Overview

Redundant I/O provides for an enhanced Hot Backup Unit (HBU) configuration that extends the redundant hardware capabilities. The Redundant I/O system shown in Figure 1-1 consists of the following elements.

- Two SIMATIC® TI560™/TI565™ controllers in an HBU configuration
- One to eight channels of Series 500™ and/or Series 505™ remote I/O
- Dual remote base controllers (RBCs)
- Dual cables
- Dual base power supplies

The Redundant I/O system uses unchanged TI560/TI565 controller hardware and provides the same major functions as the standard system. It supports memory configuration, I/O configuration, Series 500 operational modes, I/O cycles, Relay Ladder Logic execution, SF communication, and operator interfaces.

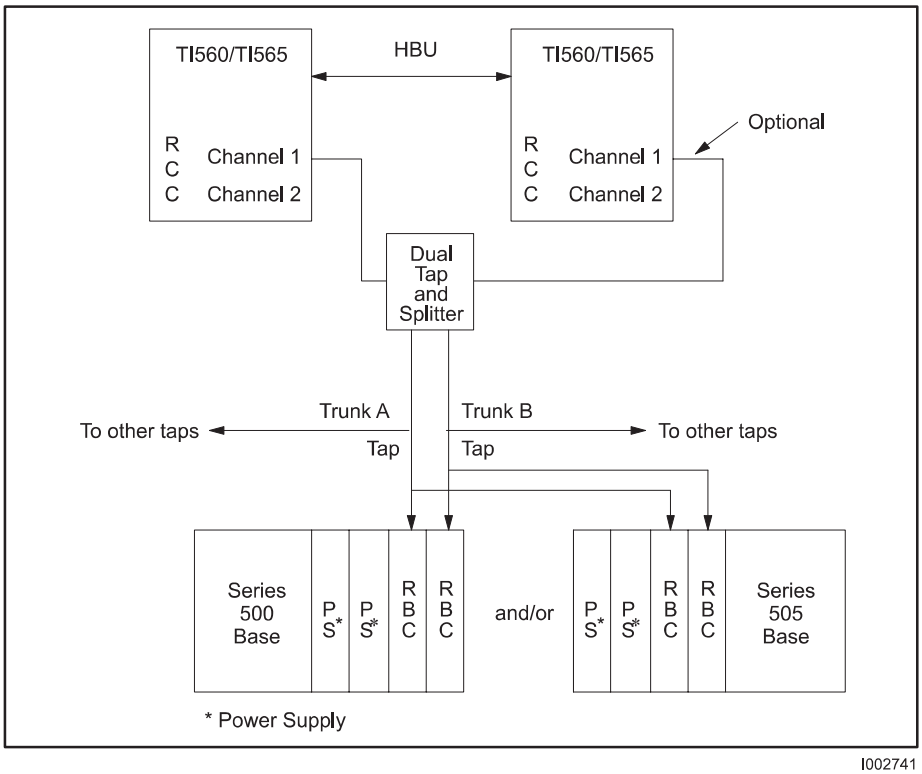


Figure 1-1 Redundant I/O System Diagram

Communication between Units

Standard CATV taps and splitters combine I/O channels from the remote channel controllers (RCCs) to form two separate trunks (redundant I/O). Each trunk leads to one of two RBCs located in a chassis that can house two power supplies, although only one power supply is necessary. When the active RCC transmits, the dual tap and splitter arrangement splits the signal three ways:

- To the stand-by RCC
- To Trunk A
- To Trunk B

When the active RBC transmits, the dual tap and splitter arrangement splits the transmitted signal from either Trunk A or Trunk B two ways:

- To the stand-by RCC
- To the active RCC

Each redundant RCC, RBC, or power supply can detect internal operating faults. During normal operation, the RCC detects trunk faults and recognizes the appearance or disappearance of redundant RBCs and power supplies. When a fault is detected in the unit designated as active, the corresponding backup unit automatically assumes control with minimal process interruption and without operator intervention.

All input, output and SF message transactions occur between the active RCC and the active RBC. The active RCC directs configuration messages to both the active and stand-by RBCs, and the addressed RBC is responsible for acknowledging the message. A “status request” command goes to the active RBC to determine dual power supply status and to the stand-by RBC to determine the condition of the stand-by transmitters. If the stand-by does not respond to this request, the RCC directs the active RBC to command the stand-by to assume a failed state. When communication problems develop between the RCC and the active RBC, the RCC directs a “role swap” command to the stand-by RBC.

Planning Redundant I/O Installation

The *SIMATIC® TI560T™/TI565T™ System Manual* (PPX:560/565–8105–x) contains detailed instructions for installing remote I/O and for developing a power budget. The *SIMATIC TI560/TI565 Hot Backup Installation Manual* (PPX:560/565–8103–x) provides details about the additional signal losses with the Hot Backup Unit. Consult these manuals for installing the overall I/O system.

NOTE: The x on the manual order number designates the manual edition.

Determining Signal Losses

The installation of the Redundant I/O system requires dual cables and a dual tap/splitter arrangement as shown in Figure 1-2. In developing the power budget, you must include the dual tap and splitter losses. Table 1-1 lists typical losses obtained when using taps and splitters. See Figure 1-2 for location of the losses.

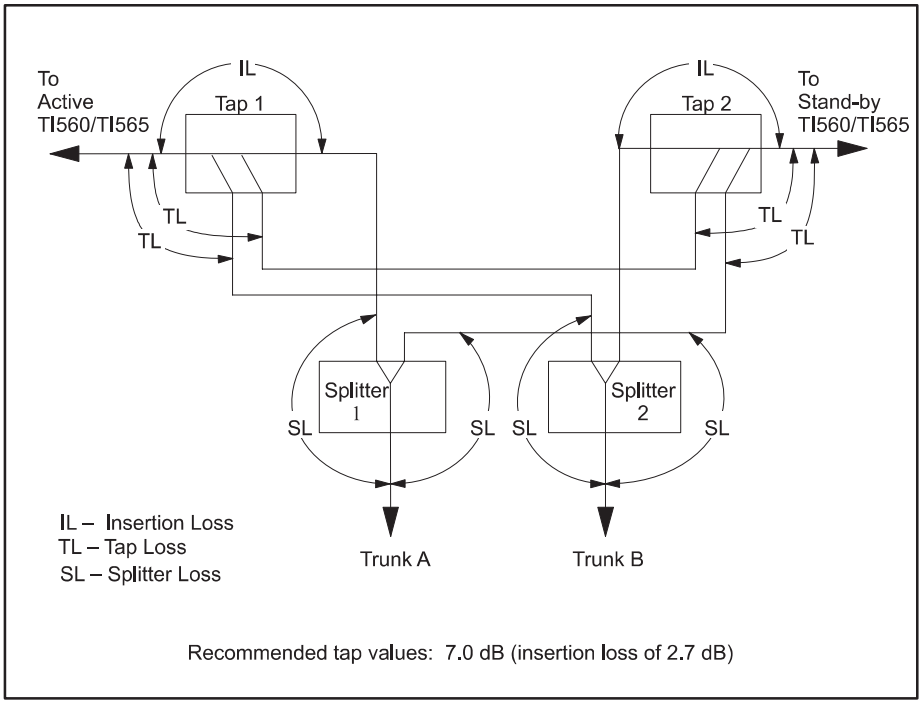


Figure 1-2 Dual Tap-splitter Arrangement for each I/O Channel

Table 1-1 Typical Tap and Splitter Losses

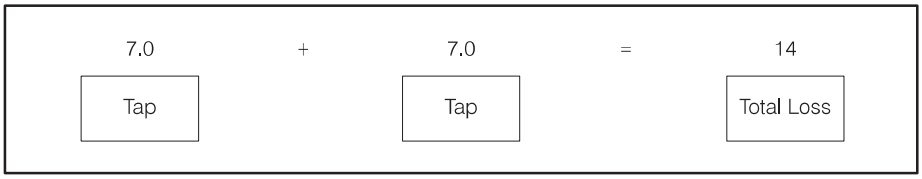
Type of Loss	Amount of Power Loss
Tap loss	7.0 dB
Tap insertion loss	2.7 dB
Splitter loss	3.5 dB

Table 1-2 shows calculations for typical dual tap losses.

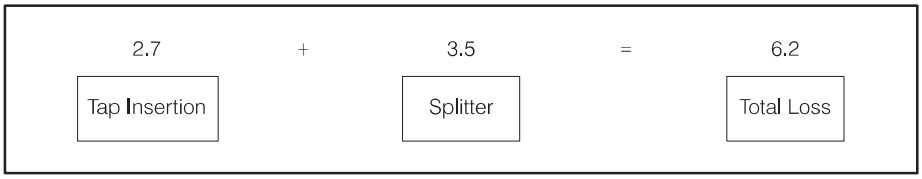
Table 1-2 Dual Tap Losses

Dual Tap Loss	Total Power Loss
Active to stand-by	14.0 dB
Active to trunk A	6.2 dB
Active to trunk B	10.5 dB
Stand-by to trunk A	6.2 dB
Stand-by to trunk B	10.5 dB

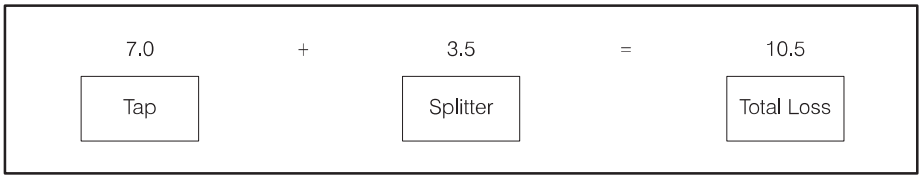
For example: To calculate loss for Active to stand-by, add the two tap losses.



To calculate Active to Trunk A loss, add the insertion loss and the splitter loss.



To calculate Active to Trunk B loss, add the tap loss and the splitter loss.



Using Status Words to Indicate Presence of Redundant I/O

CPU software includes additional status words to indicate the presence of Redundant I/O components. Status words 168–175 indicate whether or not dual RBCs are present; status words 176–183 indicate the presence of dual power supplies. Table 1-3 lists the status words and shows the channel/base indicated by each word. If a 1 appears in a bit showing the status of a base containing dual RBCs, check the corresponding bit for that base in status words 2–9 to determine if the other RBC is still functioning.

Table 1-3 Status Words

Status Words Indicating Dual RBCs				**Status Words Indicating Dual Power Supplies**			
Word	Bit*	Base	Channel	Word	Bit**	Base	Channel
168	16 ↓ 1	0 ↓ 15	1	176	16 ↓ 1	0 ↓ 15	1
169	16 ↓ 1	0 ↓ 15	2	177	16 ↓ 1	0 ↓ 15	2
170	16 ↓ 1	0 ↓ 15	3	178	16 ↓ 1	0 ↓ 15	3
171	16 ↓ 1	0 ↓ 15	4	179	16 ↓ 1	0 ↓ 15	4
172	16 ↓ 1	0 ↓ 15	5	180	16 ↓ 1	0 ↓ 15	5
173	16 ↓ 1	0 ↓ 15	6	181	16 ↓ 1	0 ↓ 15	6
174	16 ↓ 1	0 ↓ 15	7	182	16 ↓ 1	0 ↓ 15	7
175	16 ↓ 1	0 ↓ 15	8	183	16 ↓ 1	0 ↓ 15	8
* Bit=0: Dual RBCs present and good Bit=1: Error condition or single RBC				** Bit=0: Dual power supply present and good Bit=1: Error condition or single power supply			

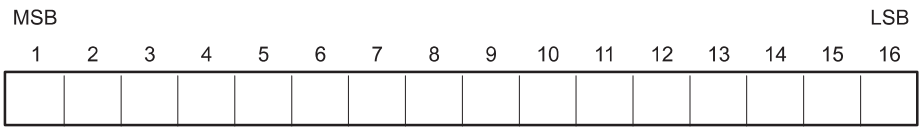


Figure 1-3 TI560/TI565 Bit Order

Sending a Role Swap Command

The user-commanded role swap feature of the Redundant I/O system allows an orderly transition of the active unit to a stand-by status. The original stand-by unit then assumes the active role. This feature is accessed using a task code formatted as follows:

TC = 43FE + LAR + 0310 + RCC + RBC

where LAR = two hex digits,

F1 for role swaps on bases on channels 0 and 1

F2 for role swaps on bases on channels 2 and 3

F4 for role swaps on bases on channels 4 and 5

F6 for role swaps on bases on channels 6 and 7

RCC = single hex digit corresponding to channel number (0 – 7)

RBC = single hex digit corresponding to base number (0 – F)

This task code is transmitted either directly to the Redundant I/O system as formatted above, or as the body of a native primitive "01" to a TIWAY™ Host Adapter.

For example, to command base 0 on channel 1 to do a role swap, send either:

43FEF0031010 *task code*

or

0143FEF0031010 *TIWAY command*

To command base 15 on channel 7 to conduct a role swap, send either:

43FEF603107F *task code*

or

0143FEF603107F *TIWAY command*

Hardware Components

The remote I/O for the Redundant I/O system consists of a Hot Backup installation, plus the following components for each Series 500 redundant I/O base.

- Two PPX:500–2114A Remote Base Controllers (RBCs)
- Two power supplies: PPX:500–2151A 110/220 VAC or PPX:500–2153 24 VDC
- PPX:500–5864, 8-slot base or PPX:500–5828, 16-slot base
- PPX:500–9940 Redundant Controller Adapter Chassis
- User-supplied cables, grounding materials, and taps

⚠WARNING

To help avoid potential for personal injury or damage to equipment, do not use PPX:500–2151 power supply or non-dual RBCs with a PPX:500–9940A adapter chassis in a redundant I/O configuration. Do not use the PPX:505–6660 power supply in a redundant I/O configuration. To do so may cause improper operation of your system.

Use the following components for a Series 505 redundant I/O base.

- Two PPX:505–6850A Remote Base Controllers (RBCs)
- Two power supplies: PPX:505–6660A 110/220 VAC or PPX:505–6663 24 VDC
- PPX:505–6511, 11-slot base
- User-supplied cables, grounding materials, and taps

Software Requirements

You must have Release 2.1 or greater of RCC, CPU, SFCPU, and HBU software. You can use either the dual RBC or dual power supply in single mode operation with any RCC software releases. Non-dual RBCs can be used with any RCC.

NOTE: With earlier software releases, a redundant I/O base with dual RBCs causes the RCC to fail that base.

Remote Base Controller

Each RBC (Figure 1-4) in the Redundant I/O system is an intelligent interface between an RCC and a remote base. You can locate the dual RBCs up to 15,000 feet from the controller. If both RBCs are installed in the same base, and are operational at power-up, the RBC on the right assumes the active role.

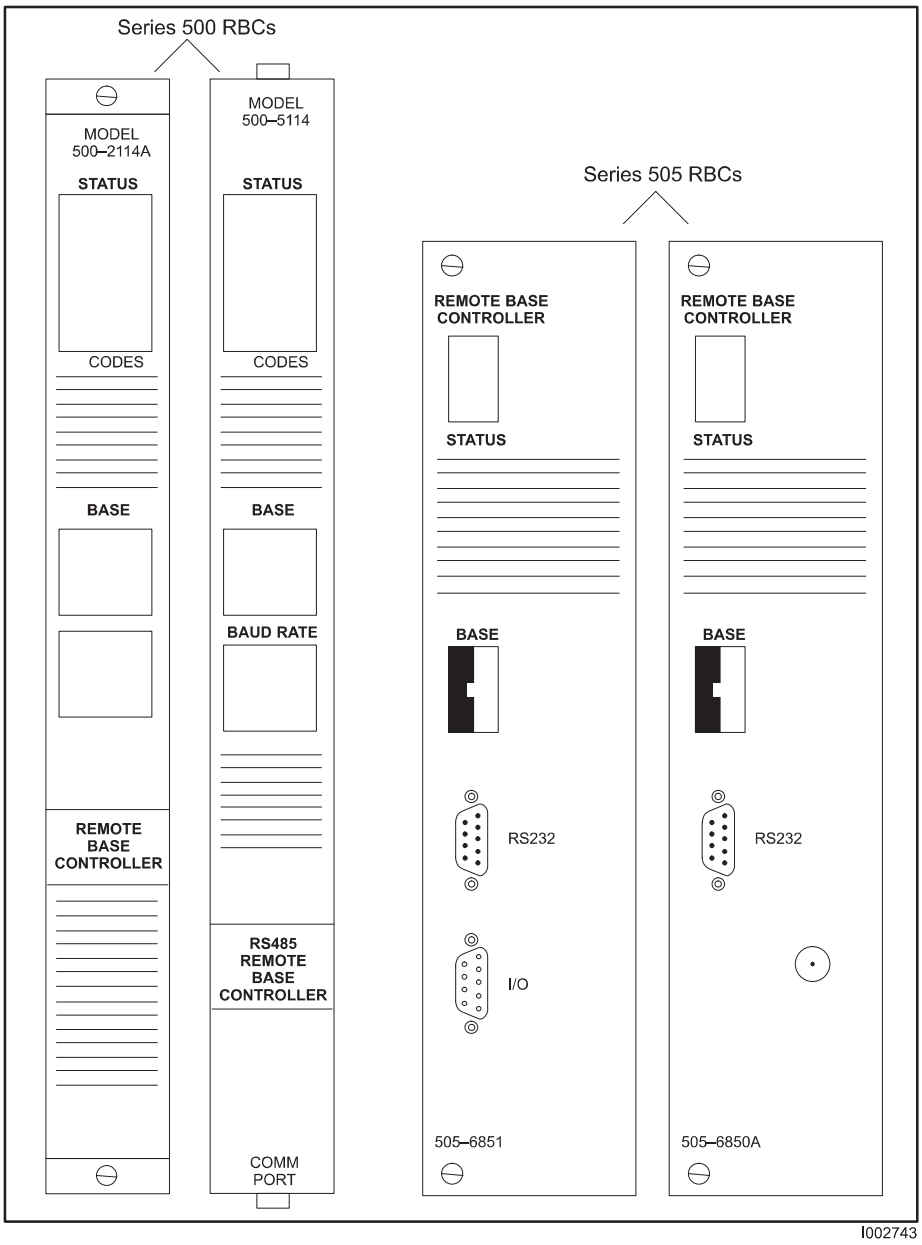


Figure 1-4 Remote Base Controllers

LED Display

The LED at the top of each RBC displays a number to indicated RBC status or errors. The messages conveyed by the numbers are shown in Table 1-4.

Table 1-4 LED Codes

Number	Meaning
0	RBC good- configuration ok
1	Self-diagnostics failure
2	Module Mismatch
3	Communications time-out
4	RAM parity error
5	Stand-by unit, not configured
6	Stand-by good, wrong address
7	Communications good, but no I/O configured
8	Watchdog time-out
C	Stand-by unit, configured

NOTE: If an RBC is configured in the controller (LED display 0) and you deleted it from controller memory, the LED display does not change (LED display 7) until a restart or power cycle is performed.

To reset an RBC with a 1 displayed, move the base address thumbwheel switch to another address for 0.5 seconds, then return the switch to the correct address. The RBC attempts to come on-line.

Setting the RBC Number

The top thumbwheel switch on the face of each RBC allows you to select the RBC number (0–15) on the RCC channel. RBC numbers must not be duplicated on another base; but the active and stand-by RBCs on the redundant base must have the same number.

Power Supply

The Series 500 and 505 Redundant I/O systems each use two power supply modules, and two RBCs installed in the appropriated dual medial base. The following power supplies are available:

- PPX:500–2151A and PPX:505–6660A accept 110/220 VAC inputs
- PPX:500–2153 and PPX:505–6663 accept 24 VDC inputs

All models provide regulated +5 V and –5 V power to the base. All power supplies are normally active during dual media operation with each sharing a portion of the load current. If one power supply fails, the other power supply provides the full load current and the RBC provides a status indication that one supply has failed.

Each power supply module provides output overvoltage, overcurrent and undervoltage protection. The indicator labeled DC GOOD is on when the module is producing the correct DC power. The indicator is off when overvoltage, undervoltage, or overcurrent faults are detected.

NOTE: To allow replacement of a unit without taking down the entire base, power to each power supply must come from separate sources, and you must provide a means of disconnecting power from each power supply.

Series 500 I/O Base and Adapter Chassis

To install the dual RBCs and power supplies, use either the PPX:500–5864, 8-slot base or the PPX:500–5825 16-slot base with the PPX:500–9940 Redundant Controller Adapter Chassis. The adapter chassis attaches to the right side of the I/O base and provides slots for the two power supplies and the two RBCs.

In planning the installation of the I/O bases for the Redundant I/O system, follow the guidelines in the manual that comes with the bases. To mount the PPX:500–9940 Adapter Chassis, see Figure 1-5 for template dimensions, and follow these steps.

1. When preparing the mounting panel, position the base and adapter for proper contact of the connectors.
2. Partially insert the two top screws in the panel.
3. Fit the screws into the holes in the adapter base (see Figure 1-5). Slide the assembly down and to the left until the screws support the adapter chassis and the base connectors are fully seated.
4. Attach the lower portion of the assembly to the panel with two #10 screws.
5. Tighten all screws.