User Manual
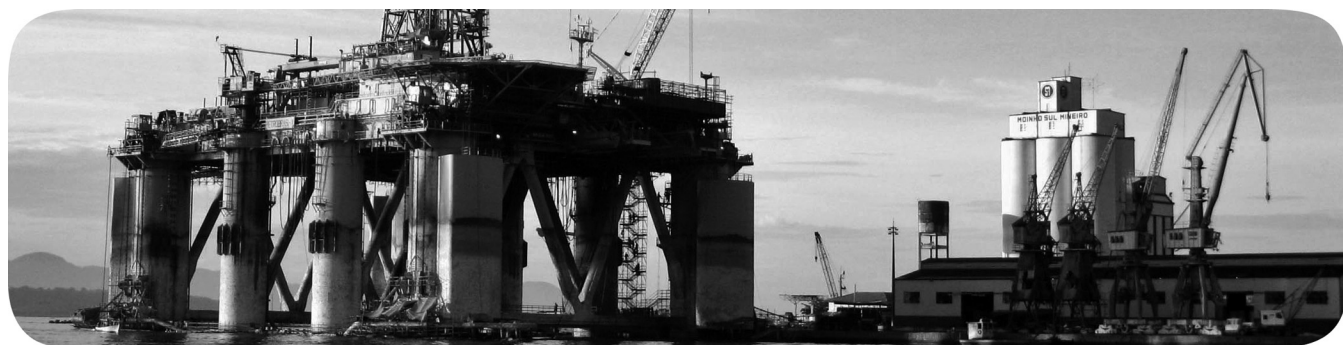
5000 Series Analog I/O Modules in Logix5000 Control Systems

Catalog Numbers 5069-IF8, 5069-IY4, 5069-OF4, 5069-OF8

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Important User Information

Read this document and the documents listed in the additional resources section about installation, configuration, and operation of this equipment before you install, configure, operate, or maintain this product. Users are required to familiarize themselves with installation and wiring instructions in addition to requirements of all applicable codes, laws, and standards.

Activities including installation, adjustments, putting into service, use, assembly, disassembly, and maintenance are required to be carried out by suitably trained personnel in accordance with applicable code of practice.

If this equipment is used in a manner not specified by the manufacturer, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.

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Throughout this manual, when necessary, we use notes to make you aware of safety considerations.

⚠	**WARNING:** Identifies information about practices or circumstances that can cause an explosion in a hazardous environment, which may lead to personal injury or death, property damage, or economic loss.
⚠	**ATTENTION:** Identifies information about practices or circumstances that can lead to personal injury or death, property damage, or economic loss. Attentions help you identify a hazard, avoid a hazard, and recognize the consequence.
IMPORTANT	Identifies information that is critical for successful application and understanding of the product.

Labels may also be on or inside the equipment to provide specific precautions.

⚡	**SHOCK HAZARD:** Labels may be on or inside the equipment, for example, a drive or motor, to alert people that dangerous voltage may be present.
🔥	**BURN HAZARD:** Labels may be on or inside the equipment, for example, a drive or motor, to alert people that surfaces may reach dangerous temperatures.
⚠	**ARC FLASH HAZARD:** Labels may be on or inside the equipment, for example, a motor control center, to alert people to potential Arc Flash. Arc Flash will cause severe injury or death. Wear proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Follow ALL Regulatory requirements for safe work practices and for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

Chapter 3

Current/Voltage Analog Input Module Features (5069-IF8)

Chapter 4

Current/Voltage/ Temperature-sensing Analog Input Module Features (5069-IY4)

This manual describes how to use 5000 series analog I/O modules in Logix5000™ control systems.

Make sure that you are familiar with the following:

- Use of a controller in a Logix5000 control system

- Use of an EtherNet/IP network, if the analog I/O modules are installed in a remote location from the controller that is accessible via the | EtherNet/IP network

- Studio 5000 Logix Designer® environment

IMPORTANT	Remember the following when you use 5000 series analog I/O modules:
	• You cannot use 5000 Series modules with all Logix5000 controllers. For example, you can use the 5069 Compact I/O™ modules with ControlLogix® 5580 controllers but not with ControlLogix 5570 controllers.
	For more information on which Logix5000 controllers that you can use with 5000 series analog I/O modules, see the product description at http://www.ab.com.
	• You must use the Logix Designer application, **version 28 or greater**, to configure the 5000 series analog I/O modules.

Additional Resources

These resources contain information about related products from Rockwell Automation.

Resource	Description
5069 Compact I/O Analog 8-channel Current/ Voltage Input Modules Installation Instructions, publication 5069-IN010	Describes how to install and wire the 5069-IF8 analog input module.
5069 Compact I/O Analog 4-channel Current/Voltage/RTD/Thermocouple Input Module Installation Instructions, publication 5069-IN011	Describes how to install and wire the 5069-IY4 analog input module.
5069 Compact I/O Analog Current/Voltage Output Modules Installation Instructions, publication 5069-IN012	Describes how to install and wire the 5069-OF4 and 5069-OF8 analog output modules.
5069 Compact I/O EtherNet/IP Adapter Installation Instructions, publication 5069-IN003	Describes how to install and wire the 5069-AEN2TR EtherNet/IP adapter.
EtherNet/IP Communication Modules in Logix5000 Control Systems User Manual, publication ENET-UM004	Describes how to use the 5069-AEN2TR EtherNet/IP adapter.

Resource	Description
5069 Compact I/O Modules Specifications Technical Data, publication 5069-TD001	Provides specifications, wiring diagrams and module block diagrams for 5069 Compact I/O modules.
5000 Series Digital I/O Modules in Logix5000 Control Systems User Manual, publication 5000-UM004	Describes how to use 5000 Series digital I/O modules.
5000 Series High-speed Counter Module in Logix5000 Control Systems User Manual, publication 5000-UM006	Describes how to use 5000 Series high-speed counter modules.
5069 Compact I/O Field Potential Distributor Installation Instructions, publication 5069-IN001	Describes how to install and wire the 5069-FPD module.
5069 Compact I/O Address Reserve Module Installation Instructions, publication 5069-in002	Describes how to install the 5069-ARM module.
Integrated Architecture and CIP Sync Configuration Application Technique, publication IA-AT003	Provides information about CIP Sync technology and how to synchronize clocks within the Rockwell Automation® Integrated Architecture® system.
Electronic Keying in Logix5000 Control Systems Application Technique, publication LOGIX-AT001	Describes how to use electronic keying in Logix5000 control system applications.
Industrial Automation Wiring and Grounding Guidelines, publication 1770-4.1	Provides general guidelines for installing a Rockwell Automation industrial system.
Product Certifications website, http://www.rockwellautomation.com/ rockwellautomation/certification/ overview.page	Provides declarations of conformity, certificates, and other certification details.

You can view or download Rockwell Automation publications at http://www.rockwellautomation.com/literature/.

To order paper copies of technical documentation, contact your local Allen-Bradley distributor or Rockwell Automation sales representative.

Analog I/O Module Operation in a Logix5000 Control System

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Logix5000™ controllers use the 5069 Compact I/O™ analog I/O modules to control devices in a control system. The controllers access the modules over an EtherNet/IP network.

IMPORTANT	You cannot use 5069 Compact I/O modules with all Logix5000 controllers.
	For more information on which Logix5000 controllers that you can use with 5000 series analog I/O modules, see the product description at http://www.ab.com.

Analog I/O modules convert analog signals to digital values for inputs and convert digital values to analog signals for outputs. Controllers use these signals for control purposes.

5069 Compact I/O analog I/O modules use removable terminal blocks (RTBs) to connect field-side wiring. You use the Logix Designer application to configure the modules.

5069 Compact I/O analog I/O modules use the Producer-Consumer network communication model. This communication is an intelligent data exchange between modules and other system devices in which each module produces data without first being polled.

Before You Begin

Before you use your analog I/O module, you must complete the following:

- Install an EtherNet/IP network.

- Install a Logix5000 controller with a connection to the EtherNet/IP network.

- Install a 5069 Compact I/O system.

  For more information on how to install a 5069 Compact I/O system, see the 5069 Compact I/O EtherNet/IP Adapter Installation Instructions, publication 5069-IN003.

- Make sure that you have enough 5069 Removable Terminal Blocks (RTBs) to satisfy your application needs.

> **IMPORTANT**   RTBs are not included with your module purchase.

Types of 5069 Compact I/O Analog I/O Modules

Table 1 describes the types of 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O modules.

Table 1 - 5069 Compact I/O Analog I/O Modules

Cat. No.	Description
5069-IF8	8-channel current/voltage input module
5069-IY4	4-channel current/voltage/RTD/Thermocouple input module
5069-OF4	4-channel current/voltage output module
5069-OF8	8-channel current/voltage output module

Figure 1 shows the parts of an example 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O module.

Figure 1 - Example 5069 Compact I/O Analog I/O Module
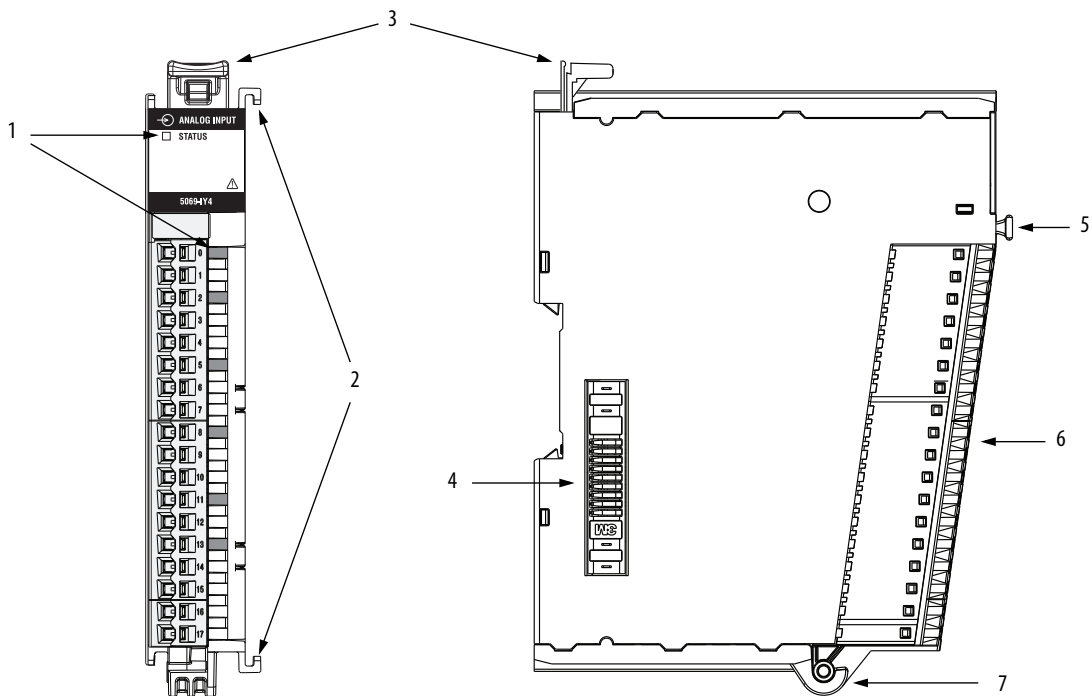
Item	Description
1	**Status indicators** - Displays the status of communication, module health, and input/output devices. Indicators help with troubleshooting anomalies.
2	**Interlocking side pieces** - Securely installs 5069 Compact I/O modules in the system.
3	**DIN rail latch** - Secures the module on the DIN rail.
4	**MOD power bus and SA power bus connectors** - Pass system-side and field-side power across the internal circuitry of the I/O modules in a 5069 Compact I/O system. The connectors are isolated from each other.
5	**RTB handle** - Anchors the RTB on the module.
6	**RTB** - Provides a wiring interface for the module.
7	**RTB lower tab** - Hooks RTB onto the module to begin installation.

Ownership

Every I/O module in a Logix5000 control system must be owned by a controller, also known as the owner-controller. When the 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O modules are used in a Logix5000 control system, the **owner-controller** performs the following:

- Stores configuration data for every module that it owns.

- Can reside in a location that differs from the 5069 Compact I/O system.

- Sends the I/O module configuration data to define module behavior and begin operation in the control system.

Each 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O module must continuously maintain communication with its owner-controller during normal operation. The 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O modules are limited to one owner-controller that performs the functions that are listed previously. Other controllers can establish Listen-Only connections to the 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O modules.

If necessary, different Logix5000 controllers can own different 5069 Compact I/O modules that reside in the same chassis. For example, one 1756-L85E controller can operate as the owner-controller for a 5069 Compact I/O module in slot 1 of a 5069 Compact I/O system. Another 1756-L85E controller can operate as the owner-controller for a 5069 Compact I/O module in slot 2 of the same 5069 Compact I/O system.

Construct a 5069 Compact I/O System

At minimum, the system must include a 5069-AEN2TR EtherNet/IP adapter. The system can contain other 5069 Compact I/O modules, for example, 5069 Compact I/O analog input modules.

Figure 2 shows the owner-controller in a 1756 ControlLogix chassis that is connected to the 5069 Compact I/O modules via an EtherNet/IP network.

Figure 2 - 5069 Compact I/O Modules in a Logix5000 Control System

Owner-controller   EtherNet/IP Network   5069-AEN2TR Adapter   5069 Compact I/O Modules
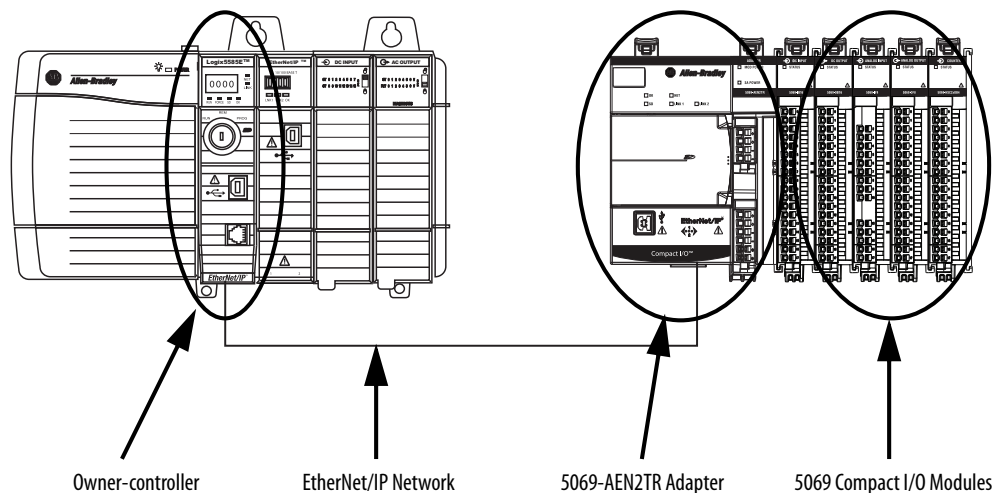
5069 Compact I/O System Power

The 5069-AEN2TR EtherNet/IP adapter provides system-side and field-side power to a 5069 Compact I/O system.

- System-side power that powers the 5069 Compact I/O system and lets modules transfer data and execute logic.

- Field-side power that powers field-side devices that are connected to some 5069 Compact I/O modules.

For more information on how to power a 5069 Compact I/O system, see the EtherNet/IP Communication Modules in 5000 Series Systems User Manual, publication ENET-UM004

Configure a 5069 Compact I/O System

You must create a Logix Designer application project for the Logix5000 controller that owns the 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O module. The project includes module configuration data for the 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O modules.

The Logix Designer application transfers the project to the owner-controller during the program download. Data is then transferred to the 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O modules over the EtherNet/IP network.

The 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O modules can operate immediately after receiving the configuration data.

Connections

During module configuration, you must define the module. Among the Module Definition parameters, you must choose a connection type for the module. A connection is a real-time data transfer link between the owner-controller and the module that occupies the slot that the configuration references.

When you download module configuration to a controller, the controller attempts to establish a connection to each module in the configuration.

Because part of module configuration includes a slot in the 5069 Compact I/O system, the owner-controller checks for the presence of a module there. If a module is detected, the owner-controller sends the configuration. One of the following occurs:

- If the configuration is appropriate to the module detected, a connection is made and operation begins.

- If the configuration is not appropriate to the module detected, the data is rejected and the Logix Designer application indicates that an error occurred.

   The configuration can be inappropriate for many reasons. For example, a mismatch in electronic keying that prevents normal operation.

The owner-controller monitors its connection with a module. Any break in the connection, for example, the loss of power to the 5069 Compact I/O system, causes a fault. The Logix Designer application monitors the fault status tags to indicate when a fault occurs on a module.

Connection Types Available with 5069 Compact I/O Analog I/O Modules

When configuring a 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O module, you must define the module. Connection is a required parameter in the Module Definition. The choice determines what data is exchanged between the controller and the module.

Table 2 describes the connection types that you can use with 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O modules.

Table 2 - Connections - 5069 Compact I/O Analog I/O Modules

Connection Type	Description	
	5069 Compact I/O Analog Input Modules	**5069 Compact I/O Analog Output Modules**
Data with Calibration	The module returns the following to the owner-controller: • General fault data • Input data • Calibration data	The module returns the following to the owner-controller: • General fault data • Output data • Calibration data
Data	The module returns the following to the owner-controller: • General fault data • Input data	The module returns the following to the owner-controller: • General fault data • Output data
Listen Only	When a Listen Only connection is used, another controller owns the module. A controller that makes a Listen Only connection to the module does not write configuration for the module. It merely listens to the data exchanged with the owner-controller. **IMPORTANT**: If a controller uses a Listen Only connection, the connection must use the Multicast option. For more information on Listen Only connections, see Listen Only Mode on page 20. In this case, all other connections to the module, for example, the connection to the owner-controller must also use the Multicast option.	

Data Types Available with 5069 Compact I/O Analog I/O Modules

The Module Definition includes a Data parameter that matches the module type. Analog input modules use Input Data, and analog output modules use Output Data.

The available Data parameter choices are as follows:

- Analog input modules - The Input Data choice is always Analog Data.

- Analog output modules - The Output Data choices are Analog Data or None. The Output Data choice None is only available if you choose the Connection parameter Listen Only.

Requested Packet Interval

The Requested Packet Interval (RPI) is a configurable parameter that defines a specific rate at which data is exchanged between the owner-controller and the module.

You set the RPI value during initial module configuration and can adjust it as necessary after module operation has begun. Valid RPI values are 0.2…750 ms.

IMPORTANT   If you change the RPI while the project is online, the connection to the module is closed and re-opened in one of the following ways:

- You inhibit the connection to the module, change the RPI value, and uninhibit the connection.
- You change the RPI value. In this case, the connection is closed and re-opened immediately after you apply the change to the module configuration.

To see where to set the RPI, see .

For more information on guidelines for specifying RPI rates, see the Logix5000 Controllers Design Considerations Reference Manual, publication 1756-RM094.

Connection Over EtherNet/IP

During module configuration, you must configure the Connection over EtherNet/IP parameter. The configuration choice dictates how input data is broadcast over the network.

The 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O modules use one of the following methods to broadcast data:

- Multicast - Data is sent to all network devices

- Unicast - Data is sent to a specific controller depending on the module configuration

Input Module Operation

Logix5000 controllers do not poll the 5069 Compact I/O analog input modules for input data. Instead, the modules send their input data, that is, channel and status data, at the RPI.

At the RPI, not only does the module send input data to the controller, but also the controller sends data to the module inputs. For example, the controller sends data to command the module to unlatch alarms or enable alarms.

Input Module to Controller Data Transmission

The following events occur when a 5069 Compact I/O analog input module sends data to the controller.

1. The module scans its channels for input data.

2. The module sends the data to the 5069 Compact I/O system backplane.

3. The 5069-AEN2TR EtherNet/IP adapter in the 5069 Compact I/O system sends the data over the EtherNet/IP network.

4. One of the following:
   - If the owner-controller is directly connected to the EtherNet/IP network, it receives the input data from the network without need for a communication module.
   - If the owner-controller is connected to the EtherNet/IP network through another communication module, the module transmits the data to its backplane and the controller receives it.

Controller to Input Module Data Transmission

The following events occur when the controller sends data to the input module.

1. One of the following:
   - If the controller is directly connected to the EtherNet/IP network, it broadcasts the data to the network.

     In this case, proceed to .

   - If the controller is connected to the EtherNet/IP network via a communication module, the controller transmits the data to its backplane.

     In this case, continue at .

2. The EtherNet/IP communication module transmits the data to the EtherNet/IP network.

3. After receiving data from the network, the 5069-AEN2TR EtherNet/IP adapter in the 5069 Compact I/O system receives the data from the network and transmits it to the 5069 Compact I/O system backplane.

4. The 5069 Compact I/O analog input module receives the data from the backplane and behaves as dictated by its configuration.

Output Module Operation

The controller sends data to an output module at the RPI or after an Immediate Output (IOT) instruction is executed.

The RPI defines when the controller sends data to the 5069 Compact I/O analog output module and when the output module echoes data. The controller sends data to an output module only at the RPI.

At the RPI, not only does the controller send data to the output module, but also the output module sends data to the controller. For example, the output module sends an indication of the channel data quality.

Controller to Output Module Data Transmission

The controller broadcasts data to its local backplane at one of the following:

- RPI

- An Immediate Output (IOT) instruction is executed.

> **IMPORTANT**   An IOT instruction sends data to the output module immediately, and resets the RPI timer.

Based on the RPI rate and the length of the controller program scan, the output module can receive and echo data multiple times during one program scan.

When the RPI is less than the program scan length, the output channels can change values multiple times during a program scan. The owner-controller does not depend on the program scan to complete to send data.

These events occur when the controller sends data to a 5069 Compact I/O analog output module.

1. Data is sent in one of the following ways:
   - If the controller is directly connected to the EtherNet/IP network, it broadcasts data to the network.
     In this case, skip to step 3.

   - If the controller is connected to the EtherNet/IP network via a communication module, the controller transmits the data to the backplane.
     In this case, skip to step 2.

2. The EtherNet/IP communication module transmits the data to the EtherNet/IP network.

3. After receiving data from the network, the 5069-AEN2TR EtherNet/IP adapter in the 5069 Compact I/O system receives the data from the network and transmits it to the 5069 Compact I/O system backplane.

4. The 5069 Compact I/O analog output module receives the data from the backplane and behaves as dictated by its configuration.

Output Module to Controller Data Transmission

When an output module receives new data and the requested data value is present on the RTB, the output module sends, or 'echoes', a data value back to the controller and to the rest of the control system. The data value corresponds to the signal present at its terminals. This feature is called <u>Data Echo</u>.

In addition to the Data Echo, the output module sends other data to the controller at the RPI. For example, the module alerts the controller if a short circuit condition exists on the module.

The following events occur when a 5069 Compact I/O analog output module sends data to the controller at the RPI.

1. The module sends the data to the 5069 Compact I/O system backplane.

2. The 5069-AEN2TR EtherNet/IP adapter in the 5069 Compact I/O system sends the data over the EtherNet/IP network.

3. One of the following:
   - If the owner-controller is directly connected to the EtherNet/IP network, it receives the input data from the network without need for a communication module.
   - If the owner-controller is connected to the EtherNet/IP network through another communication module, the module transmits the data to its backplane and the controller receives it.

Listen Only Mode

Any controller in the system can listen to the data from an I/O module. An owner-controller, as described in <u>Ownership on page 12</u>, exchanges data with the analog I/O module.

Other controllers can use a Listen Only connection with the analog I/O module. In this case, the 'listening' controller can only listen to input data or 'echoed' output data. The listening controller does not own the module configuration or exchange other data with the module.

During the I/O configuration process, you can specify a Listen Only connection. For more information on Connection options when configuring your system, see <u>Module Definition Parameters on page 89</u>.

IMPORTANT	Remember the following:
	• If a controller uses a Listen Only connection, the connection must use the Multicast option. In this case, all other connections to the module, for example, the connection to the owner-controller, must also use the Multicast option.
	• If a controller attempts to use a Listen Only connection to a module but the owner-controller connection uses the Unicast option, the attempt at a Listen Only connection fails.
	The 'Listen Only' controller receives data from the module as long as a connection between an owner-controller and module is maintained
	• If the connection between an owner-controller and the module is broken, the module stops sending data and connections to all 'Listening controllers' are also broken.

Use 5069-ARM and 5069-FPD Modules

The following 5069 modules are available for unique purposes in a 5069 Compact I/O system:

- <u>5069-ARM Address Reserve Module</u>

- <u>5069-FPD Field Potential Distributor</u>

5069-ARM Address Reserve Module

The 5069-ARM address reserve module reserves a node address in a 5069 Compact I/O system. The module remains installed until you insert another 5069 Compact I/O module into the same location.

For example, your application can require the use of a 5069-IB16 module in a specific node location. The module is typically installed when you install the 5069 Compact I/O system. In this case, however, the required 5069-IB16 module is not available for insertion.

To install 5069 Compact I/O modules, you attach them to left-most device in the system. The node addresses increment as each module is installed. To make sure that the 5069-IB16 module is installed in the correct location later, you install a 5069-ARM address reserve module during initial system installation.

When the required 5069-IB16 module is available, you remove the 5069-ARM address reserve module and replace it with the 5069-IB16 module. Thus, you insert the module in the correct node address location.

Figure 3 shows a 5069 Compact I/O system that uses a 5069-ARM address reserve module to reserve a node address.

Figure 3 - 5069 Compact I/O System with 5069-ARM Address Reserve Module
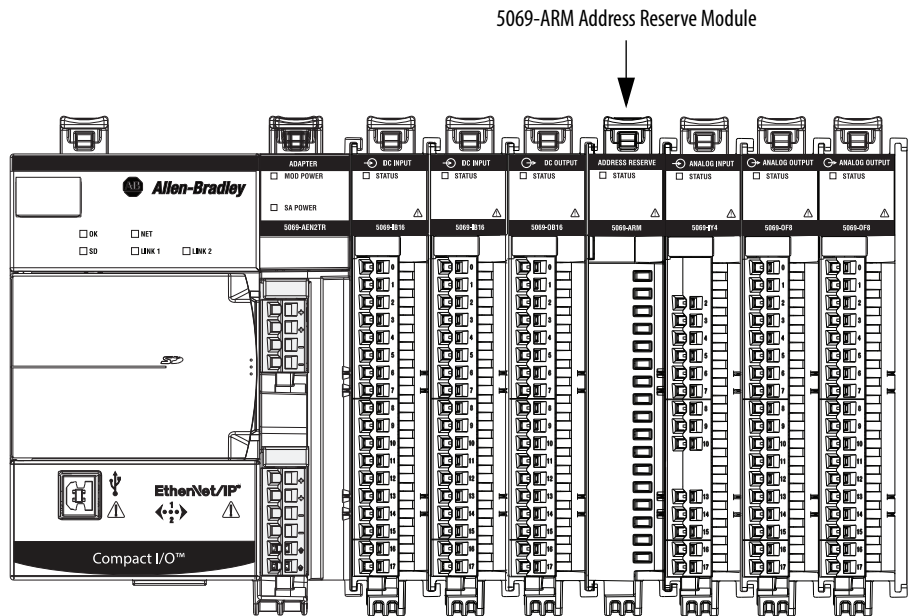
5069-FPD Field Potential Distributor

The 5069-AEN2TR EtherNet/IP adapter is the primary source of field-side power in the system. However, you can use a 5069-FPD field potential distributor to break field-side power distribution in a 5069 Compact I/O system.

Field-side power begins at the 5069 Compact I/O EtherNet/IP adapter is passes across the internal circuitry of the 5069 Compact I/O modules to the right. The field potential distributor blocks the passage of field-side power to the left of the distributor and functions as a new field-side power source for the modules to the right.

Figure 4 shows a 5069 Compact I/O system that includes a field potential distributor. In this example, the field potential distributer is used to isolate digital I/O modules from analog I/O modules regarding field-side power.

Figure 4 - 5069 Compact I/O System with 5069-FPD Field Potential Distributor
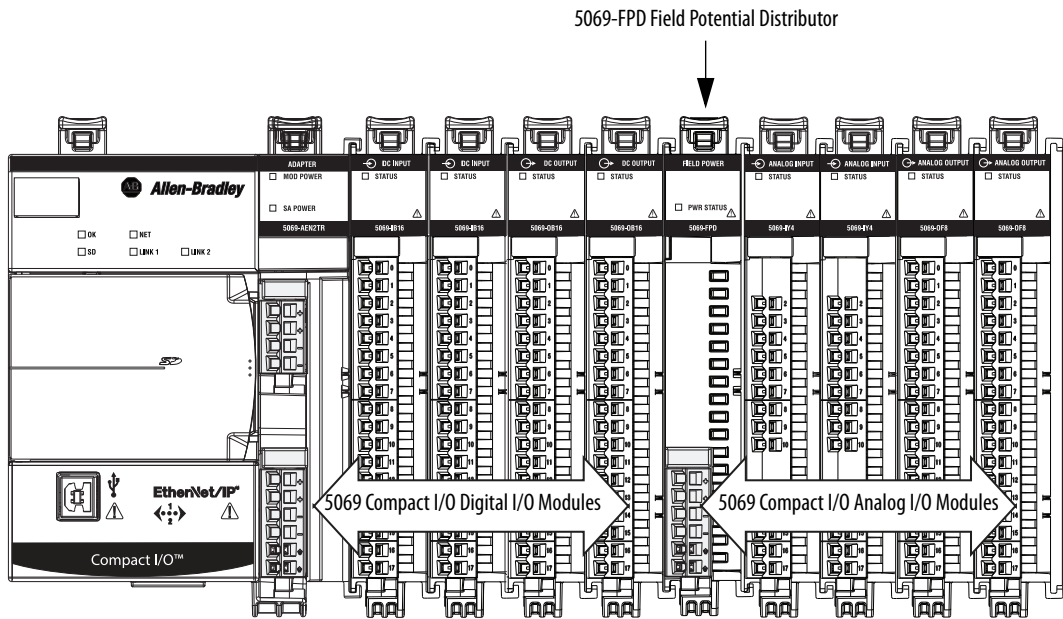
For more information on how to power a 5069 Compact I/O system, see the EtherNet/IP Communication Modules in 5000 Series Systems User Manual, publication ENET-UM004.

Protected Operations

To ensure the secure operation of your 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O module, operations that can disrupt module operation are restricted based on the module operating mode. Table 3 describes the restrictions.

Table 3 - Protected Operations on 5069 Compact I/O Analog I/O Modules

Current Module Operation	Activity							
	Firmware Update Request	Module Reset Request	Module Calibration Request[3]	Connection Request	Configuration Change	Connection or Data Format Change	Electronic Keying Change	RPI Change
Connection not running	Accepted							
Connection running	Rejected[1]			Accepted[4]	Accepted[5]	Not allowed[6]	Accepted[7]	
Firmware update is in process	Rejected							
Calibration is in process	Accepted[2]							

(1)   A module calibration request is accepted when the module is connected and the owner-controller is in Program mode.

(2)   The module accepts the requests and changes listed. Keep in mind, when the request or change is made, the calibration process is automatically aborted. We recommend that you wait for the module calibration to finish before attempting any of the requests or changes.

(3)   When the request is made through the Module Properties dialog box.

(4)   Only requests for Listen Only connections are accepted.

(5)   Configuration change is accepted in the following scenarios:
       - Changes are made in the Module Properties dialog box and you click Apply.
       - Changes are made in the Configuration tags and you send a Reconfigure Module MSG to the module.

(6)   The difference between Rejected and Not allowed is that rejected activities can be attempted in the Logix Designer application but do not take effect. The activities that are not allowed, that is, attempts to change the Connection or Data Format used, are prevented from occurring in the Logix Designer application.
       For example, if you attempt to reset a module that is connected to the owner-controller, the Logix Designer application executes the request and alerts you that it was rejected. If you attempt to change the data format on a module that is connected to an owner-controller, the Logix Designer application does not execute the attempted change. The application only alerts you that the change is not allowed. In the case, if the change is attempted online, the Module Definition dialog box field that changes the data format is disabled.

(7)   The change occurs after the connection is closed and reopened. You can close and reopen the connection in the following ways:
       - Change the project while it is offline and download the updated project before going online again.
       - Change the project while it is online and click Apply or OK in the Module Properties dialog box. In this case, before the change is made, a dialog box alerts you of the ramifications before the change is made.

Notes:

Common Analog I/O Module Features

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5069 Compact I/O™ analog input modules convert an analog signal to a digital value. For example, the modules can convert the following:

- Volts
- Millivolts
- Milliamps
- Ohms

5069 Compact I/O analog output modules convert a digital value to an analog signal. For example, the modules can convert the following:

- Volts
- Milliamps

Rolling Timestamp of Data

The rolling timestamp is a continuously running 15-bit rolling timestamp that counts in milliseconds from 0…32,767 ms.

The rolling timestamp value is reported in the *I.Chxx.RollingTimestamp* tag for the 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O modules.

Rolling Timestamp with the 5069-IF8 and 5069-IY4 Modules

Typically, the 5069 Compact I/O analog input modules scan their inputs at the RPI. The module also updates the rolling timestamp data at the RPI. The controller program uses the last two rolling timestamp values to calculate the amount of time between the samples.

A system time change can cause a slight change in input sample timing. The rolling timestamp accurately reflects the change.

There can be jitter in the timing between samples before and after the system time change.

Rolling Timestamp with the 5069-OF4 and 5069-OF8 Modules

For the 5069 Compact I/O analog output modules, the rolling timestamp value is updated only when new values are applied to the Digital to Analog Converter (DAC).

Floating Point Data Format

The 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O modules return channel data to the controller in the IEEE 32-bit floating point data format. In your Logix Designer application, the data type is REAL.

The floating point data format lets you change the data representation of the selected channel. Although the full range of the module does not change, you can scale your module to represent I/O data in specific terms for your application.

For more information on using scaling, see .

Calibration

The 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O modules use precise analog components that maintain their specifications over time. The modules are calibrated via the following methods:

- Factory calibration when the modules are built.

- User-executed calibration.

For more information on how to calibrate a module, see Chapter 7, .

Module Data Quality Reporting

The 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O modules indicate the quality of channel data that is returned to the owner-controller. Data quality represents accuracy. There are levels of data quality reported via module input tags.

The following input tags indicate the level of data quality.

- **I.Ch*xx*.Fault** - This tag indicates that the reported channel **data is inaccurate and cannot be trusted** for use in your application. Do not use the data for control.

  If the tag is set to 1, you cannot trust the data reported. You must troubleshoot the module to correct the cause of the inaccuracy.

  Typical causes of inaccurate data include the following:
  - Channel is disabled
  - Open Wire (input modules) or No Load (output modules) condition
  - Underrange/Overrange condition
  - Short Circuit condition

  We recommend that you troubleshoot the module for the typical causes first.

- **I.Ch*xx*.Uncertain** - This tag indicates that channel data can be **inaccurate** but the **degree of inaccuracy is unknown**. We recommend that you do not use the data for control.

  If the tag is set to 1, you know that the data can be inaccurate but you must troubleshoot the module to discover what degree of inaccuracy exists.

  Typical causes of uncertain data include the following:
  - Data signal slightly outside the channel operating range
  - The channel is slightly over temperature.
  - Invalid sensor offset value
  - Calibration fault on the channel
  - Calibration is in process on the channel - Active calibration process on one channel can cause an indication of Uncertain data quality on other module channels simultaneously.
    For more information see, .

  We recommend that you troubleshoot the module for the typical causes first.

We recommend that you monitor these tags in your program to make sure that the application is operating as expected with accurate channel input data.

IMPORTANT	Once the condition that causes the Fault or Uncertain tag to change to 1 is removed, the tag automatically resets to 0.

Calibration Causes Uncertain Data Quality Indication on Input Module Groups

When a channel on a 5069 Compact I/O analog input module is being calibrated, the Notch Filter setting for that channel changes to 5 Hz. This results in the *I.Chxx.Uncertain* tag being set to 1 for that channel until calibration is completed.

Grouped inputs share an Analog-to-Digital converter. As a result when any input channel is in the calibration process, the *I.Chxx.Uncertain* tag is set to 1 for the other input channels in that group. This setting is because the data sampling rate slows for all input channels in the group.

The Notch Filter settings for the other input channels in the group remain the same.

Software Configurable

Logix Designer application provides an interface to configure each module. All module features are enabled or disabled through the I/O configuration within the software.

IMPORTANT	In the rest of this publication, generic references to programming software are for the Logix Designer application.

All module features are enabled or disabled through the I/O configuration in the Logix Designer application. You can use the Logix Designer application to retrieve the following information from any module in the system:

- Serial number
- Firmware revision information
- Product code
- Vendor
- Error and fault information
- Diagnostic information

By minimizing the need for tasks, such as setting hardware switches and jumpers, the software makes module configuration easier and more reliable.

Fault and Status Reporting

The 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O modules report fault and status data along with channel data. Fault and status data is reported in the following ways:

- Logix Designer application
- Module status indicators

For more information on fault reporting, see the individual module feature chapters and Appendix A, <u>Troubleshoot Your Module on page 123</u>.

Module Inhibiting

Module inhibiting lets you indefinitely suspend a connection, including Listen Only connections, between an owner-controller and an analog I/O module without removing the module from the configuration. This process lets you temporarily disable a module, such as to perform maintenance.

You can use module inhibiting in the following ways:

- You write a configuration for an I/O module but inhibit the module to prevent it from communicating with the owner-controller. The owner does not establish a connection and the configuration is not sent to the module until the connection is uninhibited.

- In your application, a controller already owns a module, has downloaded the configuration to the module, and is exchanging data over the connection between the devices.

  In this case, when you inhibit the module, the owner-controller behaves as if the connection to the module does not exist.

> **IMPORTANT** Whenever you inhibit an output module that is ProgMode enabled, it enters Program mode, and all outputs change to the state configured for Program mode.
>
> For example, if an output module is configured so that the state of the outputs transition to zero during Program mode, whenever that module is inhibited, outputs transition to zero.

You can use module inhibiting in these instances:

- You want to update an analog I/O module, for example, update the module firmware. Use the following procedure.
  a. Inhibit the module.
  b. Perform the update.
  c. Uninhibit the module.

- You use a program that includes a module that you do not physically possess yet. You do not want the controller to look for a module that does not yet exist. In this case, you can inhibit the module in your program until it physically resides in the proper slot.

To see where to inhibit a 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O module, see <u>page 90</u>.

Electronic Keying

Electronic Keying reduces the possibility that you use the wrong device in a control system. It compares the device defined in your project to the installed device. If keying fails, a fault occurs. These attributes are compared.

Attribute	Description
Vendor	The device manufacturer.
Device Type	The general type of the product, for example, digital I/O module.
Product Code	The specific type of the product. The Product Code maps to a catalog number.
Major Revision	A number that represents the functional capabilities of a device.
Minor Revision	A number that represents behavior changes in the device.

The following Electronic Keying options are available.

Keying Option	Description

Compatible Module	Lets the installed device accept the key of the device that is defined in the project when the installed device can emulate the defined device. With Compatible Module, you can typically replace a device with another device that has the following characteristics:
	• Same catalog number
	• Same or higher Major Revision
	• Minor Revision as follows:
	  – If the Major Revision is the same, the Minor Revision must be the same or higher.
	  – If the Major Revision is higher, the Minor Revision can be any number.

Disable Keying	Indicates that the keying attributes are not considered when attempting to communicate with a device. With Disable Keying, communication can occur with a device other than the type specified in the project. **ATTENTION**: Be extremely cautious when using Disable Keying; if used incorrectly, this option can lead to personal injury or death, property damage, or economic loss. We **strongly recommend** that you **do not use** Disable Keying. If you use Disable Keying, you must take full responsibility for understanding whether the device being used can fulfill the functional requirements of the application.
Exact Match	Indicates that all keying attributes must match to establish communication. If any attribute does not match precisely, communication with the device does not occur.

Carefully consider the implications of each keying option when selecting one.

IMPORTANT   Changing Electronic Keying parameters online interrupts connections to the device and any devices that are connected through the device. Connections from other controllers can also be broken.

If an I/O connection to a device is interrupted, the result can be a loss of data.

More Information

For more detailed information on Electronic Keying, see Electronic Keying in Logix5000 Control Systems Application Technique, publication LOGIX-AT001.

Producer-Consumer Communication

5069 Compact I/O analog I/O modules use the Producer-Consumer communication model to produce data without a controller polling them first. The modules produce the data and controllers consume it. That is, the owner-controller and controllers with a Listen Only connection to the module can consume it.

When an input module produces data, the controllers can consume the data simultaneously. Simultaneous data consumption eliminates the need for one controller to send the data to other controllers.

IMPORTANT	Keep in mind, **only one controller** can own the I/O module. The 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O modules do not support multiple owners of the same module.
	Other controllers must use a Listen Only connection to the module.

Status Indicators

Each 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O module has a status indicator on the front of the module that lets you check the health and operational status of the module. The status indicator displays vary for each module.

For more information on status indicators, see Appendix A, Troubleshoot Your Module on page 123.

Alarm Latching

When enabled, Alarm Latching lets you latch a module alarm in the set position once the alarm is triggered. The alarm remains set even if the condition causing it to occur disappears, until the alarm is unlatched.

Alarm latching is available on a per channel basis. You can latch the following alarms:

- Input modules - Process and Rate alarms
- Output modules - Clamp and Rate alarms

For more information on latching alarms on 5069 Compact I/O analog modules, see the module-specific chapters and Chapter 6, Configure the Module on page 83.

Enable Latching

You can enable alarm latching in the following ways:

- Module Properties dialog box - To see where to latch alarms, see the following:

  - Input modules - *Alarms* category
  - Output modules - *Limits* category

  For more information on how to use the Module Properties dialog box, see Chapter 6, <u>Configure the Module on page 83</u>.

- Module tags - The alarm type determines which tag to change.

  For more information on module tags and how to use them, see Appendix B, <u>Module Tag Definitions on page 97</u>.

Unlatch Alarms

IMPORTANT	Before you unlatch an alarm, make sure the condition that triggered the alarm no longer exists.

Once an alarm is latched, you must manually unlatch it. You can use the module tags to unlatch an alarm. The alarm type determines which module tag to change.

For example, to unlatch a Low Low alarm on a 5069 Compact I/O analog input module, you set the Ch*xx*.LLAlarmUnlatch output tag to 1.

For more information on how to use the module tags, see Appendix B, <u>Module Tag Definitions on page 133</u>.

Scaling

When you scale a channel, you select two points that represent signal units, that is, a Low Signal and a High Signal. You also select two points that represent engineering units, that is, Low Engineering and High Engineering.

The Low Signal point equates to the Low Engineering point and the High Signal point matches the High Engineering point.

> **IMPORTANT**   In choosing two points for the low and high value of your application, you do not limit the range of the module. The module range remains constant regardless of how you scale it.

Scaling lets you configure the module to return data to the controller in signal units or in engineering units (listed as **Percent of Full Scale** in the Logix Designer application).

For example, if you use the 5069-IF8 module in Current mode with an input range of 4...20 mA, consider the following:

- To receive values in **signal units**, configure the module as follows:
  - Low Signal = 4 mA
  - High Signal = 20 mA
  - Low Engineering = 4 EU
  - High Engineering = 20 EU

- To receive values in **Percent of Full Scale**, configure the module as follows:
  - Low Signal = 4mA
  - High Signal = 20 mA
  - Low Engineering = 0%
  - High Engineering = 100%

The returned value is indicated in the *I.Chxx.Data* tag.

The following table shows values that can appear when using Percent of Full Scale.

Table 4 - Current Values Represented in Engineering Units

Current	Engineering Units Value	Value in *I.Chxx.Data* Tag
0.0 mA	-25.00%	-25.00
3.0 mA	-6.00%	-6.00
4.0 mA	0.0%	0.00
12.0 mA	50.0%	50.0
20.0 mA	100.0%	100.0
23.0 mA	118.75%	118.75

You configure Scaling on the Chxx category in the Module Properties dialog box for each module. For more information on using the Module Properties dialog box, see Chapter 6, .

Data Offset

The 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O modules support offset features that let you compensate for any inaccuracy inherent to the input or output device connected to the channel. The offset value adjusts the input or output data value.

The following channel offset features are available:

- Sensor Offset - Available on 5069 Compact I/O analog input modules.

  For more information on using the Sensor Offset feature, see and .

- Channel Offset - Available on 5069 Compact I/O analog output modules. For more information on using the Channel Offset feature, see .

Module Accuracy

Module accuracy represents the module accuracy when its ambient temperature is the same as the temperature at which the module was calibrated.

The following specifications are related to Module Accuracy:

- Absolute Accuracy at 25 °C (77 °F)
- Module Accuracy Drift with Temperature

Absolute Accuracy at 25 °C (77 °F)

This specification matches the temperature at which the module was calibrated in the factory during manufacturing. The 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O modules absolute accuracy when operating in 25 °C (77 °F) conditions = 0.10%.

The level of module accuracy remains 0.10% whether it is operating in Current (mA), Voltage (V), RTD, or Thermocouple mode. Only the 5069-IY4 module supports the RTD or Thermocouple modes.

Module Accuracy Drift with Temperature

Module Accuracy Drift with Temperature represents the error that occurs if the module's ambient temperature changes a total of 60 °C (140 °F). That is, from 0...60 °C (32...140 °F) or 60...0 °C (140...32 °F).

The module accuracy drift with temperature varies by module and the mode being used. The following table lists module accuracy drift values:

Cat. No.	Mode	Module Accuracy Drift with Temperature
5069-IF8	Voltage (V)	0.2%
	Current (mA)	0.3%
5069-IY4	Voltage (V)	0.2%
	Current (mA)	0.3%
	RTD	0.2%
	Thermocouple	0.2%
5069-OF4, 5069-OF8	Voltage (V)	0.3%
	Current (mA)	0.5%

Module Firmware

The 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O modules are manufactured with module firmware installed. If updated module firmware revisions are available in the future, you can update the firmware.

Updated firmware revisions are made available for a variety of reasons, for example, to correct an anomaly that existed in previous module firmware revisions.

You access updated firmware files at the Rockwell Automation Product Compatibility and Download Center (PCDC). A link to the PCDC is available at http://www.ab.com,

At the PCDC, you can use the module catalog number to check for firmware updates. If the catalog number is not available then no updates exist at that time.

Current/Voltage Analog Input Module Features (5069-IF8)

Topic	Page
Module Features	38
Fault and Status Reporting	49

The 5069-IF8 input module has eight differential, non-isolated channels. Each channel supports connection to the following input types:

- Current

- Voltage

Differential inputs have a greater resistance to the effects of electromagnetic noise and provide improved flexibility regarding cable length when wiring your module.

IMPORTANT   Remember the following:

- This module also has features that apply to all 5069 Compact I/O™ analog I/O modules that are described in Chapter 2, Common Analog I/O Module Features on page 25.

- You can configure the features that are described in this chapter with the Logix Designer application.

  For more information on how to configure the module, see Chapter 6, Configure the Module on page 83.

Module Features

The 5069-IF8 module has the following features:

- Multiple Input Ranges

- Notch Filter

- Digital Filter

- Underrange/Overrange Detection

- Process Alarms

- Rate Alarm

- Sensor Offset

- Open Wire Detection

- Over Temperature Detection

Multiple Input Ranges

The 5069-IF8 module supports multiple input ranges. The input type that you choose during module configuration determines the available input ranges. An input type is chosen on a channel-by-channel basis.

Table 5 - Input Ranges

Input Type	Available Input Range
Current (mA)	• 0…20 mA • 4…20 mA
Voltage (V)	• -10…10V • 0…5V • 0…10V

To see where to choose an input range for the 5069-IF8 module, see .

Notch Filter

The Notch Filter is a built-in feature of the Analog-to-Digital converter (ADC) that removes line noise in your application. The removal of line noise is also known as noise immunity.

The Notch Filter attenuates the input signal at the specified frequency.

Choose a Notch Filter based on what noise frequencies are present in the module operating environment and any sampling requirements that are needed for control. For example if the Notch Filter setting is 60 Hz, 60 Hz AC line noise and its overtones are filtered out.

The following Notch Filter settings are available on a 5069-IF8 module:

- 5 Hz
- 10 Hz
- 15 Hz
- 20 Hz
- 50 Hz
- 60 Hz
- 100 Hz
- 200 Hz
- 500 Hz
- 1000 Hz
- 2500 Hz
- 5000 Hz
- 10000 Hz
- 15625 Hz
- 25000 Hz
- 31250 Hz
- 62500 Hz

If you want to filter lower frequency noise, you get a slower input sample rate.

To see where to choose a notch filter for the 5069-IF8 module, see .

Relationship between Notch Filter Settings and RPI Setting

There is a relationship between a Notch Filter setting and the RPI rate.

- If you want greater noise suppression at the selected Notch Filter frequency and improved resolution, you use a slower input sample rate.

  For example, if you choose the 60 Hz notch filter setting and need better noise suppression and resolution, the recommended module minimum RPI is 60 ms.

- If you want a faster input sample rate at the selected Notch Filter frequency, the noise suppression and resolution is lesser.

  Using the previous example, if you choose the 60 Hz notch filter setting and need faster input sampling, the recommended module minimum RPI is 20 ms.

In Table 6, each Notch Filter setting has two recommended minimum module RPI values that allow the required time to collect samples from each channel. One setting provides faster sample speed and the other provides slightly better resolution at slower sample speeds.

Table 6 - Notch Filter and Recommended Minimum Module RPI Values - Effect on Noise Rejection

	Recommended Minimum Module RPI Value			
	Application That is Configured With Only One Channel Enabled		Application With All Channels Enabled and Using the Same Notch Filter Setting on All Channels	
Notch Filter	Faster Sampling Speed	Better Noise Rejection	Faster Sampling Speed	Better Noise Rejection
5 Hz	215 ms	635 ms	750 ms[1]	N/A
10 Hz	110 ms	320 ms	440 ms	N/A
15 Hz	65 ms	195 ms	260 ms	N/A
20 Hz	60 ms	165 ms	240 ms	660 ms
50 Hz	25 ms	70 ms	100 ms	280 ms
60 Hz (default)	20 ms	60 ms	80 ms	240 ms
100 Hz	15 ms	35 ms	60 ms	140 ms
200 Hz	10 ms	20 ms	40 ms	80 ms
500 Hz	5 ms	10 ms	20 ms	40 ms
1000 Hz	2 ms	5 ms	8 ms	20 ms
2500 Hz	1.5 ms	2.5 ms	6 ms	10 ms
5000 Hz	1 ms	2 ms	4 ms	8 ms
10000 Hz	0.8 ms	1 ms	3.2 ms	4 ms
15625 Hz	0.8 ms	0.9 ms	3.2 ms	3.5 ms
25000 Hz	0.8 ms	0.8 ms	3.2 ms	3.2 ms
31250 Hz	0.8 ms	0.8 ms	3.2 ms	3.2 ms
62500 Hz	N/A	0.7 ms	N/A	2.8 ms

(1)   If you use the 5 Hz Notch Filter setting with four or more channels, the input data cannot be refreshed at every RPI, even if the maximum RPI allowed is used. Instead, fresh data is delivered approximately every other RPI.

Noise Rejection When Using Different Notch Filter Selections

When input channels on the same module use different Notch Filter selections, you must consider the sample time for each channel. This helps you to find the recommended RPI that provides enough time for sampling all channels.

The eight input channels on the 5069-IF8 module are grouped into two groups. Channels 00...03 are grouped, and channels 04...07 are grouped. When you determine the recommended minimum module RPI value, remember:

- The recommended minimum module RPI value when channels use different Notch Filter selections is determined by group.

  The recommended minimum RPI rates for all enabled channels are added together. If any channel in the other group is enabled, the recommended minimum RPI rate for each enabled channel is increased by 0.2 ms.

- If the groups have different recommended minimum RPI values, use the higher RPI value when you configure the module.

Table 7 lists the values in an application that needs a **faster sampling rate**.

Table 7 - Example Application That Requires Faster Sampling Speed

Channel Group	Channel	Notch Filter	Recommended Minimum Module RPI for Each Channel [1]	Recommended Minimum Module RPI	Recommended Minimum Module RPI to Use in Module Configuration
Grouped together	Ch00	50 Hz	25.2 ms	28.3 ms	80.8 ms
	Ch01	1000 Hz	2.2 ms		
	Ch02 - Disabled	N/A	N/A		
	Ch03	62500 Hz	0.9 ms		
Grouped together	Ch04	60 Hz	20.2 ms	80.8 ms	
	Ch05	60 Hz	20.2 ms		
	Ch06	60 Hz	20.2 ms		
	Ch07	60 Hz	20.2 ms		

(1)   The values in this column represent the corresponding recommended minimum RPI value listed in Table 6 with an additional 0.2 ms added to it because at least one channel is enabled in the other group.

Table 8 lists the values in an application that needs **better noise rejection**.

Table 8 - Example Application That Requires Better Noise Rejection

Channel Group	Channel	Notch Filter	Recommended Minimum Module RPI for Each Channel [1]	Recommended Minimum Module	Recommended Minimum Module RPI to Use in Module Configuration
Grouped together	Ch00	50 Hz	70.2 ms	76.3 ms	240.8 ms
	Ch01	1000 Hz	5.2 ms		
	Ch02 - Disabled	N/A	N/A		
	Ch03	62500 Hz	0.9 ms		
Grouped together	Ch04	60 Hz	60.2 ms	240.8 ms	
	Ch05	60 Hz	60.2 ms		
	Ch06	60 Hz	60.2 ms		
	Ch07	60 Hz	60.2 ms		

(1)   The values in this column represent the corresponding recommended minimum RPI value listed in Table 6 with an additional 0.2 ms added to it because at least one channel is enabled in the other group.

Digital Filter

The Digital Filter is a first-order lag filter. It smooths input data noise transients on **each input channel**. This value specifies the time constant for a digital, first-order lag filter on the input. The input is 63% of the step change after the first time constant elapses.

The filter value is specified in units of milliseconds. A value of 0 (zero) disables the filter. The digital filter equation is as shown.

$$Y_n = Y_{n-1} + \frac{\Delta t \; * \; (X_n - Y_{n-1})}{\Delta t + TA}$$

Y_n = Present Output, Filtered Peak Voltage (PV)'

Y_{n-1} = Previous Output, Filtered PV

Δt = Module Channel Update Time (seconds)

TA = Digital Filter time Constant (seconds)

X_n = Present Input, Unfiltered PV

IMPORTANT	Remember the following:
	• Digital Filter input data changes only when new input data is collected.
	• If an Overrange or Underrange condition is detected before the Digital Filter input data is collected, the condition is indicated immediately. An immediate indication also applies to the Fault data for the input.

To see where to choose a digital filter for the 5069-IF8 module, see .

Underrange/Overrange Detection

Underrange/Overrange Detection detects when the 5069-IF8 module is operating beyond limits set by the input range.

The module can read input signal levels outside the low and high signal values for each input range. The signal limits to which the module can read are thresholds. Only when the signal is beyond a threshold is an underrange or overrange condition that is detected and indicated.

For example, if you configure a 5069-IF8 module channel to use the ± 10V input range, an overrange condition does not exist until the input signal exceeds 12V.

Table 9 lists the input ranges of the 5069-IF8 module and the thresholds in each range before the module detects an underrange/overrange condition.

Table 9 - Input Signal Threshold Ranges

Input Type	Range	Underrange Threshold	Overrange Threshold	Deadband[2]
Current (mA)	0…20 mA	< -0.07 mA	> 23.00 mA	0.07 mA
	4…20 mA	< 3 mA[1]		
Voltage (V)	±10.00V	< -12.00V	>12.00V	0.04V
	0…5V	< -0.02V	> 6.00V	0.02V
	0…10V	< -0.04V	> 12.00V	0.04

(1) Underrange is set at < 3 mA, but the *I:Chxx.Data* tag reports values as low as 0.0 mA. The condition is clamped when the signal reaches 3 mA.

(2) The module has alarm deadband values for each range. The deadband lets a condition remain set despite it disappearing. For example, if a module uses a Current input type in the 4…20 mA range and the signal value goes below 3 mA, the underrange condition is triggered. Because of the 0.07 mA deadband, the condition is not cleared until the signal value reaches 3.07 mA. For more information on Alarm Deadbands, see page 46.

IMPORTANT	The Disable All Alarms feature, does not disable the underrange/overrange detection feature.
	The Disable All Alarms feature disables **alarms** on the module. Underrange/Overrange detection is not an alarm. It is an indicator that channel data has gone beyond the absolute maximum or minimum, respectively, for the channel range.
	To disable the Underrange/Overrange detection feature, you must disable the channel.

Underrange/overrange conditions are indicated when the following tags change to 1:

- *I.Chxx.Underrange*
- *I.Chxx.Overrange*

For more information on how to use the module tags, see Appendix B, Module Tag Definitions on page 133.

Process Alarms

Process alarms alert you when the module has exceeded configured high or low limits for **each channel**. The following are the user-configurable, alarm trigger points:

- High high
- High
- Low
- Low low

To use the Process Alarms, you must complete the following tasks:

- Enable the alarms
- Configure the trigger points

Enable Process Alarms

When the module tags are created, the Process Alarm tags are disabled by default.

To see where to enable Process Alarms for the 5069-IF8 module, see page 93.

Configure Alarm Trigger Points

You must configure the Process Alarm with a trigger point. That is, set values in Engineering Units that, once the signal reaches the value, the alarm is triggered.

Process Alarm trigger points are related to the Scaling parameters that you configure for the channel. The Engineering Units that are established in Scaling determine the Process Alarm trigger points. That is, the available trigger point values can be in signal units or engineering units.

For example, consider a channel that uses the Current (mA) input type, the 4 mA...20 mA input range, and scales the High and Low Engineering values of 100 and 0, respectively. The available Process Alarm values range from 0...100.

In this case, if the High Limit alarm is set to 50 EU, when the input signal reaches 12 mA, the High Limit alarm is set. The alarm is set because Scaling was configured for Percentage of Full Scale and a signal value of 12 mA is 50% of the full scale of engineering units.

To see where to set the Process Alarm trigger points for the 5069-IF8 module, see page 93.

Latch Alarms

Check Latch Process Alarms on the *Alarms* category to latch the process alarms. To see where to see where to latch Process Alarms on the 5069-IF8 module, see page 93.

Unlatch Alarms

IMPORTANT	Before you unlatch an alarm, make sure the condition that triggered the alarm no longer exists.

Once an alarm is latched, you must manually unlatch it. To unlatch an alarm, change the output tag for that alarm.

For example, change the *O.Chxx.LAlarmUnlatch* tag for the low alarm that you want to unlatch from 0 to 1.

IMPORTANT	After an alarm is unlatched, change the tag back from 1 to 0.
	You must change the tag from 0 to 1 to unlatch the alarm each time it is triggered.
	If you do not change the tag back to 0 and the alarm is latched again in the future, the alarm remains latched despite the Unlatch tag value being 1.

For more information on how to use the module tags, see Appendix B, Module Tag Definitions on page 133.

Alarm Deadband

You can configure an alarm deadband to work with these alarms. The deadband lets the process alarm status bit remain set, despite the alarm condition disappearing, as long as the input data remains within the deadband of the process alarm.

The following graphic shows input data that sets each of the four alarms at some point during module operation. In this example, latching is disabled; therefore, each alarm turns Off when the condition that caused it to set ceases to exist.

Figure 5 - Alarm Deadband Alarm Settings
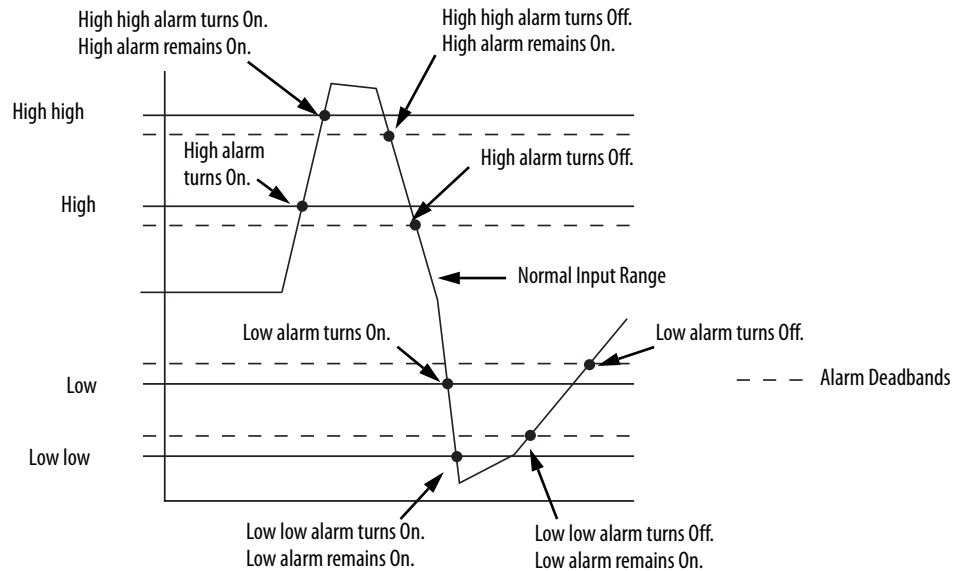
To see where to set the Alarm Deadband on the 5069-IF8 module, see .

Rate Alarm

The Rate Alarm defines the maximum rate of change between input samples in Engineering Units per second. If the Rate Alarm Limit is exceeded, the *I.Chxx.RateAlarm* tag set to 1.

You can enable Rate Alarm latching. To see where to enable the Rate Alarm latching on the 5069-IF4 module, see .

Once the Rate Alarm is latched, you must change the *O.Chxx.RateAlarmUnlatch* tag to 1.

You can unlatch the alarm at any point in the system operation. If you change the unlatch tag to 1 and the triggering condition remains, the alarm is immediately latched again.

We suggest that you unlatch the Rate Alarm only after the rate of change between input samples has returned below the Rate Alarm Limit value.

Sensor Offset

The Sensor Offset compensates for any known error on the sensor or channel to which the sensor is connected. The value is set in signal units and is added to the data value.

For example, consider an application that uses the Current (mA) input type with the 4...20 mA range and scaling at 0...100%. If a sensor has an error and the channel consistently reports current signal values by 0.2 mA lower than the actual value, you must set Sensor Offset to 1.25%.

You must use the *O.Chxx.SensorOffset* tag to set the Sensor Offset. In the example above, the *O.Chxx.SensorOffset* tag = 1.25.

For more information on how to use the module tags, see Appendix B, .

Open Wire Detection

Open Wire Detection detects when a wire is disconnected from the channel. You must enable Open Wire Detection in the module configuration.

To see where to enable Open Wire Detection on the 5069-IF8 module, see .

describes the results of an Open Wire condition occurring when the module is operating in each mode.

Table 10 - Open Wire Conditions

Mode	Cause of Detection	Resulting Module Behavior
Current (mA)	The input signal for a channel is below 100 µA. **IMPORTANT**: This feature is available in Current mode only when the channel uses the 4…20 mA input range.	• Input data for the channel changes to a specific scaled value corresponding to the Underrange value for the channel's Input Range. • The *I:Chxx.OpenWire* tag changes to 1. • A fault occurs and the *I:Chxx.Fault* tag is set to 1.
Voltage	The input signal value reaches full scale of the input range used.	• Input data for the channel changes to a specific scaled value corresponding to the Overrange value for the channel's Input Range. • The *I:Chxx.OpenWire* tag changes to 1. • A fault occurs and the *I:Chxx.Fault* tag is set to 1.

IMPORTANT	The Disable All Alarms feature, does not disable the Open Wire Detection feature. The Disable All Alarms feature disables all alarms on the module.
	The Open Wire Detection feature is not an alarm. It is an indicator that a wire has been disconnected from the channel but does not trigger an alarm.
	To disable the Open Wire Detection feature, you must clear the Open Wire Detection checkbox in the module configuration.

Over Temperature Detection

The Over Temperature Detection feature indicates that the temperature of the conditions within which the module is operating are higher than the module operating limits.

When an Over Temperature condition exists, the I.Ch*xx*.OverTemperature tag is set to 1.

Fault and Status Reporting

The 5069-IF8 module sends fault and status data with channel data to the owner-controller and listening controllers. The data is returned via module tags that you can monitor in your Logix Designer application.

With some exceptions, the 5069-IF8 module provides the fault and data status in a channel-centric format. The tag names in the following table that include **Chxx** represent channel-centric data. The **xx** represents channel number.

Table 11 - 5069-IF8 Module - Fault and Status Data Tags

Data Type	Tag Name	Triggering Event That Sets Tag
Fault	ConnectionFaulted[1]	The owner-controller loses its connection to the module.
	Chxx.Fault	The channel data quality is bad.
	Chxx.OpenWire	The following conditions: • The channel uses a **Voltage** input type in any input range and the input signal value reaches full scale. • The channel uses a **Current** input type in only the 4…20 mA input range and the input signal goes below 100 μA. The input signal at the channel is below 100 μA.
	Chxx.Underrange	The channel data is beneath the absolute minimum for this channel.
	Chxx.Overrange	The channel data is above the absolute maximum for this channel.
	Chxx.OverTemperature	The module is at a higher temperature than its rated operating limits.
Status	RunMode[1]	The module is in Run Mode.
	DiagnosticActive	Indicates if any diagnostics are active or if the prognostics threshold is reached.
	DiagnosticSequenceCount	A counter that increments when a diagnostic condition occurs or goes away. The counter is a rolling counter that skips 0 on rollovers.
	Chxx.Uncertain	The channel data can be imperfect but it is not known to what degree of inaccuracy.
	Chxx.FieldPowerOff	Field power is not present on the channel.
	Chxx.NotANumber	The most recently received data value was not a number.
	Chxx.LLAlarm	The following conditions exist: • The *I.Chxx.Data* tag value is less than the *C.Chxx.LLAlarmLimit* tag value or the alarm is latched. • The *O.Chxx.LLAlarmEn* tag is set. • Alarms are enabled for the channel.
	Chxx.LAlarm	The following conditions exist: • The *I.Chxx.Data* tag value is less than the *C.Chxx.LAlarmLimit* tag value or the alarm is latched. • The *O.Chxx.LAlarmEn* tag is set. • Alarms are enabled for the channel.
	Chxx.HAlarm	The following conditions exist: • The *I.Chxx.Data* tag value is greater than the *C.Chxx.HAlarmLimit* tag value or the alarm is latched. • The *O.Chxx.HAlarmEn* tag is set. • Alarms are enabled for the channel.
	Chxx.HHAlarm	The following conditions exist: • The *I.Chxx.Data* tag value is greater than the *C.Chxx.HHAlarmLimit* tag value or the alarm is latched. • The *O.Chxx.HHAlarmEn* tag is set. • Alarms are enabled for the channel.
	Chxx.RateAlarm	The following conditions exist: • The absolute change between consecutive channel samples exceeds the *C.Chxx.RateAlarmLimit* tag value or the alarm is latched. • The *O.Chxx.RateAlarmEn* tag is set. • Alarms are enabled for the channel.
	Chxx.Data	The channel data in scaled Engineering Units.
	RollingTimestamp[1]	A continuously running, 15-bit timer that counts in milliseconds and is not related to the CST. Whenever a module scans its channels, it records the value of RollingTimestamp then. The controller program uses the last two rolling timestamp values to calculate the amount of time between the samples.

(1)   This tag provides module-wide data and affects all channels simultaneously.

Notes:

Current/Voltage/Temperature-sensing Analog Input Module Features (5069-IY4)

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The 5069-IY4 input module has four differential, non-isolated channels. Each channel supports connection to the following input types:

- Current

- Voltage

- RTD

- Thermocouple

Differential inputs have a greater resistance to the effects of electromagnetic noise and provide improved flexibility regarding cable length when wiring your module.

IMPORTANT   Remember the following:

- This module also has features that apply to all 5069 Compact I/O™ analog I/O modules that are described in Chapter 2, Common Analog I/O Module Features on page 25.

- You can configure the features that are described in this chapter with the Logix Designer application.

  For more information on how to configure the module, see Chapter 6, Configure the Module on page 83.

Module Features

The 5069-IY4 module has the following features:

- Multiple Input Ranges

- Notch Filter

- Digital Filter

- Underrange/Overrange Detection

- Process Alarms

- Rate Alarm

- Sensor Types

- Sensor Offset

- 10 Ohm Copper Offset

- Open Wire Detection

- Temperature Units

- Over Temperature Detection

- Cold Junction Compensation

Multiple Input Ranges

The 5069-IY4 module offers multiple input ranges. The input type that you choose during module configuration determines the available input ranges.

For the RTD input type, the sensor type that you choose determines the available input ranges. The Logix Designer automatically sets the Input Range to the valid setting after you select a sensor type.

Table 12 describes the available module input ranges.

Table 12 - 5069-IY4 Module - Channel Input Ranges

Input Type	Sensor Type	Available Input Ranges
Current (mA)	N/A	One of the following: • 0…20 mA • 4…20 mA
Voltage (V)	N/A	One of the following: • -10…10V • 0…5V • 0…10V
RTD	0hm	One of the following: • 1…500 Ω • 2…1000 Ω • 4…2000 Ω • 8…4000 Ω
	100 Ω PT 385	1…500 Ω
	200 Ω PT 385	2…1000 Ω
	500 Ω PT 385	4…2000 Ω
	1000 Ω PT 385	8…4000 Ω
	100 Ω PT 3916	1…500 Ω
	200 Ω PT 3916	2…1000 Ω
	500 Ω PT 3916	4…2000 Ω
	1000 Ω PT 3916	8…4000 Ω
	10 Ω CU 427	1…500 Ω
	120 Ω NI 672	1…500 Ω
	100 Ω NI 618	1…500 Ω
	120 Ω NI 618	1…500 Ω
	200 Ω NI 618	2…1000 Ω
	500 Ω NI 618	4…2000 Ω
Thermocouple	mV or any Thermocouple type	-100…100 mV

To see where to choose an input range for the 5069-IY4 module, see page 96.

Notch Filter

The Notch Filter is a built-in feature of the Analog-to-Digital converter (ADC) that removes line noise in your application. The removal of line noise is also known as noise immunity.

The Notch Filter attenuates the input signal at the specified frequency.

Choose a Notch Filter based on what noise frequencies are present in the module operating environment and any sampling requirements that are needed for control. For example if the Notch Filter setting is 60 Hz, 60 Hz AC line noise and its overtones are filtered out.

The following Notch Filter settings are available on a 5069-IY4 module:

- 5 Hz
- 10 Hz
- 15 Hz
- 20 Hz
- 50 Hz
- 60 Hz
- 100 Hz
- 200 Hz
- 500 Hz
- 1000 Hz
- 2500 Hz
- 5000 Hz
- 10000 Hz
- 15625 Hz
- 25000 Hz
- 31250 Hz
- 62500 Hz

If you want to filter lower frequency noise, you get a slower input sample rate.

To see where to choose a notch filter for the 5069-IY4 module, see .

Relationship between Notch Filter Settings and RPI Setting

There is a relationship between a Notch Filter setting and the RPI rate.

- If you want greater noise suppression at the selected Notch Filter frequency and improved resolution, you use a slower input sample rate.

  For example, if you choose the 60 Hz notch filter setting and need better noise suppression and resolution, the recommended module minimum RPI is 60 ms.

- If you want a faster input sample rate at the selected Notch Filter frequency, the noise suppression and resolution is lesser.

  Using the previous example, if you choose the 60 Hz notch filter setting and need faster input sampling, the recommended module minimum RPI is 20 ms.

In Table 13, each Notch Filter setting has two recommended minimum module RPI values that allow the required time to collect samples from each channel. One setting provides faster sample speed and the other provides slightly better resolution at slower sample speeds.

Table 13 - Notch Filter and Recommended Minimum Module RPI Values - Effect on Noise Rejection

Notch Filter	Recommended Minimum Module RPI Value			
	Application That is Configured With Only One Channel Enabled		Application With All Channels Enabled and Using the Same Notch Filter Setting on All Channels	
	Faster Sampling Speed	Better Noise Rejection	Faster Sampling Speed	Better Noise Rejection
5 Hz	215 ms	635 ms	750 ms[1]	N/A
10 Hz	110 ms	320 ms	440 ms	N/A
15 Hz	65 ms	195 ms	260 ms	N/A
20 Hz	60 ms	165 ms	240 ms	660 ms
50 Hz	25 ms	70 ms	100 ms	280 ms
60 Hz (default)	20 ms	60 ms	80 ms	240 ms
100 Hz	15 ms	35 ms	60 ms	140 ms
200 Hz	10 ms	20 ms	40 ms	80 ms
500 Hz	5 ms	10 ms	20 ms	40 ms
1000 Hz	2 ms	5 ms	8 ms	20 ms
2500 Hz	1.5 ms	2.5 ms	6 ms	10 ms
5000 Hz	1 ms	2 ms	4 ms	8 ms
10000 Hz	0.8 ms	1 ms	3.2 ms	4 ms
15625 Hz	0.8 ms	0.9 ms	3.2 ms	3.5 ms
25000 Hz	0.8 ms	0.8 ms	3.2 ms	3.2 ms
31250 Hz	0.8 ms	0.8 ms	3.2 ms	3.2 ms
62500 Hz	N/A	0.7 ms	N/A	2.8 ms

(1)   If you use the 5 Hz Notch Filter setting with four channels, the input data cannot be refreshed at every RPI, even if the maximum RPI allowed is used. Instead, fresh data is delivered approximately every other RPI.

Noise Rejection When Using Different Notch Filter Selections

When input channels on the same module use different Notch Filter selections, you must consider the sample time for each channel. This helps you to find the recommended RPI that provides enough time for sampling all channels.

When input channels on the same module use different Notch Filter selections, the recommended minimum RPI rates for all enabled channels are added together.

Table 14 lists the values in an example application that needs a **faster sampling speed**.

Table 14 - Example Application That Requires Faster Sampling Speed

Channel	Notch Filter	Recommended Minimum Module RPI for Each Channel[1]	Recommended Minimum Module RPI to Use in Module Configuration
Ch00	50 Hz	25 ms	
Ch01	1000 Hz	2 ms	
Ch02	200 Hz	10 ms	37.7 ms
Ch03	625000 Hz	0.7 ms	

(1)   The values in this column are listed in Table 13.

Table 15 lists the values in an example application that needs **better noise rejection**.

Table 15 - Example Application That Requires Better Noise Rejection

Channel	Notch Filter	Recommended Minimum Module RPI for Each Channel[1]	Recommended Minimum Module RPI to Use in Module Configuration
Ch00	50 Hz	70 ms	
Ch01	1000 Hz	5 ms	
Ch02	200 Hz	10 ms	85.7 ms
Ch03	625000 Hz	0.7 ms	

(1)   The values in this column are listed in Table 13.

Digital Filter

The Digital Filter is a first-order lag filter. It smooths input data noise transients on **each input channel**. This value specifies the time constant for a digital, first-order lag filter on the input. The input is 63% of the step change after the first time constant elapses.

The filter value is specified in units of milliseconds. A value of 0 (zero) disables the filter. The digital filter equation is as shown.

$$Y_n = Y_{n-1} + \frac{\Delta t \ * \ (X_n - Y_{n-1})}{\Delta t + TA}$$

Y_n = Present Output, Filtered Peak Voltage (PV)'

Y_{n-1} = Previous Output, Filtered PV

Δt = Module Channel Update Time (seconds)
TA = Digital Filter time Constant (seconds)
X_n = Present Input, Unfiltered PV

IMPORTANT	Remember the following:
	• Digital Filter input data changes only when new input data is collected.
	• If an Overrange or Underrange condition is detected before the Digital Filter input data is collected, the condition is indicated immediately. An immediate indication also applies to the Fault data for the input.

To see where to choose a digital filter for the 5069-IY4 module, see .

Underrange/Overrange Detection

Underrange/Overrange Detection detects when the 5069-IY4 module is operating beyond limits set by the input range.

The module can read input signal levels outside the low and high signal values for each input range. The signal limits to which the module can read are thresholds. Only when the signal is beyond a threshold is an underrange or overrange condition that is detected and indicated.

For example, if a 5069-IY4 module channel uses the $\pm$ 10V input range, an overrange condition does not exist until the input signal is greater than 12V.

Table 16 lists the input ranges of the 5069-IY4 module and the thresholds in each range before the module detects an underrange/overrange condition.

Table 16 - Input Type Underrange/Overrange Thresholds

Input Type	Range - Current and Voltage Input Type Sensor Type - RTD and Thermocouple Input Type	Underrange Threshold	Overrange Threshold	Deadband[2]
Current (mA)	0…20 mA	< -0.07 mA	> 23.00 mA	0.07 mA
	4…20 mA	< 3 mA[1]		
Voltage (V)	±10.00V	< -12.00V	>12.00V	0.04V
	0…5V	< -0.02V	> 6.00V	0.02V
	0…10V	< -0.04V	> 12.00V	0.04
RTD	Pt 385	< -200 °C < -328 °F < 73 °K < 132 °R	> 870 °C > 1598 °F > 1143 °K > 2058 °R	N/A
	Pt3916	< -200 °C < -328 °F < 73 °K < 132 °R	> 630 °C > 1166 °F > 903 °K > 1626 °R	
	Cu427	< -200 °C < -328 °F < 73 °K < 132 °R	> 260 °C > 500 °F > 533 °K > 960 °R	
	Ni672	< -80 °C < -112 °F < 193 °K < 348 °R	> 320 °C > 608 °F > 593 °K > 1068 °R	
	Ni618	< -60 °C < -76 °F < 213 °K < 384 °R	> 250 °C > 482 °F > 523 °K > 942 °R	

Table 16 - Input Type Underrange/Overrange Thresholds

Input Type	Range - Current and Voltage Input Type Sensor Type - RTD and Thermocouple Input Type	Underrange Threshold	Overrange Threshold	Deadband[2]
Thermocouple	B	< 21 ℃ < 68 ℉ < 293 ℃K < 528 ℃R	> 1820 ℃ > 3308 ℉ > 2093 ℃K > 3768 ℃R	N/A
	C	< 0.00 ℃ < 32 ℉ < 273 ℃K < 492 ℃R	> 2320 ℃ > 4208 ℉ > 2593 ℃K > 4668 ℃R	
	E	< -270 ℃ < -454 ℉ < 3 ℃K < 6 ℃R	> 1000 ℃ > 1832 ℉ > 1273 ℃K > 2292 ℃R	
	J	< -210 ℃ < -346 ℉ < 63 ℃K < 114 ℃R	> 1200 ℃ > 2192 ℉ > 1473 ℃K > 2652 ℃R	
	K	< -270 ℃ < -454 ℉ < 3 ℃K < 6 ℃R	> 1372 ℃ > 2502 ℉ > 1645 ℃K > 2961 ℃R	
	N	< -270 ℃ < -454 ℉ < 3 ℃K < 6 ℃R	> 1300 ℃ > 2372 ℉ > 1573 ℃K > 2832 ℃R	
	R	< -50 ℃ < -58 ℉ < 223 ℃K < 402 ℃R	> 1768 ℃ > 3215 ℉ > 2041 ℃K > 3674 ℃R	

Table 16 - Input Type Underrange/Overrange Thresholds

Input Type	Range - Current and Voltage Input Type Sensor Type - RTD and Thermocouple Input Type	Underrange Threshold	Overrange Threshold	Deadband[2]
Thermocouple	S	< -50 ℃ < -58 ℉ < 223 ℃K < 402 ℃R	> 1768 ℃ > 3215 ℉ > 2041 ℃K > 3674 ℃R	N/A
	T	< -270 ℃ < -454 ℉ < 3 ℃K < 6 ℃R	> 400 ℃ > 752 ℉ > 673 ℃K > 1212 ℃R	
	TXK/XK(L)	< -200 ℃ < -328 ℉ < 73 ℃K < 132 ℃R	> 800 ℃ > 1472 ℉ > 1073 ℃K > 1932 ℃R	
	D	< 0.00 ℃ < 32 ℉ < 273 ℃K < 492 ℃R	> 2320 ℃ > 4208 ℉ > 2593 ℃K > 4668 ℃R	

(1) Underrange is set at < 3 mA, but the *I:Chxx.Data* tag reports values as low as 0.0 mA. The condition is clamped when the signal reaches 3 mA.

(2) The module has alarm deadband values for each range. The deadband lets a condition remain set despite it disappearing. For example, if a module uses a Current input type in the 4…20 mA range and the signal value goes below 3 mA, the underrange condition is triggered. Because of the 0.07 mA deadband, the condition is not cleared until the signal value reaches 3.07 mA. For more information on Alarm Deadbands, see page 63.

IMPORTANT The Disable All Alarms feature, does not disable the underrange/overrange detection feature.

The Disable All Alarms feature disables **alarms** on the module. Underrange/Overrange detection is not an alarm. It is an indicator that channel data has gone beyond the absolute maximum or minimum, respectively, for the channel range.

To disable the Underrange/Overrange detection feature, you must disable the channel.

Underrange/overrange conditions are indicated when the following tags change to 1:

- *I.Chxx.Underrange*
- *I.Chxx.Overrange*

For more information on how to use the module tags, see Appendix B, Module Tag Definitions on page 133.

Process Alarms

Process alarms alert you when the module has exceeded configured high or low limits for **each channel**. The following are the user-configurable, alarm trigger points:

- High high
- High
- Low
- Low low

To use the Process Alarms, you must complete the following tasks:

- Enable the alarms
- Configure the trigger points

Enable Process Alarms

When the module tags are created, the Process Alarm tags are disabled by default.

To see where to enable Process Alarms for the 5069-IY4 module, see .

Configure Alarm Trigger Points

You must configure the Process Alarm with a trigger point. That is, set values in Engineering Units that, once the signal reaches the value, the alarm is triggered.

Process Alarm trigger points are related to the Scaling parameters that you configure for the channel. The Engineering Units that are established in Scaling determine the Process Alarm trigger points. That is, the available trigger point values can be in signal units or engineering units.

For example, consider a channel that uses the Current (mA) input type, the 4 mA…20 mA input range, and scales the High and Low Engineering values of 100 and 0, respectively. The available Process Alarm values range from 0…100.

In this case, if the High Limit alarm is set to 50 EU, when the input signal reaches 12 mA, the High Limit alarm is set. The alarm is set because Scaling was configured for Percentage of Full Scale and a signal value of 12 mA is 50% of the full scale of engineering units.

To see where to set the Process Alarm trigger points for the 5069-IF8 module, see .

Latch Alarms

Check Latch Process Alarms on the *Alarms* category to latch the process alarms. To see where to latch Process Alarms on the 5069-IY4 module, see .

Unlatch Alarms

IMPORTANT	Before you unlatch an alarm, make sure the condition that triggered the alarm no longer exists.

Once an alarm is latched, you must manually unlatch it. To unlatch an alarm, change the output tag for that alarm.

For example, change the *O.Chxx.LAlarmUnlatch* tag for the low alarm that you want to unlatch from 0 to 1.

IMPORTANT	After an alarm is unlatched, change the tag back from 1 to 0.
	You must change the tag from 0 to 1 to unlatch the alarm each time it is triggered.
	If you do not change the tag back to 0 and the alarm is latched again in the future, the alarm remains latched despite the Unlatch tag value being 1.

For more information on how to use the module tags, see Appendix B, .

Alarm Deadband

You can configure an alarm deadband to work with these alarms. The deadband lets the process alarm status bit remain set, despite the alarm condition disappearing, as long as the input data remains within the deadband of the process alarm.

The following graphic shows input data that sets each of the four alarms at some point during module operation. In this example, latching is disabled; therefore, each alarm turns Off when the condition that caused it to set ceases to exist.

Figure 6 - Alarm Deadband Alarm Settings
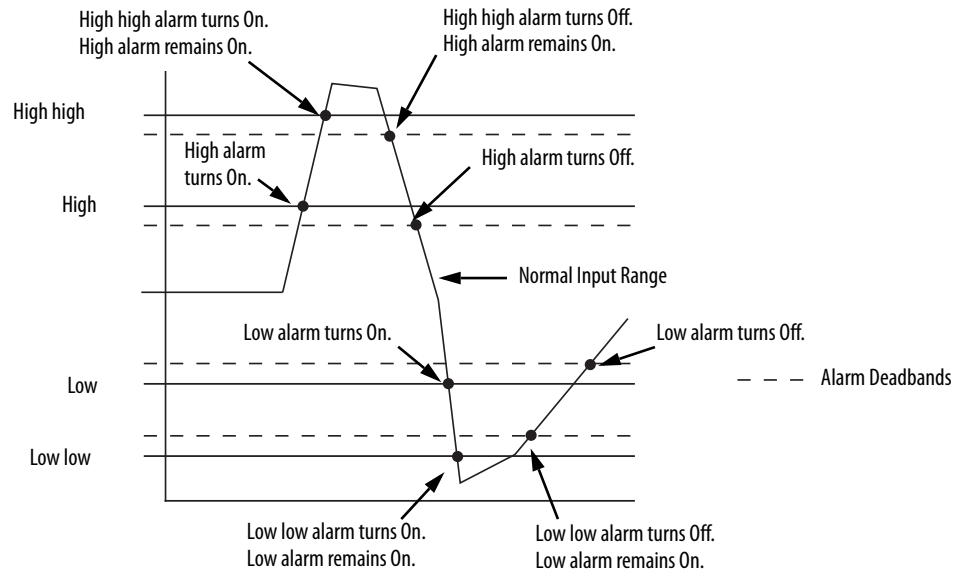
To see where to set the Alarm Deadband on the 5069-IY4 module, see page 97.

Rate Alarm

The Rate Alarm defines the maximum rate of change between input samples in Engineering Units per second. If the Rate Alarm Limit is exceeded, the *I.Chxx.RateAlarm* tag set to 1.

You can enable Rate Alarm latching. To see where to enable the Rate Alarm latching on the 5069-IY4 module, see .

Once the Rate Alarm is latched, you must change the *O.Chxx.RateAlarmUnlatch* tag to 1.

You can unlatch the alarm at any point in the system operation. If you change the unlatch tag to 1 and the triggering condition remains, the alarm is immediately latched again.

We suggest that you unlatch the Rate Alarm only after the rate of change between input samples has returned below the Rate Alarm Limit value.

Sensor Types

This module supports multiple sensor types with the available selections dictated by the input type configuration.

Table 17 - Available Sensor Types on the 5069-IY4 Module

Input Type	Available Sensor Types
RTD	100 Ω PT 385 200 Ω PT 385 500 Ω PT 385 1000 Ω PT 385 100 Ω PT 3916 200 Ω PT 3916 500 Ω PT 3916 1000 Ω PT 3916 10 Ω CU 427 120 Ω NI 672 100 Ω NI 618 120 Ω NI 618 200 Ω NI 618 500 Ω NI 618
Thermocouple	B, C, D, E, J, K, N, R, S, T, TXK/XK (L)

To see where to select a Sensor Type for a channel, see .

Sensor Type Temperature Limits

The 5069-IY4 lets you set temperature limits when the module uses the RTD or Thermocouple input types.

The choices made during module configuration for the following parameters determine Sensor Type temperature limits:

- Input Type
- Sensor Type
- Temperature Units

To see where to set the parameters that affect temperature limits on the 5069-IY4 module, see .

IMPORTANT	When you make the configuration choices that are listed previously, the **Scaling parameters are automatically set** on the *Chxx* category of the Module Properties dialog box. They **cannot be changed** in the software. The Low Signal value equals the Low Engineering value. The High Signal value equals the High Engineering value.

For example, you can configure a channel with the following parameters:

- Input Type = RTD
- Sensor Type = 120 Ohm NI 672
- Temperature Units = Celsius

In this case, the Scaling parameters are set as follows:

- Low Signal = -80.0000 °C
  Low Engineering = -80.0000

- High Signal = 320.0000 °C
  High Engineering = 320.0000
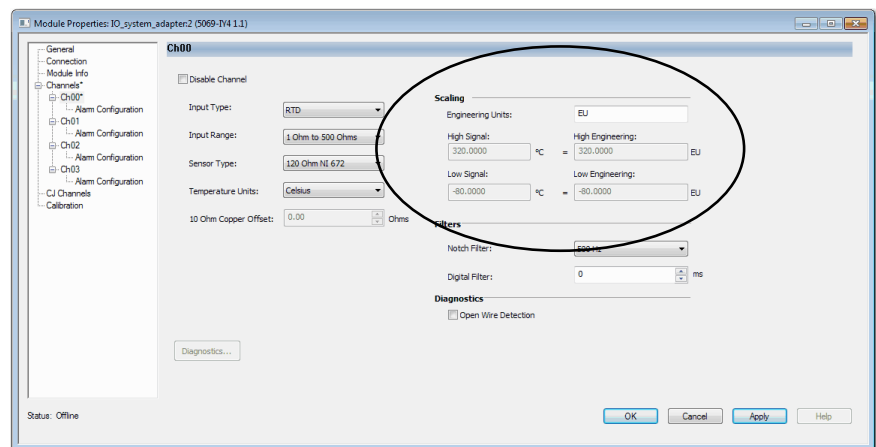
Table 18 lists temperature range limits on the 5069-IY4 module.

Table 18 - Temperature Limits for RTD and Thermocouple Sensor Types

Input Type	Sensor Type	Temperature Range Limits
RTD	100 Ohm PT 385 200 Ohm PT 385 500 Ohm PT 385 1000 Ohm PT 385	-200…870 °C -328…1598 °F 73…1143 °K 132…2058 °R
	100 Ohm PT 3916 200 Ohm PT 3916 500 Ohm PT 3916 1000 Ohm PT 3916	-200…630 °C -328…1166 °F 73…903 °K 132…1626 °R
	10 Ohm CU 427	-200…260 °C -328…500 °F 73…533 °K 132…960 °R
	120 Ohm NI 672	-80…320 °C -112…608 °F 193…593 °K 348…1068 °R
	100 Ohm NI 618 120 Ohm NI 618 200 Ohm NI 618 500 Ohm NI 618	-60…250 °C -76…482 °F 213…523 °K 384…942 °R

Table 18 - Temperature Limits for RTD and Thermocouple Sensor Types

Input Type	Sensor Type	Temperature Range Limits
Thermocouple (mV)	TC Type B	21…1820 ℃ 68…3308 ℉ 293…2093 ℃K 528…3768 ℃R
	TC Type C	0…2320 ℃ 32…4208 ℉ 273…2593 ℃K 492…4668 ℃R
	TC Type D	0…2320 ℃ 32…4208 ℉ 273…2593 ℃K 492…4668 ℃R
	TC Type E	-270…1000 ℃ -454…1832 ℉ 3…1273 ℃K 6…2292 ℃R
	TC Type J	-210…1200 ℃ -346…2192 ℉ 63…1473 ℃K 114…2652 ℃R
	TC Type K	-270…1372 ℃ -454…2502 ℉ 3…1645 ℃K 6…2961 ℃R
	TC Type N	-270…1300 ℃ -454…2372 ℉ 3…1573 ℃K 6…2832 ℃R
	TC Type R	-50…1768 ℃ -58…3215 ℉ 223…2041 ℃K 402…3674 ℃R
	TC Type S	-50…1768 ℃ -58…3215 ℉ 223…2041 ℃K 402…3674 ℃R
	TC Type T	-270…400 ℃ -454…752 ℉ 3…673 ℃K 6…1212 ℃R
	TC Type TXK/XK (L)	-200…800 ℃ -328…1472 ℉ 73…1073 ℃K 132…1932 ℃R

Sensor Offset

The Sensor Offset compensates for any known error on the sensor or channel to which the sensor is connected. The value is set in signal units and is added to the data value.

For example, consider an application that uses the Current (mA) input type with the 4…20 mA range and scaling at 0…100%. If a sensor has an error and the channel consistently reports current signal values by 0.2 mA lower than the actual value, you must set Sensor Offset to 1.25%.

You must use the *O.Chxx.SensorOffset* tag to set the Sensor Offset. In the example above, the *O.Chxx.SensorOffset* tag = 1.25.

For more information on using module tags, see Appendix B, <u>Module Tag Definitions on page 133</u>.

10 Ohm Copper Offset

With 10 Ohm Copper Offset, you can compensate for a small offset error in a 10 ohm copper RTD. The channel must be connected to the 10 Ohm CU 427 Sensor Type to use this feature. The offset value is indicated in units of 0.01 Ohm.

For example, if the resistance of a copper RTD used with a channel is 9.74 Ω at 25 °C, the 10 Ohm Copper Offset lets you account for the error. You must set the 10 Ohm Copper Offset field on the Configuration tab to -0.26 or by setting the *C.Chxx.TenOhmOffset* to -26.

To see where to set the 10 Ohm Copper Offset on the 5069-IY4 module, see <u>page 96</u>.

Open Wire Detection

Open Wire Detection detects when a wire is disconnected from the channel. You must enable Open Wire Detection in the module configuration.

To see where to enable Open Wire Detection on the 5069-IY4 module, see .

On the 5069-IY4 module, this feature is available in the following modes:

- Current (mA)
- Voltage
- RTD
- Thermocouple

Table 19 describes the results of an Open Wire condition occurring when the module is operating in each mode.

Table 19 - Open Wire Conditions

Mode	Cause of Detection	Resulting Module Behavior
Current (mA)	The input signal for a channel is below 100 µA. **IMPORTANT**: This feature is available in Current mode only when the channel uses the 4…20 mA input range.	• Input data for the channel changes to a specific scaled value corresponding to the Underrange value for the channel's Input Range. • The *I:Chxx.OpenWire* tag changes to 1. • A fault occurs and the *I:Chxx.Fault* tag is set to 1.
Voltage	The input signal value reaches full scale of the input range used.	• Input data for the channel changes to a specific scaled value corresponding to the Overrange value for the channel's Input Range. • The *I:Chxx.OpenWire* tag changes to 1. • A fault occurs and the *I:Chxx.Fault* tag is set to 1.
RTD	A wire is disconnected from the channel.	• Input data for the channel changes to the highest scaled temperature value associated with the selected sensor type. • The *I:Chxx.OpenWire* tag changes to 1. • The *I.Chxx.Overrange* tag is set to 1. • A fault occurs and the *I:Chxx.Fault* tag is set to 1.
Thermocouple with Sensor Type = Any TC Type	A wire is disconnected from the channel.	• Input data for the channel changes to the highest scaled temperature value associated with the selected sensor type. • The *I:Chxx.OpenWire* tag changes to 1. • The *I.Chxx.Overrange* tag is set to 1. • A fault occurs and the *I:Chxx.Fault* tag is set to 1.
Thermocouple with Sensor Type = mV	A wire is disconnected from the channel.	• Input data for the channel changes to a specific scaled value corresponding to the Overrange value for the channel's Input Range. • The *I:Chxx.OpenWire* tag changes to 1. • The *I.Chxx.Overrange* tag is set to 1. • A fault occurs and the *I:Chxx.Fault* tag is set to 1.

IMPORTANT	The Disable All Alarms feature, does not disable the Open Wire Detection feature. The Disable All Alarms feature disables all alarms on the module.
	The Open Wire Detection feature is not an alarm. It is an indicator that a wire has been disconnected from the channel but does not trigger an alarm.
	To disable the Open Wire Detection feature, you must clear the Open Wire Detection checkbox in the module configuration.

Temperature Units

You can use the following temperature units with your 5069-IY4 module:

- Celsius
- Kelvin
- Fahrenheit
- Rankine
- Custom

Each channel is individually configurable for its temperature units.

To see where to select the temperature units for a channel, see .

Over Temperature Detection

The Over Temperature Detection feature indicates that the temperature of the conditions within which the module is operating are higher than the module operating limits.

When an Over Temperature condition exists, the I.Ch*xx*.OverTemperature tag is set to 1.

Cold Junction Compensation

When using the 5069-IY4 module with a thermocouple input type, the channel must account for the thermoelectric effect of a junction of the thermocouple field wires and the RTB terminals.

IMPORTANT	You must use a cold junction compensation (CJC) RTB when a 5069-IY4 module uses a thermocouple input type. The CJC RTBs account for the thermoelectric effect.
	The following CJC RTBs are available for order:
	• 5069-RTB14CJC-SPRING
	• 5069-RTB14CJC-SCREW

The junction at which temperature is measured is the hot junction. The junction where the thermocouple wire interfaces with copper are the cold junction. The transition from thermocouple wire to copper typically happens at the RTB terminal.

The thermoelectric effect alters the input signal and must be compensated for to measure temperatures accurately. To compensate the input signal from your module accurately, you must use cold junction compensation to account for the increased voltage.

Cold Junction Disable Option

You can disable cold junction compensation on your 5069-IY4 module. To see where to disable cold junction compensation, see .

Fault and Status Reporting

The 5069-IY4 module sends fault and status data with channel data to the owner-controller and listening controllers. The data is returned via module tags that you can monitor in your Logix Designer application.

With some exceptions, the 5069-IY4 module provides the fault and data status in a channel-centric format. The tag names in the following table that include **Chxx** represent channel-centric data. The **xx** represents channel number.

Table 20 - 5069-IY4 Module - Fault and Status Data Tags

Data Type	Tag Name	Triggering Event That Sets Tag
Fault	ConnectionFaulted[1]	The owner-controller loses its connection to the module.
	Ch*xx*.Fault	The channel data quality is bad.
	CJCh*xx*.Fault	The cold junction data quality is bad.
	Ch*xx*.OpenWire	The following conditions: • The channel uses a **Voltage** input type in any input range and the input signal value reaches full scale. • The channel uses a **Current** input type in only the 4…20 mA input range and the input signal goes below 100 µA. The input signal at the channel is below 100 µA. • When the channel uses **RTD or Thermocouple** input type and a wire is disconnected from the channel.
	CJCh*xx*.OpenWire	When a wire is disconnected from the cold junction.
	Ch*xx*.Underrange	The channel data is beneath the absolute minimum for this channel.
	CJCh*xx*.Underrange	The cold junction at the channel is beneath the absolute minimum for this channel.
	Ch*xx*.Overrange	The channel data is above the absolute maximum for this channel.
	CJCh*xx*.Overrange	The cold junction at the channel is above the absolute maximum for this channel.
Status	RunMode[1]	The module is in Run Mode.
	DiagnosticActive	Indicates if any diagnostics are active or if the prognostics threshold is reached.
	DiagnosticSequenceCount	The count increments a diagnostic.
	Ch*xx*.Uncertain	The channel data can be imperfect but it is not known to what degree of inaccuracy.
	CJCh*xx*.Uncertain	The cold junction data can be inaccurate but it is not known to what degree of inaccuracy.
	Ch*xx*.OverTemperature	The module is operating at a higher temperature than its rated operating limits.
	CJCh*xx*.Temperature	Current temperature of the cold junction.
	Ch*xx*.FieldPowerOff	Field power is not present on the channel.
	CJCh*xx*.FieldPowerOff	Field power is not present at the cold junction.
	Ch*xx*.NotANumber	The most recently received data value was not a number.
	Ch*xx*.LLAlarm	The following conditions exist: • The *I.Chxx.Data* tag value is less than the *C.Chxx.LLAlarmLimit* tag value or the alarm is latched. • The *O.Chxx.LLAlarmEn* tag is set. • Alarms are enabled for the channel.
	Ch*xx*.LAlarm	The following conditions exist: • The *I.Chxx.Data* tag value is less than the *C.Chxx.LAlarmLimit* tag value or the alarm is latched. • The *O.Chxx.LAlarmEn* tag is set. • Alarms are enabled for the channel.
	Ch*xx*.HAlarm	The following conditions exist: • The *I.Chxx.Data* tag value is greater than the *C.Chxx.HAlarmLimit* tag value or the alarm is latched. • The *O.Chxx.HAlarmEn* tag is set. • Alarms are enabled for the channel.
	Ch*xx*.HHAlarm	The following conditions exist: • The *I.Chxx.Data* tag value is greater than the *C.Chxx.HHAlarmLimit* tag value or the alarm is latched. • The *O.Chxx.HHAlarmEn* tag is set. • Alarms are enabled for the channel.
	Ch*xx*.RateAlarm	The following conditions exist: • The absolute change between consecutive channel samples exceeds the *C.Chxx.RateAlarmLimit* tag value or the alarm is latched. • The *O.Chxx.RateAlarmEn* tag is set. • Alarms are enabled for the channel.
	Ch*xx*.Data	The channel data in scaled Engineering Units.
	RollingTimestamp[1]	A continuously running, 15-bit timer that counts in milliseconds and is not related to the CST. Whenever a module scans its channels, it records the value of RollingTimestamp then. The controller program uses the last two rolling timestamp values to calculate the amount of time between the samples.

(1) This tag provides module-wide data and affects all channels simultaneously.

Current/Voltage Analog Output Module Features (5069-OF4, 5069-OF8)

Topic	Page
Module Features	74
Fault and Status Reporting	82

The 5069-OF4 and 5069-OF8 output modules have four and eight non-isolated channels, respectively. Each channel supports connection to the following output types:

- Current

- Voltage

IMPORTANT	Remember the following:

Remember the following:

- This module also has features that apply to all 5069 Compact I/O™ analog I/O modules that are described in Chapter 2, Common Analog I/O Module Features on page 25.

- You can configure the features that are described in this chapter with the Logix Designer application.

  For more information on how to configure the module, see Chapter 6, Configure the Module on page 83.

Module Features

The 5069 Compact I/O analog output modules have the following features:

- Multiple Output Ranges

- Channel Offset

- Hold for Initialization

- Connection Fault Handling

- Output Clamping

- Clamp Alarming

- Output Ramping/Rate Limiting

- No Load Detection

- Short Circuit Protection

- Over Temperature Detection

Multiple Output Ranges

The 5069 Compact I/O analog output modules offer multiple output ranges. The output type that you choose during module configuration determines the available ranges.

Table 21 - Output Ranges

Input Type	Available Output Range
Current (mA)	• 0…20 mA
	• 4…20 mA
Voltage (V)	• -10…10V
	• 0…5V
	• 0…10V

To see where to choose an output range, see the following:
- 5069-OF4 module - page 101
- 5069-OF8 module, see page 105

Channel Offset

The Channel Offset feature compensates for any known error on the sensor or channel to which the sensor is connected. The value is set in signal units and is added to the output data.

For example, consider an application that uses the Current (mA) input type with the 4...20 mA range and scaling at 0...100%. If a channel used in the output range 4...20 mA has an error that results in it consistently reporting 8 mA as 7.8 mA, you must account for the error by setting the Channel Offset to 1.25.

To see where to set the channel offset, see the following:

- 5069-OF4 module - page 101
- 5069-OF8 module, see page 105

Hold for Initialization

Hold for Initialization causes outputs to hold present state until the value commanded by the controller matches the value at the output screw terminal within 0.1% of full scale, providing a bumpless transfer.

If Hold for Initialization is selected, outputs hold if there is an occurrence of any of these three conditions:

- Initial connection is established after power-up.

- A new connection is established after a communication fault occurs.

- There is a transition to Run mode from Program state.

- The module loses SA power. In this case, the data echo value goes to 0.0.

The *I.Ch[x].InHold* tag for a channel indicates that the channel is holding.

To see where to enable Hold for Initialization, see the following:

- 5069-OF4 module - page 101
- 5069-OF8 module, see page 105

Connection Fault Handling

You can configure 5069 Compact I/O analog output module behavior when a connection fault occurs, that is, the connection between the owner-controller and the output module breaks.

You must define the following:
- Output Behavior Immediately After a Connection Fault
- Fault State Duration After Connection Fault
- Final Fault State Value

Output Behavior Immediately After a Connection Fault

When the connection between an owner-controller and output module breaks, the output can behave in the following ways. The available options Fault Mode parameter is configured:

- Transition to a specific, user-defined value.

- Hold its last state.

  If you configure the output to hold its last state, the output remains at that state value until the following occurs:
  – The connection to the owner-controller is re-established.
  – The output returns to normal operation, as defined in the module configuration.

Fault State Duration After Connection Fault

If you configure the output to transition to a specific value after the connection breaks, you must define how long the output remains at the specified value before it transitions to a Final Fault State.

You can configure the output to remain at the specific value for the following times:

- Forever

- One second

- Two seconds

- Five seconds

- Ten seconds

After the Fault State Duration time expires, the output transitions to user-defined Final Fault State Value.

Final Fault State Value

The Final Fault State Value defines the value to which the output goes after the Fault State Duration time expires.

Output State Once Connection is Re-established

Once the connection between the owner-controller and output module is re-established, the output resumes normal operation.

To see where to set the Connection Fault Handling parameters, see the following:

- 5069-OF4 module - page 101
- 5069-OF8 module, see page 105

Output Clamping

Output Clamping limits the output from the analog module to remain within a range configured by the controller, even when the controller commands an output outside that range.

Once clamp values are set, if data received from the controller exceeds those clamps, the following events occur:

- The output value transitions to the clamp limit but not to the requested value.

- The appropriate limit alarm is triggered.

    For more information on limit alarms, see Clamp Alarming on page 78.

For example, an application can set the high clamp on a module for 8V and the low clamp for -8V. If a controller sends a value corresponding to 9V to the module, the module applies only 8V to its screw terminals.

You can disable or latch clamping alarms on a per channel basis. The alarms are disabled by default.

IMPORTANT	Clamp values are in engineering units and are **not automatically updated** when the scaling high and low engineering units are changed. Failure to update the clamp values can generate a very small output signal that could be misinterpreted as a hardware problem.
	For example, a 5069 Compact I/O analog output module channel that uses a Current (mA) output type with Clamping enabled has the following configuration parameters:
	• Scaling values: – High Engineering = 100.0000% – Low Engineering = 0.0000% • Clamp Limits: – High Clamp = 100.0000% – Low Clamp = 0.0000%
	If you change the Scaling High Engineering value to 90.0000%, the High Clamp value remains at 100.0000.
	You must change the High Clamp value to 90.0000 to make sure that the application continues to operate as expected.

To see where to set the high clamp and low clamp parameters, see the following:

- 5069-OF4 module -
- 5069-OF8 module, see

Clamp Alarming

Clamp Alarming works directly with Output Clamping. When a module receives a data value from the controller that exceeds clamping limits, it applies signal values to the clamping limit. In addition, a limit alarm is triggered.

The following tags indicate that a clamping alarm was triggered. That is, the tag is set to 1.

- *I.Chxx.LLimitAlarm*
- *I.Chxx.HLimitAlarm*

For more information on using module tags, see Appendix B, .

Output Ramping/Rate Limiting

Output Ramping limits the speed at which an analog output signal can change. This prevents fast transitions in the output from damaging the devices that an output module controls. Output Ramping is also known as Rate Limiting.

Table 22 describes the types of ramping that are possible.

Table 22 - Output Ramping Types

Ramping type	Description
Ramp in Run mode	When the module is in Run mode, ramping occurs to all new output values at the maximum ramp rate.
Ramp to Program mode	When the present output value changes to the Program value after a Program command is received from the controller.
Ramp to Fault mode	When the present output value changes to the Fault value after a communication fault occurs.

The maximum rate of change in outputs is expressed in engineering units per second (EU/s), is called the maximum ramp rate and set in the Ramp Rate field.

To see where to enable the **Ramp in Run mode**, see the following:

- 5069-OF4 module - page 102
- 5069-OF8 module - page 106

To enable the other Output Ramping parameters, you must change module tags to 1.

- Ramp to Program Mode - *C.Chxx.RampToProg*
- Ramp to Fault Mode and Final Fault State - *C.Chxx.RampToFault*

For more information on using module tags, see Appendix B, Module Tag Definitions on page 133.

Data Echo

Data Echo automatically sends channel data values that match the analog value that was sent to the module's screw terminals then.

A 5069 Compact I/O analog output module returns a value that was sent to it by the owner-controller. The echoed value is indicated in the I.Chxx.Data and is represented in Engineering Units.

Fault and status data are also sent. This data is sent at the RPI.

No Load Detection

No Load Detection detects when a wire is disconnected from the channel or a missing load for each output channel.

IMPORTANT	This feature is available only in Current (mA) mode.

The output range used with a 5069 Compact I/O analog output module determines the current below which a load is considered missing. For example, if an operating 5069-OF4 uses the 4...20 mA output range, the presence of a no load condition is detected when the channel is connected to a load that draws less than 4 mA.

The *I.Chxx.NoLoad* tag indicates the presence of a no load condition when it is set to 1.

The No Load Detection feature is disabled by default. You must enable the feature in your Logix Designer application project. To enable No Load Detection, you must change the *C.Chxx.NoLoadEn* tag to 1.

For more information on using module tags, see Appendix B, .

Short Circuit Protection

Short Circuit Protection prevents damage that can result from driving a current from the channel greater than the maximum current level the channel can handle.

IMPORTANT   This feature is available only in Voltage (V) mode.

When a short circuit condition is detected, the following occurs:

- The output turns off.
- The I.Ch*xx*.ShortCircuit tag is set to 1.

   For more information on using module tags, see Appendix B, Module Tag Definitions on page 133.

For more information on the maximum current that you can apply to an output, see the 5069 Compact I/O Modules Specifications Technical Data, publication 5069-TD001.

Over Temperature Detection

The Over Temperature Detection feature indicates that the temperature of the conditions within which the module is operating are higher than the module operating limits.

When an Over Temperature condition exists, the I.Ch*xx*.OverTemperature tag is set to 1.

Fault and Status Reporting

The 5069 Compact I/O analog output modules send fault and status data with channel data to the owner and listening controllers. The data is returned via module tags that you can monitor in your Logix Designer application.

With some exceptions, as noted in the following table, the 5069 Compact I/O analog output modules provides the fault and data status in a channel-centric format.

Table 23 lists the 5069 Compact I/O analog output modules's fault and status tags available in the Logix Designer application.

Table 23 - 5069-OF4, 5069-OF8 Module- Fault and Status Data Tags

Data Type	Tag Name	Triggering Event That Sets Tag
Fault	ConnectionFaulted[1]	The owner-controller loses its connection to the module.
	Chxx.Fault	The channel data quality is bad.
	Chxx.NoLoad	A no load condition exists on the channel.
	Chxx.ShortCircuit	A short circuit condition exists on the channel.
	Chxx.OverTemperature	The module is at a higher temperature than its rated operating limits.
Status	RunMode[1]	The module is in Run Mode.
	DiagnosticActive	Indicates if any diagnostics are active or if the prognostics threshold is reached.
	DiagnosticSequenceCount	The count increments a diagnostic.
	Chxx.Uncertain	The channel data can be imperfect.
	Chxx.FieldPowerOff	Field power is not present on the channel.
	Chxx.InHold	The channel is holding until the received channel data is within 0.1% of the current channel data value.
	Chxx.NotANumber	The most recently received data value was not a number.
	Chxx.LLimitAlarm	The following conditions exist: • Alarms are enabled on this channel. • The channel data requested, indicated in the *O.Chxx.Data* tag, is currently less than the configured LowLimit or the alarm is latched.
	Chxx.HLimitAlarm	The following conditions exist: • Alarms are enabled on this channel. • The channel data requested, indicated in the *O.Chxx.Data* tag, is currently greater than the configured HighLimit or the alarm is latched.
	Chxx.RampAlarm	The channel is currently limited to changing the output at the Maximum Ramp rate or once was and is now latched.
	Chxx.Data	The channel data in scaled Engineering Units. This data is the Output Data Echo data returned from the D/A converter.
	Chxx.RollingTimestamp	16-bit timestamp that 'rolls' from 0...32,767 ms. Compatible with existing PID instruction to calculate sample deltas automatically.

(1)   This tag provides module-wide data and affects all channels simultaneously.

Configure the Module

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This chapter describes how to configure your 5069 Compact I/O™ analog I/O modules in a Logix Designer application project. You can use the default module configuration or edit the module configuration.

IMPORTANT   Consider the following:

- You must use the Logix Designer application, **version 28 or greater**, to configure the 5069 Compact I/O modules. Version 28 or greater is slightly different from previous programming software versions. For example, in some cases, instead of tabs across the top of the Module Properties dialog box, the application uses categories on the left side of the dialog box.

- This chapter does not explain the user-configurable module features that you can edit on different screens in your Logix Designer application project.

    For detailed information about module features, see the following:
    – Chapter 2, Common Analog I/O Module Features
    – Chapter 3, Current/Voltage Analog Input Module Features (5069-IF8)
    – Chapter 4, Current/Voltage/Temperature-sensing Analog Input Module Features (5069-IY4)
    – Chapter 5, Current/Voltage Analog Output Module Features (5069-OF4, 5069-OF8)

Before You Begin

You must complete the following tasks before you can configure the module:

1. Create a Logix Designer application project.

   The example in this chapter uses a 1756-L85E ControlLogix controller.

2. Add a 5069-AEN2TR EtherNet/IP adapter to the project.

   For more information on how to add a 5069-AEN2TR EtherNet/IP adapter, see the EtherNet/IP Communication Modules in 5000 Series Systems User Manual, publication ENET-UM004

Create a New Module

After you create a Logix Designer application project that includes a 5069-AEN2TR EtherNet/IP adapter, you can use the following methods to add modules to the project.

- Discover Modules

- New Module

Discover Modules

To add a module using Discover Modules, perform the following steps.

1. Go online with your Logix Designer application.

2. Right-click the 5069-AEN2TR EtherNet/IP adapter and choose Discover Modules.

   The Logix Designer application automatically detects available modules that are connected to the backplane.
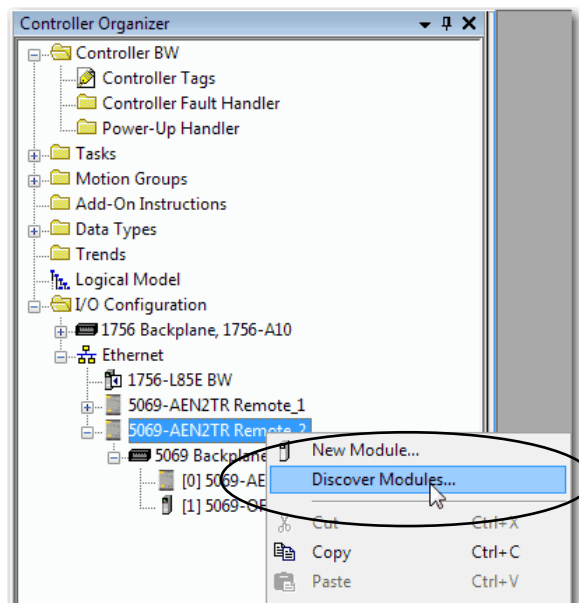
3. At the Select Module Type window, click Create to add the discovered module to your project.
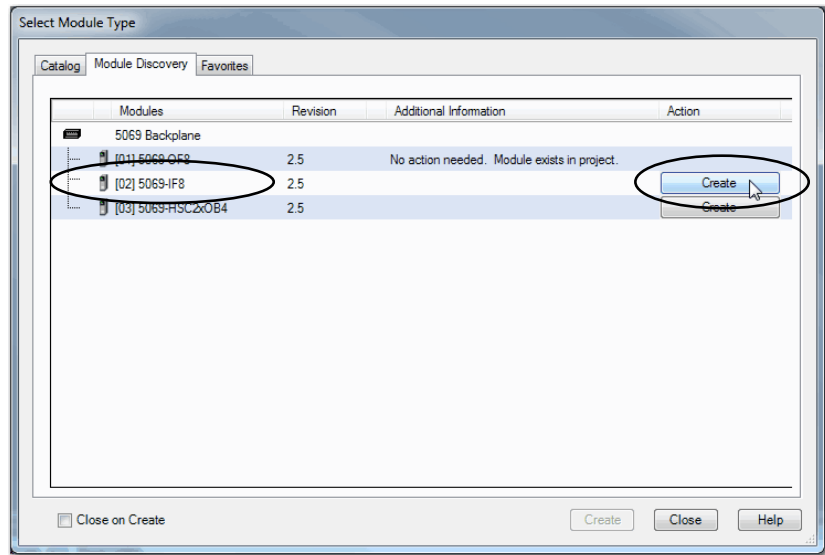
4. At the New Module window, configure the module properties and click OK.
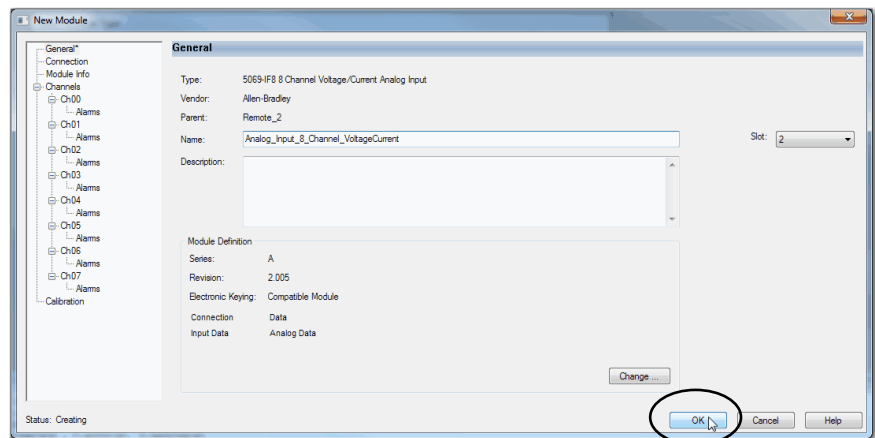
5. At the warning dialog box, make sure that Inhibit module connection(s) is selected and click Yes.
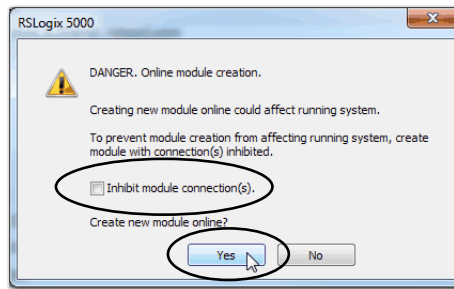
6. Close the Select Module Type dialog box.

New Module

To add a module using New Module, perform the following steps.

1. Right-click I/O Configuration and choose New Module.
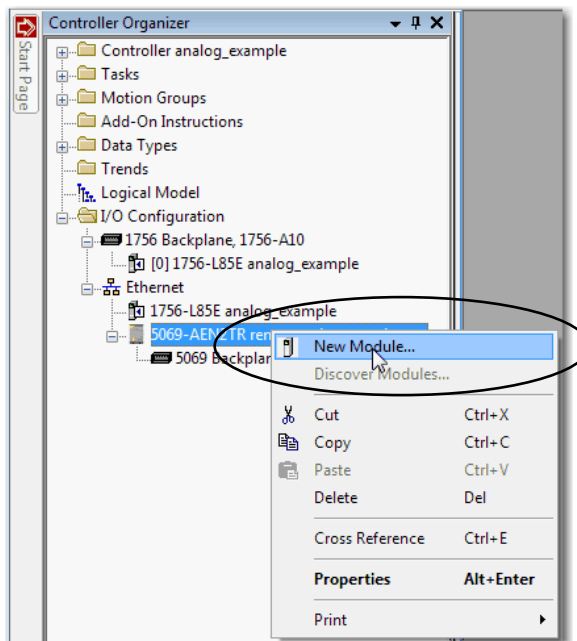
2. Select the module and click Create.
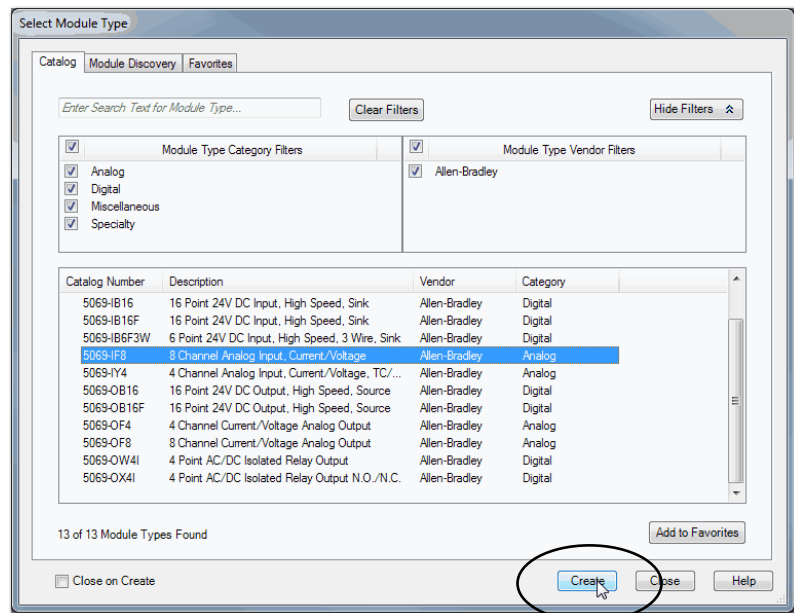
The New Module dialog box appears. It includes a list of categories on the left side. The number and type of categories varies by module type.

3. Click OK to use the default configuration.
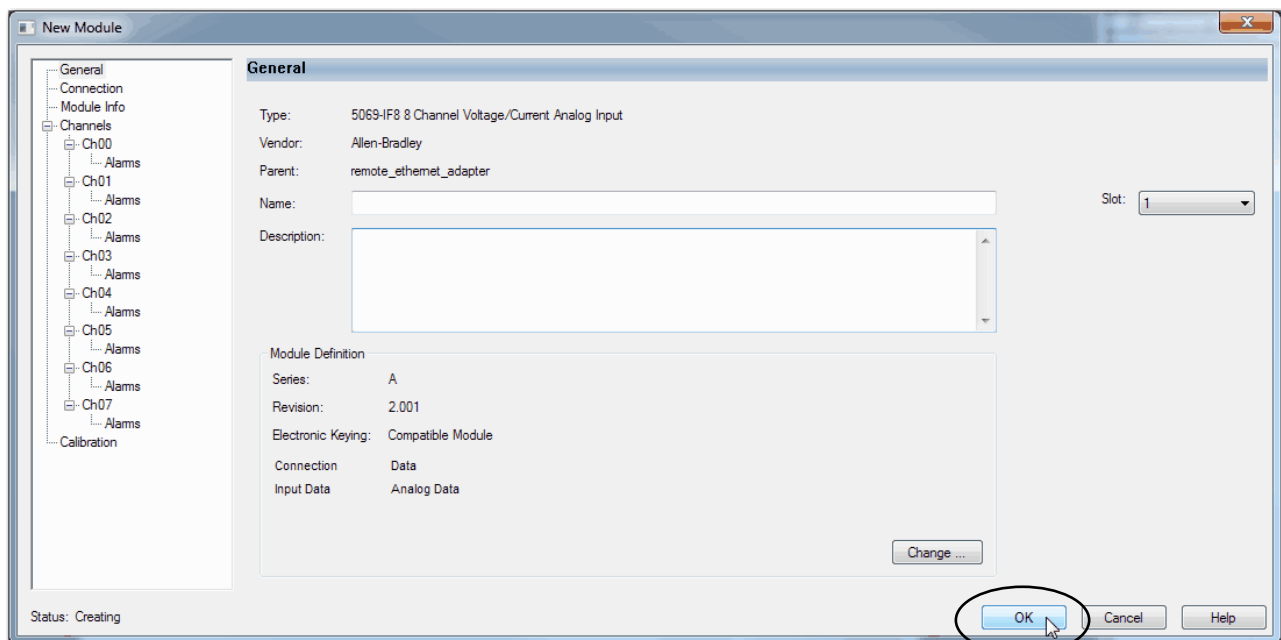
Edit the Module Configuration Common Categories

You click the category names in the New Module dialog box to view and change the configuration parameters that are associated with that module.

> **IMPORTANT** This chapter shows how to edit configuration when you add the module to the Logix Designer application project.
>
> If you access the module configuration after it has been added to the project, the dialog box is named Module Properties. The Module Properties dialog box shows the same categories as the New Module dialog box.

Some new module configuration categories apply to all 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O modules. Some categories are specific to the module type.

The following categories apply to all 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O modules and are described in this section:

- General Category

- Connection Category

- Module Info Category

General Category

The General category appears first when you create a module. The parameters in this category are the same for all analog I/O modules.

You use this category to complete the following tasks:

- Name the module.

- Assign a slot number.

> **IMPORTANT**   A slot number is a required.

- Describe the module.

- Access the Module Definition.

Module Definition

Click Change ... to access the configurable parameters that define the module. Table 24 describes the parameters on the Module Definition dialog box.

Table 24 - Module Definition Parameters

Parameter	Definition	Available Choices[1]
Series	Module hardware series	Module-specific
Revision	Module firmware revision, including major and minor revision levels	Module-specific
Electronic Keying	Software method by which you reduce the possibility of using the wrong device in a control system. For more information, see the following: • Electronic Keying on page 30 • Electronic Keying in Logix5000 Control Systems Application Technique, publication LOGIX-AT001	Exact Match Compatible Module Disable Keying
Connection	Determines the following for the module type you configure: • Available configuration parameters • Data type transferred between the module and the controller • Which tags are generated when configuration is complete	Data with Calibration Data Listen Only[2]
Input Data - Input modules only	All available configuration, input, and output data for the input module that is being defined.	Analog Data
Output Data - Output module only	All available configuration, input, and output data for the output module that is being defined.	Analog Data None - This choice is available only if you use the Listen Only Connection choice.

(1) The range of available choices varies by module type.

(2) Controller and module establish communication without the controller sending any configuration or output data to the module. A full input data connection is established but depends on the connection between the owner-controller and the module.
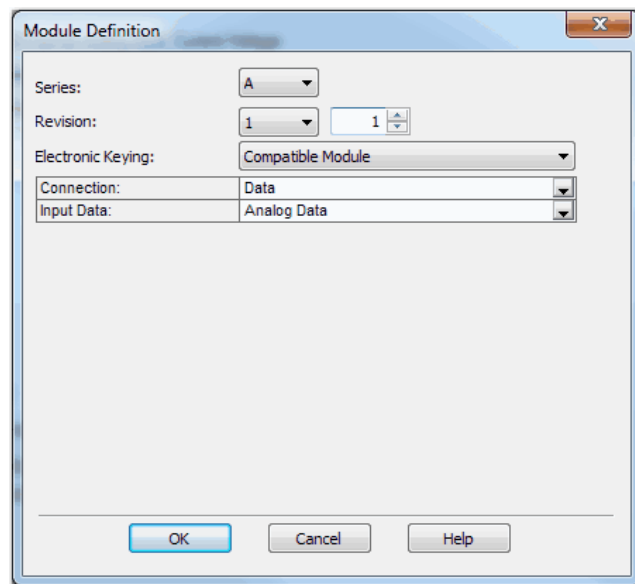
Connection Category

The Connection tab lets you complete the following tasks:

- Set the RPI rate. For more information about the RPI, see Requested Packet Interval on page 15.

- Set the connection type to use on the EtherNet/IP network.

  For more information on Unicast and Multicast connections, see the EtherNet/IP Communication Modules in 5000 Series Systems User Manual, publication ENET-UM004.

- Inhibit the module. For more information on how to inhibit the module, see page 29.

- Configure whether a connection failure while the controller is in Run module causes a major or minor fault.

TIP   The Module Fault area of the Connection category is useful during module troubleshooting. For more information on the Module Fault area, see page 131
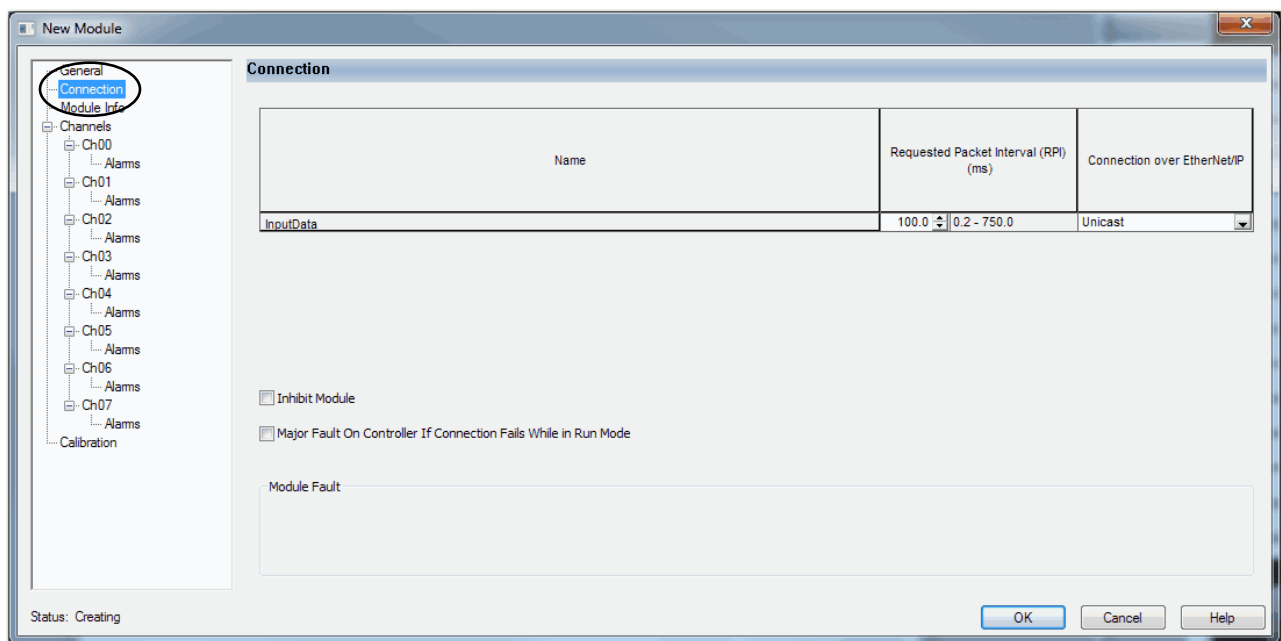
Module Info Category

The Module Info category displays module and status information about the module when the project is online. You can use this category to complete the following:

- Determine the identity of the module.

- Access module diagnostics

- Refresh the data on the screen

- Reset the module
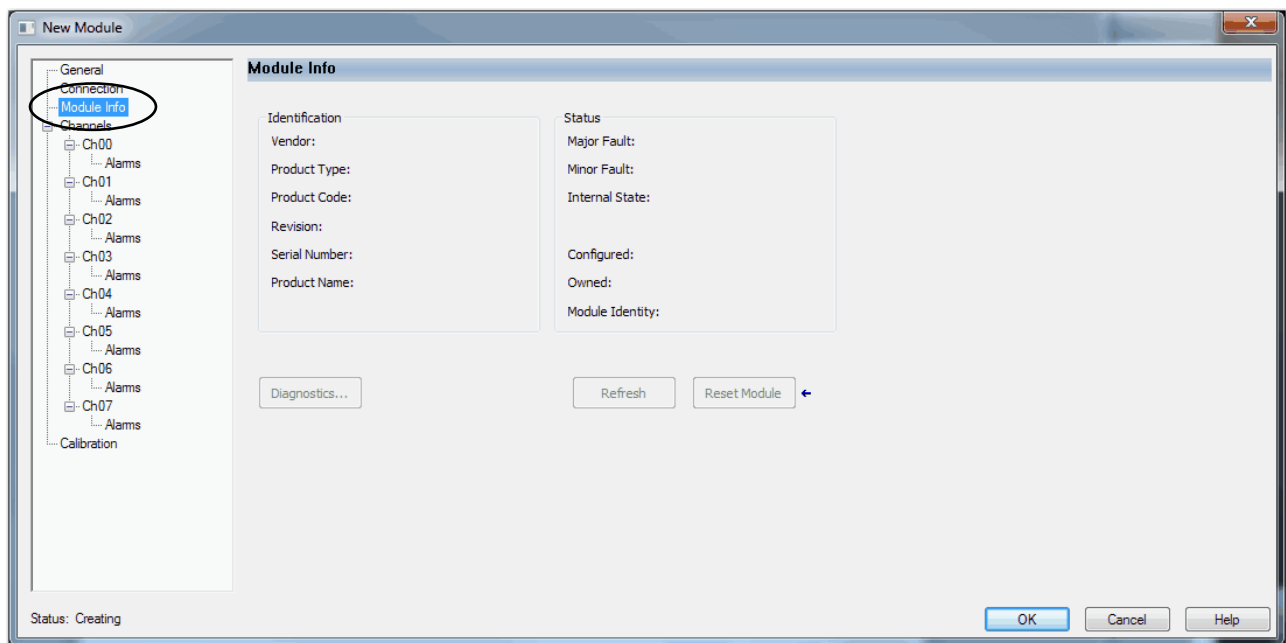
Edit 5069-IF8 Module Configuration Categories

In addition to the General, Connection, and Module Info categories, the following categories are available when you configure a 5069-IF8 module:

- Channels Category
- Calibration Category

IMPORTANT	If you use the Listen Only connection type, the Channels Category and Calibration Category do not appear.

Channels Category

The Channels category shows an overview of the configuration values for all module channels. The values for each parameter indicate how that particular channel is configured on that channel's category.

The following shows the Channels category for the 5069-IF8 module.

IMPORTANT	You can edit the fields on the Channels category dialog box.
	We recommend that you change channel configuration on the specific channel categories as described in the rest of this section.
	Use this view to monitor configuration for all channels on the module.

Chxx Category

The Ch*xx* category, where *xx* represents the channel number, shows the configuration options available for the channel. The Scaling and Filter options correspond to the input type and range for the channel.

If desired, you can disable the channel on this dialog box.

Alarms Category

Each channel on the 5069-IF8 module has an Alarms category with which it is associated. The Signal Units correspond to the input type and range for the channel.
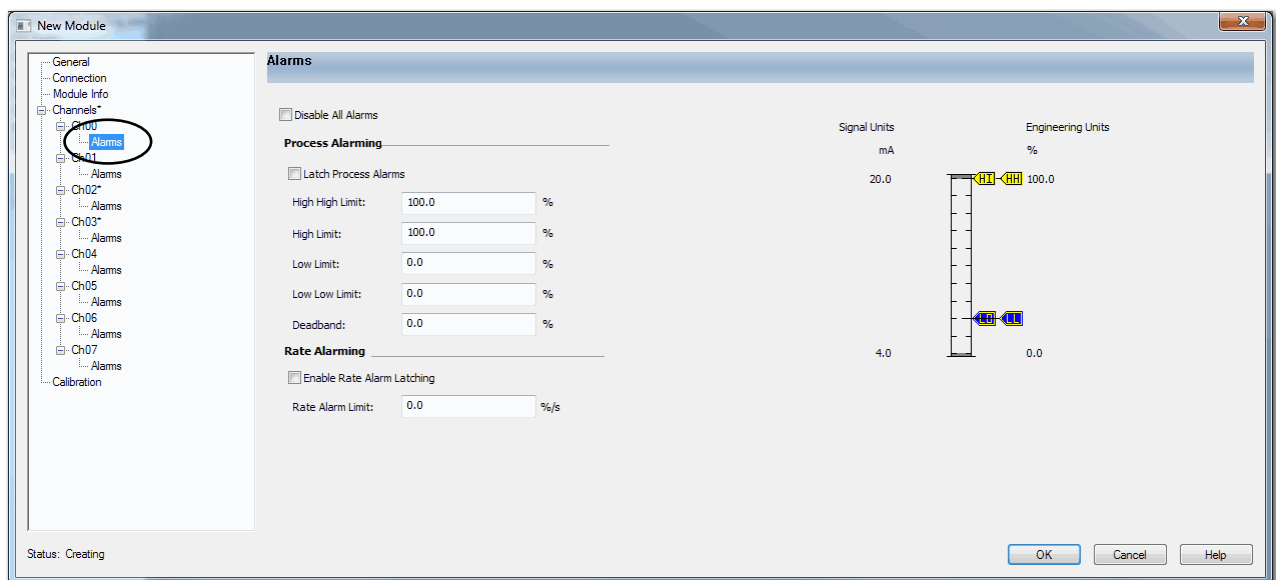
If desired, you can disable alarms on this dialog box.

Calibration Category

The Calibration category provides calibration information for all channels on the module. This category is blank when you add a module to the project.

Use this category during the calibration process. For more information on how to calibrate a module, see Chapter 7, Calibrate the Module on page 109.
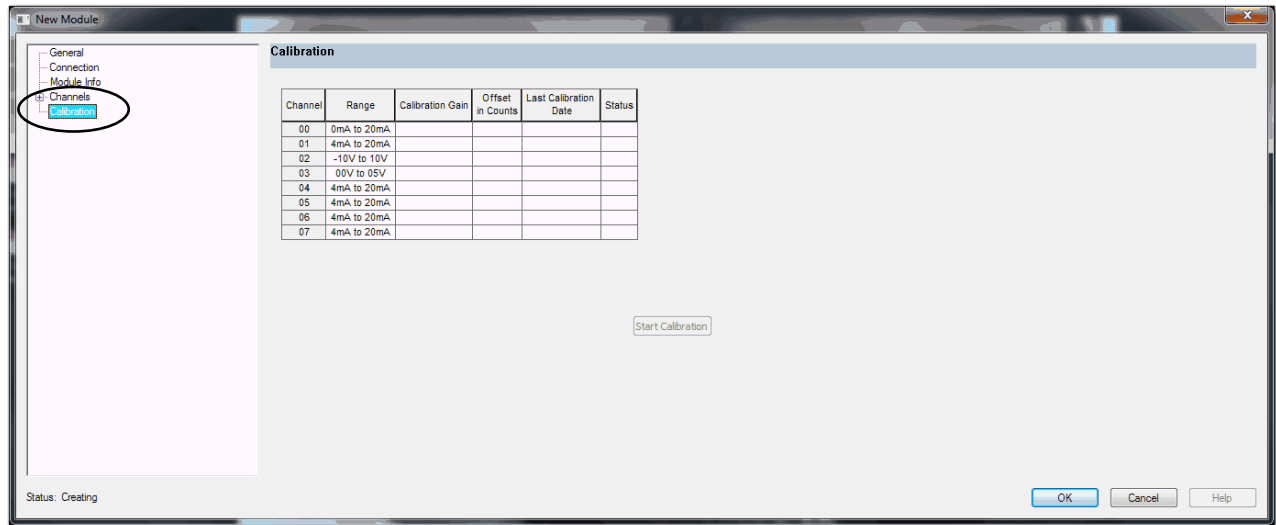
Edit 5069-IY4 Module Configuration Categories

In addition to the General, Connection, and Module Info categories, the following categories are available when you configure a 5069-IY4 module:

- Channels Category
- CJ Channels Category
- Calibration Category

IMPORTANT	If you use the Listen Only connection type, the Channels Category and Calibration Category do not appear.

Channels Category

The Channels category shows an overview of the configuration values for all module channels. The values for each parameter indicate how that particular channel is configured on that channel's category.

The following shows the Channels category for the 5069-IY4 module.

IMPORTANT	You can edit the fields on the Channels category dialog box.
	We recommend that you change channel configuration on the specific channel categories as described in the rest of this section.
	Use this view to monitor configuration for all channels on the module.

Chxx Category

The Ch*xx* category, where *xx* represents the channel number, shows the configuration options available for the channel. The Scaling and Filter options correspond to the input type and range for the channel.

If desired, you can disable the channel on this dialog box.

Alarms Category

Each channel on the 5069-IY4 module has an Alarms category with which it is associated. The Signal Units correspond to the input type and range for the channel.
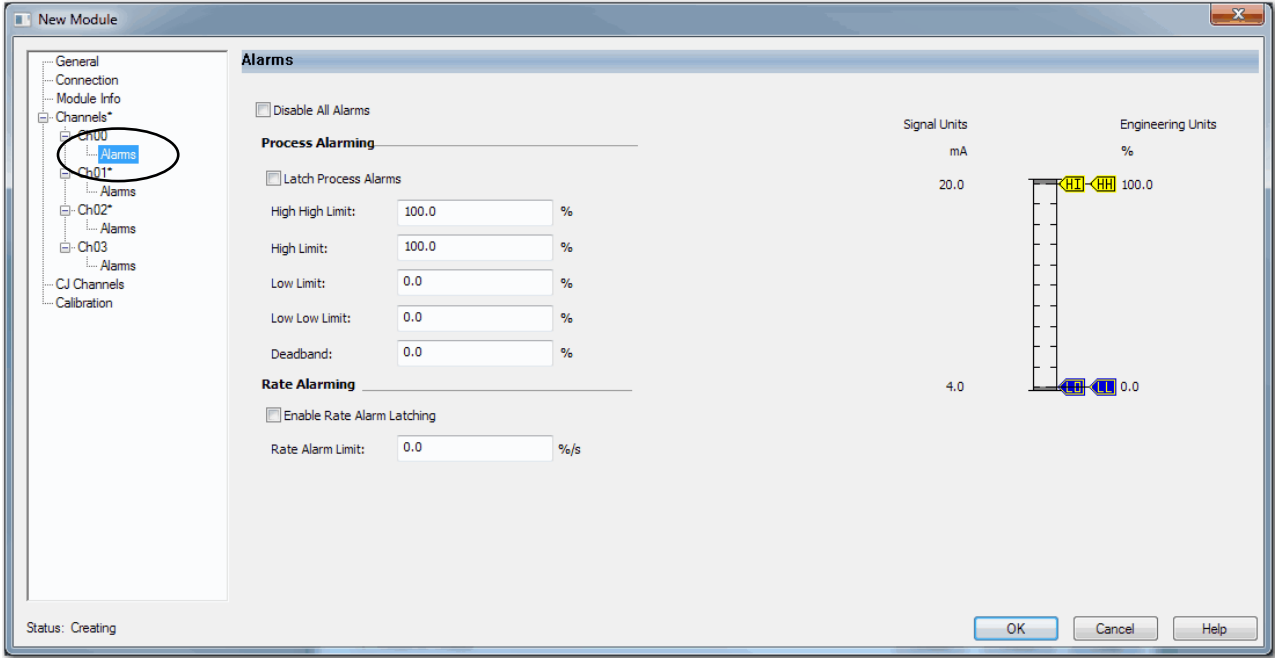
If desired, you can disable alarms on this dialog box.

CJ Channels Category

The CJ Channels category is used when you connect a module channel to a Thermocouple input type.
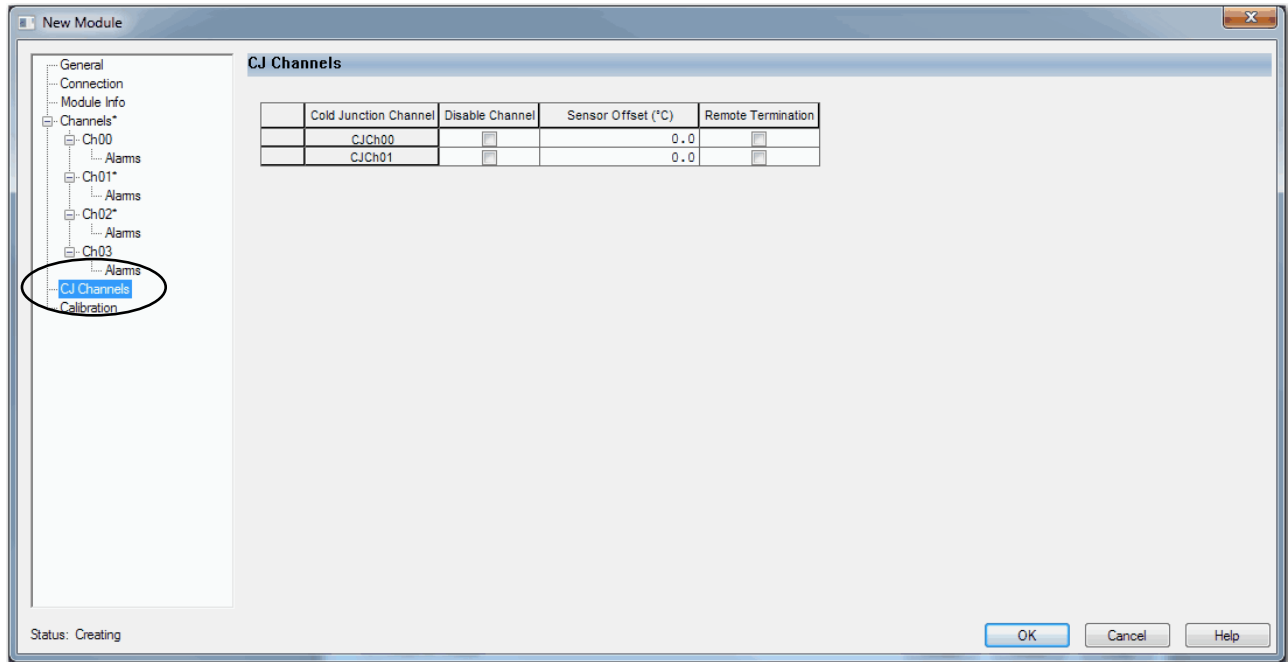
Calibration Category

The Calibration category provides calibration information for all channels on the module. This category is blank when you add a module to the project.

Use this category during the calibration process. For more information on how to calibrate a module, see Chapter 7, .
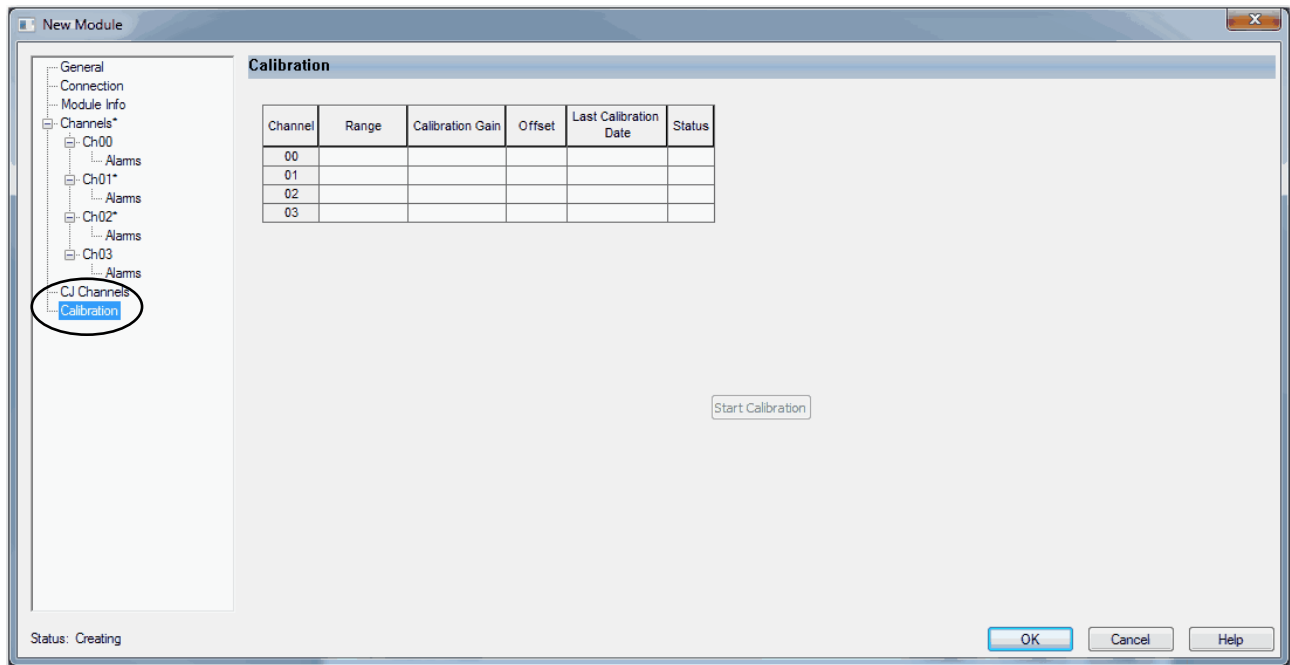
Edit 5069-OF4 Module Configuration Categories

In addition to the General, Connection, and Module Info categories, the following categories are available when you configure a 5069-OF4 module:

- Channels Category
- Calibration Category

IMPORTANT	If you use the Listen Only connection type, the Channels Category and Calibration Category do not appear.

Channels Category

The Channels category shows an overview of the configuration values for all module channels. The values for each parameter indicate how that particular channel is configured on that channel's category.

The following shows the Channels category for the 5069-OF4 module.

IMPORTANT	You can edit the fields on the Channels category dialog box.
	We recommend that you change channel configuration on the specific channel categories as described in the rest of this section.
	Use this view to monitor configuration for all channels on the module.

Chxx Category

The Ch*xx* category, where *xx* represents the channel number, shows the configuration options available for the channel. The Scaling options correspond to the input type and range for the channel.

If desired, you can disable the channel on this dialog box.

Limits Category

Each channel on the 5069-OF4 module has a Limits category with which it is associated. The Signal Units options correspond to the input type and range for the channel.
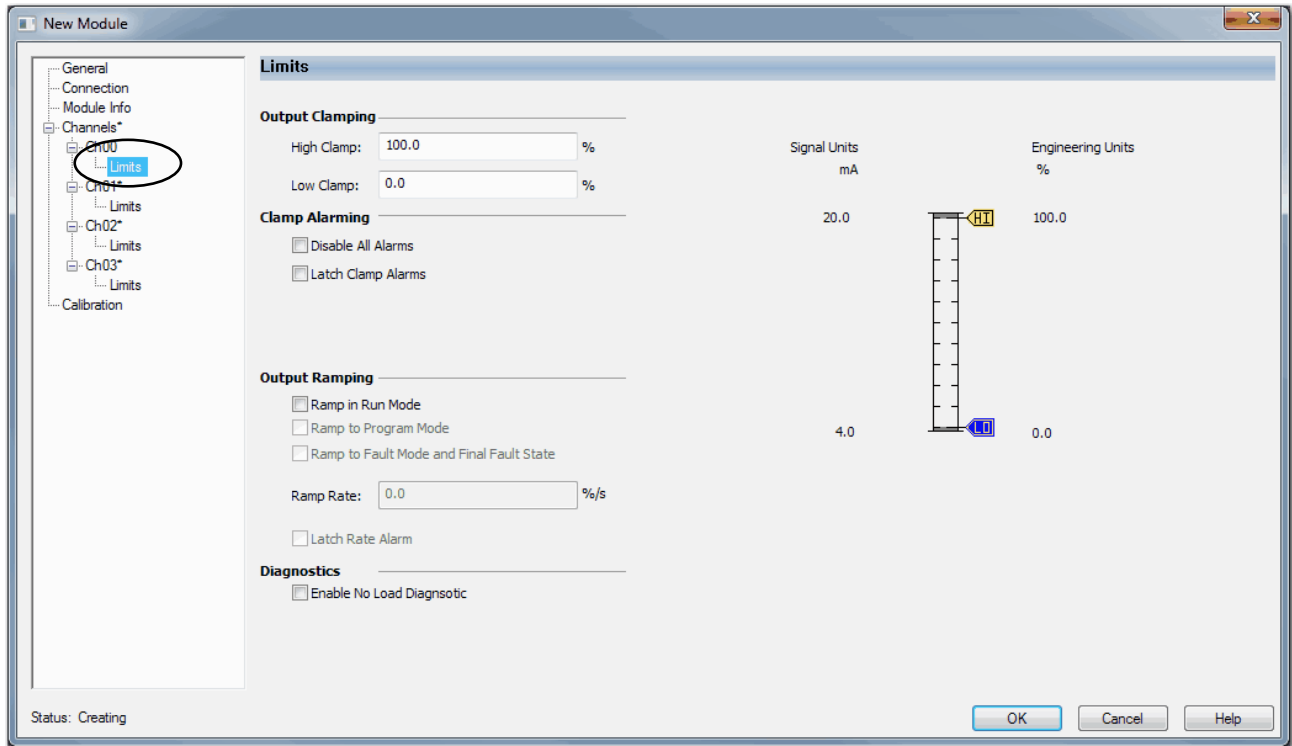
Calibration Category

The Calibration category provides calibration information for all channels on the module. This category is blank when you add a module to the project.

You use this category during the calibration process. For more information on how to calibrate a module, see Chapter 7, .
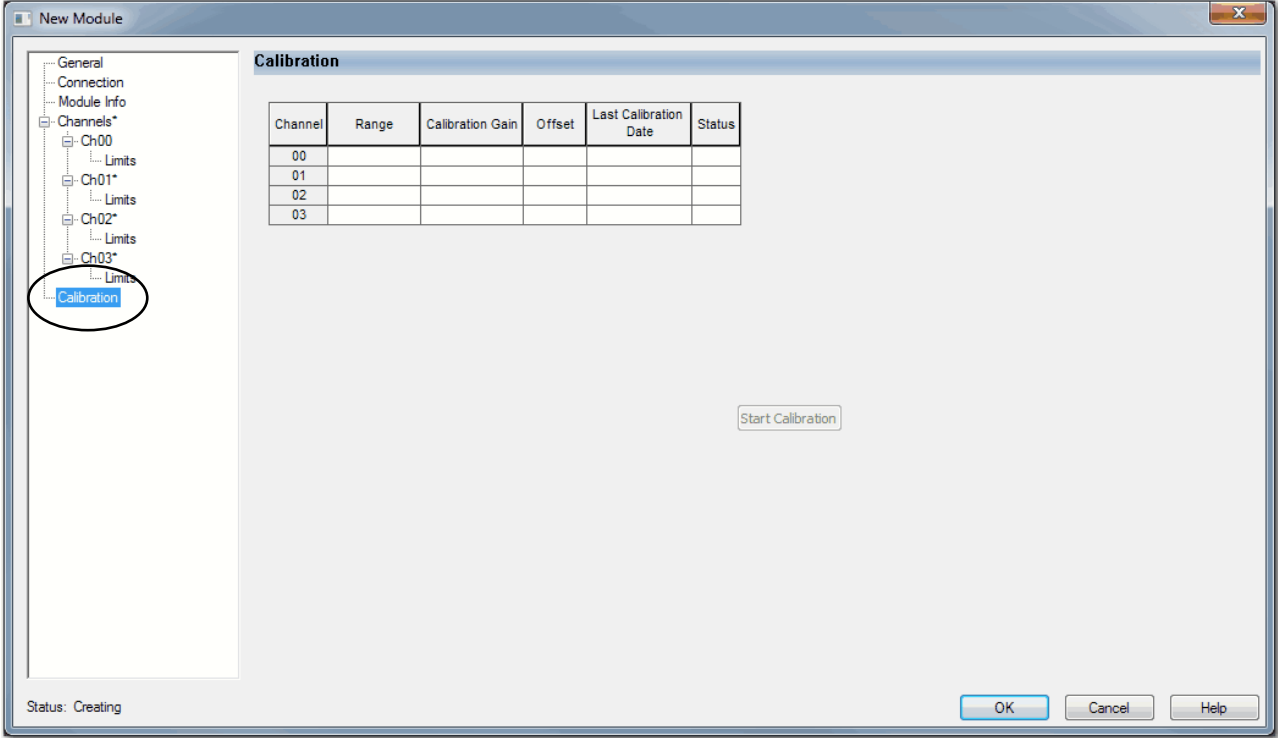
Edit 5069-OF8 Module Configuration Categories

In addition to the General, Connection, and Module Info categories, the following categories are available when you configure a 5069-OF8 module:

- Channels Category
- Calibration Category

IMPORTANT	If you use the Listen Only connection type, the Channels Category and Calibration Category do not appear.

Channels Category

The Channels category shows an overview of the configuration values for all module channels. The values for each parameter indicate how that particular channel is configured on that channel's category.

The following shows the Channels category for the 5069-OF8 module.

IMPORTANT	You can edit the fields on the Channels category dialog box.
	We recommend that you change channel configuration on the specific channel categories as described in the rest of this section.
	Use this view to monitor configuration for all channels on the module.

Chxx Category

The Ch*xx* category, where *xx* represents the channel number, shows the configuration options available for the channel. The Scaling options correspond to the input type and range for the channel.

If desired, you can disable the channel on this dialog box.

Limits Category

Each channel on the 5069-OF8 module has a Limits category with which it is associated. The Signal Units options correspond to the input type and range for the channel.
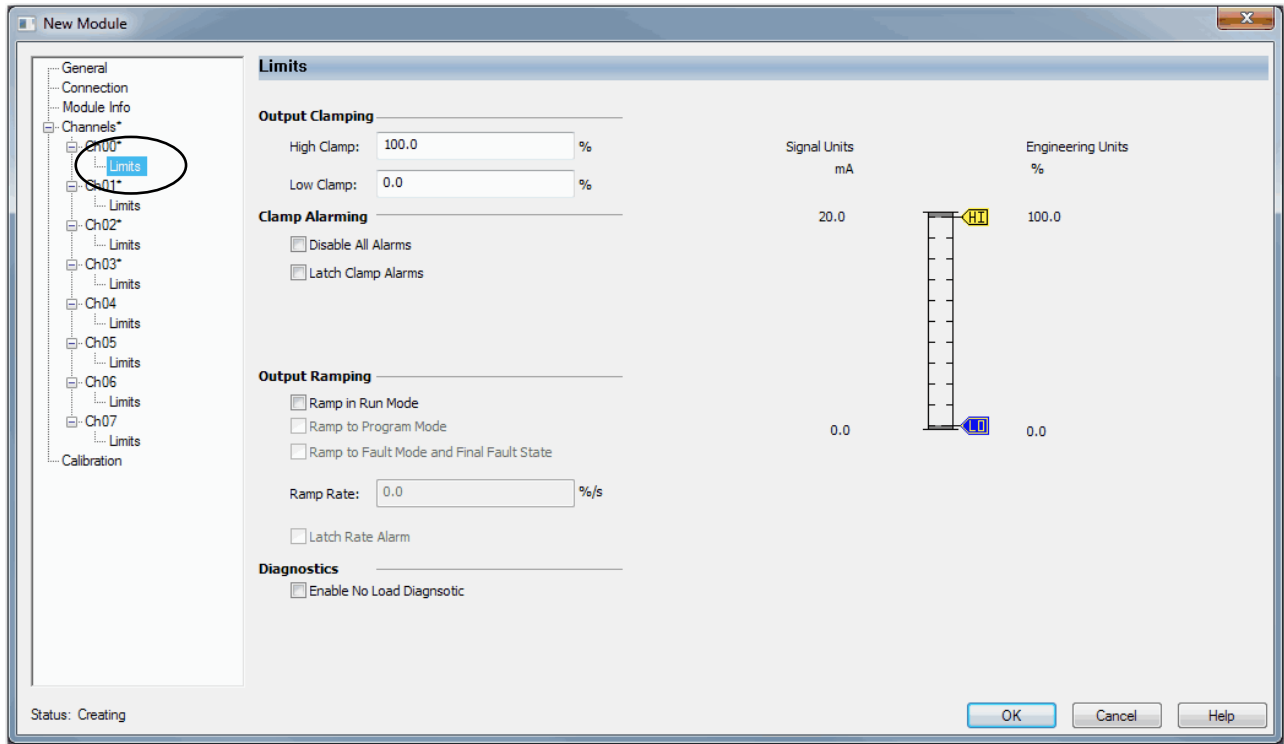
Calibration Category

The Calibration category provides calibration information for all channels on the module. This category is blank when you add a module to the Logix Designer application project.

You use this category during the calibration process. For more information on how to calibrate a module, see Chapter 7, Calibrate the Module on page 109.
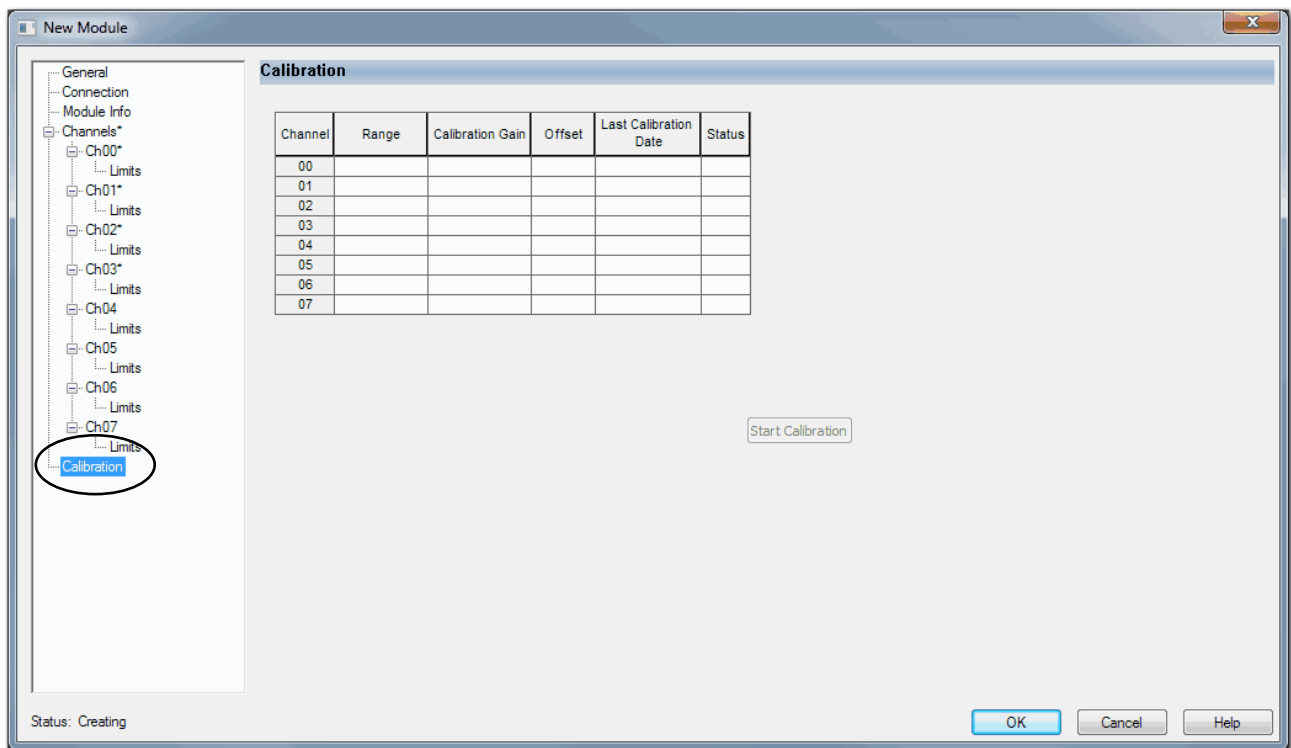
View the Module Tags

When you create a module, the Logix Designer application creates a set of tags that you can view in the Tag Editor. Each configured feature on your module has a distinct tag that is available for use in the controller program logic.

Complete the following steps to access the module tags.

1. In the Controller Organizer, right-click Controller Tags and choose Monitor Tags.
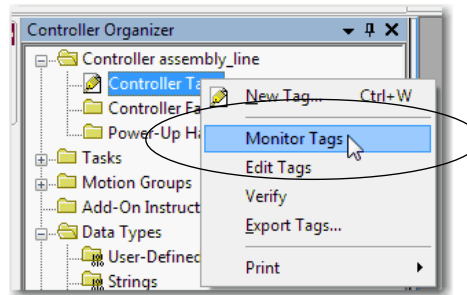
The Controller Tags dialog box appears with data.

2. To view module tags as shown, click the + symbols.

For more information on module tags, see Appendix6, Configure the Module on page 83.

Calibrate the Module

Topic	Page
Before You Begin	109
Difference Between Calibrating an Input Module and an Output Module	111
Calibrate the Input Modules	112
Calibrate the Output Modules	118

The 5069 Compact I/O™ analog I/O modules are calibrated during the manufacturing process. Each module's accuracy remains high throughout its lifespan. You are not required to calibrate the module.

You can calibrate on a per channel basis or in groups.

IMPORTANT	This chapter describes a few example module calibration scenarios. It does not cover how to calibrate every 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O module in all of the operating modes that the module supports.

Before You Begin

Consider the following before you begin:

- Controller State During Calibration

- Calibration Impacts Data Quality on Entire Input Module Group

Controller State During Calibration

You must add the module to your Logix Designer application project, as described in Chapter 6, Configure the Module on page 83, before you can calibrate it.

The project must be online with the owner-controller to calibrate 5069 Compact I/O analog
I/O modules. You can calibrate in the following conditions:

- The controller in Program mode--either Remote Program or Program mode.

  We **recommend** that your module be in Program mode and not be actively controlling a process when you calibrate it.

- If there are no connections to the module.

Calibration Impacts Data Quality on Entire Input Module Group

When a channel on a 5069 Compact I/O analog input module is being calibrated, the Notch Filter setting for that channel changes to 5 Hz. This results in the *I.Chxx.Uncertain* tag being set to 1 for that channel until calibration is completed.

Grouped inputs share an Analog-to-Digital converter. As a result when any input channel is in the calibration process, the *I.Chxx.Uncertain* tag is set to 1 for the other input channels in that group. This setting is due to the fact that the data sampling rate slows for all input channels in the group.

Difference Between Calibrating an Input Module and an Output Module

The purpose of calibrating the 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O modules is the same for input and output modules, to improve the module's accuracy and repeatability. The procedures involved differs by module type:

- When you calibrate input modules, you use current, voltage, or ohms reference signals to send a signal to the module to calibrate it.

- When you calibrate output modules, you use a digital multimeter (DMM) to measure the current or voltage signal the module is sending out.

To maintain your module's factory calibration accuracy, we recommend instrumentation with the specifications listed below. A high resolution DMM can also be used to adjust a voltage/current calibrating source to its value.

Cat. No.	Channel Input Type	Recommended Instrument Specifications
5069-IF8	Current (mA)	1.00…20.00 mA source ±100 nA current
	Voltage (V)	0…10V source ±2 µV voltage
5069-IY4	Current (mA)	1.00…20.00 mA source ±100 nA current
	Voltage (V)	0…10V source ±2 µV voltage
	RTD	1.0…487.0 Ω resistors ±0.01%
	Thermocouple (mV)	0…100 mV source ±0.5 µV
5069-OF4, 5069-OF8	Current (mA)	DMM with resolution better than 0.15 µA
	Voltage (V)	DMM with resolution better than 1.0 µV

IMPORTANT   Do not calibrate your module with an instrument that is less accurate than those recommended. The following events can result:

- Calibration appears to occur normally but the module gives inaccurate data during operation.

- A calibration fault occurs, forcing you to abort calibration.

- The *I.Chxx.CalFault* tag is set for the channel you attempted to calibrate.
  You can clear the tag by completing a valid calibration or cycling power to the module. In this case, you must recalibrate the module with an instrument as accurate as recommended.

Calibrate the Input Modules

You apply low and high signal references to the 5069 Compact I/O analog input module to calibrate it. The references must match the input range the channel is using.

Table 25 lists the input ranges and corresponding references used to calibrate the modules.

**Table 25 - 5069 Compact I/O Analog Input Module Calibration References**

Input Type	Input Range	Low Calibration Reference	High Calibration Reference
Voltage (V)	-10…10V 0…10V	0.0V	10.0V
	0…5V	0.0V	5.0V
Current (mA)	0…20 mA 4…20 mA	4.0 mA	20.0 mA
RTD (5069-IY4 only)	1…500 Ω 2…1000 Ω 4…2000 Ω 8…4000 Ω	1 Ω	487 Ω
Thermocouple (5069-IY4 only)	-100…100 mV	0.0 mV	100.0 mV

Calibrate the 5069-IF8 Module

This example describes how to calibrate a channel on the 5069-IF8 module for use with a Voltage (V) input type. Complete the following steps:

1. Connect the voltage calibrator to the channel being calibrated.

2. Go online with the project and make sure the controller is in Program mode.

3. Confirm that the channel to be calibrated is configured for the correct Input Range.

4. On the Calibration category in the Module Properties dialog box, click Start Calibration.
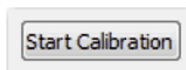
5. When the dialog box appears to confirm that you want to calibrate the channel, click OK.
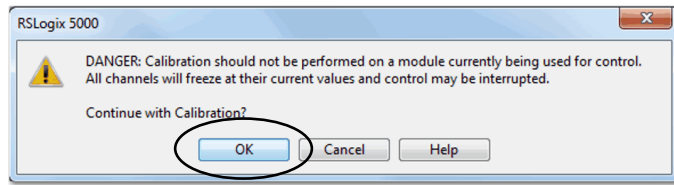
6. Select the channel to calibrate and click Next.
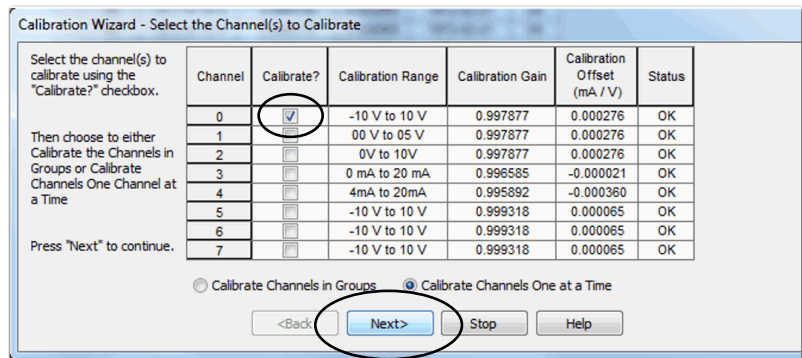
7. When the Attach Low Reference Voltage Signals dialog box appears, set the calibrator to the low reference and apply it to the channel.
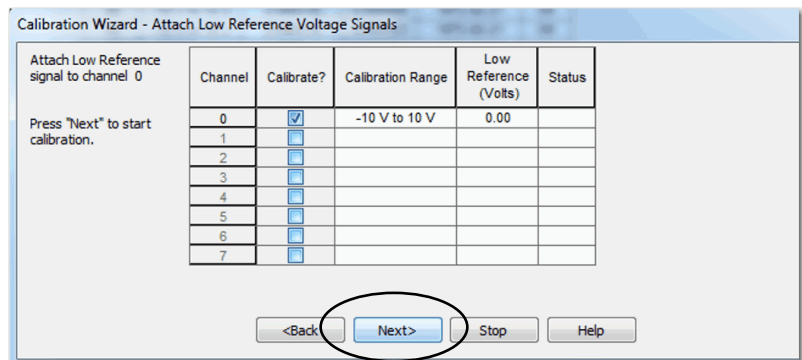
8. Click Next.

The One at a Time Low Reference Results dialog box appears and indicates the status of the channel after applying the low reference.

9. If the status is OK, click Next.
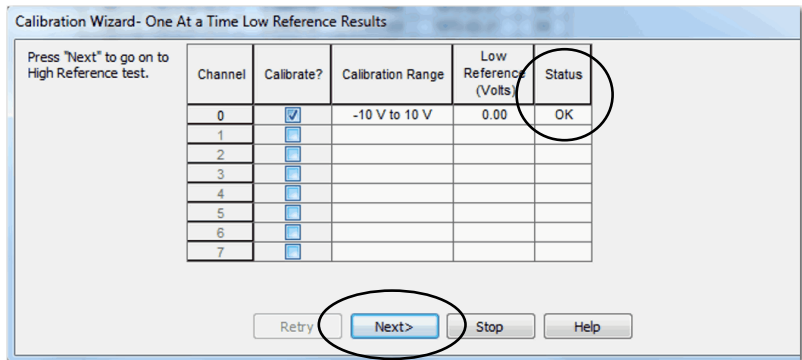
If the status reports an error, return to step 7 until the status is OK.

10. When the Attach High Reference Voltage Signals dialog box appears, set the calibrator to the high reference and apply it to the module.

11. Click Next.
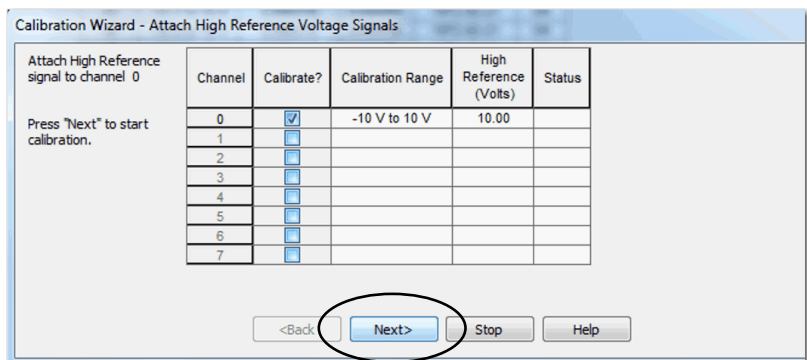
The One at a Time High Reference Results dialog box appears and indicates the status of the channel after applying the low reference.

12. If the status is OK, click Next.
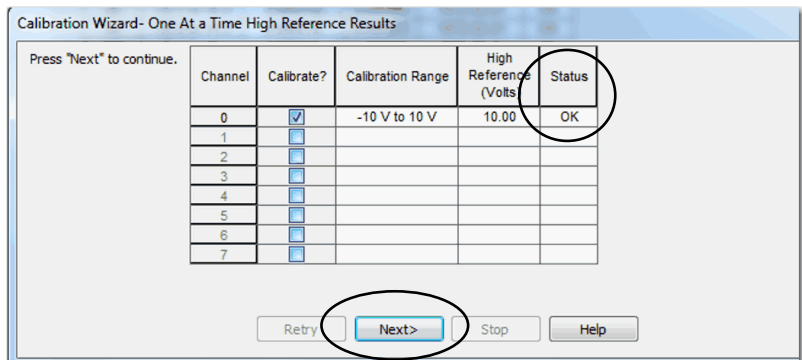
If the status reports an error, return to step 10 until the status is OK.

13. When the Calibration Completed dialog box appears, click Finish.

Calibrate the 5069-IY4 Module

This example describes how to calibrate a channel on the 5069-IY4 module for use with the RTD input type. The 5069-IY4 module uses the following resistors to calibrate in ohms:

- 1 Ω resistor for low reference calibration
- 487 Ω resistor for high reference calibration

Complete the following steps:

1. Connect the low reference resistor to the channel being calibrated.

2. Go online with the project and make sure the controller is in Program mode.

3. Confirm that the channel to be calibrated is configured for the correct Input Range.

4. On the Calibration category in the Module Properties dialog box, click Start Calibration.
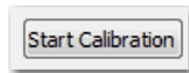
5. When the dialog box appears to confirm that you want to calibrate the channel, click OK.

6. Select the channel to calibrate and click Next.
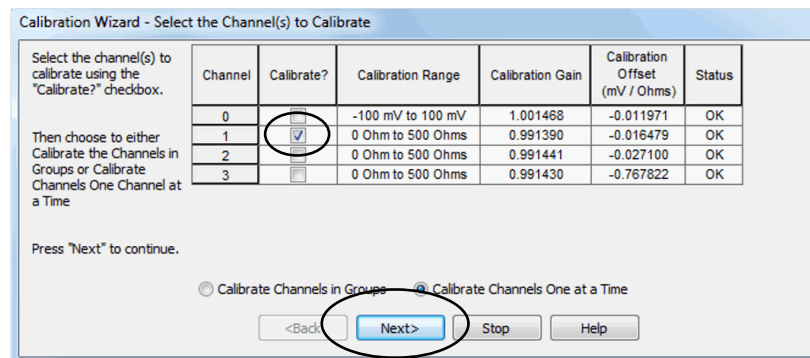
7. When the Attach Low Reference Ohm Sources dialog box appears, connect a 1 Ω resistor to the channel being calibrated.

8. Click Next.
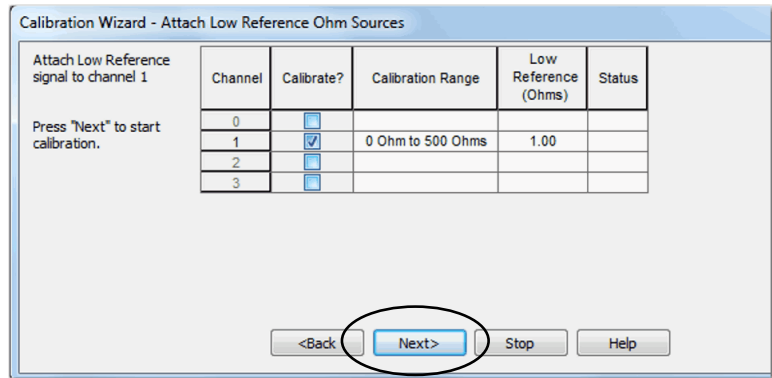
Calibration Wizard - Attach Low Reference Ohm Sources					
Attach Low Reference signal to channel 1	Channel	Calibrate?	Calibration Range	Low Reference (Ohms)	Status
Press "Next" to start calibration.	0	☐			
	1	☑	0 Ohm to 500 Ohms	1.00	
	2	☐			
	3	☐			
			<Back Next> Stop Help		

The One at a Time Low Reference Results dialog box appears and indicates the status of the channel after calibrating for the low reference.

9. If the status is OK, click Next.

Calibration Wizard- One At a Time Low Reference Results					
Press "Next" to go on to High Reference test.	Channel	Calibrate?	Calibration Range	Low Reference (Ohms)	Status
	0	☐			
	1	☑	0 Ohm to 500 Ohms	1.00	OK
	2	☐			
	3	☐			
			Retry Next> Stop Help		
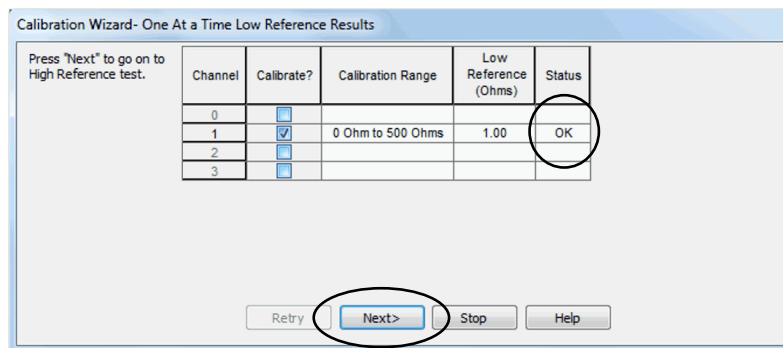
If the status reports an error, return to step 8 until the status is OK.

10. When the Attach High Reference Ohm Sources dialog box appears, connect a 487 Ω resistor to the channel being calibrated.

11. Click Next.
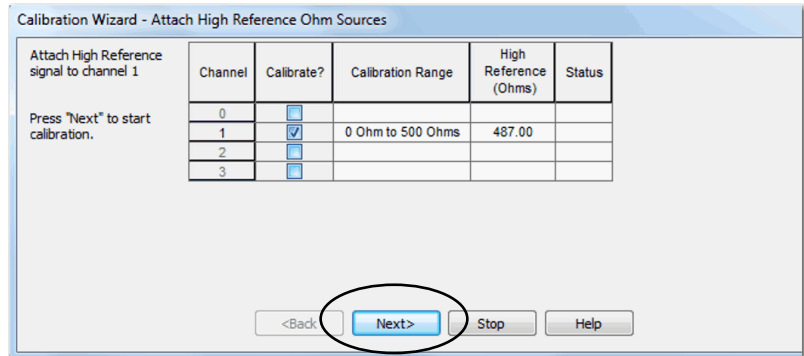
The One at a Time High Reference Results dialog box appears and indicates the status of the channel after calibrating for a high reference

12. If the status is OK, click Next.
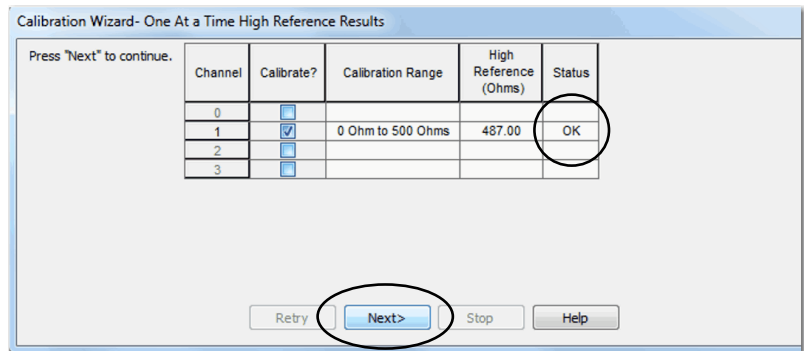
If the status reports an error, return to step 11 until the status is OK.

13. When the Calibration Completed dialog box appears, click Finish.

Calibrate the Output Modules

When calibrating a 5069 Compact I/O analog output channel, the Logix Designer application commands the module to output specific signal levels. The signal type is determined by the output type being used by the channel.

Table 25 lists the output ranges and corresponding references used to calibrate the module.

Table 26 - 5069 Compact I/O Analog Output Module Calibration References

Output Type	Output Range	Low Calibration Reference Level	High Calibration Reference Level
Voltage (V)	-10…10V	-10.0V	10.0V
	0…10V	1.0V	10.0V
	0…5V	1.0V	5.0V
Current (mA)	0…20 mA	1.0 mA	20.0 mA
	4…20 mA	5.0 mA	20.0 mA

You must measure the actual level and record the results to account for any module inaccuracies.

Calibrate a 5069-OF8 Module

This example describes how to calibrate a channel on the 5069-OF8 module for use with a Voltage (V) output type. Complete the following steps:

1. Connect the DMM to the channel being calibrated.

2. Go online with the project and make sure the controller is in Program mode.

3. Confirm that the channel to be calibrated is configured for the correct Output Range.

4. On the Calibration category in the Module Properties dialog box, click Start Calibration.
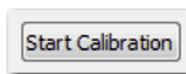
5. When the dialog box appears to confirm that you want to calibrate the channel, click OK.
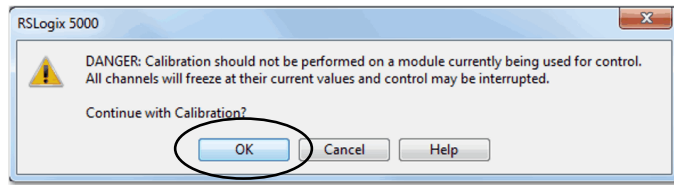
6. Select the channel to calibrate and click Next.
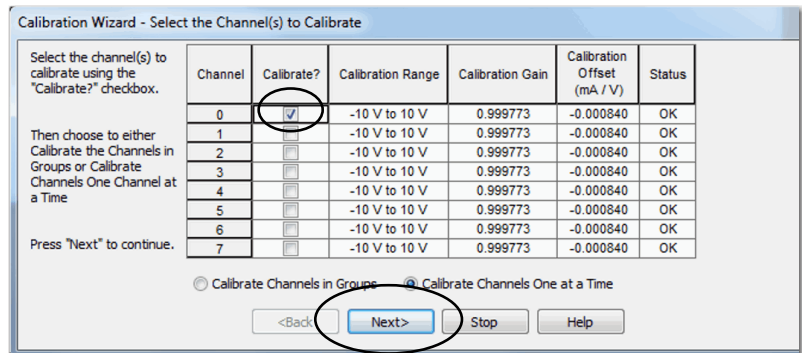
7. When the Output Reference Signals dialog box appears, click Next.
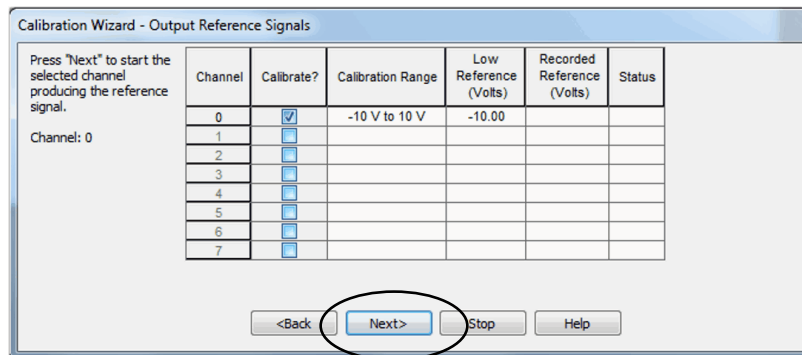
The Measure and Record Values dialog box appears.

8. Use a multimeter to measure the reference value of the channel.

9. In the Recorded Reference (Volts) column record the measured value and click Next.
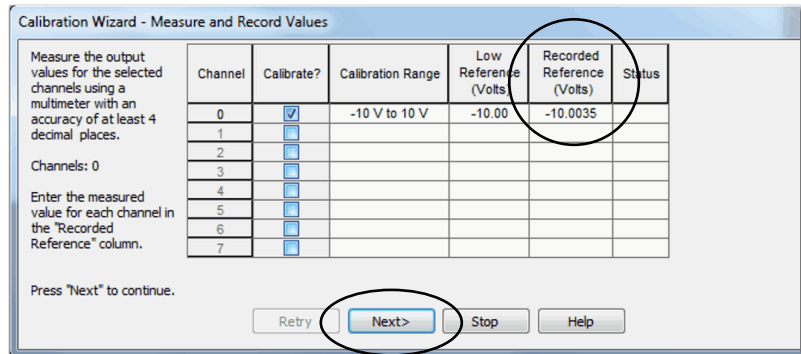
The One At a Time Low Reference Results dialog box appears and indicates the status of the calibrated channel.

10. If the status is OK, click Next.
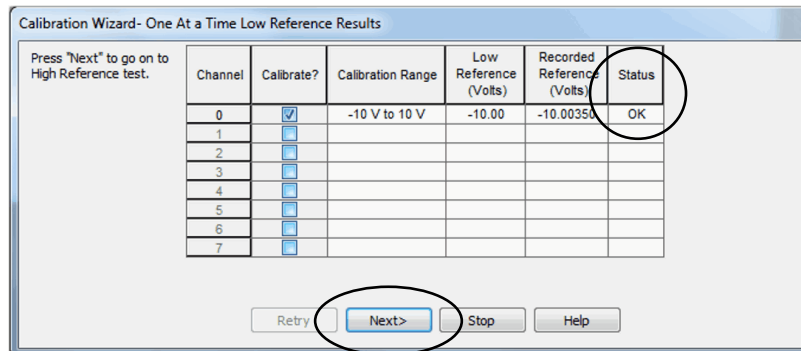
If the status is not OK, repeat the calibration process.

11. When the Output Reference Signals dialog box appears and indicates the channel to be calibrated for the high reference, click Next.
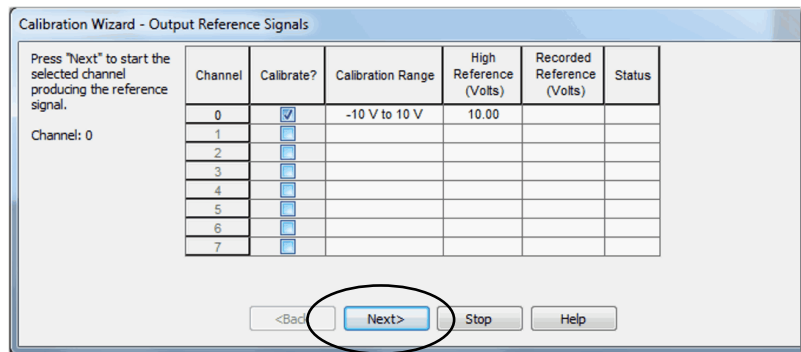
The Measure and Record Values dialog box appears.

12. Use a multimeter to measure the reference value of the channel.

13. In the Recorded Reference (Volts) column record the measured value and click Next.
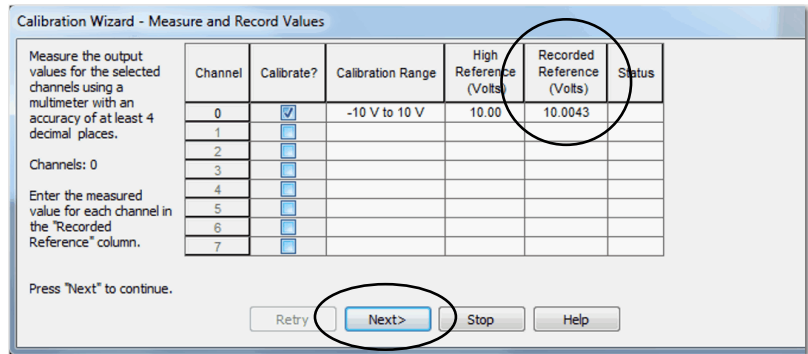
The One At a Time High Reference Results dialog box appears and indicates the status of the calibrated channel.

14. If the status is OK, click Next.
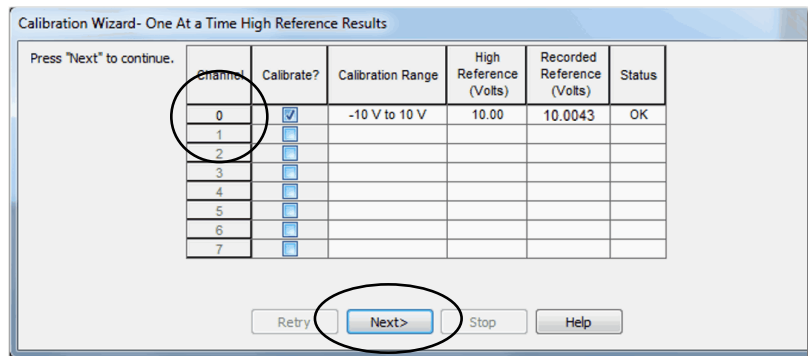
If the status is not OK, repeat the calibration process.

15. When the Calibration Completed dialog box appears, click Finish.

Notes:

Troubleshoot Your Module

Topic	Page
Module Status Indicator	123
5069 Compact I/O Analog Input Modules Status Indicators	125
5069 Compact I/O Analog Output Modules Status Indicators	127
Use the Logix Designer Application for Troubleshooting	129

Your analog I/O modules use the following status indicators:

- Module (MOD) Status Indicator - This indicator operates the same for all 5069 Compact I/O™ analog I/O modules.

- I/O Status Indicator - This indicator operates differently based on the module type.

Module Status Indicator

Table 27 describes the Module Status indicator on the 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O modules.

Table 27 - Module (MOD) Status Indicator - 5069 Compact I/O Analog I/O Modules

Indicator State	Description	Recommended Action
Off	The module is not powered.	None - If your application does not use the module. If your application uses the module and it is expected to be operating, complete the following: • Confirm that the system is powered. • Confirm that the module is installed properly.
Steady green	The module has a connection to the owner-controller and is operating as expected according to the module configuration.	None
Flashing green	The following conditions exist: • The module is powered. • The module does not have a connection to the controller. This can result from missing, incomplete or incorrect module configuration, or the module is inhibited.	Troubleshoot your Logix Designer application to determine what is preventing a connection from the module to the controller and correct the issue.

Table 27 - Module (MOD) Status Indicator - 5069 Compact I/O Analog I/O Modules

Indicator State	Description	Recommended Action
Steady red	The module has experienced a non-recoverable fault.	Replace the module.

Flashing red	One of the following conditions exist:
	• A module firmware update is in progress.
	• A module firmware update attempt failed.
	• The device has experienced a recoverable fault.
	• A connection to the module has timed out.
		Complete one of the following:
		• Let the firmware update progress complete.
		• Re-attempt a firmware update after one fails.
		• Use the Logix Designer application to determine the cause of the module fault.
		The Connection and Module Info categories of the module's configuration indicate the fault type.
		To clear a recoverable fault, complete one of the following:
		  – Cycle module power.
		  – Click Reset Module in the Logix Designer project via the Module Info category of the Module Properties dialog box.
		If the fault does not clear after cycling power and clicking Reset Module, contact Rockwell Automation Technical Support.
		• Use the Logix Designer application to determine if a connection has timed out. The Connection category in the Module Properties for the module indicates the module state, including if a connection has timed out.
		If a connection has timed out, determine the cause and correct it. For example, a cable failure can cause a connection timeout.

The following sequence: 1. Steady red for approximately 2 seconds 2. Flashing green indefinitely	Module is powering up.	Wait for the power-up sequence to finish.

5069 Compact I/O Analog Input Modules Status Indicators

Figure 7 shows the 5069 Compact I/O analog input module status indicators.

Figure 7 - 5069 Compact I/O Analog Input Module Status Indicators

5069-IF8

ANALOG INPUT
STATUS

5069-IF8

Module Status Indicator

Input 0 +
Input 0 -
Input 1 +
Input 1 -
Input 2 +
Input 2 -
Input 3 +
Input 3 -
Input 4 +
Input 4 -
Input 5 +
Input 5 -
Input 6 +
Input 6 -
Input 7 +
Input 7 -
Shield
Shield

I/O Status Indicators

5069-IY4

ANALOG INPUT
STATUS

5069-IY4

Module Status Indicator

CJC TOP +
CJC TOP -
Input 0 +
Input 0 -
RTD -
Input 1 +
Input 1 -
RTD -
Input 2 +
Input 2 -
RTD -
CJC BOTTOM +
CJC BOTTOM -
Input 3 +
Input 3 -
RTD -
Shield
Shield

I/O Status Indicators
Used for input points
and CJC terminals

Table 28 describes the I/O Status indicator on 5069 Compact I/O analog input modules.

Table 28 - I/O Status Indicator- 5069 Compact I/O Analog Input Modules

Indicator State	Description	Recommended Action
Off	One of the following conditions exists: • The module is not powered. • The module is powered but no connection from the controller to module has been established. • The module is powered, but the input channel is disabled.	Complete one of the following: • None - If your application does not use the input channel. • If you expect the module to be powered but it is not, complete the following: – Confirm that the system is powered. – Confirm that the module is installed properly. • If the module is powered but the channel is not operating as expected, use the Logix Designer application to confirm that the channel is not disabled and has a connection to the controller. The Connection category in the Module Properties for the module indicates if the module is running or faulted. If the module is faulted, the Connection category indicates error information affecting the state of the module.
Steady yellow	The input channel is operating normally.	None
Steady red	An issue has occurred that is internal to the module. The following are example issues that can cause the status indicator to be steady red: • The module has experienced a non-recoverable fault. • A calibration fault occurred on the channel. • The module is operating over its specified temperature. That is, an Over Temperature condition exists.	Complete one of the following: • If the indicator is in the steady red state following the initial power-up sequence and remains in that state, replace the module. • If a calibration fault occurred, cycle power to the module. When the power-up sequence completes, the channel returns to the factory calibration setting. If the indicator remains in the steady red state after you cycle power, replace the module. • To return the module to the specified operating temperature range, complete the following: – Check the temperature at the module installation location and lower it if necessary. – Make sure the proper level of current is applied to the module. If not, change the current applied to an acceptable level. Module specifications, for example, acceptable operating temperature or applied current levels, are available in the 5069 Compact I/O Modules Specifications Technical Data, publication 5069-TD001.
Flashing red	An external device caused a fault on the input channel. The following are examples of issues that can cause the fault: • The input signal is overrange or underrange. The signal range is set in your Logix Designer application project. • An Open Wire condition, that is, a wire is disconnected from the input channel. • The module is using SA bus power but the power is not available or correct.	Complete one of the following: • Check the input signal to determine if it is overrange or underrange. If so, make changes to return the input signal to within the range limits. • Check the wiring at the input channel. If necessary, reconnect the wire. • Check the SA connector, available on a 5069-AEN2TR adapter or a 5069-FPD module to make sure 24 V DC power is present. If 24 V DC power is not present, troubleshoot the SA power connection. For more information on using the SA connector, see the 5069-AEN2TR adapter and 5069-FPD module documentation listed in Additional Resources on page 7.
Alternating yellow/red	Calibration is in progress.	Finish the calibration process in the Logix Designer application.

5069 Compact I/O Analog Output Modules Status Indicators

Figure 8 shows the status indicators on the 5069 Compact I/O analog output modules.

Figure 8 - 5069 Compact I/O Analog Output Module Status Indicators

5069-OF4

Module Status Indicator

Output 0 +
Output 0 -
Output 1 +
Output 1 -
Output 2 +
Output 2 -
Output 3 +
Output 3 -

I/O Status Indicators

Shield
Shield

5069-OF8

Module Status Indicator

Output 0 +
Output 0 -
Output 1 +
Output 1 -
Output 2 +
Output 2 -
Output 3 +
Output 3 -
Output 4 +
Output 4 -
Output 5 +
Output 5 -
Output 6 +
Output 6 -
Output 7 +
Output 7 -
Shield
Shield

I/O Status Indicators
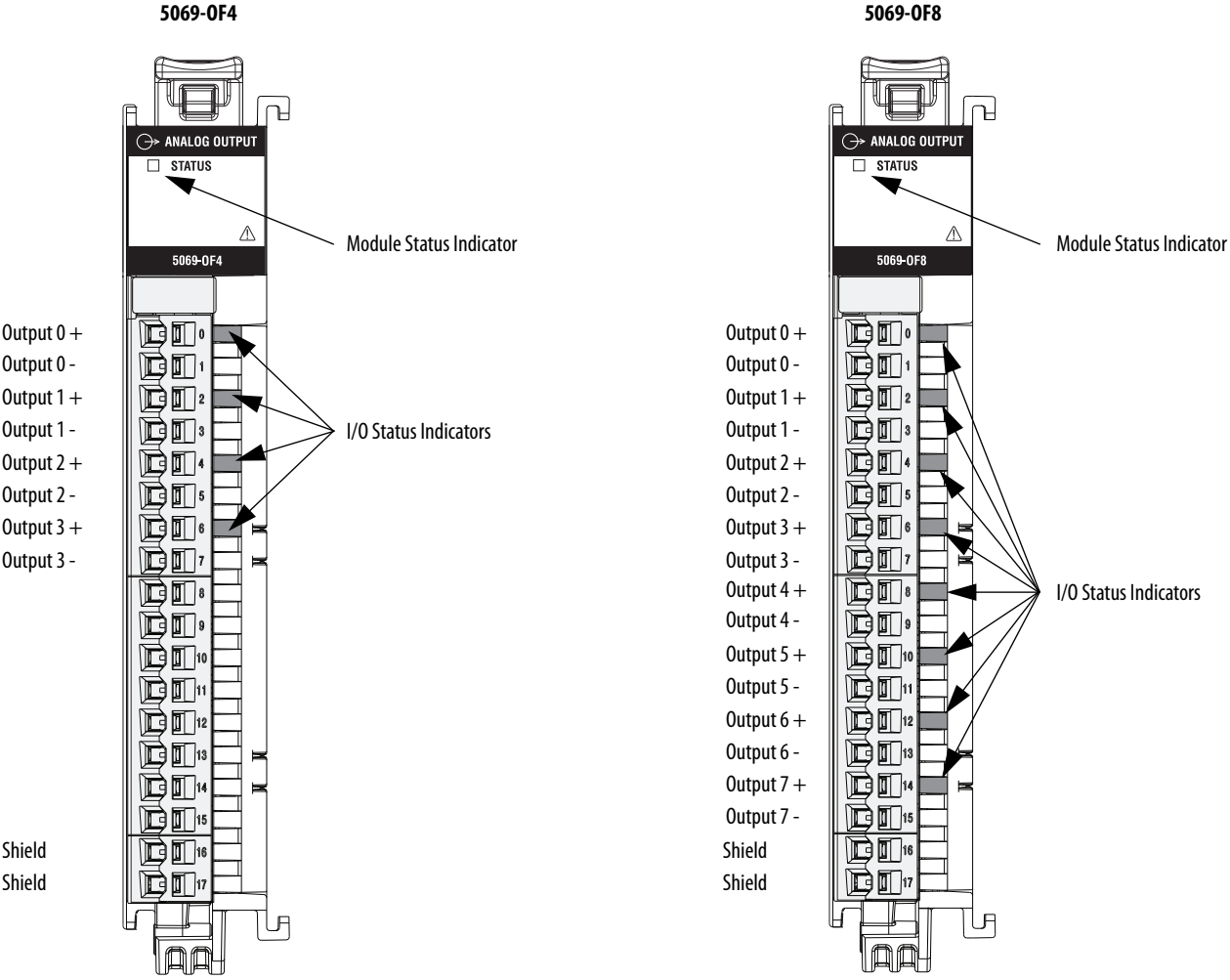
Table 29 describes the I/O Status indicator on 5069 Compact I/O analog output modules.

Table 29 - I/O Status Indicator - 5069 Compact I/O Analog Output Modules

Indicator State	Description	Recommended Action

Off	One of the following conditions exists:
	
	• The module is not powered.
	• The module is powered but no connection from the controller to module was ever established.
	• The module is powered, but the output channel is disabled.
		Complete one of the following:
		
		• None - If your application does not use the output channel.
		• If you expect the module to be powered but it is not, complete the following:
		  – Confirm that the system is powered.
		  – Confirm that the module is installed properly.
		• If the module is powered but the channel is not operating as expected, use the Logix Designer application to confirm that the channel is not disabled and has a connection to the controller.
		The Connection category in the Module Properties for the module indicates if the module is running or faulted. If the module is faulted, the Connection category indicates error information affecting the state of the module.

Steady yellow	The output channel is operating normally.	No action necessary.

Steady red	An issue has occurred that is internal to the module. The following are example issues that can cause the status indicator to be steady red:
	
	• The module has experienced a non-recoverable fault.
	• A calibration fault occurred on the channel.
	• The module is operating over its specified temperature. That is, an Over Temperature condition exists.
		Complete one of the following:
		
		• If the indicator is in the steady red state following the initial power-up sequence and remains in that state, replace the module.
		• If a calibration fault occurred, cycle power to the module. When the power-up sequence completes, the channel returns to the factory calibration setting.
		If the indicator remains in the steady red state after you cycle power, replace the module.
		• To return the module to the specified operating temperature range, complete the following:
		  – Check the temperature at the module installation location and lower it if necessary.
		  – Make sure the proper level of current is applied to the module. If not, change the current applied to an acceptable level.
		Module specifications, for example, acceptable operating temperature or applied current levels, are available in the 5069 Compact I/O Modules Specifications Technical Data, publication 5069-TD001.

Flashing red	An external device caused a fault on the output channel. The following are examples of issues that can cause the fault: • A wire is disconnected from the output. That is, a No Load condition exists. • The module is driving a current from the channel greater than the maximum current level the channel can handle. That is, a Short Circuit condition exists. • The module is using SA bus power but the power is not available or correct.	One of the following: • Check the wiring at the output channel. If necessary, reconnect the wire. • Troubleshoot the application to make sure an acceptable level of current is driven from the channel. • Check the SA connector, available on a 5069-AEN2TR adapter or a 5069-FPD module to make sure 24 V DC power is present. If 24 V DC power is not present, troubleshoot the SA power connection. For more information on using the SA connector, see the 5069-AEN2TR adapter and 5069-FPD module documentation listed in Additional Resources on page 7.
Alternating yellow/red	Calibration is in progress.	Finish the calibration process in the Logix Designer application.

Use the Logix Designer Application for Troubleshooting

In addition to the status indicator display on the module, the Logix Designer application indicates the presence of fault conditions.

Fault conditions are reported in the following ways:

- Warning Signal in the I/O Configuration Tree

- Status and Fault Information in Module Properties Categories

- Logix Designer Application Tag Editor

Warning Signal in the I/O Configuration Tree

As shown in Figure 9, a warning icon appears in the I/O Configuration tree when a fault occurs.

Figure 9 - Warning Signal in Controller
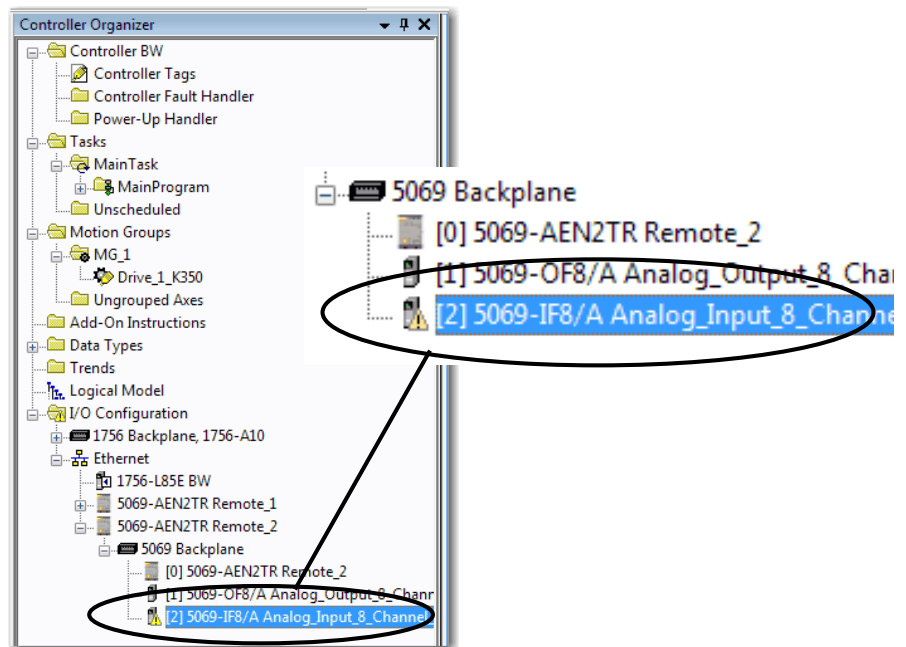
Status and Fault Information in Module Properties Categories

The Module Properties section in the Logix Designer applications includes a series of categories. The number and types of categories varies by module type.

Each category includes options to configure the module or monitor the module's current status. The following are ways to monitor a module's state for faults:

- Module Status on General Category

- Module Fault Descriptions on Connection Category

Module Status on General Category

As shown in Figure 10, a module's status is indicated on the General category of the Modules Properties.

Figure 10 - Fault Message in Status Line
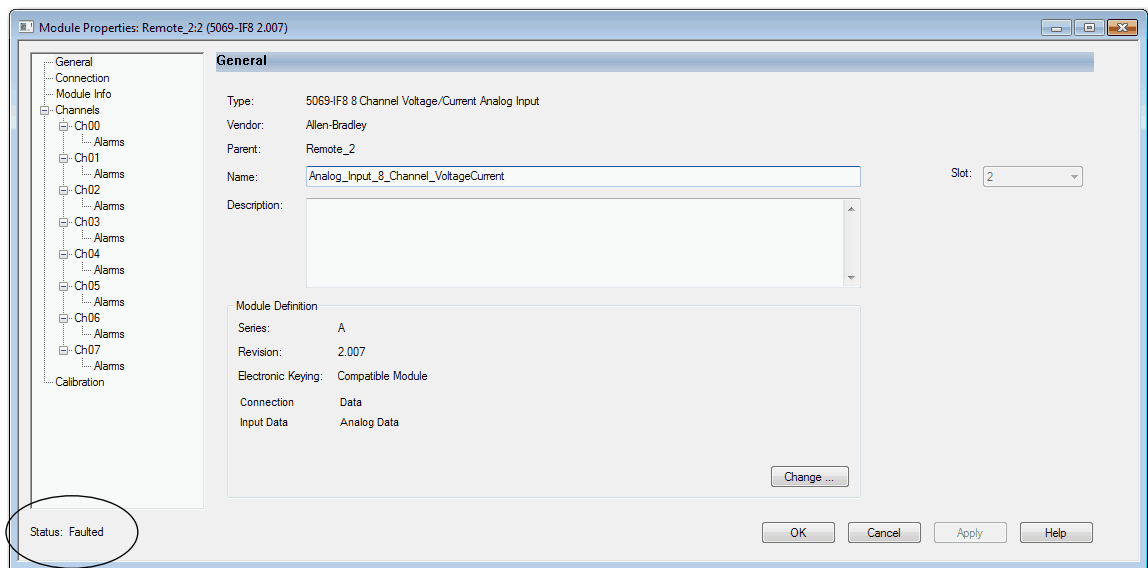
Module Fault Descriptions on Connection Category

As shown in <u>Figure 11</u>, a module fault description that includes an error code associated with the specific fault type and used in troubleshooting is listed on the Connection category.

Figure 11 - Fault Description with Error Code
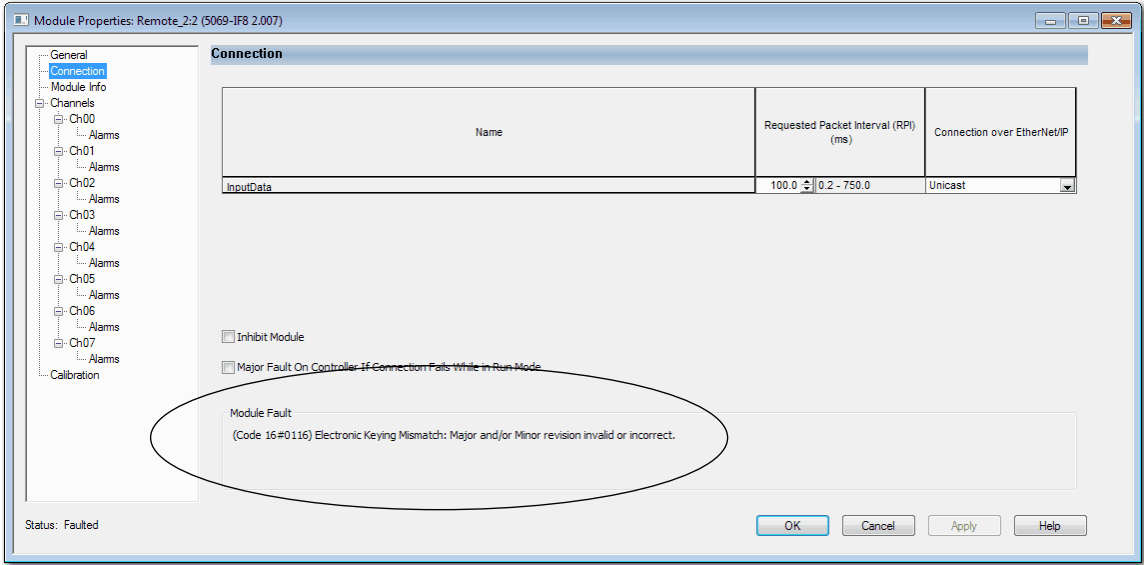
Logix Designer Application Tag Editor

As shown in <u>Figure 12</u>, fault conditions are indicated in the controller tags for the module.

Figure 12 - Fault Indication in Controller Tags

Module Diagnostics Dialog Box

Module Diagnostics are accessible from the Module Properties dialog box, as shown in Figure 13.

Figure 13 - Module Diagnostics
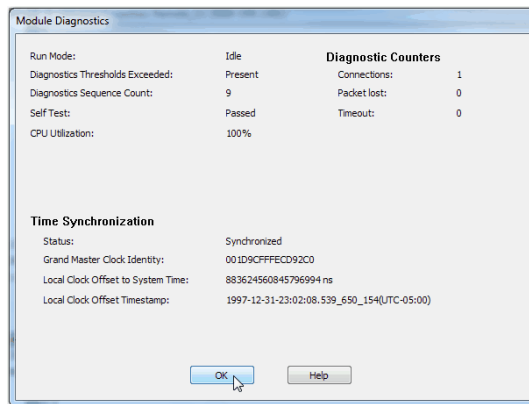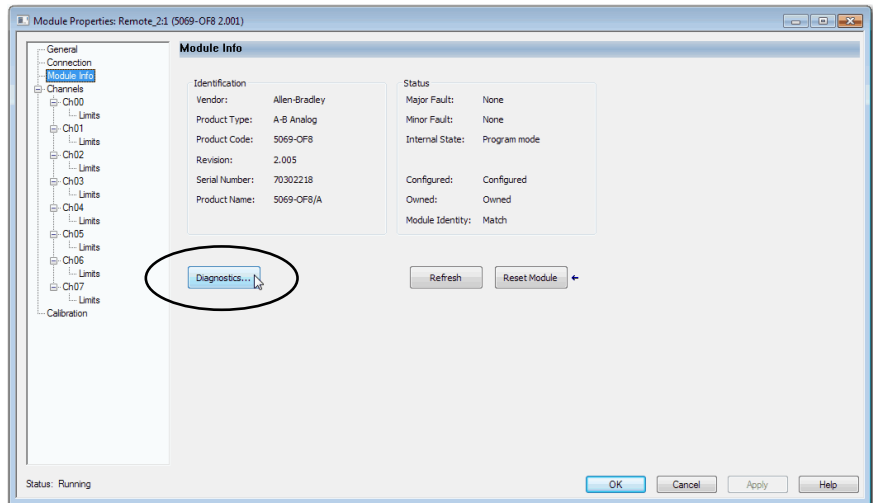
Module Tag Definitions

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Module tags are created when you add a module to the Logix Designer application project.

The following types of tags are available with the 5069 Compact I/O™ analog I/O modules:

- Configuration

- Input

- Output

The set of module tags associated with a module depends on the module type and Module Definition choices made during module configuration. For example, if you use a Listen Only Connection in the Module Definition, the Logix Designer application creates only Input tags for that module.

The tables contained in this section list all of the tags available with a module. Not all tags in the list are used when that module type is added to a project. Tag use varies by module configuration.

Tag Name Conventions

The module tag names use defined naming conventions. The conventions are as follows: (example tag name = ***remote_ethernet_adapter:1:I.Ch00.Data***).

- remote_ethernet_adapter = name of the 5069-AEN2TR EtherNet/IP adapter in the 5069 Compact I/O system

- 1 = slot number

- I = tag type
  The possible 5069 Compact I/O analog I/O tag types are C (configuration), I (input), and O (output).

- Ch00 = module channel number

- Data = tag function
  In this case, Data represents the input data returned to the owner-controller.

Access the Tags

You view tags from the Tag Editor. Complete the following steps.

1. Open your Logix Designer application project.

2. Right-click Controller Tags and choose Monitor Tags.
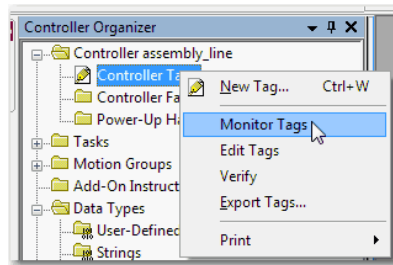
3. Open the tags as necessary to view specific tags.

5069-IF8 Module Tags

This section describes the tags associated with the 5069-IF8 module.

Configuration Tags

Table 30 describes the 5069-IF8 module configuration tags.

Table 30 - 5069-IF8 Module - Configuration Tags

Name	Size	Definition	Valid Values
Chxx.Range	SINT	Channel's operating range	• 0 = -10…10V • 1 = 0…5V • 2 = 0…10V • 4 = 0…20 mA • 5 = 4…20 mA
Chxx.NotchFilter	SINT	Notch Filter removes line noise for the channel.	• 0 = 10 Hz (simultaneous 50/60Hz rejection) • 1 = 50 Hz • 2 = 60 Hz • 3 = 100 Hz • 4 = 200 Hz • 5 = 500 Hz • 6 = 1,000 Hz • 7 = 2,500 Hz • 8 = 5,000 Hz • 9 = 10,000 Hz • 10 = 15,625 Hz • 11 = 25,000 Hz • 12 = 31,250 Hz • 13 = 5 Hz • 14 = 62,500 Hz • 15 = 15 Hz • 16 = 20 Hz
Chxx.AlarmDisable	BOOL	Disables all alarms on the channel. **IMPORTANT**: Consider the following: • When if you change this tag to 0, that is, so alarms are not disabled, you must also enable the individual alarms for them to work. 　For example, if you want to use the Low Low alarm for a channel, you must set the Chxx.AlarmDisable to 0 and set the Chxx.LLAlarmEn output tag to 1 so the alarm is enabled. 　This applies to all alarms on the module. • Conversely, if you set this tag to 1, alarms are disabled regardless of the setting on the alarm enable tag for any alarm.	• 0 = Alarms are not disabled • 1 = Alarms are disabled (default)
Chxx.ProcessAlarmLatchEn	BOOL	Configures Process alarms to latch until they are explicitly unlatched. The Process alarms include: • HighHigh alarm • High alarm • Low alarm • LowLow alarm	• 0 = Latching disabled (default) • 1 = Latching enabled
Chxx.RateAlarmLatchEn	BOOL	Configures the Rate alarm to latch until it is explicitly unlatched.	• 0 = Latching disabled (default) • 1 = Latching enabled
Chxx.OpenWireEn	BOOL	Enable the input Open Wire diagnostic	• 0 = Disabled (default) • 1 = Enabled
Chxx.Disable	BOOL	Disables the channel. When a channel is disabled, the following occurs: • The I/O status indicator for the channel turns off. • The Chxx.Fault input tag is set to 1.	• 0 = Channel is enabled (default) • 1 = Channel is disabled

Table 30 - 5069-IF8 Module - Configuration Tags

Name	Size	Definition	Valid Values
Chxx.DigitalFilter	INT	A non-zero value enables the filter, providing a time constant in milliseconds used in a first order lag filter to smooth the input signal.	0 = Filter is turned off. Any value greater than zero = Filter value in milliseconds
Chxx.LowSignal	REAL	One of four points used in scaling. The low signal is in terms of the inputs signal units and corresponds to the low engineering term when scaled.	Current applications - Any value less than the high signal in range. • 0 = default for 0…20 mA range • 4 = default for 4…20 mA Voltage applications - Any value less than the high signal in range. • -10 = default for -10…10V range • 0 = default for 0…5V and 0…10V ranges
Chxx.HighSignal	REAL	One of four points used in scaling. The high signal is in terms of the inputs signal units and corresponds to the high engineering term when scaled.	Current applications - Any value greater than the low signal in range. • 20 = default for either current input range Voltage applications - Any value greater than the low signal in range. • 10 = default for 0…10V and -10…10V ranges • 5 = default for 0…5V range
Chxx.LowEngineering	REAL	One of four points used in scaling. The low engineering helps determine the engineering units the signal values scale into. The low engineering term corresponds to the low signal value.	Any value less than the high engineering value. • Current applications: 0.0 = default • Voltage applications: Low signal = default. For example, with the -10…10V range, the default = -10.
Chxx.HighEngineering	REAL	One of four points used in scaling. The high engineering helps determine the engineering units the signal values scale into. The high engineering term corresponds to the high signal value.	Any value greater than the low engineering value. • Current applications: 100.0 = default • Voltage applications: High signal = default. For example, with the -10…10V range, the default = 10.
Chxx.LLAlarmLimit	REAL	The Low Low alarm trigger point. Causes the Chxx.LLAlarm to trigger when the input signal moves beneath the configured trigger point. In terms of engineering units.	0.0 = default
Chxx.LAlarmLimit	REAL	The Low alarm trigger point. Causes the ChxxLAlarm to trigger when the input signal moves beneath the configured trigger point. In terms of engineering units.	0.0 = default
Chxx.HAlarmLimit	REAL	The High alarm trigger point. Causes the ChxxHAlarm to trigger when the input signal moves above the configured trigger point. In terms of engineering units.	100.0 = default

Table 30 - 5069-IF8 Module - Configuration Tags

Name	Size	Definition	Valid Values
Chxx.HHAlarmLimit	REAL	The High High alarm trigger point. Causes the ChxxHHAlarm to trigger when the input signal moves above the configured trigger point. In terms of engineering units.	100.0 = default
Chxx.RateAlarmLimit	REAL	The Rate alarm trigger point. Causes the ChxxRateAlarm to trigger when the input signal changes at a rate faster than the configured rate alarm. Configured in Engineering Units per second.	0 = Rate Alarm is not used Any value greater than zero = Trigger point
Chxx.AlarmDeadband	REAL	Allows a process alarm to remain set, despite the alarm condition disappearing, as long as the input data remains within the deadband of the process alarm. The deadband value is subtracted from the High and High High Alarm Limits to calculate the deadband thresholds for these alarms. The deadband value is added to the Low and Low Low Alarm Limits to calculate the deadband thresholds for these alarms.	Any non-negative value 0 = default

Input Tags

Table 31 describes the 5069-IF8 module input tags.

Table 31 - 5069-IF8 Module - Input Tags

Name	Size	Definition	Valid Values
RunMode	BOOL	Channel's operating state	• 0 = Idle • 1 = Run
ConnectionFaulted	BOOL	Indicates if a connection is running. The module sets this tag to 0 when connected. If the module is not connected, it changes the tag to 1.	• 0 = Connection running • 1 = Connection not running
DiagnosticActive	BOOL	Indicates if any diagnostics are active or if the prognostics threshold is reached.	• 0 = No diagnostics active • 1 = One or more diagnostics are active or the prognostics threshold is reached
DiagnosticSequenceCount	SINT	Increments for each time a distinct diagnostic condition is detected, and when a distinct diagnostic condition transitions from detected to not detected. Set to zero by product reset or power cycle. Wraps from 255 (-1) to 1 skipping zero.	-128…127 The value of 0 is skipped except during module power-up.
Chxx.Fault	BOOL	Indicates that channel data is inaccurate and **cannot be trusted** for use in the application. If the tag is set to 1, you must troubleshoot the module to correct the cause of the inaccuracy. **IMPORTANT**: Once the condition that causes the tag to change to 1 is removed, the tag automatically resets to 0.	• 0 = Good • 1 = Bad, causing fault The typical causes of uncertain data are the following: – Channel is disabled – Open Wire (input modules) or No Load (output modules) condition – Underrange/Overrange condition – Short Circuit condition We recommend that you first troubleshoot the module to see if the typical causes exist.

Table 31 - 5069-IF8 Module - Input Tags

Name	Size	Definition	Valid Values
Chxx.Uncertain	BOOL	Indicates that the channel data can be inaccurate but the **degree of inaccuracy is not known**. If the tag is set to 1, you must troubleshoot the module to correct the cause of the inaccuracy. **IMPORTANT**: Once the condition that causes the tag to change to 1 is removed, the tag automatically resets to 0.	• 0 = Good data • 1 = Uncertain data The typical causes of uncertain data are the following: – Data signal slightly outside the channel operating range – The channel is slightly over temperature. – Invalid sensor offset value – Calibration fault on the channel – Calibration is in process on the channel We recommend that you first troubleshoot the module to see if the typical causes exist.
Chxx.OpenWire	BOOL	The signal wire is disconnected from the channel or the RTB is removed from the module.	• 0 = Open Wire condition does not exist or Open Wire Detection is disabled • 1 = Open Wire condition exists. That is, a signal wire is disconnected from the channel or the RTB is removed from the module.
Chxx.OverTemperature	BOOL	Module is higher temperature than its operating limits. • If this tag is set to 1 but a fault does not exist on the channel, this tag is only an indication of operating conditions but the channel is functioning. • If this tag is set to 1 and a fault exists on the channel, the channel is not functioning.	• 0 = Module temperature is not over the operating limits • 1 = Module temperature is over the operating limits
Chxx.FieldPowerOff	BOOL	Field power is not present at the channel. Field power is provided through the SA power connector on the 5069-AEN2TR EtherNet/IP adapter or a 5069-FPD field potential distributor.	• 0 = Field Power is present • 1 = Field Power is not present
Chxx.Underrange	BOOL	Indicates the channel data is beneath the underrange threshold for this channel. For example, when the channel operates in the 4…20 mA input range, the underrange threshold on the channel is $\leq$ 3.0 mA. If the input signal is 0 mA, this tag is set to 1.	• 0 = Channel data is not beneath the underrange threshold • 1 = Channel data is beneath the underrange threshold
Chxx.Overrange	BOOL	Indicates the channel data is above the overrange threshold for this channel. For example, when the channel operates in the 4…20 mA output range, the overrange threshold on the channel is $\geq$ 23.0 mA. If the input signal is 24 mA, this tag is set to 1.	• 0 = Channel data is not above the overrange threshold • 1 = Channel data is above the overrange threshold
Chxx.LLAlarm	BOOL	Triggered when the input data value is less than the Low Low alarm value. If latching is enabled, this alarm remains triggered until unlatched. If latching is not enabled, the alarm clears after the input data value is greater than the Low Low limit and the Alarm Deadband.	• 0 = Alarm is not triggered • 1 = Alarm is triggered
Chxx.LAlarm	BOOL	Triggered when the input data value is less than the Low alarm value. If latching is enabled, this alarm remains triggered until unlatched. If latching is not enabled, the alarm clears after the input data value is greater than the Low limit and the Alarm Deadband.	• 0 = Alarm is not triggered • 1 = Alarm is triggered
Chxx.HAlarm	BOOL	Triggered when the input data value is greater than the High alarm value. If latching is enabled, this alarm remains triggered until unlatched. If latching is not enabled, the alarm clears after the input data value is less than the High limit and the Alarm Deadband.	• 0 = Alarm is not triggered • 1 = Alarm is triggered

Table 31 - 5069-IF8 Module - Input Tags

Name	Size	Definition	Valid Values
Chxx.HHAlarm	BOOL	Triggered when the input data value is greater than the High High alarm value. If latching is enabled, this alarm remains triggered until unlatched. If latching is not enabled, the alarm clears after the input data value is less than the High High limit and the Alarm Deadband.	• 0 = Alarm is not triggered • 1 = Alarm is triggered
Chxx.RateAlarm	BOOL	Triggered when the change between consecutive channel samples divided by the period of time between when the samples were taken exceeds the Rate Alarm. If latched, this tag remains set until it is unlatched.	• 0 = Alarm is not triggered • 1 = Alarm is triggered
Chxx.CalFault	BOOL	Indicates the last attempted Calibration for this channel failed or there is no calibration data present. This tag is cleared, that is, set to 0, when power is cycled to the module.	• 0 = Calibration did not fail • 1 = Calibration failed
Chxx.Calibrating	BOOL	Indicates the channel is currently being calibrated.	• 0 = Channel is not being calibrated • 1 = Channel is being calibrated
Chxx.CalGoodLowRef	BOOL	Indicates that a valid Low Reference signal has been sampled on this channel. **IMPORTANT**: This tag is available only when you use the Data with Calibration connection type in the Module Definition. If you use the Data connection type, this tag does not appear in the module tags. For more information on how to define a module, see <u>Module Definition on page 89</u>.	• 0 = Valid Low Reference signal has not been sampled on this channel • 1 = Valid Low Reference signal has been sampled on this channel
Chxx.CalBadLowRef	BOOL	Indicates that an invalid Low Reference signal has been sampled on this channel.You must correct this condition to successfully calibrate the module. If calibration is aborted with an invalid Low Reference signal, the Chxx.CalFault tag is set for this channel until a successful calibration is performed. **IMPORTANT**: This tag is available only when you use the Data with Calibration connection type in the Module Definition. If you use the Data connection type, this tag does not appear in the module tags. For more information on how to define a module, see <u>Module Definition on page 89</u>	• 0 = Invalid Low Reference signal has not been sampled on this channel • 1 = Invalid Low Reference signal has been sampled on this channel
Chxx.CalGoodHighRef	BOOL	Indicates that a valid High Reference signal has been sampled on this channel. **IMPORTANT**: This tag is available only when you use the Data with Calibration connection type in the Module Definition. If you use the Data connection type, this tag does not appear in the module tags. For more information on how to define a module, see <u>Module Definition on page 89</u>	• 0 = Valid High Reference signal has not been sampled on this channel • 1 = Valid High Reference signal has been sampled on this channel
Chxx.CalBadHighRef	BOOL	Indicates that an invalid High Reference signal has been sampled on this channel. You must correct this condition to successfully calibrate the module. If calibration is aborted with an invalid High Reference signal, the Chxx.CalFault tag is set for this channel until a successful calibration is performed. **IMPORTANT**: This tag is available only when you use the Data with Calibration connection type in the Module Definition. If you use the Data connection type, this tag does not appear in the module tags. For more information on how to define a module, see <u>Module Definition on page 89</u>	• 0 = Invalid High Reference signal has not been sampled on this channel • 1 = Invalid High Reference signal has been sampled on this channel

Table 31 - 5069-IF8 Module - Input Tags

Name	Size	Definition	Valid Values
Chxx.CalSuccessful	BOOL	Indicates calibration on this channel is complete and the Calibrating state has been exited. This tag remains set after valid calibration as long as connection is open. **IMPORTANT**: This tag is available only when you use the Data with Calibration connection type in the Module Definition. If you use the Data connection type, this tag does not appear in the module tags. For more information on how to define a module, see Module Definition on page 89	• 0 = Calibration was not successful • 1 = One of the following: – Calibration was successful and calibrating state has been exited. – Calibration data is present and applied.
Chxx.Data	REAL	Channel data in scaled Engineering Units.	Any positive or negative value.
Chxx.RollingTimestamp	INT	Continuously-running 15-bit timer that counts in milliseconds. Whenever an input module scans its channels, it also records the value of RollingTimestamp at that time. The user program can then use the last two RollingTimestamp values and calculate the interval between receipt of data or the time when new data has been received.	0 … 32767

Output Tags

Table 32 describes the 5069-IF8 module output tags.

Table 32 - 5069-IF8 Module - Output Tags

Name	Size	Definition	Valid Values
Chxx.LLAlarmEn	BOOL	Enables the Low Low alarm. **IMPORTANT**: To use this alarm, you must not only set the tag to 1. You must also make sure the Chxx.AlarmDisable configuration tag for the same channel is set to 0. If the Chxx.AlarmDisable configuration tag is set to 1, that is, alarms are disabled, this alarm does not work regardless of the tag value.	• 0 = Alarm is disabled • 1 = Alarm is enabled
Chxx.LAlarmEn	BOOL	Enables the Low alarm. **IMPORTANT**: To use this alarm, you must not only set the tag to 1. You must also make sure the Chxx.AlarmDisable configuration tag for the same channel is set to 0. If the Chxx.AlarmDisable configuration tag is set to 1, that is, alarms are disabled, this alarm does not work regardless of the tag value.	• 0 = Alarm is disabled • 1 = Alarm is enabled
Chxx.HAlarmEn	BOOL	Enables the High alarm. **IMPORTANT**: To use this alarm, you must not only set the tag to 1. You must also make sure the Chxx.AlarmDisable configuration tag for the same channel is set to 0. If the Chxx.AlarmDisable configuration tag is set to 1, that is, alarms are disabled, this alarm does not work regardless of the tag value.	• 0 = Alarm is disabled • 1 = Alarm is enabled
Chxx.HHAlarmEn	BOOL	Enables the High High alarm. **IMPORTANT**: To use this alarm, you must not only set the tag to 1. You must also make sure the Chxx.AlarmDisable configuration tag for the same channel is set to 0. If the Chxx.AlarmDisable configuration tag is set to 1, that is, alarms are disabled, this alarm does not work regardless of the tag value.	• 0 = Alarm is disabled • 1 = Alarm is enabled

Table 32 - 5069-IF8 Module - Output Tags

Name	Size	Definition	Valid Values
Chxx.RateAlarmEn	BOOL	Enables the Rate alarm. **IMPORTANT**: To use this alarm, you must not only set the tag to 1. You must also make sure the Chxx.AlarmDisable configuration tag for the same channel is set to 0. If the Chxx.AlarmDisable configuration tag is set to 1, that is, alarms are disabled, this alarm does not work regardless of the tag value.	• 0 = Alarm is disabled • 1 = Alarm is enabled
Chxx.LLAlarmUnlatch	BOOL	Unlatches a latched Low Low Alarm at the first instance of the bit transitioning from 0 to 1.	• 0 = Low Low Alarm remains latched • 1 = Low Low Alarm unlatches
Chxx.LAlarmUnlatch	BOOL	Unlatches a latched Low Alarm at the first instance of the bit transition from 0 to 1.	• 0 = Low Alarm remains latched • 1 = Low Alarm unlatches
Chxx.HAlarmUnlatch	BOOL	Unlatches a latched High Alarm at the first instance of the bit transition from 0 to 1.	• 0 = High Alarm remains latched • 1 = High Alarm unlatches
Chxx.HHAlarmUnlatch	BOOL	Unlatches a set High High Alarm at the first instance of the bit transition from 0 to 1.	• 0 = High High Alarm remains latched • 1 = High High Alarm unlatches
Chxx.RateAlarmUnlatch	BOOL	Unlatches a set Rate Alarm at the first instance of the bit transition from 0 to 1.	• 0 = Rate Alarm remains latched • 1 = Rate Alarm unlatches
Chxx.Calibrate	BOOL	Initiates the Calibration process. This tag must remain set until a valid Low Reference and High Reference values are applied to the input. If the tag value transitions to 0 before calibration is finished, the process stops and calibration fails.	• 0 = Calibration process is not started • 1 = Calibration process is started
Chxx.CalLowRef	BOOL	Rising edge triggers the Low Calibration at the Low Reference Point for the current input range value. A valid Low Reference signal must be connected to the channel before setting this tag. **IMPORTANT**: This tag is available only when you use the Data with Calibration connection type in the Module Definition. If you use the Data connection type, this tag does not appear in the module tags. For more information on how to define a module, see Module Definition on page 89	• 0 = Channel data value has not passed the Low Reference Point value for the current *InputRange* tag value • 1 = Channel data value has passed the Low Reference Point value for the current *InputRange* tag value
Chxx.CalHighRef	BOOL	Rising edge triggers a High Calibration at the High Reference Point for the current input range value. A valid High Reference signal must be connected to the channel before setting tag. **IMPORTANT**: This tag is available only when you use the Data with Calibration connection type in the Module Definition. If you use the Data connection type, this tag does not appear in the module tags. For more information on how to define a module, see Module Definition on page 89	• 0 = Channel data value has not passed the High Reference Point for the current *InputRange* tag value • 1 = Channel data value has passed the High Reference Point for the current *InputRange* tag value
Chxx.SensorOffset	REAL	Compensates for any known offset error on the sensor or channel to which the sensor is connected. In terms of engineering units. The value of this tag is added to the measured value in engineering units and is used in the Chxx.Data input tag.	Any valid float value (We recommend that you use a value in the channel's operating range.) 0.0 = default

5069-IY4 Module Tags

This section describes the tags associated with the 5069-IY4 module.

Configuration Tags

Table 33 describes the 5069-IY4 module configuration tags.

Table 33 - 5069-IY4 Module - Configuration Tags

Name	Size	Definition	Valid Values
CJChxx.Disable	BOOL	The CJ measurement is not used when the module calculates the CJ compensation. There are two CJ measurements that can be taken on the module. The combination of configuration values determines how CJ compensation is affected. Consider the following: • If you enable CJCh00 and CJCh01 measurements, both measurements are used to calculate CJ compensation. • If you enable only one CJChxx measurement, only that measurement is used to calculate CJ compensation. • If you disable both CJChxx measurements, it is assumed that the cold junction temperature is 0 in the CJ compensation.	• 0 = Cold junction measurement is used to calculate CJ compensation • 1 = Cold junction measurement is not used to calculate CJ compensation
CJChxx.Remote	BOOL	Indicates if the cold junction sensor is mounted on a remote termination block when set, rather than on the local terminal block. Needed for proper cold junction compensation when linearizing thermocouples. If the cold junction sensor is mounted on a remote termination block, CJCh00 is used with channels 00 and 01 and CJCh01 is used with channels 02 and 03.	• 0 = Cold junction sensor is not mounted on a remote termination block • 1 = Cold junction sensor is mounted on a remote termination block
CJChxx.SensorOffset	REAL	Offset added directly to the measured CJ temperature. Used to compensate for cold junction temperature sensor error.	Any
Chxx.Range	SINT	Channel's operating range	• 0 = -10…10V • 1 = 0…5V • 2 = 0…10V • 4 = 0…20 mA • 5 = 4…20 mA • 6 = -100…100 mV • 7 = unused • 8 = 1…500 Ω • 9 = 2…1,000 Ω • 10 = 4…2,000 Ω • 11 = 8…4,000 Ω

Table 33 - 5069-IY4 Module - Configuration Tags

Name	Size	Definition	Valid Values
Chxx.SensorType	SINT		RTD Mode: • 0 = no linearization, Ω • 1 = 100 Ω Platinum 385 • 2 = 200 Ω Platinum 385 • 3 = 500 Ω Platinum 385 • 4 = 1000 Ω Platinum 385 • 5 = 100 Ω Platinum 3916 • 6 = 200 Ω Platinum 3916 • 7 = 500 Ω Platinum 3916 • 8 = 1000 Ω Platinum 3916 • 9 = 10 Ω Copper 427 • 10 = 120 Ω Nickel 672 • 11 = 100 Ω Nickel 618 • 12 = 120 Ω Nickel 618 • 13 = 200 Ω Nickel 618 • 14 = 500 Ω Nickel 618 Thermocouple Mode: • 0 = mV • 1 = B • 2 = C • 3 = E • 4 = J • 5 = K • 6 = N • 7 = R • 8 = S • 9 = T • 10 = TXK/XK (L)
Chxx.NotchFilter	SINT	Notch Filter removes line noise for the channel.	• 0 = 10 Hz (simultaneous 50/60Hz rejection) • 1 = 50 Hz • 2 = 60 Hz • 3 = 100 Hz • 4 = 200 Hz • 5 = 500 Hz • 6 = 1,000 Hz • 7 = 2,500 Hz • 8 = 5,000 Hz • 9 = 10,000 Hz • 10 = 15,625 Hz • 11 = 25,000 Hz • 12 = 31,250 Hz • 13 = 5 Hz • 14 = 62,500 Hz • 15 = 15 Hz • 16 = 20 Hz
Chxx.AlarmDisable	BOOL	Disables all alarms on the channel. **IMPORTANT**: Consider the following: • When if you change this tag to 0, that is, so alarms are not disabled, you must also enable the individual alarms for them to work. For example, if you want to use the Low Low alarm for a channel, you must set the Chxx.AlarmDisable to 0 and set the Chxx.LLAlarmEn output tag to 1 so the alarm is enabled. This applies to all alarms on the module. • Conversely, if you set this tag to 1, alarms are disabled regardless of the setting on the alarm enable tag for any alarm.	• 0 = Alarms are enabled • 1 = Alarms are disabled (default)

Table 33 - 5069-IY4 Module - Configuration Tags

Name	Size	Definition	Valid Values
Chxx.ProcessAlarmLatchEn	BOOL	Configures Process alarms to latch until they are explicitly unlatched. The Process alarms include: • HighHigh alarm • High alarm • Low alarm • LowLow alarm	• 0 = Latching disabled (default) • 1 = Latching enabled
Chxx.RateAlarmLatchEn	BOOL	Configures the Rate alarm to latch until it is explicitly unlatched.	• 0 = Latching disabled (default) • 1 = Latching enabled
Chxx.OpenWireEn	BOOL	Enable the input Open Wire diagnostic	• 0 = Disabled (default) • 1 = Enabled
Chxx.Disable	BOOL	Disables the channel.	• 0 = Channel is enabled (default) • 1 = Channel is disabled
Chxx.TenOhmOffset	INT	Offset used when linearizing a 10 Ω copper sensor type's input. Units are centiohms. For example, -100…100 represents -1.00…1.00 ohms offset.	-100…100
Chxx.DigitalFilter	INT	A non-zero value enables the filter, providing a time constant in milliseconds used in a first order lag filter to smooth the input signal.	All positive values

Chxx.LowSignal	REAL	One of four points used in scaling. The low signal is in terms of the inputs signal units and corresponds to the low engineering term when scaled.	• **Current input type** - Any value less than the high signal in range.
			  – 0 = default for 0…20 mA range
			  – 4 = default for 4…20 mA
			• **Voltage input type** - Any value less than the high signal in range.
			  – -10 = default for -10…10V range
			  – 0 = default for 0…5V and 0…10V ranges
			• **RTD input type** - By default, this tag value is the lowest temperature supported by the Sensor Type connected to the channel.
			You can change the value, if necessary. The value is always Celsius units.
			For a list of the temperature values associated with each RTD input sensor type, see Table 16 on page 58.
			• **Thermocouple input type** - By default, this tag value is the lowest temperature supported by the Thermocouple type connected to the channel.
			The value is always in Celsius units.
			For a list of the temperature values associated with each Thermocouple input sensor type, see Table 16 on page 58.

Table 33 - 5069-IY4 Module - Configuration Tags

Name	Size	Definition	Valid Values

Chxx.HighSignal	REAL	One of four points used in scaling. The high signal is in terms of the inputs signal units and corresponds to the high engineering term when scaled.	• **Current input type** - Any value greater than the low signal in range.
			  – 20 = default for either current input range
			
			• **Voltage input type** - Any value greater than the low signal in range.
			  – 10 = default for 0…10V and -10…10V ranges
			  – 5 = default for 0…5V range
			
			• **RTD input type** - By default, this tag value is the highest temperature supported by the Sensor Type connected to the channel.
			  You can change the value, if necessary. The value is always Celsius units.
			  For a list of the temperature values associated with each RTD input sensor type, see Table 16 on page 58.
			
			• **Thermocouple input type** - By default, the tag value is the highest temperature supported by the Thermocouple type connected to the channel.
			  You can change the value, if necessary. The value is always in Celsius units.
			  For a list of the temperature values associated with each Thermocouple input sensor type, see Table 16 on page 58.

Chxx.LowEngineering	REAL	One of four points used in scaling. The low engineering helps determine the engineering units the signal values scale into. The low engineering term corresponds to the low signal value.	Any value less than the high engineering value.
			
			• **Current input type**: 0.0 = default
			
			• **Voltage input type**: Low signal = default. For example, with the -10…10V range, the default = -10.
			
			• **RTD input type** - By default, the tag value is the lowest temperature supported by the Sensor Type connected to the channel.
			  You can change the value, if necessary. The engineering units value matches the Temperature Units that you choose.
			  For a list of the temperature values associated with each RTD input sensor type, see Table 16 on page 58.
			
			• **Thermocouple input type** - By default, the tag value is the lowest temperature supported by the Thermocouple type connected to the channel.
			  You can change the value, if necessary. The engineering units value matches the Temperature Units that you choose.
			  For a list of the temperature values associated with each Thermocouple input sensor type, see Table 16 on page 58.

Table 33 - 5069-IY4 Module - Configuration Tags

Name	Size	Definition	Valid Values
Chxx.HighEngineering	REAL	One of four points used in scaling. The high engineering helps determine the engineering units the signal values scale into. The high engineering term corresponds to the high signal value.	Any value greater than the low engineering value. • **Current input type**: 100.0 = default • **Voltage input type**: High signal = default. For example, with the -10…10V range, the default = 10. • **RTD input type** - By default, the tag value is the highest temperature supported by the Sensor Type connected to the channel. You can change the value, if necessary. The engineering units value matches the Temperature Units that you choose. For a list of the temperature values associated with each RTD input sensor type, see Table 16 on page 58. • **Thermocouple input type** - By default, the tag value is the highest temperature supported by the Thermocouple type connected to the channel. You can change the value, if necessary. The engineering units value matches the Temperature Units that you choose. For a list of the temperature values associated with each Thermocouple input sensor type, see Table 16 on page 58.
Chxx.LLAlarmLimit	REAL	The Low Low alarm trigger point. Causes the ChxxLLAlarm to trigger when the input signal moves beneath the configured trigger point. In terms of engineering units.	0.0 = default
Chxx.LAlarmLimit	REAL	The Low alarm trigger point. Causes the ChxxLAlarm to trigger when the input signal moves beneath the configured trigger point. In terms of engineering units.	0.0 = default
Chxx.HAlarmLimit	REAL	The High alarm trigger point. Causes the ChxxHAlarm to trigger when the input signal moves above the configured trigger point. In terms of engineering units.	100.0 = default
Chxx.HHAlarmLimit	REAL	The High High alarm trigger point. Causes the ChxxHHAlarm to trigger when the input signal moves above the configured trigger point. In terms of engineering units.	100.0 = default
Chxx.RateAlarmLimit	REAL	The Rate alarm trigger point. Causes the ChxxRateAlarm to trigger when the input signal changes at a rate faster than the configured rate alarm. Configured in Engineering Units per second.	0…100 0 = default
Chxx.AlarmDeadband	REAL	Allows a process alarm to remain set, despite the alarm condition disappearing, as long as the input data remains within the deadband of the process alarm. The deadband value is subtracted from the High and High High Alarm Limits to calculate the deadband thresholds for these alarms. The deadband value is added to the Low and Low Low Alarm Limits to calculate the deadband thresholds for these alarms.	Any non-negative value 0 = default

Input Tags

Table 31 describes the 5069-IY4 module input tags.

Table 34 - 5069-IY4 Module - Input Tags

Name	Size	Definition	Valid Values
RunMode	BOOL	Channel's operating state	• 0 = Idle • 1 = Run
ConnectionFaulted	BOOL	Indicates if a connection is running. The module sets this tag to 0 when connected. If the module is not connected, it changes the tag to 1.	• 0 = Connection running • 1 = Connection not running
DiagnosticActive	BOOL	Indicates if any diagnostics are active or if the prognostics threshold is reached.	• 0 = No diagnostics active • 1 = One or more diagnostics are active or the prognostics threshold is reached
DiagnosticSequenceCount	SINT	Increments for each time a distinct diagnostic condition is detected, and when a distinct diagnostic condition transitions from detected to not detected. Set to zero by product reset or power cycle. Wraps from 255 (-1) to 1 skipping zero.	-127…128 The value of 0 is skipped except during module power-up.
CJChxx.Fault	BOOL	Indicates that the cold junction data is inaccurate and **cannot be trusted** for use in the application. If the tag is set to 1, you must troubleshoot the module to correct the cause of the inaccuracy. **IMPORTANT**: Once the condition that causes the tag to change to 1 is removed, the tag automatically resets to 0.	• 0 = Good • 1 = Bad, causing fault The typical causes of uncertain data are the following: – Channel is disabled – Open Wire condition – Underrange/Overrange condition – Short Circuit condition We recommend that you first troubleshoot the module to see if the typical causes exist.
CJChxx.Uncertain	BOOL	Indicates that the cold junction data can be inaccurate but the **degree of inaccuracy is not known**. If the tag is set to 1, you must troubleshoot the module to correct the cause of the inaccuracy. **IMPORTANT**: Once the condition that causes the tag to change to 1 is removed, the tag automatically resets to 0.	• 0 = Good data • 1 = Uncertain data The typical causes of uncertain data are the following: – Data signal slightly outside the channel operating range – The channel is slightly over temperature. – Invalid sensor offset value – Calibration fault on the channel – Calibration is in process on the channel We recommend that you first troubleshoot the module to see if the typical causes exist.
CJChxx.OpenWire	BOOL	The cold junction wire is disconnected from the channel or the RTB is removed from the module. If this condition exists, confirm that you are using one of the following RTBs: • 5069-RTB14CJC-SPRING • 5069-RTB14CJC-SCREW	• 0 = Open Wire condition does not exist • 1 = Open Wire condition exists. That is, a signal wire is disconnected from the channel or the RTB is removed from the module.

Table 34 - 5069-IY4 Module - Input Tags

Name	Size	Definition	Valid Values
CJChxx.FieldPower	BOOL	Field power is present at the cold junction.	• 0 = Field Power is present • 1 = Field Power is not present
CJChxx.Underrange	BOOL	The cold junction at the channel is below the minimum of its operating range.	• 0 = Channel data is not beneath the absolute minimum • 1 = Channel data is beneath the absolute minimum
CJChxx.Overrange	BOOL	The cold junction at the channel is above the maximum of its operating range.	• 0 = Channel data is not above the absolute minimum • 1 = Channel data is above the absolute minimum
CJChxx.Temperature	REAL	Current temperature of the cold junction in degrees C. This tag **must** use Celsius.	Any

Chxx.Fault	BOOL	Indicates that channel data is inaccurate and **cannot be trusted** for use in the application.
		If the tag is set to 1, you must troubleshoot the module to correct the cause of the inaccuracy.
		IMPORTANT: Once the condition that causes the tag to change to 1 is removed, the tag automatically resets to 0.
			• 0 = Good
			• 1 = Bad, causing fault
			The typical causes of uncertain data are the following:
			  – Channel is disabled
			  – Open Wire condition
			  – Underrange/Overrange condition
			  – Short Circuit condition
			We recommend that you first troubleshoot the module to see if the typical causes exist.

Chxx.Uncertain	BOOL	Indicates that the channel data can be inaccurate but the **degree of inaccuracy is not known**.
		If the tag is set to 1, you must troubleshoot the module to correct the cause of the inaccuracy.
		IMPORTANT: Once the condition that causes the tag to change to 1 is removed, the tag automatically resets to 0.
			• 0 = Good data
			• 1 = Uncertain data
			The typical causes of uncertain data are the following:
			  – Data signal slightly outside the channel operating range
			  – The channel is slightly over temperature.
			  – Invalid sensor offset value
			  – Calibration fault on the channel
			  – Calibration is in process on the channel
			We recommend that you first troubleshoot the module to see if the typical causes exist.

Chxx.OpenWire	BOOL	The signal wire is disconnected from the channel or the RTB is removed from the module.	• 0 = Open Wire condition does not exist • 1 = Open Wire condition exists. That is, a signal wire is disconnected from the channel or the RTB is removed from the module.
Chxx.OverTemperature	BOOL	Module is higher temperature than its operating limits. • If this tag is set to 1 but a fault does not exist on the channel, this tag is only an indication of operating conditions but the channel is functioning. • If this tag is set to 1 and a fault exists on the channel, the channel is not functioning.	• 0 = Module temperature is not over the operating limits • 1 = Module temperature is over the operating limits

Table 34 - 5069-IY4 Module - Input Tags

Name	Size	Definition	Valid Values
Chxx.FieldPowerOff	BOOL	Field power is not present at the channel. Field power is provided through the SA power connector on the 5069-AEN2TR EtherNet/IP adapter or a 5069-FPD field potential distributor.	• 0 = Field Power is present • 1 = Field Power is not present
Chxx.Underrange	BOOL	Indicates the channel data is beneath the underrange threshold for this channel. For example, when the channel operates in the 4…20 mA input range, the underrange threshold on the channel is ≤ 3.0 mA. If the input signal is 0 mA, this tag is set to 1.	• 0 = Channel data is not beneath the underrange threshold • 1 = Channel data is beneath the underrange threshold
Chxx.Overrange	BOOL	Indicates the channel data is above the overrange threshold for this channel. For example, when the channel operates in the 4…20 mA input range, the overrange threshold on the channel is ≥ 23.0 mA. If the input signal is 24 mA, this tag is set to 1.	• 0 = Channel data is not above the overrange threshold • 1 = Channel data is above the overrange threshold
Chxx.LLAlarm	BOOL	Triggered when the input data value is less than the Low Low alarm value. If latched, this alarm remains triggered until unlatched or if the input data value is within Deadband.	• 0 = Alarm is not triggered • 1 = Alarm is triggered
Chxx.LAlarm	BOOL	Triggered when the input data value is less than the Low alarm value. If latched, this alarm remains triggered until unlatched or if the input data value is within Deadband.	• 0 = Alarm is not triggered • 1 = Alarm is triggered
Chxx.HAlarm	BOOL	Triggered when the input data value is greater than the High alarm value. If latched, this alarm remains triggered until unlatched or if the input data value is within Deadband.	• 0 = Alarm is not triggered • 1 = Alarm is triggered
Chxx.HHAlarm	BOOL	Triggered when the input data value is greater than the High High alarm value. If latched, this alarm remains triggered until unlatched or if the input data value is within Deadband.	• 0 = Alarm is not triggered • 1 = Alarm is triggered
Chxx.RateAlarm	BOOL	Triggered when the change between consecutive channel samples divided by the period of time between when the samples were taken exceeds the Rate Alarm. If latched, this tag remains set until it is unlatched.	• 0 = Alarm is not triggered • 1 = Alarm is triggered
Chxx.CalFault	BOOL	Indicates the last attempted Calibration for this channel failed. This tag is cleared, that is, set to 0, when power is cycled to the module.	• 0 = Calibration did not fail • 1 = Calibration failed
Chxx.Calibrating	BOOL	Indicates the channel is currently being calibrated.	• 0 = Channel is not being calibrated • 1 = Channel is being calibrated
Chxx.CalGoodLowRef	BOOL	Indicates that a valid Low Reference signal has been sampled on this channel. **IMPORTANT**: This tag is available only when you use the Data with Calibration connection type in the Module Definition. If you use the Data connection type, this tag does not appear in the module tags. For more information on how to define a module, see Module Definition on page 89	• 0 = Valid Low Reference signal has not been sampled on this channel • 1 = Valid Low Reference signal has been sampled on this channel

Table 34 - 5069-IY4 Module - Input Tags

Name	Size	Definition	Valid Values
Chxx.CalBadLowRef	BOOL	Indicates that an invalid Low Reference signal has been sampled on this channel. You must correct this condition to successfully calibrate the module. If calibration is aborted with an invalid Low Reference signal, the Chxx.CalFault tag is set for this channel until a successful calibration is performed. **IMPORTANT**: This tag is available only when you use the Data with Calibration connection type in the Module Definition. If you use the Data connection type, this tag does not appear in the module tags. For more information on how to define a module, see Module Definition on page 89	• 0 = Invalid Low Reference signal has not been sampled on this channel • 1 = Invalid Low Reference signal has been sampled on this channel
Chxx.CalGoodHighRef	BOOL	Indicates that a valid High Reference signal has been sampled on this channel. **IMPORTANT**: This tag is available only when you use the Data with Calibration connection type in the Module Definition. If you use the Data connection type, this tag does not appear in the module tags. For more information on how to define a module, see Module Definition on page 89	• 0 = Valid High Reference signal has not been sampled on this channel • 1 = Valid High Reference signal has been sampled on this channel
Chxx.CalBadHighRef	BOOL	Indicates that an invalid High Reference signal has been sampled on this channel. You must correct this condition to successfully calibrate the module. If calibration is aborted with an invalid High Reference signal, the Chxx.CalFault tag is set for this channel until a successful calibration is performed. **IMPORTANT**: This tag is available only when you use the Data with Calibration connection type in the Module Definition. If you use the Data connection type, this tag does not appear in the module tags. For more information on how to define a module, see Module Definition on page 89	• 0 = Invalid High Reference signal has not been sampled on this channel • 1 = Invalid High Reference signal has been sampled on this channel
Chxx.CalSuccessful	BOOL	Indicates calibration on this channel is complete and the Calibrating state has been exited. This tag remains set after valid calibration as long as connection is open. **IMPORTANT**: This tag is available only when you use the Data with Calibration connection type in the Module Definition. If you use the Data connection type, this tag does not appear in the module tags. For more information on how to define a module, see Module Definition on page 89	• 0 = Calibration was not successful • 1 = Calibration was successful and calibrating state has been exited.
Chxx.Data	REAL	Channel data in scaled Engineering Units.	Any positive or negative value.
Chxx.RollingTimestamp	INT	Continuously-running 15-bit timer that counts in milliseconds. Whenever an input module scans its channels, it also records the value of RollingTimestamp at that time. The user program can then use the last two RollingTimestamp values and calculate the interval between receipt of data or the time when new data has been received.	0 …32767

Output Tags

describes the 5069-IY4 module output tags.

Table 35 - 5069-IY4 Module - Output Tags

Name	Size	Definition	Valid Values
Chxx.LLAlarmEn	BOOL	Enables the Low Low alarm. **IMPORTANT**: To use this alarm, you must not only set the tag to 1. You must also make sure the Chxx.AlarmDisable configuration tag for the same channel is set to 0. If the Chxx.AlarmDisable configuration tag is set to 1, that is, alarms are disabled, this alarm does not work regardless of the tag value.	• 0 = Alarm is disabled • 1 = Alarm is enabled
Chxx.LAlarmEn	BOOL	Enables the Low alarm. **IMPORTANT**: To use this alarm, you must not only set the tag to 1. You must also make sure the Chxx.AlarmDisable configuration tag for the same channel is set to 0. If the Chxx.AlarmDisable configuration tag is set to 1, that is, alarms are disabled, this alarm does not work regardless of the tag value.	• 0 = Alarm is disabled • 1 = Alarm is enabled
Chxx.HAlarmEn	BOOL	Enables the High alarm. **IMPORTANT**: To use this alarm, you must not only set the tag to 1. You must also make sure the Chxx.AlarmDisable configuration tag for the same channel is set to 0. If the Chxx.AlarmDisable configuration tag is set to 1, that is, alarms are disabled, this alarm does not work regardless of the tag value.	• 0 = Alarm is disabled • 1 = Alarm is enabled
Chxx.HHAlarmEn	BOOL	Enables the High High alarm. **IMPORTANT**: To use this alarm, you must not only set the tag to 1. You must also make sure the Chxx.AlarmDisable configuration tag for the same channel is set to 0. If the Chxx.AlarmDisable configuration tag is set to 1, that is, alarms are disabled, this alarm does not work regardless of the tag value.	• 0 = Alarm is disabled • 1 = Alarm is enabled
Chxx.RateAlarmEn	BOOL	Enables the Rate alarm. **IMPORTANT**: To use this alarm, you must not only set the tag to 1. You must also make sure the Chxx.AlarmDisable configuration tag for the same channel is set to 0. If the Chxx.AlarmDisable configuration tag is set to 1, that is, alarms are disabled, this alarm does not work regardless of the tag value.	• 0 = Alarm is disabled • 1 = Alarm is enabled
Chxx.LLAlarmUnlatch	BOOL	Unlatches a latched Low Low Alarm at the first instance of the bit transitioning from 0 to 1.	• 0 = Low Low Alarm remains latched • 1 = Low Low Alarm unlatches
Chxx.LAlarmUnlatch	BOOL	Unlatches a latched Low Alarm at the first instance of the bit transitioning from 0 to 1.	• 0 = Low Alarm remains latched • 1 = Low Alarm unlatches
Chxx.HAlarmUnlatch	BOOL	Unlatches a latched High Alarm at the first instance of the bit transitioning from 0 to 1.	• 0 = High Alarm remains latched • 1 = High Alarm unlatches
Chxx.HHAlarmUnlatch	BOOL	Unlatches a set High High Alarm at the first instance of the bit transitioning from 0 to 1.	• 0 = High High Alarm remains latched • 1 = High High Alarm unlatches

Table 35 - 5069-IY4 Module - Output Tags

Name	Size	Definition	Valid Values
Chxx.RateAlarmUnlatch	BOOL	Unlatches a set Rate Alarm at the first instance of the bit transitioning from 0 to 1.	• 0 = Rate Alarm remains latched • 1 = Rate Alarm unlatches
Chxx.Calibrate	BOOL	Initiates the Calibration process. This tag must remain set until a valid Low Reference and High Reference values are applied to the input. If the tag value transitions to 0 before calibration is finished, the process stops and calibration fails.	• 0 = Calibration process is not started • 1 = Calibration process is started
Chxx.CalLowRef	BOOL	Rising edge triggers the Low Calibration at the Low Reference Point for the current input range value. A valid Low Reference signal must be connected to the channel before setting this tag. **IMPORTANT**: This tag is available only when you use the Data with Calibration connection type in the Module Definition. If you use the Data connection type, this tag does not appear in the module tags. For more information on how to define a module, see <u>Module Definition on page 89</u>	• 0 = Low Reference Signal is not applied to the RTB • 1 = Low Reference Signal is applied to RTB
Chxx.CalHighRef	BOOL	Rising edge triggers a High Calibration at the High Reference Point for the current input range value. A valid High Reference signal must be connected to the channel before setting tag. **IMPORTANT**: This tag is available only when you use the Data with Calibration connection type in the Module Definition. If you use the Data connection type, this tag does not appear in the module tags. For more information on how to define a module, see <u>Module Definition on page 89</u>	• 0 = High Reference Signal is not applied to the RTB • 1 = High Reference Signal is applied to RTB
Chxx.SensorOffset	REAL	Compensates for any known offset error on the sensor or channel to which the sensor is connected. In terms of engineering units. The value of this tag is added to the measured value in engineering units and is used in the Chxx.Data input tag.	Any (We recommend that you use a value in the channel's operating range.) 0.0 = default

5069-OF4, 5069-OF8 Module Tags

This section describes the tags associated with the 5069-OF4 and 5069-OF8 modules. The tags are the same for each module with the only difference being that one module supports four output channels and one module supports eight output channels.

Configuration Tags

Table 36 describes the 5069-OF4, 5069-OF8 module configuration tags.

Table 36 - 5069-OF4, 5069-OF8 Module - Configuration Tags

Name	Size	Definition	Valid Values
Chxx.Range	SINT	Channel's operating range	• 0 = -10…10V • 1 = 0…5V • 2 = 0…10V • 4 = 0…20 mA • 5 = 4…20 mA
Chxx.AlarmDisable	BOOL	Disables all alarms on the channel.	• 0 = Alarms are enabled • 1 = Alarms are disabled (default)
Chxx.LimitAlarmLatchEn	BOOL	Configures Limit alarms to latch until they are explicitly unlatched.	• 0 = Latching disabled (default) • 1 = Latching enabled
Chxx.RampAlarmLatchEn	BOOL	Latches Ramp alarm when set so that does not clear until explicitly unlatched.	• 0 = Latching disabled (default) • 1 = Latching enabled
Chxx.NoLoadEn	BOOL	Enable the input No Load diagnostic	• 0 = Disabled (default) • 1 = Enabled
Chxx.Disable	BOOL	Disables the channel.	• 0 = Channel is enabled (default) • 1 = Channel is disabled
Chxx.FaultMode	BOOL	Determines output action when a connection fault occurs. At the fault occurrence, the output holds its last state or transitions to the value set in the Fault Value parameter. The channel continues the Fault Mode for the length of time set in the Fault Value State Duration parameter.	• 0 = Transition to user-defined value • 1 = Hold Last State (default)
Chxx.ProgMode	BOOL	Determines output action when the controller transitions to Program mode or the connection to the module is inhibited. At the transition to Program mode, the output holds its last state or transitions to the value set in the Program Value parameter.	• 0 = Transition to user-defined value • 1 = Hold Last State (default)
Chxx.ProgramToFaultEn	BOOL	Determines channel action if a connection faults while the module is in a safe state for Program mode. The channel can remain in the safe state for Program mode or transition to a safe state for Fault mode. If the channel remains in safe state for Program mode, the Final Fault State parameter is ignored.	• 0 = Remains in the Program state • 1 = Transitions to the safe state for the Fault mode
Chxx.RampInRun	BOOL	Enables Output Ramping when the module is in Run mode. Output changes during Run mode are limited to the Maximum Ramp Rate value.	• 0 = Ramping disabled (default) • 1 = Ramping enabled in Run mode

Table 36 - 5069-OF4, 5069-OF8 Module - Configuration Tags

Name	Size	Definition	Valid Values
Chxx.RampToProg	BOOL	Enables Output Ramping when the controller transitions to Program mode. Output changes during Program mode are limited to the Maximum Ramp Rate value.	• 0 = Ramping disabled (default) • 1 = Ramping enabled to Program mode state
Chxx.RampToFault	BOOL	Enables Output Ramping when the connection to the module faults. Output transitions to FaultValue and FaultFinalState are limited to the MaximumRampRate.	• 0 = Ramping disabled (default) • 1 = Ramping enabled to Fault mode state
Chxx.HoldForInit	BOOL	When set, configures the channel to hold, or not change, until initialized with a value within 0.1% of full scale of its current value when one of the following conditions occurs. • Module initial connection (power up) • Controller transition from Program mode back to Run mode • Module reestablishes communication after a fault • SA power is restored after being lost.	• 0= Output O.Chxx.Data signal immediately • 1= Hold last signal until initialization match
Chxx.FaultValueStateDuration	SINT	Determines the length of time the FaultMode or FaultValue parameter value is held prior to the Final Fault State.	• 0 = Hold forever (default) • Any of the following: − 1, 2, 5, or 10 seconds
Chxx.MaxRampRate	REAL	Maximum rate at which the channel can transition to in Engineering Units/Second. This tag is used only if at least one of the following output ramping modes is enabled: • Ramp In Run • Ramp To Fault • Ramp To Program	Any value ≥ 0.0 1,000,000.00 = default If the MaxRampRate = 0.0, the ramp rate is limited to ramping the range full scale in one RPI.
Chxx.LowSignal	REAL	One of four points used in scaling. The low signal is in terms of the inputs signal units and corresponds to the low engineering term when scaled.	Current applications - Any value less than the high signal in range. • 0 = default for 0…20 mA range • 4 = default for 4…20 mA Voltage applications - Any value less than the high signal in range. • -10 = default for -10…10V range • 0 = default for 0…5V and 0…10V range
Chxx.HighSignal	REAL	One of four points used in scaling. The high signal is in terms of the inputs signal units and corresponds to the high engineering term when scaled.	Current applications - Any value greater than the low signal in range. • 20 = default for either current input range Voltage applications - Any value greater than the low signal in range. • 10 = default for 0…10V and -10…10V ranges • 5 = default for 0…5V range

Table 36 - 5069-OF4, 5069-OF8 Module - Configuration Tags

Name	Size	Definition	Valid Values
Chxx.LowEngineering	REAL	One of four points used in scaling. The low engineering helps determine the engineering units the signal values scale into. The low engineering term corresponds to the low signal value.	Any value less than the high engineering value. • Current applications: 0.0 = default • Voltage applications: Low signal = default. For example, with the -10…10V range, the default = -10.
Chxx.HighEngineering	REAL	One of four points used in scaling. The high engineering helps determine the engineering units the signal values scale into. The high engineering term corresponds to the high signal value.	Any value greater than the low engineering value. • Current applications: 100.0 = default • Voltage applications: High signal = default. For example, with the -10…10V range, the default = 10.
Chxx.LowLimit	REAL	Lowest value to which the output can go based on the operating range established by the Output Clamping feature. The tag value is engineering units.	Any value lower than the HighLimit 0.0 = default
Chxx.HighLimit	REAL	Highest value to which the output can go based on the operating range established by the Output Clamping feature. The tag value is engineering units.	Any value higher than the LowLimit 0.0 = default
Chxx.Offset	REAL	Compensates for any known error on the sensor or channel to which the sensor is connected. The value is set in engineering units.	Any value (We recommend that you use a small value.) 0.0 = default
Chxx.FaultValue	REAL	Value to which the output changes if the following events exist: • Fault Mode = 0 • Either of the following: – Controller is in Run mode and the connection is lost – Controller is in Program mode, the connection is lost, and the ProgamToFaultEn tag is set	Any value 0.0 = default
Chxx.ProgValue	REAL	Value to which the channel changes if the following events exist: • Program Mode = 0 • Controller transitions to Program mode	Any value 0.0 = default
Chxx.FaultFinalState	REAL	Value to which the channel changes if the following events exist: • Connection is lost • Time defined by the FaultValueStateDuration parameter has been exceeded Output transitions to FaultValue and FaultFinalState are limited to the MaximumRampRate.	Any value 0.0 = default

Input Tags

describes the 5069-OF4, 5069-OF8 module input tags.

Table 37 - 5069-OF4, 5069-OF8 Modules - Input Tags

Name	Size	Definition	Valid Values
RunMode	BOOL	Channel's operating state	• 0 = Idle • 1 = Run
ConnectionFaulted	BOOL	Indicates if a connection is running. The module sets this tag to 0 when connected. If the module is not connected, it changes the tag to 1.	• 0 = Connection running • 1 = Connection not running
DiagnosticActive	BOOL	Indicates if any diagnostics are active or if the prognostics threshold is reached.	• 0 = No diagnostics active • 1 = One or more diagnostics are active or the prognostics threshold is reached
DiagnosticSequenceCount	SINT	Increments for each time a distinct diagnostic condition is detected, and when a distinct diagnostic condition transitions from detected to not detected. Set to zero by product reset or power cycle. Wraps from 255 (-1) to 1 skipping zero.	-128…127 The value of 0 is skipped except during module power-up.

Chxx.Fault	BOOL	Indicates that channel data is inaccurate and **cannot be trusted** for use in the application.
		If the tag is set to 1, you must troubleshoot the module to correct the cause of the inaccuracy.
		IMPORTANT: Once the condition that causes the tag to change to 1 is removed, the tag automatically resets to 0.
			• 0 = Good
			• 1 = Bad, causing fault
			The typical causes of uncertain data are the following:
			  – Channel is disabled
			  – No Load condition
			  – Underrange/Overrange condition
			  – Short Circuit condition
			We recommend that you first troubleshoot the module to see if the typical causes exist.

Chxx.Uncertain	BOOL	Indicates that the channel data can be inaccurate but the **degree of inaccuracy is not known**.
		If the tag is set to 1, you must troubleshoot the module to correct the cause of the inaccuracy.
		IMPORTANT: Once the condition that causes the tag to change to 1 is removed, the tag automatically resets to 0.
			• 0 = Good data
			• 1 = Uncertain data
			The typical causes of uncertain data are the following:
			  – Data signal slightly outside the channel operating range
			  – The channel is slightly over temperature.
			  – Invalid sensor offset value
			  – Calibration fault on the channel
			  – Calibration is in process on the channel
			We recommend that you first troubleshoot the module to see if the typical causes exist.

Chxx.NoLoad	BOOL	The signal wire is disconnected from the channel or the RTB is removed from the module. This condition is detected only when the channel is used in current mode.	• 0 = No Load condition does not exist • 1 = No Load condition exists. That is, a signal wire is disconnected from the channel or the RTB is removed from the module.

Table 37 - 5069-OF4, 5069-OF8 Modules - Input Tags

Name	Size	Definition	Valid Values
Chxx.ShortCircuit	BOOL	A Short Circuit or Overcurrent condition exists. This condition is detected only when the channel is used in voltage mode.	• 0 = No Short Circuit or Overcurrent condition exists • 1 = Short Circuit or Overcurrent condition exists
Chxx.OverTemperature	BOOL	Module is higher temperature than its operating limits. • If this tag is set to 1 but a fault does not exist on the channel, this tag is only an indication of operating conditions but the channel is functioning. • If this tag is set to 1 and a fault exists on the channel, the channel is not functioning.	• 0 = Module temperature is not over the operating limits • 1 = Module temperature is over the operating limits
Chxx.FieldPowerOff	BOOL	Field power is not present at the channel. Field power is provided through the SA power connector on the 5069-AEN2TR EtherNet/IP adapter or a 5069-FPD field potential distributor.	• 0 = Field Power is present • 1 = Field Power is not present
Chxx.InHold	BOOL	Indicates that the channel is currently holding until the received data value is within 0.1% range full scale of the current data value.	• 0 = Channel is not holding • 1 = Channel is holding
Chxx.NotANumber	BOOL	Indicates that the last value received for the channel output data value was not a number.	• 0 = Last channel data received was a number • 1 = Last channel data received was not a number
Chxx.Underrange	BOOL	Indicates the channel data is beneath the underrange threshold for this channel. For example, when the channel operates in the 4…20 mA output range, the underrange threshold on the channel is $\leq$ 3.6 mA. If the output signal is 0 mA, this tag is set to 1.	• 0 = Channel data is not beneath the underrange threshold • 1 = Channel data is beneath the underrange threshold
Chxx.Overrange	BOOL	Indicates the channel data is above the overrange threshold for this channel. For example, when the channel operates in the 4…20 mA output range, the overrange threshold on the channel is $\geq$ 21.0 mA. If the output signal is 21 mA, this tag is set to 1.	• 0 = Channel data is not above the overrange threshold • 1 = Channel data is above the overrange threshold
Chxx.LLimitAlarm	BOOL	Triggered when the requested output value is below the configured Low Limit value. It remains set until the requested output is above the Low Limit. If the Chxx.AlarmDisable tag is set to 1, that is, the output signal is still clamped at the Low Limit value. But the Low Limit alarm is not triggered.	• 0 = Alarm is not triggered • 1 = Alarm is triggered
Chxx.HLimitAlarm	BOOL	Triggered when the requested output value is above the configured High Limit value. It remains set until the requested output is below the High Limit. If the Chxx.AlarmDisable tag is set to 1, that is, the output signal is still clamped at the High Limit value. But the High Limit alarm is not triggered.	• 0 = Alarm is not triggered • 1 = Alarm is triggered
Chxx.RampAlarm	BOOL	Indicates that the analog output has been commanded to change value in a way such that the Maximum Ramp Rate is exceeded	• 0 = Alarm is not triggered • 1 = Alarm is triggered
Chxx.CalFault	BOOL	Indicates the last attempted Calibration for this channel failed. This tag is cleared, that is, set to 0, when power is cycled to the module.	• 0 = Calibration did not fail • 1 = Calibration failed
Chxx.Calibrating	BOOL	Indicates the channel is currently being calibrated.	• 0 = Channel is not being calibrated • 1 = Channel is being calibrated

Table 37 - 5069-OF4, 5069-OF8 Modules - Input Tags

Name	Size	Definition	Valid Values
Chxx.CalGoodLowRef	BOOL	Indicates that a valid Low Reference measurement was passed through the output tag to the module. **IMPORTANT**: This tag is available only when you use the Data with Calibration connection type in the Module Definition. If you use the Data connection type, this tag does not appear in the module tags. For more information on how to define a module, see Module Definition on page 89	• 0 = Valid Low Reference measurement was not passed to the module • 1 = Valid Low Reference measurement was passed to the module
Chxx.CalBadLowRef	BOOL	Indicates that an invalid Low Reference signal has been sampled on this channel. You must correct this condition to successfully calibrate the module. If calibration is aborted with an invalid Low Reference signal, the Chxx.CalFault tag is set for this channel until a successful calibration is performed. **IMPORTANT**: This tag is available only when you use the Data with Calibration connection type in the Module Definition. If you use the Data connection type, this tag does not appear in the module tags. For more information on how to define a module, see Module Definition on page 89	• 0 = Invalid Low Reference signal has not been sampled on this channel • 1 = Invalid Low Reference signal has been sampled on this channel
Chxx.CalGoodHighRef	BOOL	Indicates that a valid High Reference measurement was passed through the output tag to the module. **IMPORTANT**: This tag is available only when you use the Data with Calibration connection type in the Module Definition. If you use the Data connection type, this tag does not appear in the module tags. For more information on how to define a module, see Module Definition on page 89	• 0 = Valid High Reference measurement was not passed to the module • 1 = Valid High Reference measurement was passed to the module
Chxx.CalBadHighRef	BOOL	Indicates that an invalid High Reference signal has been sampled on this channel. You must correct this condition to successfully calibrate the module. If calibration is aborted with an invalid High Reference signal, the Chxx.CalFault tag is set for this channel until a successful calibration is performed. **IMPORTANT**: This tag is available only when you use the Data with Calibration connection type in the Module Definition. If you use the Data connection type, this tag does not appear in the module tags. For more information on how to define a module, see Module Definition on page 89	• 0 = Invalid High Reference signal has not been sampled on this channel • 1 = Invalid High Reference signal has been sampled on this channel
Chxx.CalSuccessful	BOOL	Indicates calibration on this channel is complete and the Calibrating state has been exited. This tag remains set after valid calibration as long as connection is open. **IMPORTANT**: This tag is available only when you use the Data with Calibration connection type in the Module Definition. If you use the Data connection type, this tag does not appear in the module tags. For more information on how to define a module, see Module Definition on page 89	• 0 = Calibration was not successful • 1 = Calibration was successful and calibrating state has been exited.
Chxx.Data	REAL	Indicates the signal value currently output at the RTB in scaled Engineering Units.	Any positive or negative value.
Chxx.RollingTimestamp	INT	Continuously-running 15-bit timer that counts in milliseconds. Whenever the data echo value changes, the output module updates the value of the RollingTimestamp.	0…32767

Output Tags

describes the 5069-OF4, 5069-OF8 module output tags.

Table 38 - 5069-OF4, 5069-OF8 Module - Output Tags

Name	Size	Definition	Valid Values
Chxx.LLimitUnlatch	BOOL	Unlatches a latched Low Limit alarm at the first instance of the bit transitioning from 0 to 1.	• 0 = Alarm remains latched (default) • 1 = Alarm is unlatched
Chxx.HLimitUnlatch	BOOL	Unlatches a latched High Limit alarm at the first instance of the bit transitioning from 0 to 1.	• 0 = Alarm remains latched (default) • 1 = Alarm is unlatched
Chxx.RampAlarmUnlatch	BOOL	Unlatches a latched Ramp alarm at the first instance of the bit transitioning from 0 to 1.	• 0 = Alarm remains latched (default) • 1 = Alarm is unlatched
Chxx.Calibrate	BOOL	Initiates the Calibration process. This tag must remain set until a valid Low Reference and High Reference values are applied to the channel.	• 0 = Calibration process is not started (default) • 1 = Calibration process is started
Chxx.CalOutputLowRef	BOOL	A 0 to 1 transition commands the channel to produce the Low Calibration Reference Point for the chosen current or voltage output range.	• 0 = Do not output Cal Low Reference • 1 = Output Calibration Low Reference Do not set this tag and the CalOutputHighRef tag to 1 simultaneously.
Chxx.CalOutputHighRef	BOOL	A 0 to 1 transition commands the channel to produce the High Calibration Reference Point for the chosen current or voltage output range.	• 0 = Do not Output Cal High Reference • 1 = Output Calibration High Reference Signal Do not set this tag and the CalOutputLowRef tag to 1 simultaneously.
Chxx.CalLowRefPassed	BOOL	A 0 to 1 transition indicates that the Chxx.Data output tag data contains the recorded Low Reference value for the channel that is used by the module in Calibration.	• 0 = Not sending Recorded Cal Low Ref • 1 = Sending Recorded Cal Low Reference in Output Data for Calibration Verification
Chxx.CalHighRefPassed	BOOL	A 0 to 1 transition indicates that the Chxx.Data output tag data contains the recorded High Reference value for the channel that is used by the module in Calibration.	• 0 = Not sending Cal High Reference • 1 = Sending recorded Calibration High Reference Signal in Output Data for Calibration Verification
Chxx.CalFinishCalibration	BOOL	Data value change that triggers the channel to complete the Calibration procedure, applying the Valid Low and High References received. Channel exits the Calibration state if successful.	• 0 = Channel not triggered to complete the calibration procedure • 1 = Channel triggered to complete the calibration procedure
Chxx.Data	REAL	The value that is converted to the signal on the RTB in scaled Engineering Units.	Any valid engineering unit

Notes:

Rockwell Automation Support

Rockwell Automation provides technical information on the Web to assist you in using its products. At http://www.rockwellautomation.com/support you can find technical and application notes, sample code, and links to software service packs. You can also visit our Support Center at https://rockwellautomation.custhelp.com/ for software updates, support chats and forums, technical information, FAQs, and to sign up for product notification updates.

In addition, we offer multiple support programs for installation, configuration, and troubleshooting. For more information, contact your local distributor or Rockwell Automation representative, or visit http://www.rockwellautomation.com/services/online-phone.

Installation Assistance

If you experience a problem within the first 24 hours of installation, review the information that is contained in this manual. You can contact Customer Support for initial help in getting your product up and running.

United States or Canada	1.440.646.3434
Outside United States or Canada	Use the Worldwide Locator at http://www.rockwellautomation.com/rockwellautomation/support/overview.page, or contact your local Rockwell Automation representative.

New Product Satisfaction Return

Rockwell Automation tests all of its products to help ensure that they are fully operational when shipped from the manufacturing facility. However, if your product is not functioning and needs to be returned, follow these procedures.

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