} + W_{OUT} + W_{IN} + W_{S}(W)$ 

Calculate the amount of heat generation and temperature rise inside the panel from the total power consumption (W).

Simplified calculation formula to obtain temperature rise inside panel is shown next:

 $T = \frac{W}{U} [^{\circ}C]$ 

W: Power consumption of the PLC system as a whole (the value obtained above)

- A: Inside surface area of the panel [m<sup>2</sup>]

### POINT

When the temperature rise inside the panel exceeds the specified range, it is recommended to lower the temperature inside the panel by installing a heat exchanger to the panel.

If a conventional ventilation fan is used, it sucks dust along with the outside air, which may affect the PLC, so care must be taken.

#### 9.5 Wiring

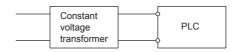
## 9.5.1 Wiring precauctions

This section describes precautions for wiring the power cable and I/O wires.

<ul> <li>Be sure to shut off all the phases of the external power supply used by the system before wiring.</li> <li>Failure to do so may result in an electric shock or damage of the product.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Before energizing and operating the system after wiring, be sure to attach the terminal cover supplied with the product.</li> <li>Failure to do so may cause an electric shock.</li> </ul>

Ground the FG and LG terminals correctly. Failure to do so may cause an electric shock or malfunctions. Wire the module correctly after confirming the rated voltage and terminal layout. Connecting a power supply of a different voltage rating or incorrect wiring may cause a fire or failure. Do not connect multiple power supply modules to one module in parallel. The power supply modules may be heated, resulting in a fire or failure. • Press, crimp or properly solder the connector for external connection with the specified tool. Incomplete connection may cause a short circuit, fire or malfunctions. • Tighten terminal screws within the specified torgue range. If the screw is too loose, it may cause a short circuit, fire or malfunctions If too tight, it may damage the screw and/or the module, resulting in a drop of the module, a short circuit or malfunctions. Carefully prevent foreign matter such as dust or wire chips from entering the module. Failure to do so may cause a fire, failure or malfunctions. Install our PLC in a control panel for use. Wire the main power supply to the power supply module installed in a control panel through a distribution terminal block. Furthermore, the wiring and replacement of a power supply module have to be performed by a maintenance worker who acquainted with shock protection. (For the wiring methods, refer to Section 9.5.)

- (1) Wiring the power supply
  - (a) When voltage fluctuates outside the specified value range, connect a constant-voltage transformer.



(b) Use a power supply which generates minimal noise between wires and between the PLC and ground.

If excessive noise is generated, connect an isolating transformer.



(c) When using a power transformer or an isolating transformer to reduce the voltage from 200VAC to 100VAC, its capacity must be equal to or greater than the corresponding value shown in the following table.

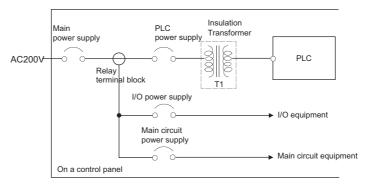
Power Supply Module	Transformer Capacity	
A1S61PN	110VA× n	n: Indicates the number of power supply modules.
A1S62PN	110VA× n	

(d) Separate the PLC's power supply line from the lines for I/O devices and power devices as shown below.

When there is much noise, connect an isolating transformer.

(e) Taking rated current or inrush current into consideration when wiring the power supply, be sure to connect a breaker or an external fuse that have proper blown and detection.

When using a single PLC, a 10A breaker or an external fuse are recommended for wiring protection.



(f) Precautions on using the 24VDC output for the A1S62PN power supply module

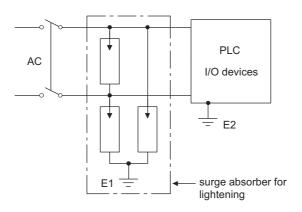
CAUTION • Do not connect multiple power supply modules to one module in parallel. The power supply modules may be heated, resulting in a fire or failure. 24VDC

If the 24VDC output power from a single power supply module is insufficient, supply it from the external 24VDC power supply.

(g) Twist the 100VAC, 200VAC or 24VDC wires as tightly as possible, and use the minimum length to make connection between modules.

Also, use a thick wire (max. 2 mm<sup>2</sup>) to minimize voltage drop.

- (h) Do not install 100VAC and 24VDC wires together with main circuit wires (high voltage and large current) or I/O signal lines (including common line). Provide a distance of 100mm (3.94inch) or more between them if possible.
- (i) As measures against lightning surges, connect a lightning surge absorber as shown below.



# POINT

- (1) Ground the lightening surge absorber (E1) and the PLC (E2) separately from each other.
- (2) Select a lightning surge absorber whose voltage does not exceed the maximum allowable circuit voltage even when line voltage reaches the maximum.

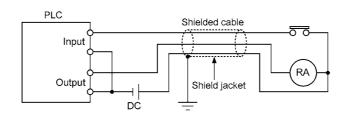
# (2) Wiring I/O equipment

#### • Do not install the control lines or communication cables together with the main circuit or power lines, or bring them close to each other.

Keep a distance of 100mm (3.9inch) or more between them.

Failure to do so may cause malfunctions due to noise.

- (a) The applicable wire size for a terminal block connector is 0.75 to 2mm<sup>2</sup> (0.0012 to 0.0019in.<sup>2</sup>). It is recommended to use wire of 0.75mm<sup>2</sup> for easy use.
- (b) Run the input line and output line away from each other.
- (c) Separate the I/O signal lines (including common line) at least 100mm (3.94inch) away from the main circuit line carrying high voltage and large current.
- (d) If it is not possible, use a batch shielding cable and ground it on the PLC side. However, ground it on the opposite side in some cases.



# NOTE

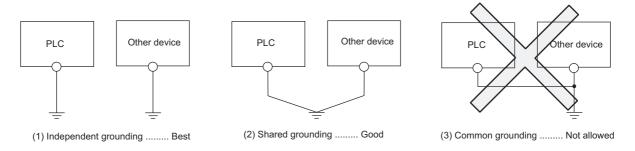
- (e) When ducts are used for wiring, securely ground them.
- Separate the 24VDC I/O wires from the 100VAC and 200VAC lines. (f)
- (g) In a long distance wiring of 200m (656.2ft.) or longer, leak current due to capacitance may cause failure.
- (h) As protective measures against lightning surges, separate the AC wiring from the DC wiring and connect a lightning surge absorber as shown in (1) (i). Failure to do so increases the risk of I/O equipment failure due to lightning.

(3) Grounding

• Ground the FG and LG terminals correctly. 

Failure to do so may cause an electric shock or malfunctions.

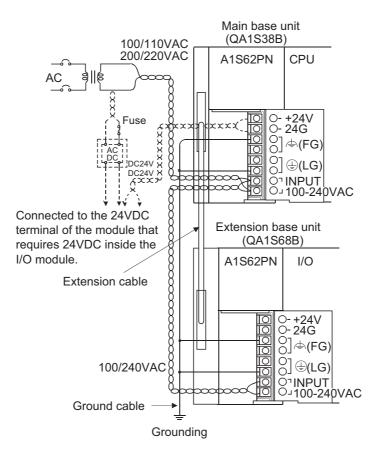
- (a) Carry out the independent grounding if possible.
- (b) If independent grounding is impossible, carry out the shared grounding (2) as shown below.



- (c) Use the cable of  $2mm^2$  (0.0031in.<sup>2</sup>) or more for grounding. Set the grounding point closer to the PLC to make the grounding cable short as possible.
- (d) If any malfunction occurs due to grounding, disconnect either or both of the LG and FG terminals of the base unit from the ground.

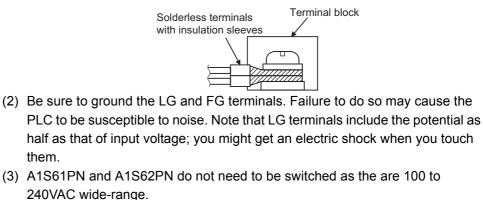
#### 9.5.2 Wiring to module terminals

This section explains the wiring of power cables and ground wires to the main and extension bases.



#### POINT

(1) Use the thickest possible (max. 2 mm<sup>2</sup> (14 AWG)) wires for the 100/200 VAC and 24 VDC power cables. Be sure to twist these wires starting at the connection terminals. For wiring a terminal block, be sure to use a solderless terminal. To prevent short-circuit due to loosening screws, use the solderless terminals with insulation sleeves of 0.8 mm (0.03 inch) or less thick. The number of the solderless terminals to be connected for one terminal block are limited to 2.



9.6 Precautions when Connecting the Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS)

Connect the PLC system to the uninterruptible power supply (UPS), while paying attention to the followings.

Use the on-line UPS or line interactive UPS (voltage distortion of 5% or less.) Alternatively, use the off-line system UPS, i.e., FREQUPS-F series with serial number P or later (manufactured by Mitsubishi Electric). Example: FW-F10-03.K/0.5K Do not use the off-line system UPS other than above.

# 10 MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION

	Do not touch any terminal during power distribution.
DANGLI	Doing so may cause an electric shock.
	Properly connect batteries.
	Do not charge, disassemble, heat or throw them into the fire and do not make them short-circuited and soldered. Incorrect battery handling may cause personal injuries or a fire due to exothermic heat, burst and/or ignition.
	Be sure to shut off all phases of the external power supply used by the system before cleaning or retightening the terminal screws or module mounting screws. Failure to do so may result in an electric shock.
	If they are too loose, it may cause a short circuit or malfunctions.
	If too tight, it may damage the screw and/or module, resulting in a drop of the module, a short circuit or malfunctions.
	When performing online operations (especially, program modification, forced output or operating status change) by connecting a peripheral device to the running CPU module, read the manual carefully and ensure the safety.
	Incorrect operation will cause mechanical damage or accidents.
	Do not disassemble or modify each of modules.
	Doing so may cause failure, malfunctions, personal injuries and/or a fire.
	When using a wireless communication device such as a mobile phone, keep a distance of 25cm (9.84inch) or more from the PLC in all directions.
	Failure to do so may cause malfunctions.
	Be sure to shut off all phases of the external power supply used by the system before mounting or removing the module.
	Failure to do so may result in failure or malfunctions of the module.
	Do not drop or apply any impact to the battery.
	Doing so may damage the battery, resulting in electrolyte spillage inside the battery. If any impact has been applied, discard the battery and never use it.
	n any impact has been applied, discard the battery and never use it.

 Before handling modules, touch a grounded metal object to discharge the static electricity from the human body.
 Eailure to do so may cause failure or malfunctions of the module.

Failure to do so may cause failure or malfunctions of the module.

In order to use the PLC always in good condition, conducting daily and periodical maintenance/inspection on the following items are strongly recommended.

Dairy inspection items recommended are shown in Table 10.1.

ltem	Check item		Content of inspection	Judgement	Action																			
1		allation condition of the e unit	Confirm if installation screws are not loose or cover is not detached.	It is installed securely.	Retighten the screw.																			
2		allation condition of the modules	Confirm if the module mounting screw is firmly tightened.	The mounting screws are firmly tightened.	Firmly tighten the module mounting screw.																			
			Loosening of terminal screw	No loosening.	Retighten the terminal screw.																			
3	Con	nection condition	Proximity of solderless terminals.	There is an appropriate distance.	Correct the distance.																			
			Connector areas of extension cable	No loosening at connectors.	Retighten the connector fixing screw.																			
	LEDs on the main module	LEDs on the main module	LEDs on the main module	LEDs on the main module	LEDs on the main module	POWER LED	Confirm it is ON.	The LED is ON. (Faulty if it is OFF.)	Refer to Section 11.2.2.															
						LEDs on the main module	LEDs on the main module	LEDs on the main module	LEDs on the main module	LEDs on the main module	LEDs on the main module	"MODE" LED	Confirm it is ON.	The LED is ON. (Faulty if it is OFF.)	Refer to Section 11.2.3.									
												LEDs on the main module	LEDs on the main module	main module	main module	main module	main module	main module	"RUN"LED	Confirm it is ON in the "RUN" state.	The LED is ON. (Faulty if it is OFF or flickering.)	Refer to Section 11.2.4 Section 11.2.5.		
4																			main module	main module	main module	main module	main modul	main module
														Input LED	Confirm if it correctly turns on and off.	The LED is ON when input is ON, and OFF when input is OFF. (Faulty other than the above.)	Refer to Section 11.4.1.							
						Output LED	Confirm if it correctly turns on and off.	The LED is ON when output is ON, and OFF when output is OFF. (Faulty other than the above.)	Refer to Section 11.4.2.															

### Table 10.1 Dairy inspection

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#### 10.2 Periodic Inspection

Inspection on items shown below should be conducted once or twice every six months to a year. Conduct the inspection when the equipment is moved or modified, or wiring is changed.

Item	Check item		Check item Content of inspection		Action											
	ment	Ambient temperature	Measure with	0 to 55°C	When used in a name											
1	environment	Ambient humidity	temperature and humidity 10 gauge.	10 to 90%RH	When used in a panel, temperature inside											
	Ambient e	Atmosphere	Measure presence of corrosive gasses.	There is no corrosive gas present.	the panel is the ambient temperature.											
2	Lin	e voltage check	Measure voltage between 100/200VAC terminals.	85 to 264VAC	Change the power supply.											
	condition	Loosening, backlash	Test by moving the module.	Must be installed solidly.	Retighten the screw.											
3	Installation o												Adhesion of dirt or foreign matters	Visual inspection	No adhesion.	Remove and clean.
	tions	Loosening of terminal screw	Retighten with a screwdriver.	No loosening.	Retighten.											
4	ion conditions	Proximity of solderless terminals	Visual inspection	There is an appropriate distance.	Correct the distance.											
	Connection	Loosening of connector	Visual inspection	No loosening.	Retighten the connector fixing screw.											
5	Battery		Confirm M9006 or M9007 is OFF with a peripheral device in the monitoring mode.	(Preventive maintenance)	Even when there is no low-battery display, replace if specified life is exceeded.											

Table 10.2 Periodic inspection

### 10.3 When Reoperating a PLC After Storing it with a Battery Unconnected

When reoperating after a battery is uncounted and the PLC is stored, the contents of builtin RAM, device data, and memory card may be undefined.

For this reason, make sure to clear the built-in RAM memory (PLC memory all clear) in the CPU module by peripheral devices and operate latch clear by the RUN/STOP key switches before starting the operation again.

After the built-in RAM clear, latch clear of the CPU module, and format of the memory card, write the backed-up memory contents to the CPU module and memory card before saving.

The relationship between the backed-up memory and the batteries is explained below.

		Battery		
Mer	nory	Battery of the QCPU Module	Battery Incorporated in a Memory Card	
	Built-in RAM	0	×	
CPU module	Built-in ROM	– (Battery back u	p is not required.)	
	Device memory	0	×	
Memory card	SRAM card	×	0	

The relationship between the backed-up memory and the batteries

O: Battery is backed up. × : Battey is not backed up.

Before resuming the operation, clear/format the memory for which a battery is backed up in the table above with a peripheral device.

For memory clear/format operations, refer to the following manuals.

- GX Developer Operating Manual
- Type A6GPP/A6PHP Operating Manual
- Type SW 
  □ IVD-GPPA Operating Manual

#### POINT

- (1) Make sure to back up each memory contents before storing a PLC.
- (2) When a PLC power supply is ON or CPU module reset is cancelled, a CPU module reviews the status of data below, and initializes all the data if detecting an error.
  - Latch data (latch relay (L), devices in latch setting range set in the parameter)
  - Sampling trace data
  - Status latch data
  - Special relay M9102 (SFC program continue start)

10.4 When a PLC is Reoperated After Stored with the Battery Over the Battery Life

If a PLC is reoperated after storing with a battery exceeded its guaranteed life, the contents of built-in RAM, device data, and memory card may be undefined.

For this reason, make sure to clear the built-in RAM memory (PLC memory all clear) in the CPU module by peripheral devices and operate latch clear by the RUN/STOP key switches before starting the operation again.

After the built-in RAM clear, latch clear of the CPU module, and format of the memory card, write the backed-up memory contents to the CPU module and memory card before saving.

The relationship between the backed-up memory and the batteries is explained below.

		Battery		
Mer	nory	Battery of the QCPU Module	Battery Incorporated in a Memory Card	
	Built-in RAM	0	×	
CPU module	Built-in ROM	– (Battery back u	p is not required.)	
	Device memory	0	×	
Memory card	SRAM card	×	0	

The relationship between the backed-up memory and the batteries

O: Battery is backed up. × : Battey is not backed up.

Before resuming the operation, clear/format the memory for which a battery is backed up in the table above with a peripheral device.

For memory clear/format operations, refer to the following manuals.

- GX Developer Operating Manual
- Type A6GPP/A6PHP Operating Manual

#### POINT

- (1) Make sure to back up each memory contents before storing a PLC.
- (2) When a PLC power supply is ON or CPU module reset is cancelled, a CPU module reviews the status of data below, and initializes all the data if detecting an error.
  - Latch data (latch relay (L), devices in latch setting range set in the parameter)
  - Sampling trace data
  - Status latch data
  - Special relay M9102 (SFC program continue start)

# 11 TROUBLESHOOTING

The description, cause investigation, and corrective actions of each error which may occur during system usage are described.

### 11.1 Fundamentals of Troubleshooting

Besides using obviously highly-reliable devices to increase system reliability, it is an important point to quickly start up the system again when an error occurs. In order to quickly start up the system, find the cause of the problem and resolve it. There are the following three basic points to be aware of when performing troubleshooting.

(1) Visual confirmation

Confirm the following points:

- (a) Machine operation (stop status and operation status)
- (b) Power supply ON/OFF
- (c) I/O equipment status
- (d) Wiring status (I/O wires and cable)
- (e) Display status of each display indicator (POWER LED, RUN LED, ERROR LED, I/O LED, etc.)
- (f) Status of each setting switch (extension base, latch, etc.)

After confirming (a) to (f), connect a peripheral device and observe the operation status of the PLC and program contents.

(2) Error confirmation

Observe how the error changes by performing the following operations:

- (a) Set the RUN/STOP switch to "STOP".
- (b) Reset using the RUN/STOP switch.
- (c) Turn ON/OFF the power supply.
- (3) Narrow down the range.

By performing the (1) and (2) above, assume the faulty area in the following:

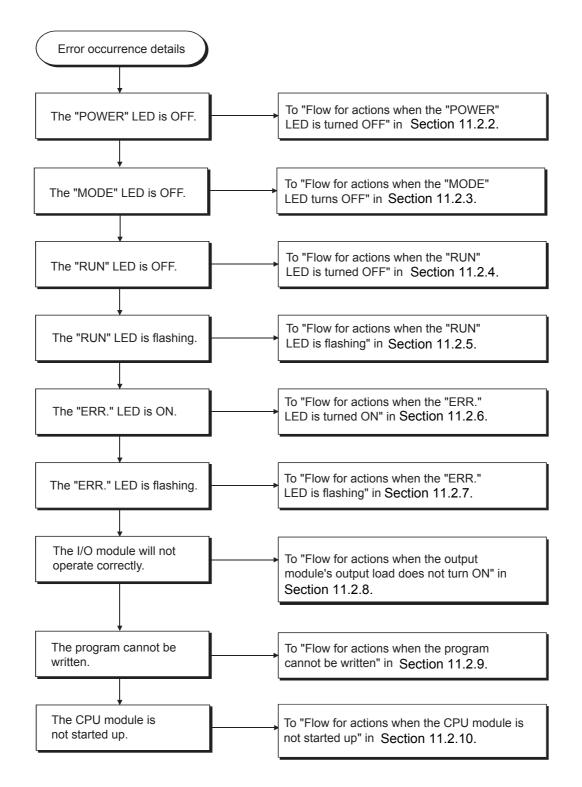
- (a) PLC or external devices?
- (b) I/O module or others?
- (c) Sequence program?

#### 11.2 Troubleshooting

The error definition investigation method, error definition corresponding to the error code, and corrective actions are described.

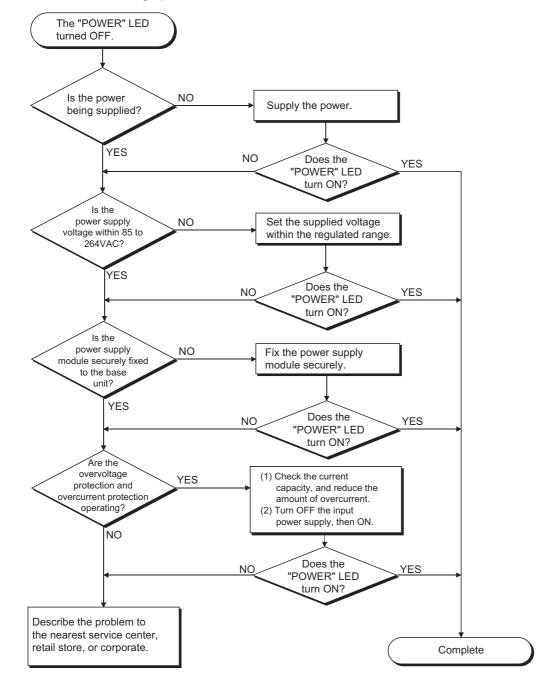
#### 11.2.1 Troubleshooting flowchart

The error definitions are described by events.



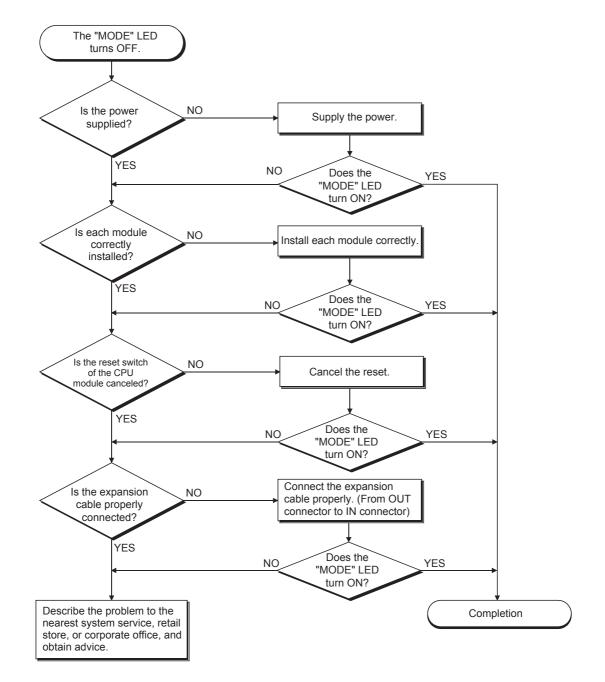
11.2.2 Flow for actions when the "POWER" LED is turned OFF

The corrective action when the "POWER" LED turns OFF when the power supply is turned ON or during operation is described.



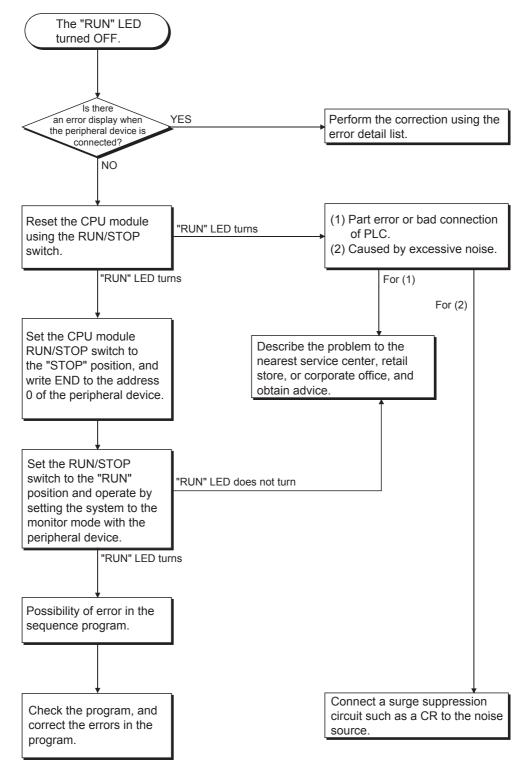
#### 11.2.3 Flow for actions when the "MODE" LED turns OFF

The corrective action when the "MODE" LED turns OFF at power on is described.



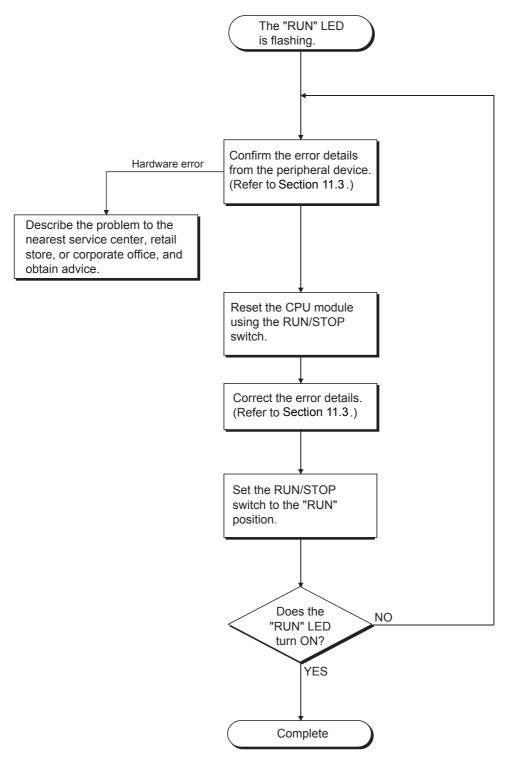
#### 11.2.4 Flow for actions when the "RUN" LED is turned OFF

The corrective action when the "RUN" LED turns OFF during operation is described.



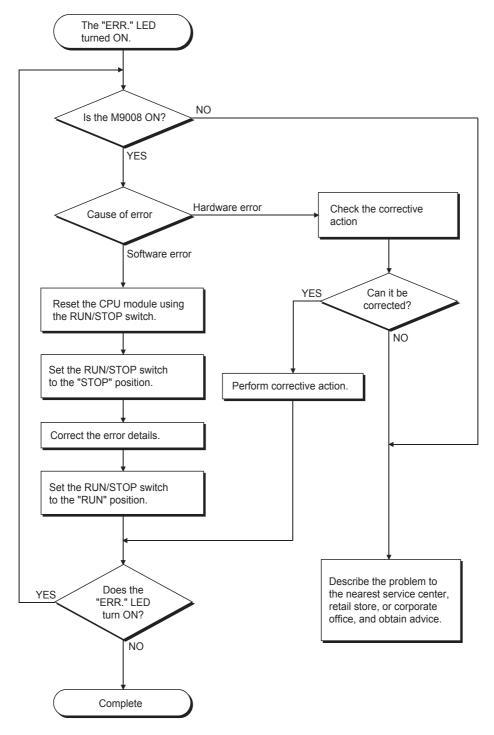
#### 11.2.5 Flow for actions when the "RUN" LED is flashing

The corrective action when the "RUN" LED is flashing during power on, start of the operation, or during operation is described.



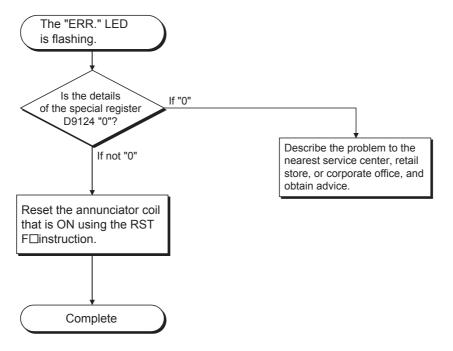
#### 11.2.6 Flow for actions when the "ERR." LED is turned ON

The flow when the "ERR." LED turns ON during operation is described.



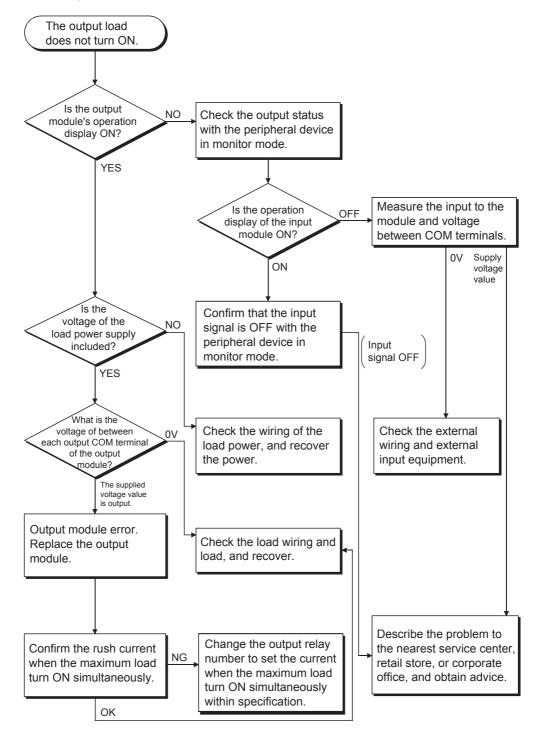
# 11.2.7 Flow for actions when the "ERR." LED is flashing

The flow when the "ERR." LED is flashing during operation is described.



11.2.8 Flow for actions when the output module's output load does not turn ON

The corrective action when the output load of the output module does not turn ON during operation is described.

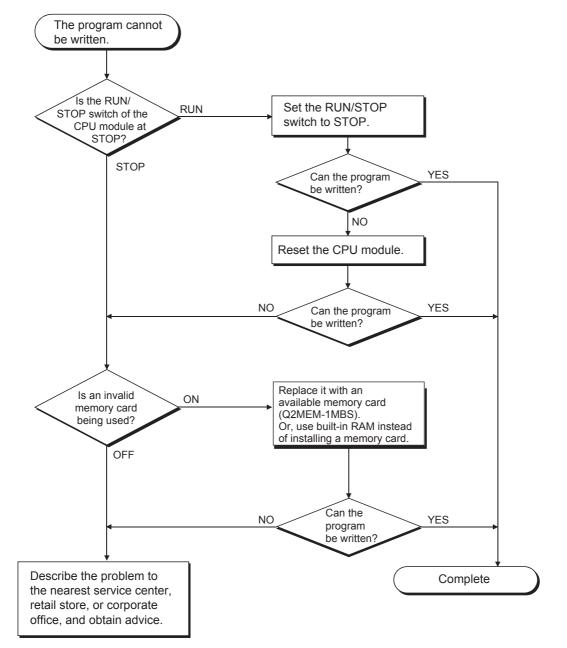


#### POINT

For problems when the input signal does not turn off and load does not turn off, perform troubleshooting by referring to the fault examples for the I/O module in Section 11.4.

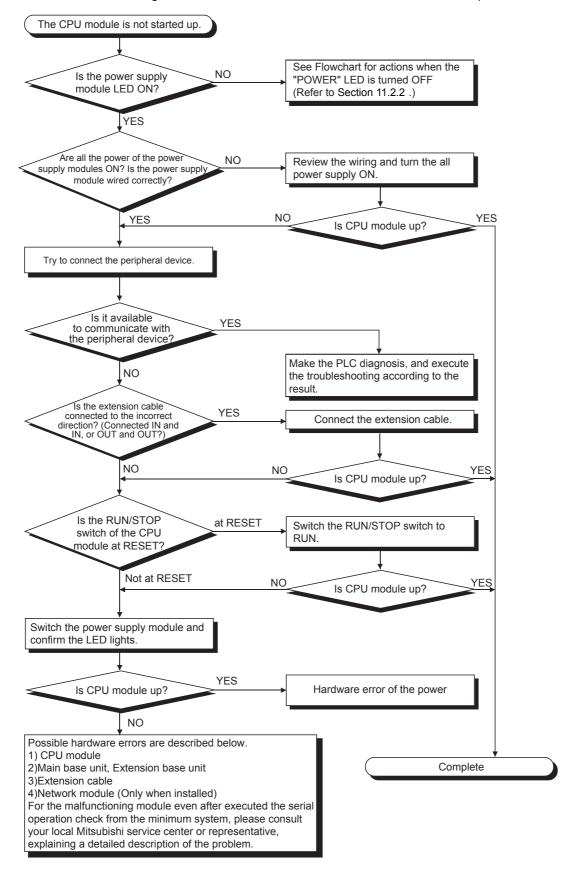
11.2.9 Flow for actions when the program cannot be written

The flowchart when the program and other data cannot be written to the CPU module is described.



11.2.10 Flow for actions when the CPU module is not started up

The following shows the flow when the CPU module is not started up.



#### 11.3 Error Code List

When an error occurs while the PLC is running or during RUN, error is displayed, or error code, detailed error code and error step are stored to special registers, D9008, D9091 and D9010, respectively, by the self-diagnostics function. Error definitions and corrective actions are shown below.

#### 11.3.1 Procedure to read an error code

When an error occurs, the error code can be read with a peripheral device. Refer to the Operating Manuals of the peripheral device for operation method.

# 11.3.2 Error Code List for the QCPU-A (A Mode)

The following shows meanings and causes of error message, error codes, detailed error codes and corrective actions.

Error Massage	Error Code (D9008)	Detailed Error Code (D9091)	CPU States	Error and Cause	Corrective Action
"INSTRCT CODE ERR"	10	101	STOP	Instruction codes which the CPU module cannot decode are included in the program.	<ol> <li>Read the error step using a peripheral device and correct the program of the step.</li> <li>Check the ROM if it contains instruction codes which cannot be decoded. If it does, replace it with a correct ROM.</li> </ol>
		102		Index qualification is specified for a 32- bit constant.	Read the error step using a peripheral device and correct the program of the
		103		Device specified by a dedicated instruction is not correct.	step.
		104		A dedicated instruction has incorrect program structure.	
		105		A dedicated instruction has incorrect command name.	
		106		Index qualification using Z or V is included in the program between LEDA/BIX and LEDA/BIXEND.	
(Checked when STOP → RUN or at		107		<ol> <li>Index qualification is specified for the device numbers and set values in the OUT instruction of timers and counters.</li> <li>Index qualification is specified at the label number of the pointer (P) provided to the head of destination of the CJ, SCJ, CALL, CALLP, JMP, EDA/BFCALL and EDA/BBREAK instructions or at the label number of the interrupt pointer (I) provided to the head of an interrupt program.</li> </ol>	
execution of instruction.)		108		Errors other than 101 to 107 mentioned above.	
"PARAMETER ERROR" (Checked at power on and at STOP/ PAUSE →	11	111	STOP	Capacity settings of the main and sub programs, microcomputer program, file register comments, status latch, sampling trace and extension file registers are not within the usable range of the CPU.	Read parameters in the CPU memory, check the contents, make necessary corrections and write them again to the memory.
RUN.)		112		Total of the set capacity of the main and sub programs, file register comments, status latch, sampling trace and extension file registers exceeds capacity of the memory cassette.	
		113		Latch range set by parameters or setting of M, L or S is incorrect.	
		114		Sum check error	

#### Table 11.1 Error Code List for QCPU-A (A Mode)

		Idi	DIE 11.1 ER	or Code List for QCPU-A (A Mode) (Co	ininiae)
Error Massage	Error Code (D9008)	Detailed Error Code (D9091)	CPU States	Error and Cause	Corrective Action
"PARAMETER ERROR"	11	115	STOP	Either of settings of the remote RUN/ PAUSE contact point by parameters, operation mode at occurrence of error, annunciator indication mode, or STOP $\rightarrow$ RUN indication mode is incorrect.	Read parameters in the CPU memory, check the contents, make necessary corrections and write them again to the memory.
		116		The MNET-MINI automatic refresh setting by parameters is incorrect.	
(Checked at power on and at		117		Timer setting by parameters is incorrect.	
STOP/PAUSE → RUN.)		118		Counter setting by parameters is incorrect.	
"MISSING END INS"	12	121	STOP	The END ( FEND ) instruction is not given in the main program.	Write the END instruction at the end of the main program.
(Checked at STOP → RUN.)		122		The END ( FEND ) instruction is not given in the sub program if the sub program is set by parameters.	Write the END instruction at the end of the sub program.
"CAN'T EXECUTE (P)"	13	131	STOP	The same device number is used at two or more steps for the pointers (P) and interrupt pointers (I) used as labels to be specified at the head of jump destination.	Eliminate the same pointer numbers provided at the head of jump destination.
		132		Label of the pointer (P) specified in the CJ, SCJ, CALL, CALLP, JMP, LEDA/BFCALL or LEDA/BBREAK instruction is not provided before the END instruction.	Read the error step using a peripheral device, check contents and insert a jump destination pointer (P).
		133		<ol> <li>The RET instruction was included in the program and executed though the CALL instruction was not given.</li> <li>The NEXT and LEDA/BBREAK instructions were included in the program and executed though the FOR instruction was not given.</li> <li>Nesting level of the CALL, CALLP and FOR instructions is 6 levels or deeper, and the 6th level was executed.</li> <li>There is no RET or NEXT instruction at execution of the CALL or FOR instruction.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Read the error step using a peripheral device, check contents and correct program of the step.</li> <li>Reduce the number of nesting levels of the CALL, CALLP and FOR instructions to 5 or less.</li> </ol>
		134		The CHG instruction was included in the program and executed though no sub program was provided.	Read the error step using a peripheral device and delete the CHG instruction circuit block.
(Checked at execution of instruction.)		135		<ol> <li>LEDA/BIX and LEDA/BIXEND instructions are not paired.</li> <li>There are 33 or more sets of LEDA/BIX and LEDA/BIXEND instructions.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>(1) Read the error step using a peripheral device, check contents and correct program of the step.</li> <li>(2) Reduce the number of sets of <a href="https://www.let.outline.com">LEDA/B</a> IX and <a href="https://www.let.outline.com">www.let.outline.com</a> IX and <a href="https://www.let.outline.com"></a>ix and  IX and <a href="https://www.let.outline.com"></a>ix and <a href="https://www.let.outline.com"></a>ix and  IX and <a href="https://www.let.outline.com"></a>ix and <a href="https://wwww.let.outline.com"></a>ix and </li></ol>

Ta	ble 11.1	Erre	or Code List for QCPU-A (A Mode) (Cor	tinue)
ed				

Error Massage	Error Code (D9008)	Detailed Error Code (D9091)	CPU States	Error and Cause	Corrective Action
"CHK FORMAT ERR"	14	141	STOP	Instructions (including NOP) other than LDX, LDIX, ANDX and ANIX are included in the CHK instruction circuit block.	Check the program of the CHK instruction and correct it referring to contents of detailed error codes.
		142		Multiple CHK instructions are given.	
		143		The number of contact points in the CHK instruction circuit block exceeds 150.	
		144		The LEDACHK instructions are not paired with the LEDACHKEND instructions, or 2 or more pairs of them are given.	
		145		Format of the block shown below, which is provided before the CHK instruction circuit block, is not as specified. P254	
		146		Device number of D1 in the CHKD1D2 instruction is different from that of the contact point before the CJ PC instruction.	
		147		Index qualification is used in the check pattern circuit.	
(Checked at STOP/PAUSE → RUN.)		148		<ul> <li>(1) Multiple check pattern circuits of the LEDA/CHK - LEDA/CHKEND instructions are given.</li> <li>(2) There are 7 or more check condition circuits in the LEDA/CHK - LEDA/CHKEND instructions.</li> <li>(3) The check condition circuits in the LEDA/CHK - LEDA/CHKEND instructions are written without using X and Y contact instructions or compare instructions.</li> <li>(4) The check pattern circuits of the LEDA/CHK - LEDA/CHKEND instructions are written with 257 or more steps.</li> </ul>	
"CAN'T EXECUTE (I)"	15	151	STOP	The IRET instruction was given outside of the interrupt program and was executed.	Read the error step using a peripheral device and delete the IRET instruction.
		152		There is no IRET instruction in the interrupt program.	Check the interrupt program if the IRET instruction is given in it. Write the IRET instruction if it is not given.
(Checked at occurrence of interrupt.)		153		Though an interrupt module is used, no interrupt pointer (I) which corresponds to the module is given in the program. Upon occurrence of error, the problem pointer (I) number is stored at D9011.	Monitor special register D9011 using a peripheral device, and check if the interrupt program that corresponds to the stored data is provided or if two or more interrupt pointers (I) of the same number are given. Make necessary corrections.
"CASSETTE ERROR"	16	—	STOP	<ul> <li>(1) A memory card is inserted or removed while the CPU module is ON.</li> <li>(2) An invalid memory card is inserted.</li> </ul>	<ul><li>(1) Do not insert or remove a memory card while the CPU module is ON.</li><li>(2) Insert an available memory card.</li></ul>

Table 11.1 Err	ror Code List for QCPU-	A (A Mode) (Continue)
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Error Massage	Error Code (D9008)	Detailed Error Code (D9091)	CPU States	Error and Cause	Corrective Action
"RAM ERROR"	20	201	STOP	The sequence program storage RAM in the CPU module caused an error.	Since this is CPU hardware error, consult Mitsubishi representative.
		202		The work area RAM in the CPU module caused an error.	
		203		The device memory in the CPU module caused an error.	
(Checked at power on.)		204		The address RAM in the CPU module caused an error.	
"OPE CIRCUIT ERROR" (Checked at	21	211	STOP	The operation circuit for index qualification in the CPU does not work correctly.	Since this is CPU hardware error, consult Mitsubishi representative.
power on.)		212		Hardware (logic) in the CPU does not operate correctly.	
		213		The operation circuit for sequential processing in the CPU does not operate correctly.	
"OPE. CIRCUIT ERR." (Checked at		214		In the END processing check, the operation circuit for index qualification in the CPU does not work correctly.	
execution of the END instruction.)		215		In the END processing check, the hardware in the CPU does not operate correctly.	
"WDT ERROR" (Checked at execution of	22	_	STOP	<ul> <li>Scan time is longer than the WDT time.</li> <li>(1) Scan time of the user's program has been extended due to certain conditions.</li> <li>(2) Scan time has been extended due to momentary power failure occurred during scanning.</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>Check the scan time of the user's program and shorten it using the CJ instructions.</li> <li>Monitor contents of special register D9005 using a peripheral device. If the contents are other than 0, power supply voltage may not be stable.</li> </ol>
END processing.)					Check power supply and reduce variation in voltage.
"END NOT EXECUTE" (Checked at	24	241	STOP	<ul> <li>Whole program of specified program capacity was executed without executing the END instructions.</li> <li>(1) When the END instruction was to be executed, the instruction was read as other instruction code due to noise.</li> </ul>	(1) Reset and run the CPU again. If the same error recurs, Since this is CPU hardware error, consult Mitsubishi representative.
execution of the END instruction.)				<ul> <li>(2) The END instruction changed to other instruction code due to unknown cause.</li> </ul>	
"MAIN CPU DOWN"	26	—	STOP	The main CPU is malfunctioning or faulty.	Since this is CPU hardware error, consult Mitsubishi representative.
"UNIT VERIFY ERR"	31	_	Stop or Continue (set by parameter)	Current I/O module information is different from that recognised when the power was turned on. (1) The I/O module (including special function modules) connection became loose or the module was	Read detailed error code using a peripheral device and check or replace the module which corresponds to the data (I/O head number). Or, monitor special registers D9116 to D9123 using a peripheral device and
(Checked continuously.)				disconnected during operation, or wrong module was connected.	check or replace the modules if corresponding data bit is "1".

### Table 11.1 Error Code List for QCPU-A (A Mode) (Continue)

Error Massage	Error Code (D9008)	Detailed Error Code (D9091)	CPU States	Error and Cause	Corrective Action
"FUSE BREAK OFF" (Checked continuously.)	32		Stop or Continue (set by parameter)	<ol> <li>There is an output module of which fuse is blown.</li> <li>The external power supply for output load is turned OFF or is not connected.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Check the FUSE BLOWN indicator LED on the output module and replace the fuse.</li> <li>Read detailed error code using a peripheral device and replace the fuse of the output module which corresponds to the data (I/O head number).</li> <li>Or, monitor special registers D9100 to D9107 using a peripheral device and replace the fuse of the output module of which corresponding data bit is "1".</li> <li>Check the ON/OFF status of the external power supply for output load.</li> </ol>
"CONTROL- BUS ERR"	40	401	STOP	Due to the error of the control bus which connects to special function modules, the FROM / TO instruction cannot be executed.	Since it is a hardware error of special function module, CPU module or base module, replace and check defective module(s). Consult Mitsubishi
		402		If parameter I/O assignment is being executed, special function modules are not accessible at initial communication. At error occurrence, the head I/O number (upper 2 digits of 3 digits) of the special function module that caused error is stored at D9010.	representative for defective modules.
		403		Hardware failure.	
		405		<ul> <li>(1) The expansion cable is not properly connected.</li> <li>(2) QA1S base failure. The base information is different from that obtained at power on. The failed base is stored in D9068 as a bit pattern. The failed base is stored in D9010 from the upper stage.</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>Connect the expansion cable properly.</li> <li>The hardware failure occurs in the special function, CPU, or base module. Replace the module and find the faulty one. Describe the problem to the nearest system service, retail store, or corporate office, and obtain advice.</li> </ol>
"SP.UNIT DOWN"	41	411	STOP	Though an access was made to a special function module at execution of the FROM / TO instruction no response is received.	Since it is hardware error of the special function module to which an access was made, consult Mitsubishi representative.
		412		If parameter I/O assignment is being executed, no response is received from a special function module at initial communication. At error occurrence, the head I/O number (upper 2 digits of 3 digits) of the special function module that caused error is stored at D9011.	
"LINK UNIT ERROR"	42		Continue	Two of data link module is specified as master stations.	Specify one of data link module as a master station and another as a local station.
"I/O INT. ERROR"	43		STOP	Though the interrupt module is not loaded, an interrupt occurred.	Since it is hardware error of a module, replace and check a defective module. For defective modules, consult Mitsubishi representative.

Table 11.1	Error Code List for QCPU-A (A Mode) (Continue)

Error Massage	Error Code (D9008)	Detailed Error Code (D9091)	CPU States	Error and Cause	Corrective Action
"SP.UNIT LAY.ERR."	44	441	STOP	A special function module is assigned as an I/O module, or vice versa, in the I/ O assignment using parameters from the peripheral device.	Execute I/O assignment again using parameters from the peripheral device according to the loading status of special function modules.
		442		There are 9 or more special function modules (except the interrupt module) which can execute interruption to the CPU module loaded.	Reduce the special function modules (except the interrupt module) which can execute interrupt start to 8 or less.
		443		There are 2 or more data link modules loaded.	Reduce the data link modules to 1 or less.
		444		There are 7 or more modules such as a computer link module loaded to one CPU module.	Reduce the computer link modules to 6 or less.
		445		There are 2 or more interrupt modules loaded.	Reduce the interrupt modules to 1.
	446	-	Modules assigned by parameters for MNT/MINI automatic refresh from the peripheral device do not conform with the types of station modules actually linked.	Perform again module assignment for MNT/MINI automatic refresh with parameters according to actually linked station modules.	
		447		The number of modules of I/O assignment registration (number of loaded modules) per one CPU module for the special function modules which can use dedicated instructions is larger than the specified limit. (Total of the number of computers shown below is larger than 1344.) (A1SJ71C24-R2(PRF/R4) × 10) (A1SJ71UC24 × 10) (A1SJ71PT32-S3 × 125) + (A1SJ71PT32(S3) * × 125)	Reduce the number of loaded special function modules. *Available when the extension mode is used.
		448		Total> 1344(1) Five or more network modules have been installed.(2) A total of five or more of network modules and data link modules have been installed.	<ul><li>(1) Reduce the number to four or less.</li><li>(2) Reduce the total number to four or less.</li></ul>
		449		An invalid base module is used. Failure of base module hardware.	Use an available base module. Replace the failed base module.
"SP.UNIT ERROR"	46	461	Stop or Continue (set by	Module specified by the FROM / TO instruction is not a special function module.	Read the error step using a peripheral device and check and correct contents of the FROM / TO instruction of the step.
(Checked at execution of the FROM/TO instruction or the dedicated instructions for special function modules.)		462	parameter)	<ol> <li>Module specified by the dedicated instruction for special function module is not a special function module or not a corresponding special function module.</li> <li>A command was issued to a CC-Link module with function version under B.</li> <li>A CC-Link dedicated command was issued to a CC-Link module for which the network parameters have not been set.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Read the error step using a peripheral device and check and correct contents of the dedicated instruction for special function modules of the step.</li> <li>Replace with a CC-Link module having function version B and above.</li> <li>Set the parameters.</li> </ol>

Table 11.1	Error Code List for QCPU-A (A Mode) (Continue)
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Error Massage	Error Code (D9008)	Detailed Error Code (D9091)	CPU States	Error and Cause	Corrective Action																									
"LINK PARA. ERROR"	47	0	Stop or Continue (set by parameter)	<ul> <li>[When using MELSECNET/(II)]</li> <li>(1) When the link range at a data link CPU which is also a master station (station number = 00) is set by parameter setting at a peripheral device, for some reason the data written to the link parameter area differs from the link parameter data read by the CPU. Alternatively, no link parameters have been written.</li> <li>(2) The total number of slave stations is set at 0.</li> <li>(3) The head I/O number of the network parameters is incorrect.</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>Write the parameters again and check.</li> <li>Check the station number settings.</li> <li>Check the head I/O number of the network parameters.</li> <li>Persistent error occurrence may indicate a hardware fault. Consult your nearest Mitsubishi representative, explaining the nature of the problem.</li> </ol>																									
		470		<ul> <li>[When using MELSECNET/10]</li> <li>(1) The contents of the network refresh parameters written from a peripheral device differ from the actual system at the base unit.</li> <li>(2) The network refresh parameters have not been written.</li> <li>(3) The head I/O number of the network parameters is incorrect.</li> </ul>	Write the network refresh parameters again and check.																									
		472		<ul> <li>[When using MELSECNET/10]</li> <li>(1) The transfer source device range and transfer destination device range specified for the inter-network transfer parameters are in the same network.</li> <li>(2) The specified range of transfer source devices or transfer destination devices for the inter- network transfer parameters spans two or more networks.</li> <li>(3) The specified range of transfer source devices or transfer destination devices for the inter- network transfer parameters is pot used by the network.</li> </ul>																										
			472					-	-																					[When using MELSECNET/10] The contents of the routing parameters written from a peripheral device differ from the actual network system.
		473			<ul> <li>[When using MELSECNET/10]</li> <li>(1) The contents of the network parameters for the first link unit, written from a peripheral device, differ from the actual network system.</li> <li>(2) The link parameters for the first link unit have not been written.</li> <li>(3) The setting for the total number of stations is 0.</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>Write the parameters again and check.</li> <li>Check the station number settings.</li> <li>Persistent error occurrence may indicate a hardware fault. Consult your nearest Mitsubishi representative, explaining the nature of the problem.</li> </ol>																								

Table 11 1	Error Code List for QCPU-A (A Mode) (Continue)
	LITOR COde List for QCP 0-A (A Mode) (Continue)

Error Massage	Error Code (D9008)	Detailed Error Code (D9091)	CPU States	Error and Cause	Corrective Action
"LINK PARA. ERROR"	47	474	Stop or Continue (set by parameter)	<ul> <li>[When using MELSECNET/10]</li> <li>(1) The contents of the network parameters for the second link unit, written from a peripheral device, differ from the actual network system.</li> <li>(2) The link parameters for the second link unit have not been written.</li> <li>(3) The setting for the total number of stations is 0.</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>Write the parameters again and check.</li> <li>Check the station number settings.</li> <li>Persistent error occurrence may indicate a hardware fault. Consult your nearest Mitsubishi representative, explaining the nature of the problem.</li> </ol>
		475		<ul> <li>[When using MELSECNET/10]</li> <li>(1) The contents of the network parameters for the third link unit, written from a peripheral device, differ from the actual network system.</li> <li>(2) The link parameters for the third link unit have not been written.</li> <li>(3) The setting for the total number of stations is 0.</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>Write the parameters again and check.</li> <li>Check the station number settings.</li> <li>Persistent error occurrence may indicate a hardware fault. Consult your nearest Mitsubishi representative, explaining the nature of the problem.</li> </ol>
		476		<ul> <li>[When using MELSECNET/10]</li> <li>(1) The contents of the network parameters for the fourth link unit, written from a peripheral device, differ from the actual network system.</li> <li>(2) The link parameters for the fourth link unit have not been written.</li> <li>(3) The setting for the total number of stations is 0.</li> </ul>	
		477		A link parameter error was detected by the CC-Link module.	
"OPERATION ERROR"	50	501	Stop or Continue (set by parameter)	<ol> <li>When file registers (R) are used, operation is executed outside of specified ranges of device numbers and block numbers of file registers (R).</li> <li>File registers are used in the program without setting capacity of file registers.</li> </ol>	Read the error step using a peripheral device and check and correct program of the step.
		502		Combination of the devices specified by instruction is incorrect.	
		503		Stored data or constant of specified device is not in the unable range.	
		504		Set number of data to be handled is out of the unable range.	
		505	l	<ol> <li>Station number specified by the LEDA/BLRDP, LEDA/BLWTP, LRDP, LWTP instructions is not a local station.</li> <li>Head I/O number specified by the LEDA/BRFRP, LEDA/BRTOP, RFRP, RTOP instructions is not of a remote station.</li> </ol>	
(Checked at execution of instruction.)		506		Head I/O number specified by the LEDA/BRFRP, LEDA/BRFRP, RFRP, RFRP, RFRP, RTOP instructions is not of a special function module.	

Error Massage	Error Code (D9008)	Detailed Error Code (D9091)	CPU States	Error and Cause	Corrective Action
"OPERATION ERROR"	50	507	Stop or Continue (set by parameter)	<ol> <li>When the AD57(S1) or AD58 was executing instructions in divided processing mode, other instructions were executed to either of them.</li> <li>When an AD57(S1) or AD58 was executing instructions in divided processing mode, other instructions were executed in divided mode to another AD57(S1) or AD58.</li> </ol>	AD57 (S1) and AD58 cannot be used with QCPU-A. Review the program.
		508		A CC-Link dedicated command was issued to three or more CC-Link modules.	The CC-Link dedicated command can be issued only to two or less CC-Link modules.
(Checked at execution of instruction.)		509		<ol> <li>An instruction which cannot be executed by remote terminal modules connected to the MNET/ MINI-S3 was executed to the modules.</li> <li>Though there are 32 entries of FROM or TO instructions registered with a PRC instruction in the mailbox (memory area waiting for execution), another PRC instruction is executed to cause an overflow in the mail box (memory area waiting for execution).</li> <li>The PIDCONT instruction was executed without executing the PIDINIT instruction. The PID57 instruction was executed without executing the PIDINIT or PIDCONT instruction. The program presently executed was specified by the ZCHG instruction.</li> <li>The number of CC-Link dedicated command executed in one scan exceeded 10.</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>(1) Read the error step using a peripheral device and correct the program, meeting loaded conditions of remote terminal modules.</li> <li>(2) Use special register D9081 (number of empty entries in mailbox) or special relay M9081 (BUSY signal of mail box) to suppress registration or execution of the PRC instruction.</li> <li>(3) Correct the program specified by the ZCHG instruction to other.</li> <li>(4) Set the number of CC-Link dedicated commands executed in one scan to 10 or less.</li> </ul>
"MAIN CPU DOWN"	60	_	STOP	<ol> <li>(1) The CPU malfunctioned due to noise.</li> <li>(2) Hardware failure.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Take proper countermeasures for noise.</li> <li>Since it is hardware error, consult Mitsubishi representative.</li> </ol>
		602		<ol> <li>Failure of the power module, CPU module, main base unit or expansion cable is detected.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Replace the power module, CPU module, main base unit or expansion cable.</li> </ol>
"BATTERY ERROR"	70	_	Continue	<ol> <li>The battery voltage for the CPU module has dropped below the specified value.</li> <li>The lead connector of the CPU module battery is disconnected. (M9006 is ON.)</li> <li>The battery voltage for the memory</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Replace the battery of the CPU module.</li> <li>Connect the lead connector when using the built-in RAM or the memory retention function during power failure.</li> <li>Replace the battery of the memory</li> </ol>
(Checked at power on.)				card has dropped below the specified value. (M9048 is ON.)	card.

Tab	le 11.1	Erro	or Code List for QCPU-A (A Mode) (Cor	ntinue)
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#### 11.4 Fault Examples with I/O Modules

Examples of faults concerning I/O circuits and the corrective actions are explained.

### 11.4.1 Faults with the input circuit and the corrective actions

Examples of faults concerning input circuits and the corrective actions are explained.

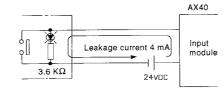
	Situation	Cause	Countermeasure
Example 1	Input signal does not turn OFF.	Leak current from input switch (driven by a contactless switch, etc.)      AC input     C     Leakage     Input     module     Power supply	Connect an appropriate resistor so that voltage between the terminals of the input module is lower than the OFF voltage.     AC input Input R For CR constant, 0.1 to 0.47 μF+47 to 120 Ω (1/2W) is recommended.
Example 2	Input signal does not turn OFF.	Driven by a limit switch with a neon lamp AC input Leakage Leakage Driven by a limit switch with a neon lamp AC input Input module Power supply	<ul> <li>Same as the example 1.</li> <li>Or, provide a totally independent display circuit separately.</li> </ul>
Example 3	Input signal does not turn OFF.	Line capacity C of the leak current twisted pair cable due to line capacity of the wiring cable is about 100PF/m.     AC input     Input     Input     Power supply	<ul> <li>Same as the example 1.</li> <li>However, it does not occur when power supply is on the side of input device as shown below.</li> </ul> AC input Input Power supply
Example 4	Input signal does not turn OFF.	Driven by a switch with LED indication	Connect an appropriate resistance so that voltage between the terminal of the input module and the common is lower than the OFF voltage as shown below.     DC input (sink)     Resister     Input module     * An example of calculation of resistance to be connected is provided on the following page.

Table 11.2 Faults with the input circuit and the corrective actions

	Situation	Cause	Countermeasure
Example	Input signal does not	• Sneak path due to the use of two power supplies.	<ul> <li>Use only one power supply.</li> <li>Connect a diode to prevent the sneak path (figure below).</li> <li>DC input</li> <li>E1 + + E2 * Input module</li> </ul>
5	turn OFF.	$E1 \xrightarrow{+}_{E1} \xrightarrow{+}_{E2} \xrightarrow{+}_{P} \xrightarrow{PC}_{Input}$ Input module	

Table 11.2 Faults with the input circuit and the corrective actions (Continued)

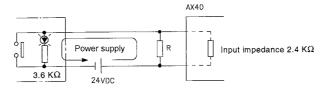
Calculation example for Example 4



If a switch with LED indication is connected to theAX40 and leak current of 4mA is generated

• Voltage VTB between the terminal and common is as follows:

VTB =  $4[mA] \times 2.4[k_{\Omega}] = 9.6[V]$  (Ignore the voltage drop caused by the LED.) Because the condition for the OFF voltage (6[V]) is not satisfied, the input does not turn off. To correct this, connect a resistor as shown below.



 Calculation of resistance of connected resistor R The voltage of AX40 between the terminals must be reduced to within 6[V]. The

current for reducing the voltage between the terminals must be reduced to within 6[V]. The current for reducing the voltage between the terminals to within 6[V] is: (24 - 6[V])/3. $6[k_{\Omega}]$ =5mA

Therefore, resistor R for flowing current I of 5[mA] has to be connected. • Resistance of the connected resistor R is obtained in the following equations.

 $6[V]/R > 5 - 2.5[mA] \leftarrow 6[V]/Input impedance 2.4[k \Omega]$ 

6[V]/2.5mA>R

2.4[kΩ]>R

Suppose that the resistance R is  $2[k\Omega]$ .

The power capacity W of the resistor when the switch turned on is:

W = (Applied voltage)<sup>2</sup>/R

 $W = (26.4[V])^2/2[k\Omega] = 0.348[W]$ 

• Because the resistance is selected so that the power capacity is three to five times the actual power consumption, 1.5 to 2 [W] should be selected. From the above, the resistor to be connected across the terminal in question and COM is  $2[k\Omega] 1.5$  to 2[W].

### 11.4.2 Faults in the output circuit

Faults concerning output circuits and the corrective actions are explained.

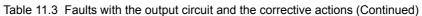
	Situation	Cause	Countermeasure
Example 1	An excessive voltage is applied to the load when output is off.	<ul> <li>When the load is subjected to half wave rectification inside         <ul> <li>(Solenoids have these types.)</li> </ul> </li> <li>A1SY22         <ul> <li>Output module</li> <li>D1</li> <li>Load</li> <li>[2]</li> </ul> </li> <li>When the polarity of the power supply is [1], C is charged, and when the polarity is [2], the voltage charged in C + voltage of the power supply are applied to the both ends of D1. The maximum value of the voltage is about 2.2E.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Connect a resistor with several tens to several hundreds of kΩ to the both ends of the load.</li> <li>With this kind of usage, there is no problem with the output element, but the diode builtin to the load may deteriorate and burn-out.</li> </ul>
Example 2	Load does not turn OFF. (Triac output)	Leak current caused by built-in noise supressor	<ul> <li>Connect a resistor to the both ends of the load.</li> <li>(When the wiring distance from the output card to the load is long, be aware of the risk of a leak current due to line capacity.</li> </ul>

# Table 11.3 Faults with the output circuit and the corrective actions

	Situation	Cause	Countermeasure
Example 3	The load is not turned OFF. (Triac output)	<ul> <li>The load current is lower than the minimum load current.</li> <li>Surge suppressor</li> <li>Output module</li> <li>Phototriac</li> <li>Phototriac</li> <li>Uput the load current is lower than the minimum load current of the output module, the triac does not operate since the load current flows into a phototriac as shown below.</li> <li>When an inductive load is connected, the load may not be turned OFF since surge at the time of OFF is applied to the phototriac.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Connect a resistor to both ends of a load so that the load current is higher than the minimum load current.</li> </ul>
Example 4	When load is CR type timer, the time limit fluctuates. (Triac output)	A1SY22 Output module CR timer Leakage current	Start the relay first, then start the CR- type timer at the contact.     In some timers, internal circuit may be half wave rectification type, so the caution as to the example 1 is necessary here.     Calculate the constant of the resistance based on the load.

# Table 11.3 Faults with the output circuit and the corrective actions (Continued)

Countermeasure Situation Cause When the external power turns ON/OFF, Erroneous output due to the stray capacitance (C) between check that the external power supply collector and emitter of hotocoupler. rising edge must be 10ms or more, and switch the SW1 to the primary side of There is no erroneous output at normal road. An erroneous output may occur at high sensitivity load external power supply. (such as solid state relay). Secondary Primary Output module, Combined module side side xternal power supply Photocoupler SW1 PLC ę С When switching to the secondary side of ≠ Y0 the external power supply is required, the external power supply rising edge connected a condenser must be slow, and measured 10ms or more. YO CTL SW Constant COM 24V R1 If the external power supply is turned on precipitously, Ic When the CTI + SW current flows due to the stray capacitance (C) between external power  $C_1$ collector and emitter of hotocoupler. Example supply turns СОМ on, the load 24V 5 Ic current flows to the next stage of transister Tr1 gate and Y0 turns on for a R1: Several tens of ohms output turns on by  $100 \,\mu s$ moment. Power capacity  $\geq$ (external power supply current\*1)2 × resistance value × (3 to 5)\*2 C1: Several hundreds of microfarads 50V SW: External power supply (24V) at On \*1 Refer to consumption current of the 10ms or less external power supply for modules used in this manual. \*2 Select the power capacity of resistance to be 3 to 5 times lager than the actual power consumption. Output Y0 (Example) Approx.  $100 \mu s$ R1=40 Ω, C1=300 μF Use the below expression to calculated a time constant  $C1 \times R1=300 \times 10^{-6} \times 40$  $=12 \times 10^{-3} s$ =12ms



MELSEC-Q

Situation Cause Countermeasure The load [2] which was turned OFF may be turned ON due to To prevent the generation of the back back electromotive force at the time of power-off [1] if an electromotive force, connect diode in inductive load is used. parallel with load where the back electromotive force has been generated. Output module, ombined module [3] Back electromotive Source output Source output force [3] Load ON TB1 ON ¥ ħ. Back electromotive [2] force TB2 OFF Load Load OFF ¥ The load which [1] Shut off was turned OFF is turned COM+ ON for a Example CTL-6 moment at power-off. (Transistor Sink output Output module, ombined module output) [3] [3] Back electromotive Sink output force Load Back electromotive ON TB1 ON force 本 Load [2] TB2 OFF Load OFF [1] Shut off COM-CTL+

Table 11.3 Faults with the output circuit and the corrective actions (Continued)

MELSEC-Q

# APPENDIX

# Appendix1 Instruction List

The instruction list to be used with a PLC is shown. Refer to the following Programming Manuals for the details of the instructions.

<ul> <li>ACPU/QCPU-A (A Mode) Programming Manual (Fundamentals)</li> <li>ACPU Programming Manual (Common Instructions)</li> <li>AnSHCPU/AnACPU/AnUCPU/QCPU-A (A Mode)</li> </ul>	IB-66249 IB-66250
<ul><li>Programming Manual (Dedicated Instructions)</li><li>AnACPU/AnUCPU/QCPU-A (A Mode) Programming Manual (PID Control Instructions)</li></ul>	IB-66251 IB-66258

# (1) Sequence instructions

Contact instruction		
Contact	LD, LDI, AND, ANI, OR, ORI	
Association command		
Association	ANB, ORB, MPS, MRD, MPP	
Output instruction		
Output	OUT, SET, RST, PLS, PLF	
Shift instruction		
Shift	SFT, SFTP	
Master control instruction		
Master control	MC, MCR	
End instruction		
Program end	FEND, END	
Other instructions		
STOP	STOP	
No operation	NOP	
Page break (Page break operation for printer output)	NOPLF	
	ContactAssociation commandAssociationOutput instructionOutputShift instructionShiftMaster control instructionMaster controlEnd instructionProgram endOther instructionsSTOPNo operationPage break (Page break operation for printer	

# (2) Basic instructions

(a) Comparison instructions

=	16 bit	LD=, AND=, OR=
	32 bit	LDD=, ANDD=, ORD=
<>	16 bit	LD<>, AND<>, OR<>
	32 bit	LDD<>, ANDD<>, ORD<>
	16 bit	LD>, AND>, OR>
-	32 bit	LDD>, ANDD>, ORD>
<	16 bit	LD<=, AND<=, OR<=
$\leq$	32 bit	LDD<=, ANDD<=, ORD<=
<	16 bit	LD<, AND<, OR<
	32 bit	LDD<, ANDD<, ORD<
>	16 bit	LD>=, AND>=, OR>=
≧	32 bit	LDD>=, ANDD>=, ORD>=

(b) BIN arithmetic operation instructions

+ Addition	16 bit	Two types each for +, +P
	32 bit	Two types each for D+, D+P
- Subtraction	16 bit	Two types each for -, - P
Cubildulon	32 bit	Two types each for D, D-P
* Multiplication	16 bit	*, * P
Watapiloaton	32 bit	D *, D *P
/ Division	16 bit	/, /P
	32 bit	D/, D/P
+1 Addition	16 bit	INC, INCP
	32 bit	DINC, DINCP
-1 Subtraction	16 bit	DEC, DECP
	32 bit	DDEC, DDECP

(c) BCD arithmetic operation instructions

•		
	BCD 4-digit	Two types each for B+, B+P
+ Addition	BCD 8-digit	Two types each for DB+, DB+P
	BCD 4-digit	Two types each for B-, B-P
- Subtraction	BCD 8-digit	Two types each for DB, DB-P
* Multiplication	BCD 4-digit	B *, B * P
Wattpilouton	BCD 8-digit	DB *, DB *P
/ Division	BCD 4-digit	B/, B/P
	BCD 8-digit	DB/, DB/P

# (d) BCD-BIN conversion instructions

$BIN \rightarrow BCD$	16 bit	BCD, BCDP
	32 bit	DBCD, DBCDP
BCD → BIN	16 bit	BIN, BINP
	32 bit	DBIN, DBINP

# (e) Data transfer instructions

Transfer	16 bit	MOV, MOVP
	32 bit	DMOV, DMOVP
Exchange	16 bit	XCH, XCHP
Exenange	32 bit	DXCH, DXCHP
Negation transfer	16 bit	CML, CMLP
	32 bit	DCML, DCMLP
Batch transfer	16 bit	BMOV, BMOVP
Same data batch transfer	16 bit	FMOV, FMOVP

(f) Program branch instructions

Jump	CJ, SCJ, JMP
Subroutine call	CALL, CALLP, RET
Interrupt program enable/disable	EI, DI, IRET

# (g) Refresh instructions

Link refresh	СОМ
Link refresh enable/disable	EI, DI
Partial refresh	SEG

# (3) Application instructions

(a) Logical operation instructions

Logical product	16 bit	Two types each for WAND, WANDP
	32 bit	DAND, DANDP
Logical sum	16 bit	Two types each for WOR, WORP
	32 bit	DOR, DORP
Exclusive logical sum	16 bit	Two types each for WXOR, WXORP
	32 bit	DXOR, DXORP
Not exclusive logical sum	16 bit	Two types each for WXNR, WXNRP
	32 bit	DXNR, DXNRP
Complements of 2 (sign highlights)	16 bit	NEG, NEGP

# (b) Rotation instructions

Right rotation	16 bit	ROR, RORP, RCR, RCRP
	32 bit	DROR, DRORP, DRCR, DRCRP
Left rotation	16 bit	ROL, ROLP, RCL, RCLP
	32 bit	DROL, DROLP, DRCL, DRCLP

# (c) Shift instructions

Right shift	16 bit	SFR, SFRP, BSFR, BSFRP
rught shint	Device unit	DSFR, DSFRP
Left shift	16 bit	SFL, SFLP, BSFL, BSFLP
	Device unit	DSFL, DSFLP

(d) Data processing instructions

Data search	16 bit	SER, SERP
Bit check	16 bit	SUM, SUMP
Dironook	32 bit	DSUM, DSUMP
Decode	2 <sup>n</sup> -bit	DECO, DECOP
	16 bit	SEG
Encode	2 <sup>n</sup> -bit	ENCO, ENCOP
Bit set	16 bit	BSET, BSETP
Bit reset	16 bit	BRST, BRSTP
Separation	16 bit	DIS, DISP
Association	16 bit	UNI, UNIP

## (e) FIFO instructions

Write	16 bit	FIFW, FIFWP
Read	16 bit	FIFR, FIFRP

# (f) ASCII instructions

ASCII conversion	ASC
ASCII print	PR (two types), PRC

# (g) Buffer memory access instructions

Data read	1 word	FROM, FROMP
	2 word	DFRO, DFROP
Data write	1 word	TO, TOP
	2 words	DTO, DTOP

#### (h) FOR to NEXT instruction

Repeat FOR, NEXT
------------------

(i) Display instructions

Display	LED, LEDC
Display reset	LEDR

# (j) Data link module instructions

Data read	1 word	LRDP, RFRP
Data write	1 word	LWTP, RTOP

(k) Other instructions

WDT reset		WDT, WDTP
Error check		СНК
Status latch		SLT, SLTR
Sampling trace		STRA, STRAR
Carry flag set/reset	1 bit	STC, CLC
Timing clock	1 bit	DUTY

# (4) Dedicated instructions

(a) Direct processing instructions

	Direct output	DOUT
	Direct set	DSET
ĺ	Direct reset	DRST

# (b) Structured program instructions

Circuit indexing	IX, IXEND
Repeat forced termination	BREAK
Subroutine call	FCALL
Error check circuit pattern change	CHK, CHKEND

### (c) Data operation instructions

32-bit data search	DSER
16-bit upper/lower byte swap	SWAP
Data separation	DIS
Data association	UNI
Bit test	TEST, DTEST

# (d) I/O operation instructions

Flip-flop control	FF
Numeral key input from keyboard	KEY

(e) Real value processing instructions (BCD format processing)

BCD 4-digit square root	BSQR
BCD 8-digit square root	BDSQR
SIN (sine) operation	BSIN
COS (cosine) operation	BCOS
TAN (tangent) operation	BTAN
SIN <sup>-1</sup> (arcsine) operation	BASIN
COS <sup>-1</sup> (arccosine) operation	BACOS
TAN <sup>-1</sup> (arctangent) operation	BATAN

(f) Real value processing instructions (Floating point format real value processing)

Real number $\rightarrow$ 16/32-bit BIN conversion	INT, DINT
16/32-bit BIN $\rightarrow$ real number conversion	FLOAT, DFLOAT
Addition	ADD
Subtraction	SUB
Multiplication	MUL
Division	DIV
Degree $\rightarrow$ radian conversion	RAD
Radian $\rightarrow$ degree conversion	DEG
SIN (sine) operation	BSIN
COS (cosine) operation	BCOS
TAN (tangent) operation	BTAN
SIN <sup>-1</sup> (arcsine) operation	BASIN
COS <sup>-1</sup> (arccosine) operation	BACOS
TAN <sup>-1</sup> (arctangent) operation	BATAN
Square root	SQR
Exponential	EXP
Logarithm	LOG

# (g) Text string processing instructions

BINDA, DBINDA
BINHA, DBINHA
BCDDA, DBCDDA
DABIN, DDABIN
HABIN, DHABIN
DABCD, DDABCD
COMRD
LEN
STR, DSTR
VAL, DVAL
ASC
HEX
SMOV
SADD
SCMP
WTOB
BTOW

# (h) Data control instructions

Upper/lower limit control	LIMIT, DLIMIT
Dead zone control	BAND, DBAND
Zone control	ZONE, DZONE

# (i) Clock instructions

Clock data read	DATERD
Clock data write	DATEWR

#### (j) Extension file register instructions

Extension file register block number conversion	RSET
Block transfer between extension file registers	BMOVR
Block exchange between extension file registers	BXCHR
Direct read of extension file register in 1 word unit	ZRRD
Direct read of extension file register in 1 byte unit	ZRRDB
Direct write of extension file register in 1 word unit	ZRWR
Direct write of extension file register in 1 byte unit	ZRWRB

#### (k) 1ms timer instruction

1ms timer set	ZHTIME
---------------	--------

#### (I) Data link instructions

\*1: New instructions set for exclusive use with AnUCPU

Local station word device read	LRDP
Local station word device write	LWTP
Data read from remote I/O station special function module	RFRP
Data write from remote I/O station special function module	RTOP
Word device read from connected station	ZNRD
Word device write to connected station	ZNWR
Network refresh instruction	ZCOM

### (m) AD61(S1) high-speed counter module control instructions

(The AD61 dedicated instructions cannot be executed on the A1SD61.)

Preset value data setting	PVWR1, PVWR2
Set data write for larger/smaller/matched judgement	SVWR1, SVWR2
Present value read from CH1/CH2	PVRD1, PVRD2

Data send	Characters up to the 00⊦ code	PR	
	Intended number of characters	PRN	
Data receive		INPUT	
Communication status read		SPBUSY	
Communication processing forced interruption		SPCLR	

(n) AJ71C24(S8) computer link module control instructions

# (o) AJ71C21(S1) terminal interface module control instructions

Data output to RS-232C (data up to the 00H code)	PR2
Data output to RS-422 (data up to the 00 <sub>H</sub> code)	PR4
Data output to RS-232C (for intended number of points)	PRN2
Data output to RS-422 (for intended number of points)	PRN4
Data read input from RS-232C	INPUT2
Data input from RS-422	INPUT4
Data read from RAM memory	GET
Data write to RAM memory	PUT
Communication status read	SPBUSY
Communication processing forced interruption	SPCLR

# (p) MELSECNET/MINI-S3 master module control instructions

Key input from operation box	INPUT
Data send/receive for specified number of bytes to/ from AJ35PTF-R2	PR, PRN, INPUT
Data read/write for MINI standard protocol module	MINI
Error reset for remote terminal module	MINIERR
Communication status read	SPBUSY
Communication status forced interruption	SPCLR

### (q) PID operation instructions

Control data setting	PIDINIT
PID operation	PIDCONT
PID operation result monitoring for AD57(S1)	PID57

# (r) AD59(S1) memory card/centronics interface module control instructions

Output to printer	Characters up to the 00н code	PR
	Intended number of characters	PRN
Data read to memory card		GET
Data write to memory card		PUT

#### (s) AD57(S1) control instructions

Display mode setting instruct	CMODE		
	Canvas screen display	CPS1	
	VRAM display address change	CPS2	
Screen display control instructions	Canvas data transfer	CMOV	
	Screen clear	CLS	
	VRAM clear	CLV	
	Scroll up/down	CSCRU, CSCRD	
	Cursor display	CON1, CON2	
Cursor control instructions	Cursor erase	COFF	
	Cursor position setting	LOCATE	
	Forward/reverse rotation of characters to be displayed	CNOR, CREV	
Display condition setting instructions	Forward/reverse rotation of characters	CRDSP, CRDSPV	
	Character color specification	COLOR	
	Character color change	CCDSP, CCDSPV	

(Continued to next page)

	ASCII character display	PR, PRN
	ASCII character write	PRV, PRNV
Specified character display	Character display	EPR, EPRN
instructions	Character write	EPRV, EPRNV
	Continuous display of same character	CR1, CR2, CC1, CC2
	- (minus) display	CINMP
	- (hyphen) display	CINHP
Fixed character display	. (period, decimal point) display	CINPT
instructions	Numeric character display	CIN0 to CIN9
	Alphanumeric character display	CINA to CINZ
	Space display	CINSP
Specified column clear instru	ction	CINCLR
Conversion instructions for displayed character string into ASCII code		INPUT
/RAM data control Data read		GET
instructions	Data write	PUT
Display status read instruction		STAT

# (t) CC-Link dedicated instructions

Network parameter setting	RLPA
Automatic refresh parameter setting	RRPA
Read from the auto refresh buffer memory of the intelligent device station	RIFR
Write to the auto refresh buffer memory of the intelligent device station	RITO
Read from the buffer memory of the intelligent device station	RIRD
Write to the buffer memory of the intelligent device station	RIWT
Write to the buffer memory of the intelligent device station (with handshake)	RISEND
Read from the buffer memory of the intelligent device station (with handshake)	RIRCV

# Appendix1.1 Precautions for write during RUN of a dedicated instruction

Contents of Write during RUN	For LEDA	For LEDB	
Write normal configuration during RUN	After writing, the instruction is executed with the previous contact ON.	After writing, the instruction is executed when the previous contact is turned from OFF to ON.	
LEDA/LEDB was added by mistake.	Detailed error code, 104 is reported. If the previous contact remain after writing, no execution ca processing and detailed error 104 is reported when the pre contact is turned from OFF to		
LEDA/LEDB was deleted by mistake.	LEDC/SUB/LEDR is handled as a normal instruction.		
LEDC/SUB was added by Detailed error code, 104 is mistake.		If the previous contact remains ON after writing, no execution causes no processing and detailed error code 104 is reported when the previous contact is turned from OFF to ON.	
LEDC/SUB was deleted by mistake.	Detailed error code, 104 is reported.	If the previous contact remains ON after writing, no execution causes no processing and detailed error code 104 is reported when the previous contact is turned from OFF to ON.	
LEDR was added by mistake.	LEDR in the back is handled as a normal instruction.	LEDR in the back is handled as a normal instruction.	
LEDR was deleted by mistake.	If no LEDR exists immediately after the deleted LEDR, detailed error code 104 is reported.	If no LEDR exists immediately after the deleted LEDR, detailed error code 104 is reported. When the LEDR exists, all instructions found between them are not executed.	

# REMARK

The detailed error code 104 means that "the configuration of the program using dedicated CC-Link instructions is not correct." (Refer to Section 11.3.2)

# Appendix 2 Lists of Special Relays and Special Registers

Appendix 2.1 Special relays

The special relays are the internal relays that have specific applications in the PLC. Therefore, do not turn the special relay ON/OFF on the program. (Except for the ones marked by \*1 or \*2 in the table.)

Number	Name	Description	Details	A	pplicable CPU
*1 M9000	Fuse blown	OFF:Normal ON: Fuse blown unit	<ul> <li>Turned on when there is one or more output units of which fuse has been blown or external power supply has been turned off (only for small type). Remains on if normal status is restored. Output modules of remote I/O stations are also checked fore fuse condition.</li> </ul>	0	Usable with all types of CPUs ( Only remote I/O station information is valid for ( A2C. )
*2 M9002	I/O unit verify error	OFF:Normal ON: Error	<ul> <li>Turned on if the status of I/O module is different from entered status when power is turned on. Remains on if normal status is restored. I/O module verification is done also to remote I/O station modules. (Reset is enabled only when special registers D9116 to D9123 are reset.)</li> </ul>	0	Usable with all types of CPUs ( Only remote I/O station information is valid for ( A2C. )
M9004	MINI link master module error	OFF:Normal ON: Error	<ul> <li>Turned on when the MINI (S3) link error is detected on even one of the MINI (S3) link modules being loaded. Remains on if normal status is restored.</li> </ul>		Dedicated to AnA, A2AS, AnU and QCPU-A (A Mode).
*1 M9005	AC DOWN detection	OFF:AC power good ON: AC power DOWN	• Turned on when an momentary power failure of 20 msec or less occurred. Reset when POWER switch is moved from OFF to ON position.	0	Usable with all types of CPUs.
M9006	Battery low	OFF:Normal ON: Battery low	<ul> <li>Turned on when battery voltage reduces to less than specified. Turned off when battery voltage becomes normal.</li> </ul>	0	Usable with all types of CPUs.
*1 M9007	Battery low latch	OFF:Normal ON: Battery low	<ul> <li>Turned on when battery voltage reduces to less than specified. Remains on if battery voltage becomes normal</li> </ul>	0	Usable with all types of CPUs.
*1 M9008	Self-diagnostic error	OFF:No error ON: Error	Turned on when error is found as a result of self- diagnosis.	0	Usable with all types of CPUs.
M9009	Annunciator detection	OFF:No detection ON: Detected	• Turned on when OUT F of SET F instruction is executed. Switched off when D9124 data is zeroed.	0	Usable with all types of CPUs.
M9010	Operation error flag	OFF:No error ON: Error	<ul> <li>Turned on when operation error occurs during execution of application instruction. Turned off when error is eliminated.</li> </ul>	Δ	Unusable with A3H, A3M, AnA, A2AS, A3A board, AnU and QCPU-A (A Mode).
*1 M9011	Operation error flag	OFF:No error ON: Error	<ul> <li>Turned on when operation error occurs during execution of application instruction. Remains on if normal status is restored.</li> </ul>	0	Usable with all types of CPUs.
M9012	Carry flag	OFF:Carry off ON: Carry on	Carry flag used in application instruction.	0	Usable with all types of CPUs.

# Table App.2.1 Special Relay List

Number	Name	Description	Details	A	pplicable CPU
M9016	Data memory clear flag	OFF: No processing ON: Output clear	• Clears the data memory including the latch range (other than special relays and special registers) in remote run mode from computer, etc. when M9016 is on.	0	Usable with all types of CPUs.
M9017	Data memory clear flag	OFF:No processing ON: Output clear	<ul> <li>Clears the unlatched data memory (other than special relays and special registers) in remote run mode from computer, etc. when M9017 is on.</li> </ul>	0	Usable with all types of CPUs.
*2 M9018	Data link monitor switching	OFF:F link ON: R link	<ul> <li>Specifies the lines to be monitored for link monitoring.</li> </ul>	_	Dedicated to A3V.
M9020	User timing clock No. 0				
M9021	User timing clock No. 1	n2 n2	<ul> <li>Relay that repeats on/off at intervals of predetermined scan.</li> <li>When power is turned on or reset is per-formed.</li> </ul>		
M9022	User timing clock No. 2	scan n1	the clock starts with off. <ul> <li>Set the intervals of on/off by DUTY instruction.</li> </ul>	0	Usable with all types of CPUs.
M9023	User timing clock No. 3	scan	DUTY n1 n2 M9020		
M9024	User timing clock No. 4				
*2 M9025	Clock data set request	OFF:No processing ON: Set requested	<ul> <li>Writes clock data from D9025-D9028 to the clock element after the END instruction is executed during the scan in which M9025 has changed from off to on.</li> </ul>	Δ	Unusable with An, A3H, A3M, A3V, A2C and A0J2H.
M9026	Clock data error	OFF:No error ON: Error	<ul> <li>Switched on by clock data (D9025 to D9028) error and switched off without an error.</li> </ul>	Δ	Unusable with An, A3H, A3M, A3V, A2C and A0J2H.
M9027	Clock data display	OFF:No processing ON: Display	<ul> <li>Clock data such as month, day, hour, minute and minute are indicated on the CPU front LED display.</li> </ul>	Δ	Usable with A3N, A3A, A3U, A4U, A73 and A3N board.
*2 M9028	Clock data read request	OFF:No processing ON: Read request	<ul> <li>Reads clock data to D9025-D9028 in BCD when M9028 is on.</li> </ul>	Δ	Unusable with An, A3H, A3M, A3V, A2C and A0J2H.
*2 M9029	Data communication request batch process	OFF:No batch process ON: Batch process	<ul> <li>Turn M9029 on in the sequence program to process all data communication requests, which have been received in the entire scan, during END process of the scan.</li> <li>The data communication request batch process can be turned on or off during operation.</li> <li>OFF in default state (Each data communication request is processed at the END process in the order of reception.)</li> </ul>	Δ	Usable with AnU and A2US(H).

Table App.2.1	Special Relay List (Continue)

Table App.2.1	Special Rela	y List (Continue)
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Number	Name	Description	Details	A	pplicable CPU
M9030	0.1 second clock	0.05 seconds 0.05 seconds			
M9031	0.2 second clock	0.1 seconds 0.1 seconds	0.1 second, 0.2 second, 1 second, 2 second, and 1 minute clocks are generated.		
M9032	1 second clock	0.5 seconds 0.5 seconds	<ul> <li>Not turned on and off per scan but turned on and off even during scan if corresponding time has elapsed.</li> <li>Starts with off when power is turned on or reset is</li> </ul>	Δ	Unusable with A3V.
M9033	2 second clock	1 second 1 second	performed.		
M9034	1 minute clock	30 s <u>econds</u> 30 seconds			
M9036	Normally ON	ON OFF	<ul> <li>Used as dummy contacts of initialization and application instruction in sequence program.</li> </ul>		
M9037	Normally OFF	ON OFF	<ul> <li>application instruction in sequence program.</li> <li>M9036 and M9037 are turned on and off without regard to position of key switch on CPU front. M9038 and M9039 are under the same condition as RUN status except when the key switch is at STOP position, and turned off and on. Switched off if the key switch is in STOP position. M9038 is on for one scan only and M9039 is off for one scan only if the key switch is not in STOP position.</li> </ul>	M9036 and M9037 are turned on and off without regard to position of key switch on CPU front. M9038 and M9039 are under the same condition	Usable with all
M9038	On only for 1 scan after run	ON OFF ₩→1 scan		0	types of CPU
M9039	RUN flag (off only for 1 scan after run)	ON <mark>⊯</mark> → 1 scan			
M9040	PAUSE enable coil	OFF:PAUSE disabled ON: PAUSE enabled	<ul> <li>When RUN key switch is at PAUSE position or remote pause contact has turned on and if M9040</li> </ul>	0	Usable with all
M9041	PAUSE status contact	OFF:Not during pause ON: During pause	is on, PAUSE mode is set and M9041 is turned on.	0	types of CPU
M9042	Stop status contact	OFF:Not during stop ON: During stop	<ul> <li>Switched on when the RUN key switch is in STOP position.</li> </ul>	0	Usable with all types of CPU
M9043	Sampling trace completion	OFF:During sampling trace ON: Sampling trace completion	<ul> <li>Turned on upon completion of sampling trace performed the number of times preset by parameter after STRA instruction is executed. Reset when STRAR instruction is executed.</li> </ul>	Δ	Unusable with A1 and A1N.
M9044	Sampling trace	OFF → ON: STRA Same as execution ON → OFF: STRAR Same as execution	<ul> <li>Turning on/off M9044 can execute STRA / STRAR instruction.</li> <li>(M9044 is forcibly turned on/off by a peripheral device.)</li> <li>When switched from OFF to ON: STRA instruction</li> <li>When switched from ON to OFF: STRAR instruction</li> <li>The value stored in D9044 is used as the condition for the sampling trace.</li> <li>At scanning, at time → Time (10 msec unit)</li> </ul>	Δ	Unusable with A1 and A1N.
M9045	Watchdog timer (WDT) reset	OFF:WDT not reset ON: WDT reset	• Turn on M9045 to reset the WDT upon execution of a ZCOM instruction or data communication request batch process. (Use this function for scan times exceeding 200 ms.)	Δ	Unusable with A1 and A1N.

Number	Name	Description	Details	Α	pplicable CPU
M9046	Sampling trace	OFF:Except during trace ON: During trace	Switched on during sampling trace.	Δ	Unusable with A1 and A1N.
M9047	Sampling trace preparation	OFF:Sampling trace stop ON: Sampling trace start	• Turn on M9047 to execute sampling trace. Sampling trace is interrupted if M9047 is turned off.	Δ	Unusable with A1 and A1N.
*2 M9048	RUN LED flicker flag	ON: Flickers at annunciator on. OFF:No flicker at annunciator on.	<ul> <li>Sets whether the RUN LED flickers or not when the annunciator relay F          is turned on when the A0J2H is used.</li> </ul>	_	Usable with A0J2H.
M9048	Memory card battery voltage detection	OFF:Low voltage is not detected. ON: Low voltage is detected.	• Turned ON when the drop in the battery voltage for the memory card is detected. (Automatically turned OFF when the voltage recovers to normal.)	_	Dedicated to QCPU-A (A Mode)
M9049	Switching the number of output characters	OFF:Up to NUL code are output. ON: 16 characters are output.	<ul> <li>When M9049 is off, up to NUL (00H) code are output.</li> <li>When M9049 is on, ASCII codes of 16 characters are output.</li> </ul>	Δ	Unusable with An, A3V, A2C and A52G
*2 M9050	Operation result storage memory change contact (for CHG instruction)	OFF:Not changed ON: Changed	<ul> <li>Switched on to exchange the operation result storage memory data and the save area data.</li> </ul>	_	Dedicated to A3
M9051	CHG instruction execution disable	OFF:Enable ON: Disable	<ul> <li>Switched on to disable the CHG instruction.</li> <li>Switched on when program transfer is requested and automatically switched off when transfer is complete.</li> </ul>	_	Usable with A3, A3N, A3H, A3M, A3V, A3A, A3U, A4U, A73 and A3N board
*2 M9052	SEG instruction switching	OFF:7SEG display ON: Partial refresh	<ul> <li>Switched on to execute the SEG instruction as a partial refresh instruction.</li> <li>Switched off to execute the SEG instruction as a 7SEG display instruction.</li> </ul>	Δ	Unusable with An, A3H, A3M, A3V, AnA, AnU, A3V and A3A board
*2 M9053	EI / DI instruction switching	OFF:Sequence interrupt control ON: Link interrupt control	<ul> <li>Switched on to execute the link refresh enable, disable (EI, DI) instructions.</li> </ul>	Δ	Unusable with An, A3V and A3N board
M9054	STEP RUN flag	OFF:Other than step run ON: During step run	<ul> <li>Switched on when the RUN key switch is in STEP RUN position.</li> </ul>		Unusable with An, AnS, AnSH, A1FX, A2C, A0J2H, and A52G
M9055	Status latch complete flag	OFF:Not complete ON: Complete	• Turned on when status latch is completed. Turned off by reset instruction.	Δ	Unusable with A1 and A1N.
M9056	Main program P, I set request	OFF:Other than P, I set request ON: P, I set request	Provides P, I set request after transfer of the other	_	Usable with A3, A3N, A3H, A3M, A3V, A3A, A73,
M9057	Subprogram 1 P, I set request	OFF:Except during P, I	program (for example subprogram when main program is being run) is complete during run.		A3U, A4U and A3N board
M9060	Subprogram 2 P, I set request	set request ON: During P, I set	Automatically switched off when P, I setting is complete.		Dedicated to A4U
M9061	Subprogram 3 P, I set request	request			

# Table App.2.1 Special Relay List (Continue)

Number	Name	Description	Details	A	Applicable CPU
M9060	Remote terminal error	OFF:Normal ON: Error	<ul> <li>Turned on when one of remote terminal modules has become a faulty station. (Communication error is detected when normal communication is not restored after the number of retries set at D9174.)</li> <li>Turned off when communication with all re-mote terminal modules is restored to normal with automatic online return enabled.</li> <li>Remains on when automatic online return is disabled.</li> <li>Not turned on or off when communication is suspended at error detection.</li> </ul>		Usable with A2C and A52G
M9061	Communication error	OFF:Normal ON: Error	<ul> <li>Turned on when communication with a remote terminal module or an I/O module is faulty.</li> <li>Communication error occurs due to the following reasons.</li> <li>Initial data error</li> <li>Cable breakage</li> <li>Power off for remote terminal modules or I/O modules</li> <li>Turned off when communication is restored to normal with automatic online return enabled</li> <li>Remains on when communication is suspended at error detection with automatic online return disabled.</li> </ul>	_	Usable with A2C and A52G
M9065	Divided transfer status	OFF:Other than divided processing ON: Divided processing	<ul> <li>Turned on when canvas screen transfer to AD57 (S1)/AD58 is done by divided processing, and turned off at completion of divided processing.</li> </ul>		Usable with AnA, and AnU.
*2 M9066	Transfer processing switching	OFF:Batch transfer ON: Divided transfer	<ul> <li>Turned on when canvas screen transfer to AD57 (S1)/AD58 is done by divided processing.</li> </ul>	_	Usable with AnA, and AnU.
M9067	I/O module error detection	OFF:Normal ON: Error	<ul> <li>Turned on when one of I/O modules has become a faulty station.</li> <li>(Communication error is detected when normal communication is not restored after the number of retries set at D9174.)</li> <li>Turned off when communication with all I/O modules is restored to normal with automatic online return enabled.</li> <li>Remains on when automatic online return is disabled.</li> <li>Not turned on or off when communication is suspended at error detection.</li> </ul>	_	Usable with A2C and A52G.
M9068	Test mode	OFF:Automatic online return enabled Automatic online return disabled Communication suspended at online error ON: Line check	<ul> <li>Turned on when line check with I/O modules and remote terminal modules is performed.</li> <li>Turned off when communication with I/O modules and remote terminal modules is per-formed.</li> </ul>	_	Usable with A2C and A52G.
M9069	Output at line error	OFF:All outputs are turned off. ON: Outputs are retained.	<ul> <li>Sets whether all outputs are turned off or retained at communication error.</li> <li>OFF: All outputs are turned off at communication error.</li> <li>ON: Outputs before communication error are retained.</li> </ul>	_	Usable with A2C and A52G.

#### Table App.2.1 Special Relay List (Continue)

Number	Name	Description	Details	A	pplicable CPU
*2 M9070	Time required for search of A8UPU/A8PUJ	OFF:Reading time reduction OFF ON: Reading time reduction ON	<ul> <li>Turn on to reduce the search time of A8UPU/ A8PUJ.</li> <li>(In this case, the scan time of the CPU module extends by 10%.)</li> </ul>	Δ	Usable with AnU and A2US(H).
*1 M9073	WDT error flag	OFF:No WDT error ON: WDT error	<ul> <li>Turns on when WDT error is detected by the self- check of the PCPU.</li> </ul>	_	Dedicated to A73.
M9073	Clock data set request	OFF:No processing ON: Set request is made	• The clock data registered in D9073 to D9076 is written to the clock device after the execution of the END instruction of the scan in which the state of M9073 changes from OFF to ON.	_	Dedicated to A2CCPUC24 (-PRF)
M9073	Setting of writing to flash ROM	OFF:Disables writing to ROM ON: Enables writing to ROM	<ul> <li>Turned on to enable writing to the flash ROM.</li> <li>(DIP switch 3 should be set to ON.)</li> </ul>	_	Dedicated to QCPU-A (A Mode)
M9074	PCPU ready complete flag	OFF:PCPU ready incomplete ON: PCPU ready complete	<ul> <li>Set if the motor is not running when it is checked at PC ready (M2000) on. Turned off when M2000 is turned off.</li> </ul>	_	Dedicated to A73.
M9074	Clock data error	OFF:No error ON: Error occurred	This goes ON when a clock data (D9073 to D9076) error occurs. This remains OFF when there is no error.		Dedicated to A2CCPUC24 (-PRF)
M9074	Request for writing to flash ROM	OFF → ON: Starts writing to ROM	When turned from OFF to ON, writing to the built-in ROM is started.	_	Dedicated to QCPU-A (A Mode)
M9075	Test mode flag	OFF:Other than test mode ON: Test mode	<ul> <li>Turned ON when a test mode request is made from a peripheral device. Reset when test mode is finished.</li> </ul>	_	Dedicated to A73.
M9075	Successful completion of writing to built-in ROM	OFF:Failed writing to ROM ON: Successfully completed writing to ROM	<ul> <li>Turned on when writing to the built-in ROM is successfully completed. (This status is stored in D9075.)</li> </ul>		Dedicated to QCPU-A (A Mode)
M9076	External emergency stop input flag	OFF:External emergency stop input is on. ON: External emergency stop input is off.	<ul> <li>Turned off when the external emergency stop input connected to the EMG terminal of A70SF is turned on. Turned on when the external emergency stop input is turned off.</li> </ul>	_	Dedicated to A73.
M9076	Clock data read request	OFF:No procesing ON: Read request is made	<ul> <li>When M9076 is ON, clock data is read out to D9073 to D9076 in BCD values.</li> </ul>		Dedicated to A2CCPUC24 (-PRF)
M9076	Status of writing to built-in ROM	OFF:Writing to ROM disabled ON: Writing to ROM enabled	• Turns ON when writing to built-in ROM is enabled. (Turns ON when DIP switch and M9073 are ON.)	_	Dedicated to QCPU-A (A Mode)
M9077	Manual pulse generator axis setting error flag	OFF:All axes normal ON: Error axis detected	<ul> <li>Turned on when there is an error in the contents of manual pulse generator axis setting. Turned off if all axes are normal when the manual pulse generator enable flag is turned on.</li> </ul>	_	Dedicated to A73.

Table App.2.1	Special Relay List (Continue)
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Number	Name	Description	De	etails	A	Applicable CPU
M9077	Sequence accumulation time measurement	OFF:Time not elapsed ON: Time elapsed	elapsed from the start of (accumulation time) at et the following operations Setting value > Accumu Turns M9077 ON and time. Setting value < Accumu Turns M9077 from ON accumulation time. W clears the accumulation * When 1 to 255 is desi turned ON at the first * When the value other	every scan. Then, performs attain time: clears the accumulation ulation time: V to OFF and clears the hen M9077 is already OFF, on time. gnated at D9077, M9077 is scan. than 1 to 255 is designated D9077 is reset to 0 and		Dedicated to QCPU-A (A Mode)
M9078	Test mode request error flag	OFF:No error ON: Error	a test mode request wa	ode is not available though is made from a peripheral t mode becomes available mode request.	_	Dedicated to A73.
M9079	Servo program setting error flag	OFF:No data error ON: Data error			_	Dedicated to A73.
M9080	BUSY flag for execution of CC-Link dedicated instruction	OFF: Number of remaining instructions executable simultaneously: 1 to 10 ON: Number of remaining instructions executable simultaneously: 0	ON: Number of remai executable simul By assigning M9080 as e number of instructions at simultaneously at one sc less.	RIRD / RIWT / RISEND / e simultaneously at one ning instructions taneously: 1 to 10 ning instructions taneously: 0 execution condition, the pove executed an can be limited to 10 or ble with the CPU of the fol-	Δ	Can be used only with AnU, A2US, or AnSH, QCPU- A (A Mode) *4

#### Table App.2.1 Special Relay List (Continue)

Table App.2.1 Special Relay List (Contin	nue)
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Number	Name	Description	Details	A	pplicable CPU
M9081	Registration area busy signal for communication request	OFF:Communication request to remote terminal modules enabled ON: Communication request to remote terminal modules disabled	<ul> <li>Indication of communication enable/disable to remote terminal modules connected to the MINI (S3) link module, A2C or A52G.</li> </ul>	_	Usable with AnA, AnA, AnU, A2AS, QCPU-A (A Mode) A2C and A52G.
M9082	Final station number disagreement	OFF:Final station number agreement ON: Final station number disagreement	<ul> <li>Turned on when the final station number of the remote terminal modules and remote I/O modules connected to the A2C or A52G disagrees with the total number of stations set in the initial setting.</li> <li>Turned off when the final station number agrees with the total number of stations at STOP → RUN</li> </ul>	_	Dedicated to A2C and A52G.
*2 M9084	Error check	OFF:Checks enabled ON: Checks disabled	<ul> <li>Specify whether the following errors are to be checked or not after the END instruction is executed (to set END instruction processing time):</li> <li>Fuse blown</li> <li>I/O unit verify error</li> <li>Battery error</li> </ul>	Δ	Unusable with An, A2C and A3V.
M9086	BASIC program RUN flag	OFF:A3M-BASIC stop ON: A3M-BASIC run	<ul> <li>Turned on when the A3M-BASIC is in RUN state, and turned off when it is in STOP state.</li> </ul>	_	Dedicated to A3M
M9087	BASIC program PAUSE flag	OFF:A3M-BASIC RUN enable ON: A3M-BASIC disable	<ul> <li>Specifies enable/disable of A3M-BASIC execution when the A3MCPU is in PAUSE state.</li> <li>OFF: A3M-BASIC is executed.</li> <li>ON: A3M-BASIC is not executed.</li> </ul>	_	Dedicated to A3M.
M9090	Power supply problem status on the PC side	OFF:Normal ON: Power off	<ul> <li>Turns on if the power to the PC side is shut off when the external power supply is connected to the CPU board.</li> <li>It stays on even after the status becomes normal.</li> </ul>	_	Dedicated to A2USH board
*1 M9091	Operation error detail flag	OFF:No error ON: Error	<ul> <li>Turned on when an operation error detail factor is stored at D9091, and remains ON after normal state is restored.</li> </ul>	_	Usable with AnA, A2AS, AnU and QCPU-A (A Mode).
*1 M9091	Microcomputer subroutine call error flag	OFF:No error ON: Error	<ul> <li>Turned on when an error occurred at execution of the microcomputer program package, and remains ON after normal state is restored.</li> </ul>	_	Unusable with AnA, A2AS, AnU and QCPU-A (A Mode).
M9092	External power supply problem status	OFF:Normal ON: Power off	<ul> <li>Turns on when the external power being supplied to the CPU board is shut off.</li> <li>It stays on even after the status becomes normal.</li> </ul>	_	Dedicated to A2USH board
M9092	Duplex power supply overheat error	OFF:Normal ON: Overheat	Turned on when overheat of a duplex power supply module is detected.	_	Dedicated to A3V.
M9093	Duplex power supply error	OFF:Normal ON: Failure or AC power supply down	<ul> <li>Turned on when a duplex power supply module caused failure or the AC power supply is cut down.</li> </ul>	_	Dedicated to A3V.

Number	Name	Description	Details	Α	pplicable CPU
*2 *3 M9094	I/O change flag	OFF:Changed ON: Not changed	<ul> <li>After the head address of the required I/O module is set to D9094, switching M9094 on allows the I/O module to be changed in online mode. (One module is only allowed to be changed by one setting.)</li> <li>To be switched on in the program or peripheral device test mode to change the module during CPU RUN. To be switched on in peripheral device test mode to change the module during CPU STOP.</li> <li>RUN/STOP mode must not be changed until I/O module change is complete.</li> </ul>		Usable with An, AnN, AnA, AnU.
M9095	Duplex operation verify error	OFF:Normal ON: Duplex operation verify error	<ul> <li>During duplex operation of the operating CPU with a stand-by CPU, verification is performed by the both to each other. Turned on when a verify error occurred.</li> </ul>	_	Dedicated to A3V.
M9096	A3VCPU A selfcheck error	OFF:No error ON: Error	Turn on when a self-check error occurred on the A3VCPU A mounted next to the A3VTU.		Dedicated to A3V.
M9097	A3VCPU B selfcheck error	OFF:No error ON: Error	<ul> <li>Turn on when a self-check error occurred on the A3VCPU B mounted next to the A3VCPU A.</li> </ul>		Dedicated to A3V.
M9098	A3VCPU C selfcheck error	OFF:No error ON: Error	<ul> <li>Turn on when a self-check error occurred on the A3VCPU C mounted next to the A3VCPU B.</li> </ul>	_	Dedicated to A3V.
M9099	A3VTU selfcheck error	OFF:No error ON: Error	• Turned on when a self-check error occurred on the A3VTU.	_	Dedicated to A3V.
M9100	SFC program registration	OFF:No SFC program ON: SFC program registered	<ul> <li>Turned on if the SFC program is registered, and turned off if it is not.</li> </ul>	_	Usable with AnN*, AnA*, AnU, A2AS, QCPU-A (A Mode), A2C, A0J2H, AnS, AnSH, A1FX and A52G.
*2 M9101	SFC program start/stop	OFF:SFC program stop ON: SFC program start	<ul> <li>Should be turned on by the program if the SFC program is to be started. If turned off, operation output of the execution step is turned off and the SFC program is stopped.</li> </ul>		Usable with AnN*, AnA*, AnU, A2AS, QCPU-A (A Mode), A2C, A0J2H, AnS, AnSH, A1FX and A52G.
*2 M9102	SFC program starting status	OFF:Initial start ON: Continuous start	<ul> <li>Selects the starting step when the SFC program is restarted using M9101.</li> <li>ON: Started with the step of the block being executed when the program stopped.</li> <li>OFF: All execution conditions when the SFC program stopped are cleared, and the program is started with the initial step of block 0.</li> <li>Once turned on, the program is latched in the system and remains on even if the power is turned off.</li> <li>Should be turned off by the sequence program when turning on the power, or when starting with the initial step of block 0.</li> </ul>		Usable with AnN*, AnA*, AnU, A2AS, QCPU-A (A Mode), A2C, A0J2H, AnS, AnSH, A1FX and A52G.

Table App.2.1	Special Relay List (Continue)	)
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\*: Usable with AnN and AnA which are compatible with SFC.

For the AnN and AnA which are compatible with SFC, refer to the MELSAP-II Programming Manual.

Number	Name	Description	Details	A	Applicable CPU
*2 M9103	Consecutive step transfer enable/disable	OFF:Consecutive step transfer disable ON: Consecutive step transfer enable	<ul> <li>Selects consecutive or step-by-step transfer of steps of which transfer conditions are established when all of the transfer conditions of consecutive steps are established.</li> <li>ON: Consecutive transfer is executed.</li> <li>OFF: One step per one scan is transferred.</li> </ul>		Usable with AnN*, AnA*, AnU, A2AS, QCPU-A (A Mode), A2C, A0J2H, AnS, AnSH, A1FX and A52G.
M9104	Consecutive transfer prevention flag	OFF:Transfer complete ON: Transfer incomplete	• Turned on when consecutive transfer is not executed with consecutive transfer enabled. Turned off when transfer of one step is completed. Consecutive transfer of a step can be prevented by writing an AND condition to corresponding M9104.		Usable with AnN*, AnA*, AnU, A2AS, QCPU-A (A Mode), A2C, A0J2H, AnS, AnSH, A1FX and A52G.
*2 M9108	Step transfer monitoring timer start (corresponds to D9108)				
*2 M9109	Step transfer monitoring timer start (corresponds to D9109)				
*2 M9110	Step transfer monitoring timer start (corresponds to D9110)				Usable with AnN*,
*2 M9111	Step transfer monitoring timer start (corresponds to D9111)	OFF:Monitoring timer reset ON: Monitoring timer reset start	• Turned on when the step transfer monitoring timer is started. Turned off when the monitoring timer is reset.	_	AnA*, AnU, A2AS, QCPU-A (A Mode), A2C, A0J2H, AnS, AnSH, A1FX and A52G.
*2 M9112	Step transfer monitoring timer start (corresponds to D9112)				A320.
*2 M9113	Step transfer monitoring timer start (corresponds to D9113)				
*2 M9114	Step transfer monitoring timer start (corresponds to D9114)				

### Table App.2.1 Special Relay List (Continue)

\*: Usable with AnN and AnA which are compatible with SFC.

For the AnN and AnA which are compatible with SFC, refer to the MELSAP-II Programming Manual.

Table App.2.1	Special Relay List (Continue)

Number	Name		Desc	ription	Details	A	pplicable CPU
M9180	Active step sampling trace complete flag		Trace : Trace	start complete	<ul> <li>Turned on when sampling trace of all specified blocks is completed. Turned off when sampling trace is started.</li> </ul>		Usable with AnN*, AnA*, AnU, A2AS, QCPU-A (A Mode), A2C, A0J2H, AnS, AnSH, A1FX and A52G.
M9181	Active step sampling trace execution flag	OFF:Trace not executed. ON: Trace being executed.			<ul> <li>Turned on when sampling trace is being executed. Turned off when sampling trace is completed or suspended.</li> </ul>		Usable with AnN*, AnA*, AnU, A2AS, QCPU-A (A Mode), A2C, A0J2H, AnS, AnSH, A1FX and A52G.
*2 M9182	Active step sampling trace enable		OFF:Trace disable/ suspend ON: Trace enable		<ul> <li>Selects sampling trace execution enable/disable.</li> <li>ON: Sampling trace execution is enabled.</li> <li>OFF: Sampling trace execution is disabled.</li> <li>If turned off during sampling trace</li> <li>execution, trace is suspended.</li> </ul>		Usable with AnN*, AnA*, AnU, A2AS, QCPU-A (A Mode), A2C, A0J2H, AnS, AnSH, A1FX and A52G.
*2 M9196	Operation output at block stop	OFF:Coil output off ON: Coil output on		•	<ul> <li>Selects the operation output when block stop is executed.</li> <li>ON: Retains the ON/OFF status of the coil being used by using operation output of the step being executed at block stop.</li> <li>OFF: All coil outputs are turned off. (Operation output by the SET instruction is retained regardless of the ON/OFF status of M9196.)</li> </ul>	_	Usable with AnN*, AnA*, AnU, A2AS, QCPU-A (A Mode), A2C, A0J2H, AnS, AnSH, A1FX and A52G.
M9197		M9197	M9198	I/O numbers to be displayed			
1019197	Fuse blow, I/O	OFF	OFF	X/Y0 to 7F0	<ul> <li>Switches I/O numbers in the fuse blow module storage registers (D9100 to D9107) and I/O</li> </ul>		Usable with AnU,
	verify error display	ON	OFF	X/Y800 to FF0	module verify error storage registers (D9116 to D9123) according to the combination of ON/OFF	—	A2AS and QCPU- A (A Mode)
M9198	switching	OFF	ON	X/Y1000 to 17F0	of the M9197 and M9198.		
1019190		ON	ON	X/Y1800 to 1FF0			
M9199	Data recovery of online sampling trace / status latch			ecovery OFF ecovery ON	<ul> <li>When sampling trace / status latch is executed, the setting data stored in the CPU module is recovered to enable restart.</li> <li>Turn on M9199 to execute again. (There is no need to write data with the peripheral device.)</li> </ul>		Usable with AnU, A2AS and QCPU- A (A Mode)

\*: Usable with AnN and AnA which are compatible with SFC.

For the AnN and AnA which are compatible with SFC, refer to the MELSAP-II Programming Manual.

PC	DINTS						
(1)	reset with the reset key switch. When the RUN/STOP key switch is set in the STOP position, the contents are retained.						
	Insert the us reset	od by use program t the circuit shown at right in ser program and turn on the execution command conta- the special relay M.	9	Reset execution	set		
	<ul><li>(b) Use the test function of the peripheral device to reset forcibly. For the operation procedure, refer to the manuals for peripheral devices.</li><li>(c) By moving the RESET key switch on the CPU front to the RESET position, the special relays are turned off.</li></ul>						
(3)	Special reprogram.	elays marked *2 above are	switched or	n/off in the sequence			
(4)	Special re	elays marked *3 above are Il equipment.	switched or	n/off in test mode of the			
(5)							
		Special Relay	Relat	ed Special Resister			
		M9000	D	9100 to D9107			
	M9001 D9116 to D9123						

#### APP - 26

# Appendix 2.2 Special Registers

Special registers are data registers of which applications have been determined inside the PC. Therefore, do not write data to the special registers in the program (except the ones with numbers marked 2 in the table).

Table	App.2.2	Special	<b>Register List</b>	
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Number	Name	Description		Det	ails		4	Applicable CPU	
D9000	Fuse blow	Fuse blow module number	number of c (Example: N have blown the number operation g (Cleared wh reset to 0.)	blown modules letected units is When fuses of N , "50" is stored by peripheral d ven in hexaded then all contents check is execute remote I/O stat	s stored in he: 750 to 6F out; in hexadecim levices, perfo- simal. of D9100 to ed also to the	xadecimal. out modules al) To monitor rm monitor D9107 are	Δ	Unusable with A0J2H. / Only remote I/O station information is valid for / A2C.	
			switch num	nodule number bers or base sk ule for A0J2	ot numbers w				
			Setting	Stored Data	Base Unit Slot No.	Stored Data			
			0	1	0	5			
		Fuse blow module number	1	2	1	6		Dedicated to A0J2H.	
D9001	Fuse blow		2	3	2	7	_		
			3	4	3	8			
			4	5					
			5	6					
				6	7				
			7	8					
			<ul> <li>In case of remote I/O station, (module I/O number/10H)</li> <li>+ 1 is stored.</li> </ul>						
D9002	I/O module verify error	I/O module verify error unit number	entered dat the head I/C in hexadeci multiple mo module will that of D900 devices, pe hexadecima (Cleared wh reset to 0.) • I/O module	dule whose dat a when the pow 0 number of the mal. When the dules, the lowe be stored. (Sto 00.) To monitor ofform monitor o al. hen all contents verify check is remote I/O tern	ver is turned of e detected mo situation is de st number an ring method i the number b peration give of D9116 to executed also	on is detected, idule is stored etected in nong the s the same as y peripheral n in D9123 are	Δ	Unusable with A0J2H. / Only remote I/O station information is valid for / A2C.	
			entered, is o I/O number base unit N that of D900	mote I/O statio	the power in t to the setting pring method	turned on, the switch No. or is the same as	_	Dedicated to A0J2H.	

Number	Name	Description	Details	A	oplicable CPU
D9003	SUM instruction detection bits	The number of bits detected by SUM instruction detection.	<ul> <li>The number of bits detected by execution of the SUM instruction are stored. in BIN code and updated every execution thereafter.</li> </ul>	_	Dedicated to A0J2H.
*1 D9004	MINI link master module error	Error detection status	• Error status of the MINI (S3) link detected on loaded MINI (S3) link module is stored.   b15 to   b8 b7   b7 6   6 5   4 3   2 1   8 7   6 5   4 3   2 1   8 7   6 5   4 3   2 1   8 7   6 5   4 3   2 1   8 7   6 5   4 3   2 1   8 7   6 5   4 3   2 1   8 7   6 5   4 3   2 1   8 7   6 5   4 3   2 1   8 7   6 5   4 3   2 1   8 7   6 5   4 3   2 1   8 7   6 5   4 3   2 1   8 7   6 5   8 8   9 10   10 10   10 10   10 10   10 10   10 10   10 10   10 10   10 10	_	Usable with AnA, A2AS, AnA board and AnU.
*1 D9005	AC DOWN counter	AC DOWN count	<ul> <li>1 is added each time input voltage becomes 85% or less of rating while the CPU unit is performing operation, and the value is stored in BIN code.</li> </ul>	0	Usable with all types of CPUs.
D9006	Battery low	Indicates the CPU module of which battery voltage is low.	<ul> <li>Bits which correspond to CPU of which battery is low are turned on in D9006, as shown below.</li> <li>B15 B3 B2 B1 B0</li> <li>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</li></ul>	_	Dedicated to A3V.
*1 D9008	Shelf-diagnostic error	Self-diagnostic error number	<ul> <li>When error is found as a result of self-diagnosis, error number is stored in BIN code.</li> </ul>	0	Usable with all types of CPUs.
	Annunciator	F number at which	<ul> <li>When one of F0 to 255 is turned on by OUT F or SET F, the F number, which has been detected earliest among the F numbers which have turned on, is stored in BIN code.</li> <li>D9009 can be cleared by RST F or LEDR instruction. If another F number has been detected, the clearing of D9009 causes the next number to be stored in D9009.</li> </ul>	Δ	Unusable with A3, A3N, A3A, A73 and A3N board.
D9009	detection	external failure has occurred	<ul> <li>When one of F0 to 255 is turned on by OUT F or SET F, the F number, which has been detected earliest among the F numbers which have turned on, is stored in BIN code.</li> <li>D9009 can be cleared by executing RST F or LEDR instruction or moving INDICATOR RESET switch on CPU front to ON position. If another F number has been detected, the clearing of D9009 causes the nest number to be stored in D9009.</li> </ul>		Usable with A3, A3N, A3A, A73 and A3N board.

#### Table App.2.2 Special Register List (Continue)

Number	Name	Description	Details		oplicable CPU
D9010	Error step	Step number at which operation error has occurred	<ul> <li>When operation error has occurred during execution of application instruction, the step number, at which the error has occurred, is stored in BIN code. Thereafter, each time operation error occurs, the contents of D9010 are renewed.</li> </ul>	Δ	Unusable with A3H and A3M.
*1 D9011	Error step	Step number at which operation error has occurred	• When operation error has occurred during execution of application instruction, the step number, at which the error has occurred, is stored in BIN code. Since storage into D9011 is made when M9011 changes from off to on, the contents of D9010 cannot be renewed unless M9011 is cleared by user program.	0	Usable with all types of CPUs.
D9014	I/O control mode	I/O control mode number	<ul> <li>The I/O control mode set is returned in any of the following numbers:</li> <li>0. Both input and output in direct mode</li> <li>1. Input in refresh mode, output in direct mode</li> <li>3. Both input and output in refresh mode</li> </ul>	Δ	Unusable with An, A3H and A3M.
D9015	CPU operating states	Operating states of CPU	<ul> <li>The operation states of CPU as shown below are stored in D9015.</li> <li>B15B12 B11B8 B7B4 B3B0</li> <li>CPU key switch: Remains the same in remote RUN/STOP mode.</li> <li>RUN</li> <li>STOP</li> <li>PAUSE *</li> <li>STEP RUN</li> <li>Remote RUN/STOP by parameter setting</li> <li>Remote RUN/STOP by parameter setting</li> <li>Status in program</li> <li>Except below</li> <li>STOP</li> <li>STOP</li> <li>PAUSE *</li> <li>STOP</li> <li>B10</li> <li>STOP</li> <li>Remote RUN/STOP by computer</li> <li>Remote RUN/STOP by computer</li> <li>STOP</li> <li< td=""><td>0</td><td>Usable with all types of CPUs.</td></li<></ul>	0	Usable with all types of CPUs.

#### Table App.2.2 Special Register List (Continue)

Number	Name	Description	Details	A	oplicable CPU
	ROM/RAM setting	0: ROM 1: RAM 2: E <sup>2</sup> PROM	<ul> <li>Indicates the setting of memory select chip. One value of 0 to 2 is stored in BIN code.</li> </ul>	_	Usable with A1 and A1N.
		0: Main program (ROM) 1: Main program (RAM) 2: Subprogram (RAM)	<ul> <li>Indicates which sequence program is run presently. One value of 0 to 2 is stored in BIN code.</li> <li>("2" is not stored when AnS, AnSH, A1FX, A0J2H, A2C, A2, A2N, A2A, A2AS and A2U is used.)</li> </ul>	Δ	Unusable with A1 and A1N
D9016	Program number	<ol> <li>Main program (ROM)</li> <li>Main program (RAM)</li> <li>Subprogram 1 (RAM)</li> <li>Subprogram 2 (RAM)</li> <li>Subprogram 3 (RAM)</li> <li>Subprogram 1 (ROM)</li> <li>Subprogram 1 (ROM)</li> <li>Subprogram 2 (ROM)</li> <li>Subprogram 3 (ROM)</li> <li>Subprogram 3 (ROM)</li> <li>Subprogram 1 (E<sup>2</sup>PROM)</li> <li>Subprogram 1 (E<sup>2</sup>PROM)</li> <li>Subprogram 2 (E<sup>2</sup>PROM)</li> <li>Subprogram 3 (E<sup>2</sup>PROM)</li> <li>Subprogram 3 (E<sup>2</sup>PROM)</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>Indicates which sequence program is run presently. One value of 0 to B is stored in BIN code.</li> </ul>	_	Dedicated to AnU.
D9017	Scan time	Minimum scan time (per 10 ms)	• If scan time is smaller than the content of D9017, the value is newly stored at each END. Namely, the minimum value of scan time is stored into D9017 in BIN code.	0	Usable with all types of CPUs.
D9018	Scan time	Scan time (per 10 ms)	<ul> <li>Scan time is stored in BIN code at each END and always rewritten.</li> </ul>	0	Usable with all types of CPUs.
D9019	Scan time	Maximum scan time (per 10 ms)	• If scan time is larger than the content of D9019, the value is newly stored at each END. Namely, the maximum value of scan time is stored into D9019 in BIN code.	0	Usable with all types of CPUs.
*2 D9020	Constant scan	Constant scan time (Set by user in 10 ms increments)	<ul> <li>Sets the interval between consecutive user program starts in multiples of 10 ms.</li> <li>0: No setting</li> <li>1 to 200: Set. Program is executed at intervals of (set value) × 10 ms.</li> </ul>	Δ	Unusable with An.
D9021	Scan time	Scan time (1 ms unit)	<ul> <li>Scan time is stored and updated in BIN code after every END.</li> </ul>	—	Usable with
D9022	1 second counter	Counts 1 every second.	<ul> <li>When the PC CPU starts running, it starts counting 1 every second.</li> <li>It starts counting up from 0 to 32767, then down to - 32768 and then again up to 0. Counting repeats this routine.</li> </ul>	_	AnA, A2AS, AnU, AnA board and QCPU-A (A Mode).

Table App.2.2 Special I	Register List	(Continue)
Table App.2.2 Opecial	ivegister List	(continue)

Number	Name	Description	Details	A	oplicable CPU
*2 D9025	Clock data	Clock data (Year, month)	Stores the year (2 lower digits) and month in BCD.     B15 B12 B11 B8 B7 B4 B3 B0 Example:     1987,July     H8707     Year Month	Δ	
*2 D9026	Clock data	Clock data (Day, hour)	• Stores the day and hour in BCD. B15B12 B11B8 B7B4 B3B0 S1th,10 o'clock H3110	Δ	Unusable with An, A3H, A3M, A3V, A2C and A0J2H.
*2 D9027	Clock data	Clock data (Minute, second)	Stores the Minute and second in BCD.     B15B12 B11B8 B7B4 B3B0 Example:     35 minutes,     48 seconds     Minute Second H3548	Δ	
*2 D9028	Clock data	Clock data ( , day of the week)	Stores the day of the week in BCD.     B15B12 B11B8 B7B4 B3B0 Example:     Friday     H0005     Day of the week     0 must be set.     0 must be set.     0 Sunday     1 Monday     2 Tuesday     3 Wednesday     4 Thursday     5 Friday     6 Saturday	Δ	Unusable with An, A3H, A3M, A3V, A2C and A0J2H.

### Table App.2.2 Special Register List (Continue)

Number	Name	Description		Details		Ap	oplicable CPU
D9021 D9022 D9023 D9024 D9025 D9026 D9027 D9028 D9029 D9030 D9031 D9031 D9032 D9033 D9034	Remote terminal parameter setting	1 to 61	modules con necessarily A2CCPUC2 Other CPUs • Data configu D9021 D9022	:1 to 61 uration  Remote terminal module No.1 area Remote terminal module No.2 area  Remote terminal module No.13 area Remote terminal module No.14 area	not	_	Usable with A2C and A52G.
D9035	Attribute of remote terminal module	0: MINI standard protocol 1: No protocol	connected tr 0: Confo remot 1: No-pr • Data configu	e of each remote terminal module b A2C and A52G with 0 or 1 at each to press to the MINI standard protocol or te terminal unit. otocol mode of AJ35PTF-R2 uration b12b11b10b9 b8 b7 b6 b5 b4 b3 b2 b1 b0 b1 b1 b10b9 b8 b7 b6 b5 b4 b3 b2 b1 b0 cr/or1 or1 or1 or1 or1 or1 or1 or1 or1 or Remote termine Remote termine Remote termine Remote termine Remote termine Remote termine	al No.1 al No.2 al No.3 al No.13		
D9035	Extension file register	Use block No.	Stores the b     used in BCE	lock No. of the extension file register I ) code.	being	_	Usable with AnA, A2AS, AnU and QCPU-A (A Mode).
D9036	Total number of stations	1 to 64	modules and	al number of stations (1 to 64) of I/O d remote terminal modules which are o an A2C or A52G.		_	Usable with A2C and A52G.

Number	Name	Description	Details	A	oplicable CPU
D9036	For designation	The devise number used for getting direct access to each device	Designate the device number for the extension file register for direct read and write in 2 words at D9036 and D9037 in BIN data. Use consecutive numbers beginning with R0 of block No. 1 to designate device numbers. Extension file register 0 Block No.1		Usable with AnA, A2AS, AnU and
D9037	numbers	tor extension file 16383 area	16383         area           16384         Block No.2           D9037,D9036         to           Device No.(BIN data)         →		QCPU-A (A Mode).
D9038	LED indication	Priority 1 to 4	<ul> <li>Sets priority of ERROR LEDs which illuminate (or flicker) to indicate errors with error code numbers.</li> <li>Configuration of the priority setting areas is as shown below.</li> </ul>		Usable with A2C, AnS, AnSH, A1FX, A0J2H, A52G
D9039	priority	Priority 5 to 7	D9038       Priority 4       Priority 3       Priority 2       Priority 1         D9039       Priority 7       Priority 6       Priority 5         • For details, refer to the applicable CPUs User's Manual and the ACPU (Fundamentals) Programming manual.	Aı Q	AnA, A2AS, AnU and QCPU-A (A Mode).
D9044	Sampling trace	Step or time during sampling trace	<ul> <li>The value stored in D9044 is used as the condition of the sampling trace when M9044 is turned on or off with the peripheral device to start sampling trace STRA or STRAR.</li> <li>At scanning0</li> <li>At time Time (10 ms unit) Stores the value in BIN code for D9044.</li> </ul>	Δ	Usable with A1 and A1N
D9049	SFC program execution work area	Expansion file register block number to be used as the work area for the execution of a SFC program.	<ul> <li>Stores the block number of the expansion file register which is used as the work area for the execution of a SFC program in a binary value.</li> <li>Stores "0" if an empty area of 16K bytes or smaller, which cannot be expansion file register No. 1, is used or if M9100 is OFF.</li> </ul>		
D9050	SFC program error code	Code number of error occurred in the SFC program	<ul> <li>Stores code numbers of errors occurred in the SFC program in BIN code.</li> <li>No error</li> <li>SFC program parameter error</li> <li>SFC code error</li> <li>SFC code error</li> <li>Number of steps of simultaneous execution exceeded</li> <li>Block start error</li> <li>SFC program operation error</li> </ul>	_	Usable with AnN*, AnA*, AnU, A2AS, QCPU-A (A Mode), A2C, A0J2H, AnS, AnSH, A1FX and A52G.
D9051	Error block	Block number in which an error occurred.	<ul> <li>Stores the block number in which an error occurred in the SFC program in BIN code.</li> <li>In the case of error 83 the starting block number is stored.</li> </ul>	_	

\*: Usable with AnN and AnA which are compatible with SFC.

For the AnN and AnA which are compatible with SFC, refer to the MELSAP-II Programming Manual.

Number	Name	Description	Details		Applicable CPU	
D9052	Error step	Step number in which an error occurred.	• Stores the step number in which error 84 occurred in the SFC program in BIN code. Stores "0" when errors 80, 81 and 82 occurred. Stored the block starting step number when error 83 occurred.	_	Usable with AnN*, AnA*, AnU, A2S,	
D9053	Error transfer	Transfer condition number in which an error occurred.	Stores the transfer condition number in which error 84 occurred in the SFC program in BIN code. Stored "0" when errors 80, 81, 82 and 83 occurred.	_	QCPU-A (A Mode), A2C, A0J2H, AnS, AnSH, A1FX	
D9054	Error sequence step	Sequence step number in which an error occurred.	<ul> <li>Stores the sequence step number of transfer condition and operation output in which error 84 occurred in the SFC program in BIN code.</li> </ul>	_	and A52G.	
D9055	Status latch execution step number	Status latch execution step number	<ul> <li>Stores the step number when status latch is executed.</li> <li>Stores the step number in a binary value if status latch is executed in a main sequence program.</li> <li>Stores the block number and the step number if status latch is executed in a SFC program.</li> <li>Block No. Step No. (BIN)</li> <li>Higher 8 bits - Lower 8 bits</li> </ul>		Usable with AnA, A2AS, AnA bpard, AnU and QCPU-A (A Mode).	
D9060	Software version	Software version of internal system	Stores the software version of the CPU module's internal system in ASCII codes.         Example: Stores "41 <sup>H</sup> " for version A.         Note)The software version of the internal system may be different from the version marked on the housing.         *5: This function is available with the CPU of the following S/W versions or later.         CPU Type Name       Software Version         A2ACPU (P21/R21),       S/W version W         A2ACPU-S1 (P21/R21)       S/W version X         (Manufactured in July, 1998)         A3ACPU (P21/R21)       S/W version X         A3ACPU (P21/R21)       S/W version H         A3UCPU, A4UCPU       Manufactured in July, 1998)         A1SJHCPU,       S/W version H         A1SHCPU, A2SHCPU       S/W version Y         A2USCPU (S1)       S/W version Y         A2USCPU (S1)       S/W version Y		Can be used only with AnU, A2US, or AnSH. *5	
			A2USHCPU-S1 S/W version E (Manufactured in July, 1998)			
D9061	Communication error code	0: Normal 1: Initial data error 2: Line error	<ul> <li>Stores error code when M9061 is turned on (communication with I/O modules or remote terminal modules fails).</li> <li>1 Total number of stations of I/O modules or remote terminal modules or number of retries is not normal. Initial program contains an error.</li> <li>2 Cable breakage or power supply of I/O modules or remote terminal modules is turned off.</li> </ul>		Usable with A2C and A52G.	

#### Table App.2.2 Special Register List (Continue)

\*: Usable with AnN and AnA which are compatible with SFC.

For the AnN and AnA which are compatible with SFC, refer to the MELSAP-II Programming Manual.

Number	Name	Description	Details		Applicable CPU	
D9068	Abnormal base module	Stores the bit pattern of the abnormal base module	Stores the bit pattern of the base module in abnormal condition. When basic base module is abnormal: Bit 0 turns ON. When 1st expansion base module is abnormal: Bit 1 turns ON. When 2nd expansion base module is abnormal: Bit 2 turns ON.		Dedicated to QCPU-A (A Mode)	
D9072	PC communication check	Data check by AJ71C24	<ul> <li>In the loopback test mode of individual AJ71C24, the AJ71C24 automatically executes data write/read and communication check.</li> </ul>	0	Usable with all types of CPUs.	
D9073	Clock data	Clock data (year, month)	Two digits showing the year (XX of 19XX) and month are stored to D9073 in BCD codes, as shown below.     B15B12 B11B8 B7B4 B3B0 Example: 1987,July Year Month		Dedicated to	
D9074	Clock data	Clock data (day, time)	Two digits showing the day and time are stored to D9074 in BCD codes, as shown below.      B15B12 B11B8 B7B4 B3B0 Example:     31th,10     o'clock     Day Time H3110	_	A2CCPUC24 (-PRF)	
D9075	Clock data	Clock data (minute, second)	Two digits showing the minute and second are stored to D9075 in BCD codes, as shown below.      B15B12 B11B8 B7B4 B3B0 Example:     35 minutes,     48 seconds     Minute Second H3548		Dedicated to A2CCPUC24 (-PRF)	
D9075	Result of writing to built-in ROM	Stores the status of writing to the built-in ROM	Stores the status of writing to the built-in ROM.         0:       Writing enabled         F1H:       During RAM operation         F2H:       Writing to built-in ROM disabled         F3H:       Failed to erase         F4H:       Failed to write         FEH:       Checking erasing         FFH:       During writing		Dedicated to QCPU-A (A Mode)	
D9076	Clock data	Clock data (day of the week)	Two day of the week is stored to D9076 in BCD codes, as shown below.      B15B12 B11B8 B7B4 B3B0      These digits are always set to 0.      Day of the week     0 Sunday     1 Monday     2 Tuesday     3 Wednesday     4 Thursday     5 Friday     6 Saturday		Dedicated to A2CCPUC24 (-PRF)	
D9076	Status of writing to built-in ROM	Stores the status of writing (enabled/ disabled) to the built-in ROM	Stores the status of writing (enabled/disabled) to the built-in ROM.Statuses of DIP switch 3 and M90730:SW3 is OFF, M9073 is OFF/ON1:SW3 is ON, M9073 is OFF2:SW3 is ON, M9073 is ON	_	Dedicated to QCPU-A (A Mode)	

## Table App.2.2 Special Register List (Continue)

Number	Name	Description	Details			pplicable CPU
D9077	Sequence accumulation time measurement	Accumulation time setting	<ul> <li>Stores the accumulation ti Setting range: 1 to 255ms</li> <li>When the value other that the value in D9077 is rest</li> </ul>	(Default: 5ms) an 1 to 255 ms is designated,	_	Dedicated to QCPU-A (A Mode)
	Number of	Stores the number of	at one scan. (With QCUP-A or AnUCPU) Number of remaining instr – Number of instructions e (With AnSHCPU) Number of remaining instr – Number of instructions e	ing executable simultaneously uctions being executable = 10 executed simultaneously uctions being executable = 64		Can be used
D9080	executable CC-	remaining CC-Link	CPU Type Name	Software Version		only with AnU, A2US, QCPU-A
	Link dedicated instructions	dedicated instructions being executable	Q02CPU-A, Q02HCPU-A, Q06HCPU-A A1SJHCPU, A1SHCPU, A2SHCPU	Available with all versions		(A Mode) or AnSH *6
			A2UCPU (S1), A3UCPU, A4UCPU	S/W version Q (Manufactured in July, 1999)		
			A2USCPU (S1)	S/W version E (Manufactured in July, 1999)		
			A2USHCPU-S1	S/W version L (Manufactured in July, 1999)		
D9081	Number of vacant registration areas for communication requests	0 to 32	<ul> <li>Stores the number of vacant registration areas for communication requests executed to remote terminal modules connected to MINI (S3) link module, A2C and A52G.</li> </ul>			Usable with AnA, A2AS, QCPU-A (A Mode), AnU, A2C and A52G.
D9082	Final connected station number	Final connected station number	<ul> <li>Stores the final station number of remote I/O modules and remote terminal modules connected to A2C and A52G.</li> </ul>			Usable with A2C and A52G.
D9085	Time check time	1 s to 65535 s	<ul> <li>Sets the time check time of the data link instructions (ZNRD, ZNWR) for the MELSECNET/10.</li> <li>Setting range: 1 s to 65535 s (1 to 65535)</li> <li>Setting unit: 1 s</li> <li>Default value: 10 s (If 0 has been set, default 10 s is applied)</li> </ul>			Usable with AnU and A2AS, QCPU-A (A Mode)
D9090	Microcomputer subroutine input data area head device number	Depends on the micro-computer program package to be used.	<ul> <li>For details, refer to the maprogram package.</li> </ul>	anual of each microcomputer	Δ	Unusable with AnA, A2AS, QCPU-A (A Mode) and AnU.
Docci	Instruction error	Instruction error detail number	Stores the detail code of c	ause of an instruction error.	_	Usable with AnA, A2AS, QCPU-A (A Mode),AnA board and AnU.
D9091	Microcomputer subroutine call error code	Depends on the micro-computer program package to be used.	<ul> <li>For details, refer to the maprogram package.</li> </ul>	anual of each microcomputer	Δ	Unusable with AnA, A2AS, QCPU-A (A Mode),AnA board and AnU.

#### Table App.2.2 Special Register List (Continue)

Number	Name	Description	Details	Applicable CPU	
D9091	SFC program detail error number	Detail error number of the error which occurred in a SFC program	<ul> <li>Stores the detail error number of the error occurred in a SFC program in a binary value.</li> </ul>		Usable with AnN*, AnA*, AnU, A2US(H), A2C, AOJ2H, QCPU-A (A Mode), AnS, AnSH, A1FX.
*2 *3 D9094	Changed I/O module head address	Changed I/O module head address	<ul> <li>Stores upper 2 digits of the head I/O address of I/O modules to be loaded or unloaded during online mode in BIN code.</li> <li>Example) Input module X2F0 → H2F</li> </ul>	_	Unusable with AnN, A3V, AnA, A73, AnU.
D9095	Operation state of the A3VTS system and A3VCPU	Stores operation with 4 hexadecimal digits.	Monitors operation state of the A3VTS system and the A3VCPU.      B15 B12 B8 B4 B0      D9095     CPU A CPU B CPU C      System operation state     A RUN     B STEP-RUN     C PAUSE     D STOP     E ERROR     A STOP     5 WAIT     6 ERROR     7 NO RIGHT OF     OPERATION	_	Dedicated to A3V.
	Dip switch information	Dip switch information	Dip switch information of CPU module is stored as follows. 0:ON 1:OFF B15 to B4 B3 B2 B1 B0 D9095 0 SW1 SW2 SW3 SW4 SW5		Usable wtih QCPU-A (A mode) only.
D9096	A3VCPU A Self-check error	Self-check error code	<ul> <li>Error code of self-check error on CPU A is stored in BIN code.</li> <li>Cleared when D9008 of CPU A is cleared.</li> </ul>		Dedicated to A3V.
D9097	A3VCPU B Self-check error	Self-check error code	<ul> <li>Error code of self-check error on CPU B is stored in BIN code.</li> <li>Cleared when D9008 of CPU B is cleared.</li> </ul>	_	Dedicated to A3V.
D9098	A3VCPU C Self-check error	Self-check error code	<ul> <li>Error code of self-check error on CPU C is stored in BIN code.</li> <li>Cleared when D9008 of CPU C is cleared.</li> </ul>	_	Dedicated to A3V.
D9099	A3VTU Self-check error	Self-check error code	Error code of self-check error on A3VTU is stored in BIN code.	_	Dedicated to A3V.

:Usable with AnN and AnA which are compatible with SFC.

For the AnN and AnA which are compatible with SFC, refer to the MELSAP-II Programming Manual.

Number	Name	Description	Details		Applicable CPU	
*1 D9100 *1 D9101 *1 D9102 *1 D9104 *1 D9104 *1 D9105 *1 D9106	Fuse blown module	Bit pattern in units of 16 points of fuse blow modules	<ul> <li>Output module numbers (in units of 16 points), of which fuses have blown, are entered in bit pattern. (Preset output unit numbers when parameter setting has been performed.) <ol> <li>15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0</li> <li>D9100</li> <li>0 0 0 1 10 0 0 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</li></ol></li></ul>	0	Usable with all types of CPUs ( Only remote I/O station information is valid for ( A2C. )	
*1 D9100	Fuse blow module	Fuse blow module bit pattern	<ul> <li>Stores the output module number of the fuses have blown in the bit pattern.</li> <li>D9100 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</li></ul>		Dedicated to A0J2H.	
*2 D9108 *2 D9109			<ul> <li>Sets value for the step transfer monitoring timer and the number of F which turns on when the monitoring timer timed out.</li> </ul>			
*2 D9110			b15 to b8 b7 to b0		Usable with AnN , AnA, AnU, A2AS,	
*2	Step transfer monitoring	Timer setting value and the F number at	Timer setting	_	AnA board, QCPU-A (A	
D9111 *2 D9112	timer setting	0	(1 to 255 sec in seconds) F number setting		Mode), A2C, A0J2H, AnS, AnSH, A1FX and	
*2 D9113			(By turning on any of M9108 to M9114, the monitoring timer starts. If the transfer condition following a step		A52G.	
*2 D9114			which corresponds to the timer is not established within set time, set annunciator (F) is tuned on.			

Table App.2.2 Special Register List (Continue)

\*: Usable with AnN and AnA which are compatible with SFC.

For the AnN and AnA which are compatible with SFC, refer to the MELSAP-II Programming Manual.

Number	Name	Description	Details	Details Applicab	
*1 D9116 *1 D9117 *1 D9118 *1 D9120 *1 D9122 *1 D9122 *1 D9123	I/O module verify error	Bit pattern in units of 16 points of verify error units	<ul> <li>When I/O modules, of which data are different from those entered at power-on, have been detected, the I/O unit numbers (in units of 16 points) are entered in bit pattern. (Preset I/O unit numbers when parameter setting has been performed.)</li> <li> 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 D9116 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</li></ul>	0	Usable with all types of CPUs ( Only remote I/O station information is valid for A2C. )
*1 D9116	I/O module verification error	Bit pattern of verification error module	• When an I/O module different from the I/O module data registered during power-on is detected, this register indicates the bit pattern of the I/O module number.          b15       b8 b7 b6 b5 b4 b3 b2 b1 b0         D9116       0         0       is fixed.    Indicates the module for setting switch 0. Indicates the module for setting switch 1. Indicates the module for setting switch 3. Indicates the module for setting switch 5 or the module for setting switch 5 or the module for setting switch 6. Indicates the module for setting switch 5 or the module for setting switch 5 or the module for setting switch 7 or the module for extension base unit slot 2. Indicates the module for setting switch 7 or the module for setting switch 7 or the module for setting switch 3.		Dedicated to A0J2H.
D9124	Annunciator detection quantity	Annunciator detection quantity	<ul> <li>When one of F0 to 255 (F0 to 2047 for AnA and AnU) is turned on by SET F 1 is added to the contents of D9124. When RST F or LEDR instruction is executed, 1 is subtracted from the contents of D9124. (If the INDICATOR RESET switch is provided to the CPU, pressing the switch can execute the same processing.)</li> <li>Quantity, which has been turned on by SET F is stored into D9124 in BIN code. The quantity turned on with SET F is stored up to "8."</li> </ul>	0	Usable with all types of CPUs.

#### Table App.2.2 Special Register List (Continue)

Number	Name	Description	Details	Applicable CPU
D9125			When one of F0 to 255 (F0 to 2047 for AnA and AnU) is turned on by <u>SET F</u> , F number, which has turned on, is entered into D9125 to D9132 in due order in BIN code.	
D9126			F number, which has been turned off by $\boxed{RSTF}$ , is erased from D9125 to D9132, and the contents of data registers succeeding the data register, where the erased F number was stored, are shifted to the	
D9127			preceding data registers. By executing <u>LEDR</u> instruction, the contents of D9125 to D9132 are shifted upward by one. (With a CPU equipped with an INDICATOR RESET switch, the	
D9128	Annunciator	Annunciator detection	same process occurs when the switch is pressed. When there are 8 annunciator detections, the 9th one is not stored into D9125 to 9132 even if detected. SET SET SET SET SET SET SET SET SET SET	Usable with all
D9129	detection number	number	D9009 0 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 99	O types of CPUs
			D9124 0 1 2 3 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 8	
D9130			D9125 0 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 99	
55150		D912 D912 D912 D913 D913	D9126 0 0 25 25 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 15	
			D9127         0         0         0         99         0         15         15         15         15         15         15         70           D9128         0         0         0         0         0         70         70         70         70         70         65	
D9131			D9129 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 65 65 65 65 38	
			D9130 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 38 38 38 110	
D9132			D9131 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 110110151	
			D9132 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 151 151 210	
D9133			Stores information of I/O modules and remote terminal modules connected to the A2C and A52G	
D9134			corresponding to station number. <ul> <li>Information of I/O modules and remote terminal</li> </ul>	
D9135		00: No I/O module or	modules is for input, output and remote terminal module identification and expressed as 2-bit data.	
		remote terminal module or initial	<ol> <li>No I/O module or remote terminal module or initial communication is impossible.</li> </ol>	
D9136	Remote terminal card information	communication	01: Input module or remote terminal module	Usable with
D9137		01: Input module or remote terminal	Data configuration	A2C and A52G
D9138		module 10: Output module	b15 b14b13 b12b11 b10b9 b8b7 b6b5 b4b3 b2b1 b0 D9133 Station S	
D9139			16     15     14     13     12     11     10     9       Station     Station     Station     Station     Station     Station     Station       20     19     18     12	
D9140			Station         Station <t< td=""><td></td></t<>	

#### Table App.2.2 Special Register List (Continue)

Number	Name	Description		Details	;		A	oplicable CPU
D9141								
D9142								
D9143								
D9144								
D9145			Stores the nu	mber of retries e	xecuted to I/O mo	ndules		
D9146			Stores the number of retries executed to I/O modules or remote terminal modules which caused					
D9147			communicatio		the number of tin	nos sot		
D9148			at D9174.)	sing is executed		165 561		
D9149				s 0 when commu	inication is restor	ed to		
D9150	-		normal. <ul> <li>Station numb</li> </ul>	er setting of I/O r	nodules and remo	ote		
D9151	-			ules is as shown				
D9152	-			b15 to b8	b7 to b0	ı		
D9153			D9141	Station 2	Station 1			
D9154	-	Number of retries	D9142 Station 4 Station 3					
D9155	Number of		D9143	Station 6	Station 5			Usable with A2C and A52G.
D9156	times of retry						—	
D9157 D9158	execution		D9171	Station 62	Station 61			A20 and A320.
D9158 D9159			D9172 Station 64 Station 63	J				
D9159 D9160	-	<ul> <li>Retry counter uses 8 bits for one station.</li> <li>_b(n+7) b(n+6) b(n+5) b(n+4) b(n+3) b(n+2) b(n+1) b(n+0)</li> </ul>						
D9160	-		0/1	b(n+5) b(n+4) b(n-	+3) b(n+2) b(n+1) b	o(n+0)	]	
D9162	-					,		
D9163	-		Number of retries					
D9164	-		{ 0: Normal					
D9165	-		<ul> <li>* "n" is determined by station number of I/O module or</li> </ul>					
D9166	-			mined by station in a module.	number of I/O mo	oule or		
D9167	4			r stations: b0 to b				
D9168	1		Even numb	er stations: b8 to	b15 (n = 8)			
D9169	1							
D9170	1							
D9171								
D9172	-							

Number	Name	Description	Details	Applicable CPU	
			Mode setting		
	Mode setting	<ol> <li>O: Automatic online return enabled</li> <li>1: Automatic online return disabled</li> <li>2: Transmission stop at online error</li> <li>3: Line check</li> </ol>	0       Automatic       • When an I/O module or a remote terminal module caused communication error, the station is placed offline.         online       • Communication with normal stations is continued.         • The station recovering from a communication error automatically resumes communication.		
D9173			<ol> <li>Automatic</li> <li>When an I/O module or a remote terminal module caused communication error, the station is placed offline.</li> <li>Communication with normal stations is continued.</li> <li>Though a faulty station returned to normal, communication is not restored unless the station module is restarted.</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>Usable with</li> <li>A2C and A52G.</li> </ul>	
			<ul> <li>2 Trans- mission stop at online error</li> <li>• When an I/O module or a remote terminal module caused communication error, communication with all stations is stopped.</li> <li>• Though a faulty station returned to normal, communication is not restored unless the station module is restarted.</li> </ul>		
			3 Line check · Checks hardware and connecting cables of I/O modules and remote terminal modules.		
D9174	Setting of the number of retries	Number of retries	<ul> <li>Sets the number of retries executed to I/O modules and remote terminal modules which caused communication error.</li> <li>Set for 5 times at power on.</li> <li>Set range: 0 to 32</li> <li>If communication with an I/O module or a remote terminal module is not restored to normal after set number of retries, such module is regarded as a faulty station.</li> </ul>	Usable with A2C and A52G.	
D9175	Line error retry counter	Number of retries	<ul> <li>Stores the number of retries executed at line error (time out).</li> <li>Data becomes 0 when line is restored to normal and communication with I/O modules and remote terminal modules is resumed.</li> </ul>	Usable with A2C and A52G.	
D9180			Stores error code of a faulty remote terminal module		
D9181			when M9060 is turned on. <ul> <li>The error code storage areas for each remote terminal</li> </ul>		
D9182			module are as shown below.		
D9183			D9180 Remote terminal module No.1 Remote		
D9184			D9181 Remote terminal module No.2 terminal module		
D9185	Remote	<b>_</b>	D9182 Remote terminal module No.3 numbers		
D9186 D9187	terminal module error number	Remote terminal number	from 1 to 14 are set with	<ul> <li>Usable with A2C and A52G.</li> </ul>	
D9187 D9188			D9192 Remote terminal module No.13 D9020 to D9034.	, 120 and 7.020.	
D9188			D9193 Remote terminal module No.14		
D9109 D9190			<ul> <li>Error code is cleared in the following cases.</li> <li>When the RUN key switch is moved from STOP to</li> </ul>		
D9191			RUN.		
D9192			(D9180 to D9183 are all cleared.) • When Yn4 of each remote terminal is set from OFF to		
D9193			ON.		

#### Table App.2.2 Special Register List (Continue)

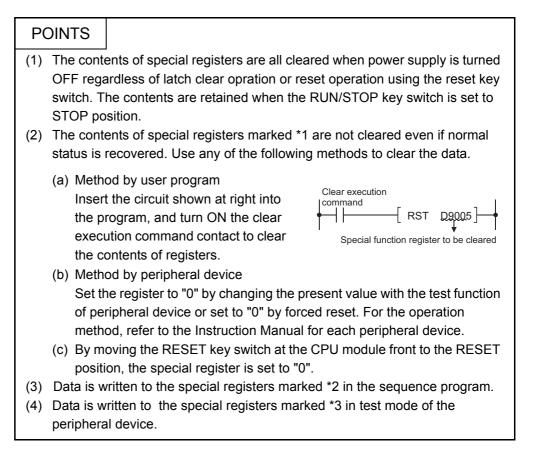
Number	Name	Description	Details		
D9180	Limit switch output state torage areas for axes 1 and 2		Stores output state of limit switch function.	_	Dedicated to A73.
D9181	Limit switch output state storage areas for axes 3 and 4	Bit pattern of limit switch function output	D9180         YoF YoE YoE YoE YoE YoE YoF YoF YOF YOE YOF YOF YOE YOF YOT YOF YOT YOF YOT YOF YOT	_	Dedicated to A73.
D9182	Limit switch output state storage areas for axes 5 and 6	state		_	Dedicated to A73.
D9183	Limit switch output state storage areas for axes 7 and 8		Axis 8 Axis 7	_	Dedicated to A73.
D9184	Cause of PCPU error	PCPU error code	<ul> <li>Stores error codes occurred at the PCPU in BIN code.</li> <li>0: Normal</li> <li>1: A73CPU hardware error</li> <li>2: PCPU error</li> <li>10: A70AF error</li> <li>11: A70AF error</li> <li>12: A70MDF error</li> <li>13: AY42 error</li> </ul>	_	Dedicated to A73.
D9185	Servo amplifier connection data	Bit pattern of servo amplifier connection state	Servo amplifier connection state is checked and the result is stored in the bit which corresponds to each axis number. Connection state is continuously checked. Axes which changed from disconnected state to connected state are regarded as connected. But, axes which changed from connected state to disconnected state are still regarded as connected.      b15 to b8 b7 to b0     0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		Dedicated to A73.

Table App.2.2 Special Register List (Continue)

Table App.2.2 Special Register List (Continue)	

Number	Name	Description	Details		
D9187	Manual pulse generator axis setting error	Manual pulse generator axis setting error code	Stores error code when the manual pulse generator axis setting error flag (M9077) is turned on in the bit each corresponds to each axis number. b15 to b8 b7 to b0 For For For For For For For For for axis axis axis axis axis axis axis axis	_	Dedicated to A73.
D9188	Starting axis number at test mode request error	Starting axis number	Stores axis number in the bit which corresponds to the axis which was running when a test mode request was given and test mode request error occurred.           b15         to         b8         b7         to         b0           0         0         0         0         0         0         For         For	_	Dedicated to A73.
D9189	Error program number	Error program number	<ul> <li>Stores error servo program number (0 to 4095) when the servo program setting error flag (M9079) is turned on.</li> </ul>	_	Dedicated to A73.
D9190	Data setting error	Data setting error number	• Stores error code which corresponds to the error setting item when the servo program setting error flag (M9079) is turned on.	_	Dedicated to A73.
D9191	Servo amplifier type	Bit pattern of the axis connected to a general-purpose servo amplifier	<ul> <li>Stores type of connected servo amplifier in the bit which corresponds to each axis number.</li> <li>0: MR-SB/MR-SD/MR-SB-K is connected or not connected.</li> <li>1: General-purpose servo amplifier is connected.</li> <li>b15 to b8 b7 to b0</li> <li>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 For For For For For For For For For axis axis axis axis axis axis axis axis</li></ul>		Dedicated to A73.

Number	Name	Description	Details				
D9196		<ul> <li>Bit which corresponds to faulty I/O module or remote terminal module is set (1).</li> <li>(Bit which corresponds to a faulty station is set when normal communication cannot be restored after</li> </ul>					
D9197	Faulty station	Bit pattern of the faulty station Bit pattern of the faulty the faulty bit pattern of the faulty station Bit pattern of the faulty bit pattern of the faulty station Bit pattern of the faulty bit pattern of the fa	<ul> <li>If automatic online return is enabled, bit which corresponds to a faulty station is reset (0) when the</li> </ul>	_	Usable with		
D9198	detection			A2C and A52G.			
D9199			Distance Statuce         Statuce				



## Appendix3 Peripheral Device

(1) The following table shows the peripheral devices used in the existing systems and applicability of the system FD.

Model Name of a Peripheral Device	Model Name of a Software Package	Applicability	Applicable Range	PLC Model Name at Start-up
	SW4GP-GPPA	Usable	Device range of the A3ACPU	A3A
A6GPP/A6PHP	SW3GP-GPPA	Usable	Device range of the A3HCPU	A3H
	The SW2□□ type or earlier	Not usable	-	-
A6HGP	SW3-HGPA	Usable	Device range of the A3HCPU	A3H
AONGP	The SW2□□ type or earlier	Not usable	-	-
A8PUE	-	Usable	Device range of the A3ACPU	A2USH (displayed at start-up)
A7PU A7PUS	-	Usable	Device range of the A3HCPU	A2USH (displayed at start-up)
A6WU	Software version "E"or later	Usable	Device range of the A3ACPU	-
AUVU	Software version "D"or earlier	Not usable	-	-

No.	Product Used to Write to the CPU Module	Product Used to Read from the CPU module	Compatibility
1	The conventional product (PLC: A3A start-up)	New product (PLC: A3A start-up)	All the data are compatible.
2	New product (PLC: A3A start-up)	The conventional product (PLC: A3A start-up)	
3	The conventional product (PLC: A3A start-up)	New product (PLC: A3U start-up)	<ul> <li>Because the PLC model names are different between when writing and when reading, the following conditions are identified.</li> <li>1) If the verification is performed after reading, it turned out</li> </ul>
4	New product (PLC: A3U start-up)	The conventional product (PLC: A3A start-up)	<ul> <li>to be a mismatch.</li> <li>(The data can be used.)</li> <li>2) The setting values of the sampling trace/status latch (data sroted in the CPU module) can not be displayed.</li> <li>3) When the network parameters are set to the new product, they can not be displayed on the conventional product.</li> </ul>

(2) The compatibility of the conventional products (The existing system products) and the new products (The AnU-compatible products) are listed in the following table.

## POINT

Do not read the QCPU-A, to which the MELSECNET/10 network parameters were set using a new product, from the conventional product and do not perform the following operation since the "LINK PARA. ERROR" (CPU module error) is detected.

(a) Modifying and writing the main sequence program area (Memory capacity).(b) Writing the read parameters to another QCPU-A in the network system.

## Appendix4 Precautions for Utilizing the Existing Sequence Programs for the QCPU-A

This section explains the precautions for utilizing the sequence programs created for the A1SHCPU, A2SHCPU to the QCPU-A.

The sequence programs created for the A2USCPU(S1) can directly be used for the QCPU-A.

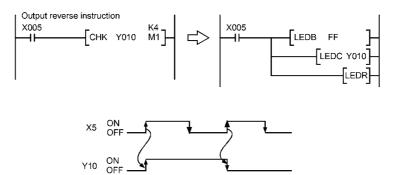
	POINT								
(1	(1) The following three instructions dedicated to the AnUCPU can be used by								
	adding to the existing sequence program.								
	• ZNWR_ii								
		or writing word d	evices of MELS	SECNET/10 con	inection station				
	• ZNRD in		devices of MEL		nnection station				
	- ZCOM ir	-		SECINE 1/10 CO					
		or MELSECNET	/10 network ref	resh instruction					
(2	2) All of the s	equence progra	ams for the A1S	HCPU and A2S	SHCPU can be used.				
					A as they cannot be				
	used by th	e A2USCPU(S1	I), A2USHCPU	-S1. However, r	note that the				
	processing	g is different bet	ween the A2US	CPU(S1) and C	QCPU-A when they				
	are mistak	enly operated.							
	Item	Q06HCPU-A	Q02(H)CPU-A	A2USHCPU-S1	A2USCPU(S1)				
	LED, LEDC instruction	No error occurs.			"INSTRCT CODE				
	CHG     Can be used.     "CAN'T EXECUTE(P)" (error code     101) occurs.       134) occurs.     134) occurs.								
(4	(4) When frequently performing the FROM/TO instruction for the special function								
	module in short scan time, it may cause an operation error in the target								
	special function module.								
	When executing the FROM/TO instruction, match the processing time and								
	conversion time for the special function module using timer or constant scan								
	CONVENSION	n time for the sp	ecial function m	nodule using tim	ner or constant scan				
	function.	i time for the sp	ecial function m	odule using tim	ier or constant scan				

#### Appendix4.1 Instructions with different specifications

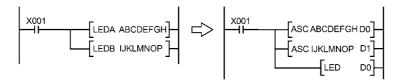
This section explains how to modify the sequence program when the instructions with different specifications are used.

Basically, the instructions which are not listed in this section do not require modifications.

(1) CHK instruction...... Modifications are required when the A1SHCPU or the A2SHCPU is used in the refresh mode.



- (2) DI/EI instruction......Modifications are required when the special relay M9053 is ON.
  - When M9053 is turned ON, the Enable/Disable setting of the link refresh instruction (EI, DI) can be performed.
  - As the QCPU-A performs the link refresh in the END processing, enabling/ disabling the link refresh during the sequence program execution is not allowed. Therefore, modify the sequence program.
- (3) LEDA/LEDB instruction



- (4) SUB, SUBP instruction...... Unusable
  - As the QCPU-A cannot store the microcomputer program, the SUB instruction is cannot be used.
  - To use in the QCPU-A, all the data processed in the microcomputer program area has to be changed into those of the dedicated instrutions.

Appendix4.2 Special relays and special registers with different specifications

The QCPU-A do not use the following special relays and special registers. Although no error occurs even if the following special relays and special registers in the original program remain in the newly created program (they will be ignored), it is recommended to delete them from the program.

- M9010 ..... Turns ON when an operation error occurs and OFF when the error is removed.
- M9053 ...... Turns ON when executing the EI instruction with the link refresh enable instruction or the interrupt enable instruction and the DI instruction with the link refresh disable instruction or the interrupt disable instruction.

## Appendix4.3 Parameter setting

The parameters set in the existing CPU module can be utilized without any modifications if none of them meets the following conditions.

Setting Item	Description
Microcomputer program capacity	The microcomputer program area of the QCPU-A is dedicated for the SFC. "PARAMETER ERROR" occurs if a utility package for the microcomputer program is stored in the microcomputer program area of the existing CPU module.
Registering the module name by I/O assignment (By the system FD compatible with the QCPU-A).	When the AD57 module or AD57-S1 module is used in the existing system, the utility package of the SW□-AD57P is stored in the microcomputer program area. The QCPU-A system does not allow the AD57 or AD57-S1 to be loaded.

The processing of the following items is different from the parameter setting of the existing CPU module.

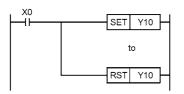
- Watchdog timer setting ......The set time is ignored, and 200ms is applied.
- Interrupt counter setting ........ The interrupt counter set by the A1SHCPU and A2SHCPU are ignored and processed as a normal
  - counter by the sequence program.

#### Appendix4.4 I/O control mode

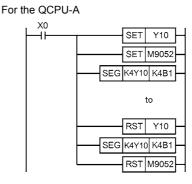
The I/O control mode of the QCPU-A is the refresh mode (partial direct I/O depending on the instruction), and is different from that of the A1SHCPU and A2SHCPU. Therefore pay attention to the input timing of the input (X) and the output timing of the output (Y).

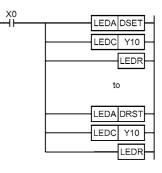
 Pulse processing program by the SET/RST instruction
 To make the QCPU-A execute the pulse output used in the direct mode by the SET/ RST instruction in the A1SHCPU or A2SHCPU, create the program as follows:

For direct mode of the A1SHCPU and A2SHCPU



(a) When the ACPU common instructions are used:





(b) When the dedicated instructions for the QCPU-A are used:

#### POINT

When a special function module such as the A1SD61-S1 high-speed counter module is used, use the above program if outputting the pulse signals to the module is required.

#### Appendix4.5 Microcomputer program

Since the QCPU-A do not have the microcomputer mode, the utility software packages and user-created microcomputer programs used for the A1SHCPU and A2SHCPU are not available. The microcomputer program area of the QCPU-A is dedicated for the SFC. When the utility software packages or the microcomputer programs above are used, delete all of the SUB instructions (microcomputer program call) used for executing them from the sequence program.

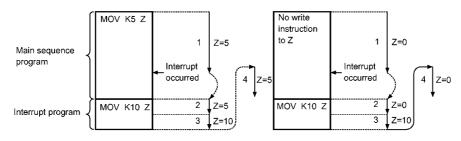
When the following utility packages are used, modify the program using the QCPU-A dedicated instructions.

1) SWD-UTLP-FNO	Type AnSHCPU/AnACPU/AnUCPU/QCPU-A (A
	mode) Programming Manual
	(Dedicated Instructions) IB-66251
2) SW□-UTLP-PID	Type AnACPU/AnUCPU/QCPU-A (A Mode)
	Programming Manual
	(PID Control Instructions) IB-66258
3) SW□-SIMA	

4) SW□-UTLP-FDI
5) SW□-SAPA

#### Appendix4.6 Index register processing

The index register of the QCPU-A is rewritten to the value prior to the execution of the interrupt program when the processing is transferred to the main or sequence program even if the value was updated by the interrupt program.

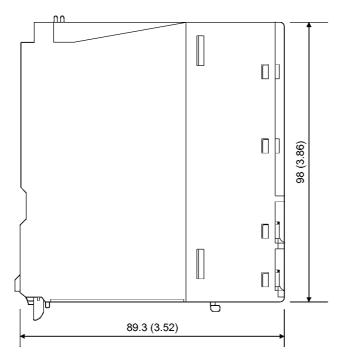


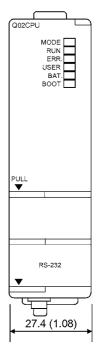
**APPENDIX** 

# Appendix5 External Dimensions

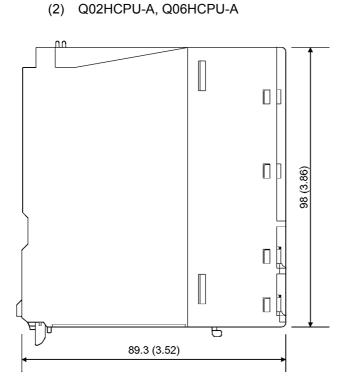
## Appendix5.1 QCPU-A module

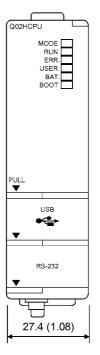
(1) Q02CPU-A



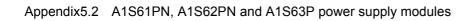


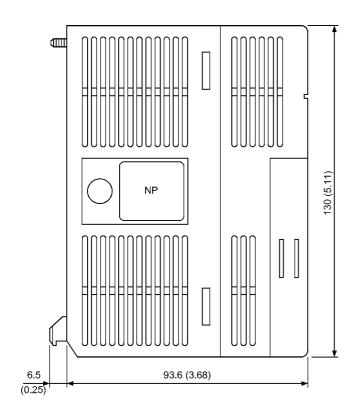
Unit : mm (inch)





Unit : mm (inch)



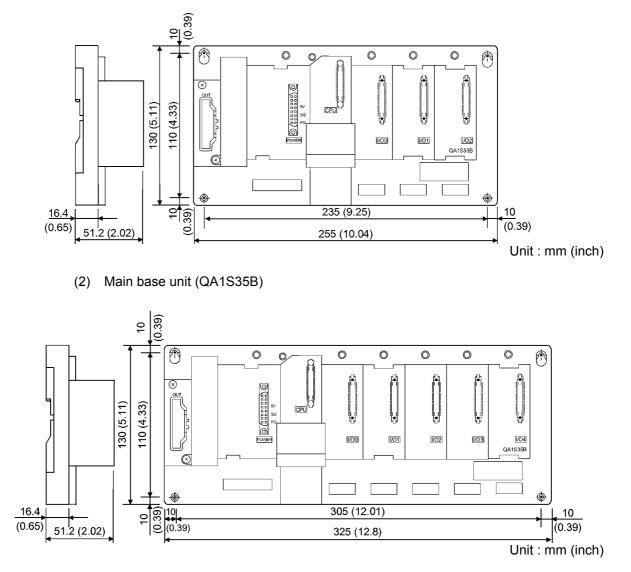


	MELSEC A1S61PN
	POWER O
	MITSUBISHI
	0
	INPUT OUTPUT AC 85-132V DC 5V 5A AC170-264V S0/60Hz
-	
L	
	54.5 (2.14)

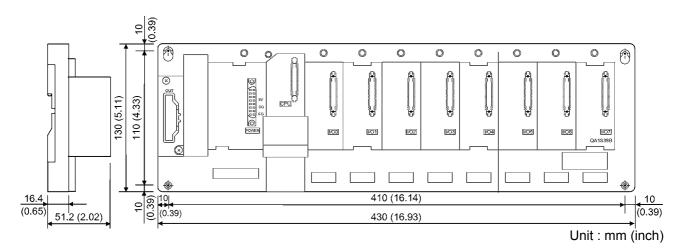
Unit : mm (inch)

## Appendix5.3 Base unit

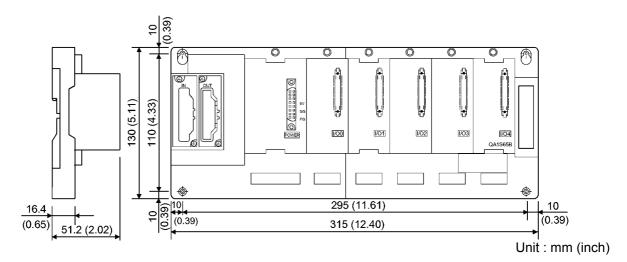
(1) Main base unit (QA1S33B)



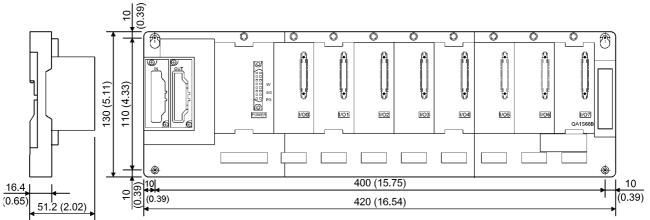
(3) Main base unit (QA1S38B)



(4) Extension base unit (QA1S65B)



(5) Extension base unit (QA1S68B)





## Appendix6 Transportation Precautions

When transporting lithium batteries, make sure to handle them based on the transportation regulations.

## Appendix6.1 Relevant models

The batteries used for CPU modules are classified as follows:

Product Name	Model Name	Description	Handling Category
A series battery	A6BAT	Lithium battery	Non-dangerous goods

Appendix6.2 Transportation Guidelines

Products are packed properly in compliance with the transportation regulations prior to shipment. When repacking any of the unpacked products to transport it to another location, make sure to observe the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations, IMDG Code and other local transportation regulations.

For details, please consult your transportation company.

Appendix7 Handling of Batteries and Devices with Built-in Batteries in EU Member States

This section describes the precautions for disposing of waste batteries in EU member states and exporting batteries and/or devices with built-in batteries to EU member states.

#### Appendix7.1 Disposal precautions

In EU member states, there is a separate collection system for waste batteries. Dispose of batteries properly at the local community waste collection/recycling center.

The following symbol is printed on the batteries and packaging of batteries and devices with built-in batteries used for Mitsubishi programmable controllers.



Note: This symbol is for EU member states only.

The symbol is specified in the new EU Battery Directive (2006/66/EC) Article 20 "Information for end-users" and Annex II.

The symbol indicates that batteries need to be disposed of separately from other wastes.

## Appendix7.2 Exportation precautions

The new EU Battery Directive (2006/66/EC) requires the follwoing when marketing or exporting batteries and/or devices with built-in batteries to EU member states.

- To print the symbol on batteries, devices, or their packaging
- To explain the symbol in the manuals of the products
- (1) Labelling

To market or export batteries and/or devices with built-in batteries, which have no symbol, to EU member states on September 26, 2008 or later, print the symbol shown on the previous page on the batteries, devices, or their packaging.

(2) Explaining the symbol in the manuals

To export devices incorporating Mitsubishi programmable controller to EU member states on September 26, 2008 or later, provide the latest manuals that include the explanation of the symbol.

If no Mitsubishi manuals or any old manuals without the explanation of the symbol are provided, separately attach an explanatory note regarding the symbol to each manual of the devices.

#### POINT

The requirements apply to batteries and/or devices with built-in batteries manufactured before the enforcement date of the new EU Battery Directive (2006/ 66/EC).

# INDEX

## [A]

Accumulator [A] 4-2	2
Allowable period of momentary power failure 4-3	3
Annunciator [F] 4-2	2

[B]
Base Unit
External Dimensions of Base Unit App-57
Part names and settings for base units 6-3

## [C]

Calculation of Heat Amount	
Category II	8-11
Circuit	
Fail-Safe Circuit	9-18,9-19
System design circuit example	
Clock function	4-3
Constant scan	4-1
Control method	4-1
Counter [C]	4-2
CPU module	
External Dimensions	App-55
Current Consumption	4-3
Standards	
EMC DIRECTIVES	8-1

## [D]

Dairy Inspection 10-	-2
Data register [D] 4-	-2
Device	
Accumulator [A]4	-2
Annunciator [F]4	-2
Counter [C]4	-2
Data register [D]4-	
File register [R]4	-2
Index register [V, Z]4	
Internal relay [M] 4-	-2
Interrupt pointer [I]4	-2
Latch relay [L]4	-2
Link register [W] 4-	-2
Link relay [B]4	-2
Pointer [P] 4-	-2
Special register [D]4	-2
Special relay [M] 4-	
Step relay [S]4	-2

Timer [T]	4-2
Device list	4-13
Device points	4-2

## [E]

EMC DIRECTIVES	8-1
END processing	4-4
Error Code List	11-12
External Dimensions	
CPU module	App-55
Main Base Unit	App-57
Power supply module	App-56
External dimensions	4-3

## [F]

Fail-Safe		
Fail-Safe Circuit9-1	8	
Fail-safe measures9-1	8	
Fault Examples with I/O Modules11-2	22	
Faults in the output circuit11-2	24	
Faults with the input circuit and the corrective		
actions11-2	22	
Features1-	-2	
Ferrite core	-8	
File register [R]4	-2	
Function List4-3	31	
Fundamentals of Troubleshooting11-	-1	

## [I]

r.1
Index Register Processing App-54
Index register [V, Z]4-2
Initial processing4-4
Installation and Removal of the Dustproof Cover
9-5
Installation Environment9-20
Instantaneous power failure4-9
INSTRUCTION LIST App-1
Instructions with Different Specifications App-49
Internal current consumption4-3
Internal relay [M]4-2
Interrupt pointer [I]4-2
I/O assignment of special function module4-25
I/O control mode4-1
I/O devices4-24

## [L]

Latch relay [L]	4-2
Latch (power failure compensation) range	e 4-3
LED	
Name of the LED	5-3
"ERR." LED is flashing	11-8
"ERR." LED is turned ON	11-7
"POWER" LED is turned OFF	11-3
"RUN" LED is flashing	11-6
"RUN" LED turns OFF.	11-5
Lightening surge absorber	9-25
Link register [W]	
Link relay [B]	4-2
LOW VOLTAGE DIRECTIVES	8-1,8-10

## [M]

ssing
4-26
4-1,4-18
. App-53

## [N]

Noise filter	8-9
Notes	
Precautions when Connecting the Uninte	erruptible
Power Supply	9-29
Transportation Precautions	. App-59
Number of I/O device points	4-1
Number of I/O points	4-1

## [0]

Overview of operation processing
----------------------------------

## [P]

Parameter setting	. App-51
List of parameter setting range	4-15
Parameter Setting Ranges	4-15
Part Names	
Parts names	5-3
Part Names and Settings	
Part names and settings for base units	6-3
Parts names and setting	4-43
PAUSE status	4-7
Periodic inspection	10-3
Peripheral device	. App-46
Pointer [P]	4-2
Power supply module	
External Dimensions	. App-56

5-3
7-3
4-41
A-1
A-7
uence
pp-48
8-4
levices
2-7
ware
nU
2-7
series
8-10
A-5
. A-14
9-23
11-12
4-1
4-1
4-1

## [R]

Reinforced insulation	8-13
Relevant Models	App-59
Remote RUN/PAUSE contacts	4-3
Retentive timer	4-2
RUN status	4-7
STOP status	4-7

## [S]

Self-diagnostics functions	4-10
Setting ranges of timer and counter	4-22
Software package	2-4
Special register [D]	4-2
Special relay [M]	4-2
Special Relays and Special Registers with	Different
Specifications	. App-50
Specifications	
Battery specifications	7-2
Performance Specifications	4-1
SPECIFICATIONS	3-1
Standards	
LOW VOLTAGE DIRECTIVES	8-1,8-10
Step relay [S]	4-2
STEP-RUN	4-7

SYSTEM CONFIGURATION	
System Configuration Overview	2-23
System Equipment	2-8

## [T]

Timer [T] 4-2
Troubleshooting flowchart
Flow for actions when the output module's output
load does not turn ON 11-9
Flow for actions when the program cannot be
written 11-10
Flow for actions when the "ERR." LED is flashing
Flow for actions when the "ERR." LED is turned
ON 11-7
Flow for actions when the "POWER" LED is
turned OFF 11-3
Flow for actions when the "RUN" LED is flashing
Flow for actions when the "RUN" LED is turned
OFF 11-5

## [W]

Weight	
CPU module	4-3
Wiring	
Wiring I/O equipment	9-26
Wiring to the module terminals	9-28
Wiring I/O equipment	9-26
Wiring to the module terminals	9-28

## Numerics

5VDC internal current consumption 4-3
---------------------------------------

Memo		

# WARRANTY

Please confirm the following product warranty details before using this product.

## 1. Gratis Warranty Term and Gratis Warranty Range

If any faults or defects (hereinafter "Failure") found to be the responsibility of Mitsubishi occurs during use of the product within the gratis warranty term, the product shall be repaired at no cost via the sales representative or Mitsubishi Service Company. However, if repairs are required onsite at domestic or overseas location, expenses to send an engineer will be solely at the customer's discretion. Mitsubishi shall not be held responsible for any re-commissioning, maintenance, or testing on-site that involves replacement of the failed module.

## [Gratis Warranty Term]

The gratis warranty term of the product shall be for one year after the date of purchase or delivery to a designated place. Note that after manufacture and shipment from Mitsubishi, the maximum distribution period shall be six (6) months, and the longest gratis warranty term after manufacturing shall be eighteen (18) months. The gratis warranty term of repair parts shall not exceed the gratis warranty term before repairs.

## [Gratis Warranty Range]

- (1) The range shall be limited to normal use within the usage state, usage methods and usage environment, etc., which follow the conditions and precautions, etc., given in the instruction manual, user's manual and caution labels on the product.
- (2) Even within the gratis warranty term, repairs shall be charged for in the following cases.
  - 1. Failure occurring from inappropriate storage or handling, carelessness or negligence by the user. Failure caused by the user's hardware or software design.
  - 2. Failure caused by unapproved modifications, etc., to the product by the user.
  - 3. When the Mitsubishi product is assembled into a user's device, Failure that could have been avoided if functions or structures, judged as necessary in the legal safety measures the user's device is subject to or as necessary by industry standards, had been provided.
  - 4. Failure that could have been avoided if consumable parts (battery, backlight, fuse, etc.) designated in the instruction manual had been correctly serviced or replaced.
  - 5. Failure caused by external irresistible forces such as fires or abnormal voltages, and Failure caused by force majeure such as earthquakes, lightning, wind and water damage.
  - 6. Failure caused by reasons unpredictable by scientific technology standards at time of shipment from Mitsubishi.
  - 7. Any other failure found not to be the responsibility of Mitsubishi or that admitted not to be so by the user.

## 2. Onerous repair term after discontinuation of production

- (1) Mitsubishi shall accept onerous product repairs for seven (7) years after production of the product is discontinued.
  - Discontinuation of production shall be notified with Mitsubishi Technical Bulletins, etc.
- (2) Product supply (including repair parts) is not available after production is discontinued.

#### 3. Overseas service

Overseas, repairs shall be accepted by Mitsubishi's local overseas FA Center. Note that the repair conditions at each FA Center may differ.

#### 4. Exclusion of loss in opportunity and secondary loss from warranty liability

Regardless of the gratis warranty term, Mitsubishi shall not be liable for compensation of damages caused by any cause found not to be the responsibility of Mitsubishi, loss in opportunity, lost profits incurred to the user by Failures of Mitsubishi products, special damages and secondary damages whether foreseeable or not, compensation for accidents, and compensation for damages to products other than Mitsubishi products, replacement by the user, maintenance of on-site equipment, start-up test run and other tasks.

## 5. Changes in product specifications

The specifications given in the catalogs, manuals or technical documents are subject to change without prior notice.

## 6. Product application

- (1) In using the Mitsubishi MELSEC programmable logic controller, the usage conditions shall be that the application will not lead to a major accident even if any problem or fault should occur in the programmable logic controller device, and that backup and fail-safe functions are systematically provided outside of the device for any problem or fault.
- (2) The Mitsubishi programmable logic controller has been designed and manufactured for applications in general industries, etc. Thus, applications in which the public could be affected such as in nuclear power plants and other power plants operated by respective power companies, and applications in which a special quality assurance system is required, such as for Railway companies or Public service purposes shall be excluded from the programmable logic controller applications.

In addition, applications in which human life or property that could be greatly affected, such as in aircraft, medical applications, incineration and fuel devices, manned transportation, equipment for recreation and amusement, and safety devices, shall also be excluded from the programmable logic controller range of applications.

However, in certain cases, some applications may be possible, providing the user consults their local Mitsubishi representative outlining the special requirements of the project, and providing that all parties concerned agree to the special circumstances, solely at the users discretion.

# QCPU-A (A Mode)

## User's Manual

MODEL QCPU-A(A)-U-SHO-E

13JR10

MODEL CODE

SH(NA)-080065-F(0810)MEE

# MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION

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