

X20DO4623

Data sheet 3.30 (September 2024)



Publishing information

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Version history

B&R makes every effort to keep documents as current as possible. The most current versions are available for download on the B&R website (www.br-automation.com).

1 General information

1.1 Other applicable documents

For additional and supplementary information, see the following documents.

Other applicable documents

| Document name | Title |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| MAX20 | X20 System user's manual |
| MAEMV | Installations / EMV guide |

1.2 Order data

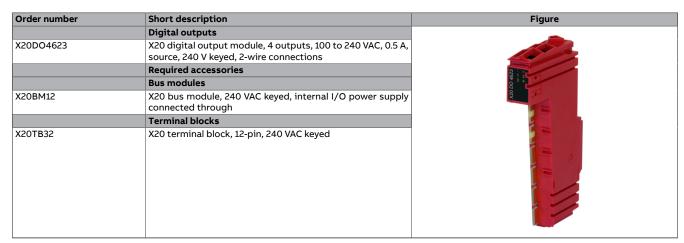


Table 1: X20DO4623 - Order data

1.3 Module description

The module is a digital output module that is equipped with 4 SSR outputs with zero cross-over switches and uses 2-line connections. The module is also equipped with integrated full-wave control. The supply (L and N) is fed directly to the module.

Functions:

- Digital outputs
- Full-wave control

Integrated full-wave control

Full-wave control is used to control the power of loads operated with AC voltage.



Danger!

Risk of electric shock!

The terminal block is only permitted to conduct voltage when it is connected. It is not permitted to be disconnected or connected while voltage is applied or have voltage applied to it while it is removed under any circumstances!

This module is not permitted to be the last module connected on the X2X Link network. At least one subsequent X20ZF dummy module must provide protection against contact.

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2 Technical description

2.1 Technical data

| Order number | X20DO4623 |
|---|---|
| Short description | |
| I/O module | 4 digital SSR outputs 100 to 240 VAC for 2-wire connections |
| General information | |
| B&R ID code | 0x267C |
| Status indicators | I/O function per channel, operating state, module status |
| Diagnostics | i, o taneton per chainer, operating state, module states |
| Module run/error | Yes, using LED status indicator and software |
| Outputs | Yes, using LED status indicator |
| Power consumption | res, using LED status indicator |
| Bus | 0.52 W |
| Internal I/O | - |
| External I/O | 0.38 W |
| Additional power dissipation caused by actua- | +3.2 |
| tors (resistive) [W] 1) | · J.L |
| Certifications | |
| CE | Yes |
| UKCA | Yes |
| ATEX | Zone 2, II 3G Ex nA nC IIA T5 Gc |
| 7.1. EX | IP20, Ta (see X20 user's manual) FTZÚ 09 ATEX 0083X |
| UL | cULus E115267 Industrial control equipment |
| HazLoc | cCSAus 244665 |
| | Process control equipment |
| | for hazardous locations |
| | Class I, Division 2, Groups ABCD, T5 |
| KC | Yes |
| Digital outputs | |
| Variant | SSR |
| Circuit | L-switching |
| Nominal voltage | 100 to 240 VAC |
| Max. voltage | 264 VAC |
| Rated frequency | 47 to 63 Hz |
| Nominal output current | 0.5 A |
| Total nominal current | 1 A |
| Surge current | 7 A (20 ms), 2 A (1 s) |
| Connection type | 2-wire connections |
| Zero-crossing switches | Yes |
| Leakage current | Max. 1.5 mA at 240 V |
| Residual voltage (on-state voltage) | 1.6 V |
| Switching delay | |
| At 50 Hz | |
| 0 → 1 | ≤11 ms |
| 1 → 0 | ≤11 ms |
| At 60 Hz | |
| 0 → 1 | ≤9.3 ms |
| 1 → 0 | ≤9.3 ms |
| Insulation voltage between channel and bus | Tested at 2500 VAC |
| Voltage monitoring L - N | No No |
| Overvoltage protection between L and N | Yes |
| Output voltage | |
| Minimum | 75 VAC |
| Protective circuit | 10 11.0 |
| External | Generally varistor or fuse |
| Internal | Snubber circuit (RC element) |
| Electrical properties | Silupper Circuit (nC element) |
| Electrical properties Electrical isolation | Channel isolated from bus and I/O power supply |
| Operating conditions | Chaine isolated from bus and 1/0 power supply |
| | |
| Mounting orientation | Von |
| Horizontal | Yes |
| Vertical | Yes |

Table 2: X20DO4623 - Technical data

| Order number | X20DO4623 |
|--|--|
| Installation elevation above sea level | |
| 0 to 2000 m | No limitation |
| >2000 m | Not permitted |
| Degree of protection per EN 60529 | IP20 |
| Ambient conditions | |
| Temperature | |
| Operation | |
| Horizontal mounting orientation | -25 to 60°C |
| Vertical mounting orientation | -25 to 50°C |
| Derating | See section "Derating". |
| Storage | -40 to 85°C |
| Transport | -40 to 85°C |
| Relative humidity | |
| Operation | 5 to 95%, non-condensing |
| Storage | 5 to 95%, non-condensing |
| Transport | 5 to 95%, non-condensing |
| Mechanical properties | |
| Note | Order 1x terminal block X20TB32 separately. Order 1x bus module X20BM12 separately. |
| Pitch | 12.5 ^{+0.2} mm |

Table 2: X20DO4623 - Technical data

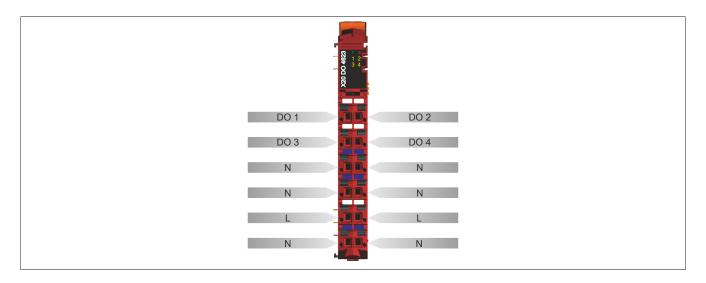
1) Number of outputs x Residual voltage (on-state voltage) x Nominal output current. For a calculation example, see section "Mechanical and electrical configuration" in the X20 system user's manual.

2.2 Status LEDs

For a description of the various operating modes, see section "Additional information - Diagnostic LEDs" in the X20 System user's manual.

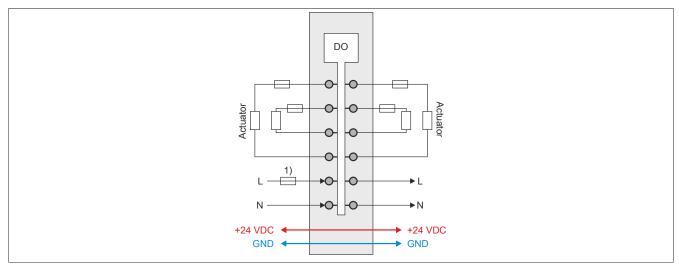
| Figure | LED | Color | Status | Description | | | | | |
|---|-------|----------------|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | r | Green | Off | Module supply not connected | | | | | |
| | | | Single flash | RESET mode | | | | | |
| or e | | | Blinking | PREOPERATIONAL mode | | | | | |
| 7 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 3 4 4 1 3 4 4 1 3 4 | | | On | RUN mode | | | | | |
| | е | Red | Off | Module supply not connected or everything OK | | | | | |
| | | | On | Error or reset status | | | | | |
| X20 D0 | | | Single flash | Zero cross-over signal has dropped out | | | | | |
| × | e + r | Red on / Greer | n single flash | Invalid firmware | | | | | |
| | 1 - 4 | Orange | | Control status of the corresponding digital output | | | | | |

2.3 Pinout



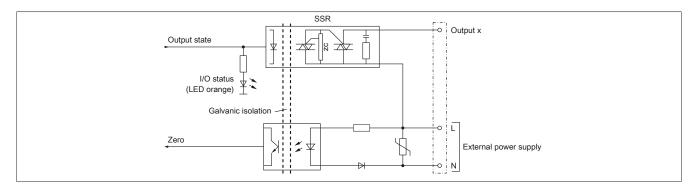
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2.4 Connection example



1) Fuse, 10 A slow-blow

2.5 Output circuit diagram

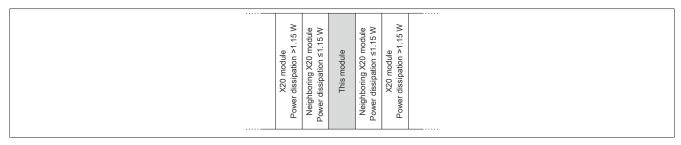


2.6 Derating

There is no derating when operated below 55°C.

When operated above 55°C, the modules to the left and right of this module are permitted to have a maximum power dissipation of 1.15 W!

For an example of calculating the power dissipation of I/O modules, see section "Mechanical and electrical configuration - Power dissipation of I/O modules" in the X20 user's manual.



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3 Function description

3.1 Digital outputs

This module is equipped with 4 digital outputs.

The output state is transferred asynchronously to the connected network to the drive circuit; the actual switching procedure is carried out via the logic of the solid state relays. Switching on takes place during the voltage zero crossing and switched off during the current zero crossing.

Packed outputs (only function model 0 - Standard)

Setting "Packed outputs" in the Automation Studio I/O configuration can be used to determine whether all bits of the register should be applied as individual data points in the Automation Studio I/O mapping (e.g. "DigitalOutput01 to DigitalOutputxx") or whether the register should be displayed as a single USINT data point (e.g. "DigitalOutput").



Information:

The register is described in "Switching state of digital outputs 1 to 4" on page 11.

3.2 Full-wave control

Full-wave control is used to control power for electrical power consumers that are operated with AC voltage. Temperature control is a typical application

Unlike phase-angle control, the sine wave oscillation form of the mains voltage is not changed during full-wave control. This significantly reduces system perturbation.

The output voltage (channel) is switched on and off at a certain ratio. This switches the multi-cycle packets. A multi-cycle packet consists of a number of complete sine waves throughout a cycle. The relationship between the power-on duration and the cycle duration results in the desired effect of reduced power consumption by the connected power consumer.

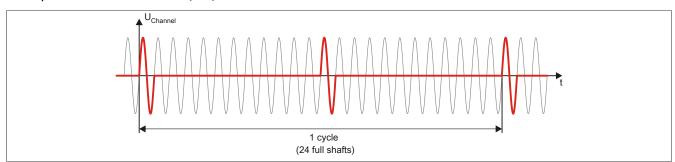
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Function description

The output value is transferred to the drive circuit in synchronization with the connected mains according to the firing pattern table. The analog value is output with a resolution of ~4% over a period of 24 full waves. Values ≥96% result in full activation. Changes to the output value within an interval are applied after the next zero crossing.

| Setti | ngs | | | | | | | | | | | | Full v | vaves | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|--------|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| SW% | % | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | • | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | • | | | | | | | | | | | | • | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | • | | | | | | | | • | | | | | | | | • | | | | | | | |
| 16 | | • | | | | | | • | | | | | | • | | | | | | • | | | | | |
| 20 | | • | | | | | • | | | | | • | | | | | • | | | | | • | | | |
| 24 | 25 | • | | | | • | | | | • | | | | • | | | | • | | | | • | | | |
| 28 | | • | | | | • | | | • | | | | • | | | • | | | | • | | | • | | |
| 32 | | • | | | • | | | • | | | • | | | • | | | • | | | • | | | • | | |
| 36 | | • | | | • | | | • | | • | | | • | | | • | | • | | | • | | | • | |
| 40 | | • | | | • | | • | | | • | | • | | • | | | • | | • | | | • | | • | |
| 44 | | • | | | • | | • | | • | | • | | • | | | • | | • | | • | | • | | • | |
| 48 | 50 | • | | • | | • | | • | | • | | • | | • | | • | | • | | • | | • | | • | |
| 52 | | | • | • | | • | | • | | • | | • | | • | • | | • | | • | | • | | • | | • |
| 56 | | | • | • | | • | | • | • | | • | | • | | • | • | | • | | • | • | | • | | • |
| 60 | | | • | • | | • | • | | • | | • | • | | • | • | | • | | • | • | | • | • | | • |
| 64 | | | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | | • | • |
| 68 | | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | • |
| 72 | 75 | | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | • | | • | • | • |
| 76 | | | • | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | | • | • | • |
| 80 | | | • | • | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • |
| 84 | | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| 88 | | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| 92 | | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| 96 | 100 | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |

Example of full-wave control (8%):





Information:

The registers are described in "Full-wave control" on page 11.

3.2.1 Monitoring the zero crossing

Zero-crossing detection works with a fixed filter time of 1 ms and a sampling frequency of 10 kHz. When a missing or too short period is detected, control is deactivated until at least 2 periods are detected correctly, and the status flag is set accordingly. Activation takes place with a delay of 2 ms before the negative half-wave until correct detection of the next zero crossing or another error occurs. This is normally at least one complete wave.

After switching on, monitoring is not enabled until the first zero crossing is detected.



Information:

The register is described in "Zero crossing status" on page 12.

4 Commissioning

4.1 Using the module on the bus controller

Function model 254 "Bus controller" is used by default only by non-configurable bus controllers. All other bus controllers can use other registers and functions depending on the fieldbus used.

For detailed information, see section "Additional information - Using I/O modules on the bus controller" in the X20 user's manual (version 3.50 or later).

4.1.1 CAN I/O bus controller

The module occupies 1 analog logical slot on CAN I/O.

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5 Register description

5.1 General data points

In addition to the registers described in the register description, the module has additional general data points. These are not module-specific but contain general information such as serial number and hardware variant.

General data points are described in section "Additional information - General data points" in the X20 System user's manual.

5.2 Function model 0 - Standard

| Register | Fixed offset | Name | Data type | Re | ead | Write | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--|
| | | | | Cyclic | Acyclic | Cyclic | Acyclic | |
| Configuration | า | | | | | | | |
| 28 | - | ConfigOutput01 (output filter) | USINT | | | | • | |
| Communicati | on | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 0 | DigitalOutput | USINT | | | • | | |
| | | DigitalOutput01 | Bit 0 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | DigitalOutput04 | Bit 3 | | | | | |
| 4 | 1 | AnalogOutput01 | USINT | | | • | | |
| 6 | 2 | AnalogOutput02 | USINT | | | • | | |
| 8 | 3 | AnalogOutput03 | USINT | | | • | | |
| 10 | 4 | AnalogOutput04 | USINT | | | • | | |
| 30 | 1 | StatusInput01 | USINT | • | | | | |
| | | ZeroCrossingInput | Bit 0 | | | | | |
| | | ZeroCrossingStatus | Bit 4 | | | | | |

Fixed modules require their data points to be in a specific order in the X2X frame. Cyclic access occurs according to a predefined offset, not based on the register address.

Acyclic access continues to be based on the register numbers.

5.3 Function model 254 - Bus Controller

| Register | Offset1) | Name | Data type | Re | ad | Write | | |
|---------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--|
| | | | | Cyclic | Acyclic | Cyclic | Acyclic | |
| Configuration | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | - | ConfigOutput01 (output filter) | USINT | | | | • | |
| Communicatio | n | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 0 | AnalogOutput01 | USINT | | | • | | |
| 6 | 2 | AnalogOutput02 | USINT | | | • | | |
| 8 | 4 | AnalogOutput03 | USINT | | | • | | |
| 10 | 6 | AnalogOutput04 | USINT | | | • | | |
| 30 | 0 | Zero crossing status | USINT | • | | | | |
| | | ZeroCrossingInput | Bit 0 | | | | | |
| | | ZeroCrossingStatus | Bit 4 | | | | | |

1) The offset specifies where the register is within the CAN object.

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5.4 Digital outputs

The output state is transferred to the drive circuit asynchronously to the connected mains. Switching on takes place during the voltage zero crossing and switched off during the current zero crossing.

5.4.1 Switching state of digital outputs 1 to 4

Name:

DigitalOutput

DigitalOutput01 to DigitalOutput04

This register stores the switching state of digital outputs 1 to 4.

| Data type | Values | Information ¹⁾ |
|-----------|------------------------|--|
| USINT | 0 to 15 | Packed outputs = On |
| | | Data point: "DigitalOutput" |
| | See the bit structure. | Packed outputs = Off or function model ≠ 0 - Standard. |
| | | Data points: "DigitalOutput01" to "DigitalOutput04" |

¹⁾ See "Digital outputs" on page 7.

Bit structure:

| Bit | Name | Value | Information |
|-----|-----------------|-------|-------------------------|
| 0 | DigitalOutput01 | 0 | Digital output 01 reset |
| | | 1 | Digital output 01 set |
| | | | |
| 3 | DigitalOutput04 | 0 | Digital output 04 reset |
| | | 1 | Digital output 04 set |



Information:

The states are only applied if the configuration of the channels in "Setting the output configuration" on page 12 is set to DIGITAL accordingly.

When using the setting "packed outputs" ALL channels must be set to DIGITAL. Mixed operation is not possible.

5.5 Full-wave control

5.5.1 Setting the output value of the firing pattern table

Name:

AnalogOutput01 to AnalogOutput04

The output value of the firing pattern table is set in these registers (see section "Full-wave control" on page 7).

Values between 0 and 100 correspond to the output value for the respective channel in percent. Values above 100 correspond to 100%.

| Data type | Value |
|-----------|----------|
| USINT | 0 to 100 |



Information:

The states in these registers are only applied if the configuration of the channels in "Setting the output configuration" on page 12 is set to ANALOG accordingly.

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5.5.2 Setting the output configuration

Name:

ConfigOutput01

Each channel can be configured for either "digital" or "analog" operation in this register. Depending on the setting, the corresponding DigitalOutput or AnalogOutput registers must be written.

| Data type | Values | Bus controller default setting |
|-----------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| USINT | See the bit structure. | 15 |

Bit structure:

| Bit | Name | Value | Description |
|-------|-----------|-------|---|
| 0 | Channel 1 | 0 | Digital register is used |
| 1 | | 1 | Analog register used (bus controller default setting) |
| | | | |
| 3 | Channel 4 | 0 | Digital register is used |
| | | 1 | Analog register used (bus controller default setting) |
| 4 - 7 | Reserved | 0 | |

5.5.3 Zero crossing status

Name:

ZeroCrossingInput ZeroCrossingStatus StatusInput01

Information about the zero crossing is indicated in this register. After switching on, monitoring is not enabled until the first zero crossing is detected. For details, see "Monitoring the zero crossing" on page 8.

| Data type | Value | Information ¹⁾ |
|-----------|-----------------------------|---|
| USINT | 0 to 17 Packed outputs = On | |
| | | Data point: "StatusInput01" |
| | See the bit structure. | Packed outputs = Off or function model ≠ 0 - Standard. |
| | | Data points: "ZeroCrossingInput" and "ZeroCrossingStatus" |

¹⁾ See "Digital outputs" on page 7.

Bit structure:

| Bit | Description | Value | Information |
|-------|---------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| 0 | ZeroCrossingInput ¹⁾ | 0 | Signal during the negative half-wave |
| | | 1 | Signal during the positive half-wave |
| 1-3 | Reserved | 0 | |
| 4 | ZeroCrossingStatus | 0 | No error |
| | | 1 | Zero crossover failed |
| 5 - 7 | Reserved | 0 | |

Value is valid if no error has occurred (ZeroCrossingStatus= 0)

5.6 Minimum cycle time

The minimum cycle time specifies how far the bus cycle can be reduced without communication errors occurring. It is important to note that very fast cycles reduce the idle time available for handling monitoring, diagnostics and acyclic commands.

| Minimum cycle time | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|--|
| Standard function model | 100 μs | |
| Bus controller function model | 150 μs | |

5.7 Minimum I/O update time

The minimum I/O update time specifies how far the bus cycle can be reduced so that an I/O update is performed in each cycle.

| Minimum I/O update time | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Function model 0 | Equal to the minimum cycle time | |
| Function model 1 | Equal to the minimum cycle time | |