## Dupline ${ }^{\circledR}$ Carpark System Type GP 34960005



## Product Description

GP 34960005 has been designed as a cost-effective Plug \& Play solution for making an interface between Dupline ${ }^{\circledR}$ Carpark and the PC with monitory software. It has four functions: Dupline ${ }^{\circledR}$ channel generator, power
supply synchronization (enables a 3-wire system with supply), RS485 interface, and it produces a synchronization signal on four specific Dupline ${ }^{\circledR}$ addresses for the Dupline ${ }^{\circledR}$ Carpark system.

- Interface for Modbus-RTU with the function of a slave
- Built-in Dupline ${ }^{\otimes}$ Channel Generator
- Dupline ${ }^{\circledR}$ bus and DC power supply on 3 wires
- RS485 port for making an interface to the control system
- Multidropping of up to 16 devices on a RS485 line
- LED-indications for supply, Dupline ${ }^{\circledR}$ carrier and Comport TX
- Galvanically isolated Com-port supplied by internal DC/DC converter
- Sends out sync. signal for the Carpark sensors
- 512 modules with unique ID can be connected to the Dupline ${ }^{\circledR}$ bus. Each module can handle 120 sensors with unique addresses.
- cULus approved


## Ordering Key

Type: Dupline ${ }^{\oplus}$

## H4-Housing

$\qquad$
Combined module
Interface type
DC supply

## Type Selection

Modbus Conformance
Modbus-RTU,
Function code 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06 \& 16

Ordering no.
GP 34960005700

## Input/Output Specifications

| Power output |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Output voltage | $20-30 \mathrm{VDC}$ (pulsating) |
| Output current | <3.0 A @ 50 |
| Short circuit protection | 4 A quick acting fuse |
| Output voltage drop | $<1.0 \mathrm{~V}$ |

General Specifications

| Power ON delay | 2 s |
| :---: | :---: |
| Indication for |  |
| Com-port Tx | LED, red |
| Supply ON | LED, green |
| Dupline ${ }^{\circledR}$ carrier | LED, yellow |
| Environment |  |
| Pollution degree | 3 (IEC 60664) |
| Operating temperature | $-40^{\circ}$ to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-40^{\circ}\right.$ to $\left.+122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |
| Storage temperature | $-50^{\circ}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-58^{\circ}\right.$ to $\left.+185^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ |
| Humidity (non-condensing) | 20 to 80\% |
| Mechanical resistance |  |
| Shock | $15 \mathrm{G}(11 \mathrm{~ms})$ |
| Vibration | 2 G (6 to 55 Hz ) |
| Dimensions | H4-Housing |
| Material | PC/ABS CYCOLOY C 2100 |
| Weight | 100 g |
| Approval | cULus (UL60950) |
| MTBF | 65,000 hours |

## Supply Specifications

## Power supply

Operational voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{in}}$ )
Reverse polarity protection
Current consumption
Power dissipation
Transient protection voltage
Dielectric voltage
Supply - Dupline ${ }^{\circledR}$
Supply - com-port

Overvoltage cat. III (IEC 60664) 20-30 VDC
None
< $150 \mathrm{~mA}+$ Power load
< 5 W
800 V

## None

1 kVAC (rms)

## Mode of Operation

The Dupline ${ }^{\circledR}$ Master Module (DMM) is a Dupline ${ }^{\circledR}$ channel generator with the function of a slave. This means
that the 120 Dupline $^{\circledR}$ I/O's can be read/controlled by a PC/PLC or a control board master from many different

## Mode of Operation

suppliers. Up to 64 Dupline ${ }^{\circledR}$ master modules (DMMs) can be connected to the same network.
The GP34960005 has been developed for carpark installations.
The address area P1 - P8 is reserved for internal use and cannot be used for programming sensors etc. P1 is dedicated for calibration. P5, P6, P7 and P8 is dedicated for the syncronization signal. This synchronization signal ensures that two neighbour sensors are not making ultrasonic measurements simul-
taneously
The GP34960005 has 6 dip switches on the front which give the user up to 64 device numbers to select. That is 64 x $120=7680$ sensors in an entire system.

However, the GP34960005 has 3 additional jumpers inside the module, so it is possible to increase the total amount to 512 device noumbers. That is $512 \times 120=$ 61440 sensors. (Please contact Carlo Gavazzi if you need this option.)

## Dip-Switch Settings

Sw.1-6 On/Off: Device no.1-64

|  |  | MSB |  |  |  |  |  | LSB |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Device no. | Sw1 | Sw2 | Sw3 | Sw4 | Sw5 | Sw6 |  |  |
| 01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |  |
| 02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |  |  |
| 03 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 04 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| 63 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
| 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |

The DMM acts as an interface between the RS485 network and the Dupline network. Any DMM is identified by a master address and a modbus device address that contains different values (see below). The rules of the system are the following:

1. It is not allowed to put two GP3496's with the same modbus device address on the same MOXA
2. It is not allowed to have two GP3496's in the entire system with the same master address.

## Master address

This address is selected by using ALL 6 DIP-switches in the front of the module and the J2, J3, J4 (referred to as "jumpers") mounted on the PCB. The master address is read as:

Bit 15-9= 0
Bit $8=1$ - if jumper2 is removed
Bit $7=1$ - if jumper3 is removed
Bit $6=1$ - if jumper4 is removed
Bit $5=1$ - if dipswitch1 is ON
Bit $4=1$ - if dipswitch2 is ON
Bit $3=1$ - if dipswitch3 is ON
Bit $2=1$ - if dipswitch4 is ON
Bit $1=1$ - if dipswitch5 is ON
Bit $0=1$ - if dipswitch6 is ON
Using the J2 as MSB ensures that the jumpers have the same MSB-LSB direction as the DIP-SW.


The master address " 0 " is allowed. Therefore, when all DIPSW are in " 0 " position it shall be read as master address " 0 ". The jumpers are mounted on the PCB by default, so the bits $6-8$ are generally read as 0 .

## Modbus device address

Please note that the master address and the modbus device address are two different things here.
The modbus device address is read from the 4 dipswitches SW3-SW6, so practically it uses only the 4 LSBs of the master address. However, the modbus device address 0 is not allowed.

- When the 4 DIP-switches (sw3-sw6) are in "0000" position, it must be interpreted by the GP3496 as modbus address 16, so the GP3496 must answer telegrams sent to device 16, and reply using modbus address $=16$
- This means: valid modbus device addresses are in the range 1-16.


## Telegram Structure

Modbus-RTU Function code 01: Read Output Table (Data to receivers) or 02: Read Input Table (Data from transmitters)

| Field Name | Example (HEX) | Description |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Slave Address | 07 | Addressed to DMM no. 7 |
| Function | $01 / 02$ | Read Output/Input Table $^{\text {Starting Point no. Hi }}$ |
| Starting Point no. Lo | 00 | Read Dupline $^{\circledR}$ A6 |
| Sta | (Point no. 6) $^{\text {Number of points }}$ | 00 |
| Always 00 01 |  |  |
| Number of points | 01 |  |
| Error Check | XX XX | - |

Modbus-RTU Function Code 03: Read Holding Registers Query message

| Field Name | Example (HEX) | Description |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Slave Address | 07 | Addressed to DMM no. 7 |
| Function | 03 | Read Registers |
| Starting Address Hi | 00 | Starting register no. 0 |
| Starting Address Lo | $00^{\star}$ |  |
| Number of registers Hi | 00 | Read 5 Registers (Group A-J) |
| Number of registers Lo | 05 |  |
| Error Check | XX XX | - |

## Modbus-RTU Function Code 16: Write Multiple Registers

 Query Message| Field Name | Example (HEX) | Description |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Slave Address | 07 | Addressed to DMM no. 7 |
| Function | 10 | Write Registers |
| Starting Address Hi | 00 | Starting Register no. 0 |
| Starting Address Lo | $00^{\star}$ |  |
| Number of registers Hi | 00 | Write 5 Registers (Group A-J) |
| Number of registers Lo | 05 |  |
| Byte Count | 0 A | 10 bytes (5 Registers) |
| Data Hi Register 1 | 02 | Dupline ${ }^{\circledR}$ Group B (B2 ON) |
| Data Lo Register 1 | 00 | ${\text { Dupline }{ }^{\circledR} \text { Group A }}^{------}$- <br> Data Hi Register 5 <br> Data Lo Register 5$\quad 00$ |
| Error Check | Dupline ${ }^{\circledR}$ Group J |  |

* According to modbus protocol definition the starting address/point is transfered as one less than the number of the first reg/point to be read/written to


## Memory Mapping

Read Output Table (01). Read Input Table (02) and Force Single Output (05)

| Point no. | Dupline $^{\circledR}$ Channel |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 | A1 |
| 2 | A2 |
| 3 | A3 |
| - | - |
| 120 | O8 |

Digital read (Modbus Function 03) and Digital Write (Modbus Function 16)

| Reg. no. | MSB |  | HIGH BYTE |  |  |  | LSB |  | MSB |  | LOW BYTE |  |  |  | LSB |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | B8 | B7 | B6 | B5 | B4 | B3 | B2 | B1 | A8 | A7 | A6 | A5 | A4 | A3 | A2 | A1 |
| 2 | D8 | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | C8 | C7 | C6 | C5 | C4 | C3 | C2 | C1 |
| 3 | F8 | F7 | F6 | F5 | F4 | F3 | F2 | F1 | E8 | E7 | E6 | E5 | E4 | E3 | E2 | E1 |
| 4 | H8 | H7 | H6 | H5 | H4 | H3 | H2 | H1 | G8 | G7 | G6 | G5 | G4 | G3 | G2 | G1 |
| 5 | J8 | J7 | J6 | J5 | J4 | J3 | J2 | J1 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 |
| 6 | L8 | L7 | L6 | L5 | L4 | L3 | L2 | L1 | K8 | K7 | K6 | K5 | K4 | K3 | K2 | K1 |
| 7 | N8 | N7 | N6 | N5 | N4 | N3 | N2 | N1 | M8 | M7 | M6 | M5 | M4 | M3 | M2 | M1 |
| 8 | P8 | P7 | P6 | P5 | P4 | P3 | P2 | P1 | O8 | O7 | O6 | O5 | O4 | O3 | O2 | O1 |
| 129 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | A1 | A2 | A3 | A4 | A5 | A6 | A7 | A8 |
| 130 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | B1 | B2 | B3 | B4 | B5 | B6 | B7 | B8 |
| 131 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | C6 | C7 | C8 |
| 132 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 | D5 | D6 | D7 | D8 |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 144 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | P1 | P2 | P3 | P4 | P5 | P6 | P7 | P8 |

## Wiring Diagrams



## Installation Hints

No TX-LED

## Checksum Error

Wrong telegram structure
Hardware fault
mentioned in "Telegram

The Checksum has been calculated in a wrong way. See "Telegram Structure" Check the wiring. Try to send the telegram-example Structure.

No Dupline ${ }^{\circledR}$ Carrier-Led

Short circuit between the two Dupline ${ }^{\circledR}$ wires.

## Dimensions (mm)



## Additional Information

Modbus RTU memory map and Modbus RTU telegram structure can be downloaded from our homepage www.dupline.com. Choose "download" and then "product specific".

Delivery Contents
$1 \times$ Master Module GP3496 0005700

## X-ON Electronics

Largest Supplier of Electrical and Electronic Components
Click to view similar products for I/O Modules category:
Click to view products by Carlo Gavazzi manufacturer:
Other Similar products are found below :
70L-IDC5S 70L-OAC-L 70Z3289-4 G21960000700 G21960002700 G34960002700 G88104401 GUR02 OACU C4SWOUT PB16H SMIDC15 G34960001700 G77-S G78-16-E GP34829091724 GP34960005700 JQP4 ODC-24A IDC5P FC6A-N16B1 6421 FC6A-N32B3 70MRCQ32-HL $70 Z 5120$ C200H-LK201-V1 G3TA-OA202SZ-US DC12 GT1-OD16 GT1-AD04CST GT1-DA04 B7AM-6BS GRT1-ML2 GRT1-TS2P CRT1-ID16TAH-1 70GRCQ24-HS CRT1-ID08 G7TC-ID16 DC24V CRT1-ID08-1 841102106422 AIIS-DIO32-00A1E 84110410 GT1-OD16MX GRT1-PC8 G7VC-OC16-B7 G7TC-OC08-1 DC24V G7TC-IA16 AC200/220V G7TC-OC08 DC24V 70MRCK24-DIN 2736505

