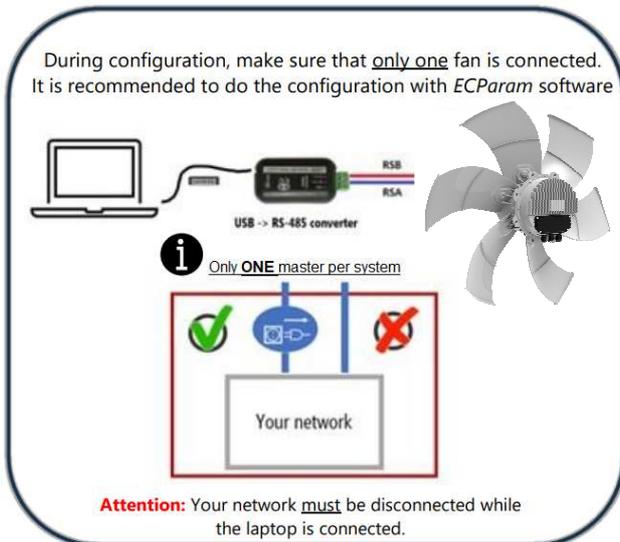
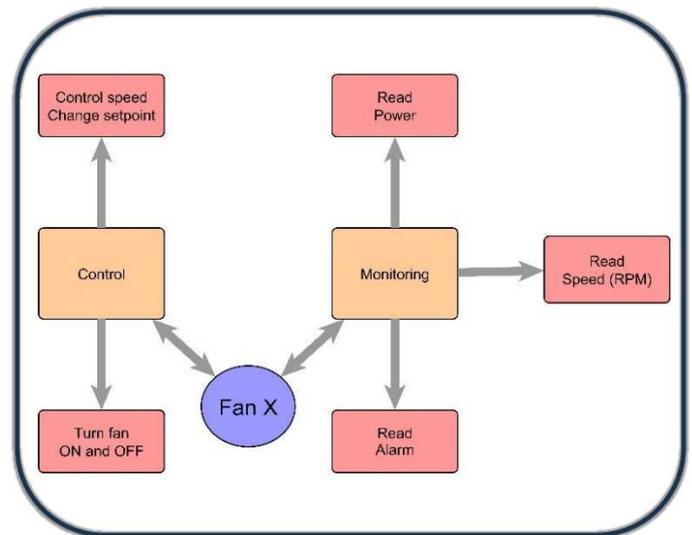


## Quick-Start Guide Modbus: BA604

### Configuration



### Control



### Quick reminder

All Modbus devices need the same Baudrate and parity + unique address.

The Modbus signal is divided into 5 Key points: Address, FC, Register, Data, CRC.  
Each command should have the following order.

Adress	FC	Register 1	Register 0	Data 1	Data 0	CRC	CRC
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A quick example would be the change of the Baudrate.

01	06	00	16	00	01	A9	CE
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The signal contains the address 1 with the FC06 for the register 16 and writes the value 01 in it.  
After that the CRC (cycle redundancy check) finishes the signal.

**Attention:** On every Modbus network, only ONE Master is allowed. While configuring with a laptop, it is important to disconnect your BMS network.

#### Default Modbus parameters are:

*Baud rate:* 19200  
*Parity:* EVEN  
*Stop bit:* 1  
*Address:* 1

## Quick Start configuration

register type	Register Dez Hex	name	unit	description	read /write
coil	1050 0x041A	<i>control mode setpoint</i>	0 = setpoint via modbus ; 1 = setpoint via 0-10V	control possibility of the fan	<b>R/W</b>
coil	1051 0x041B	<i>control mode Enable</i>	0 = Enable via modbus ; 1 = Enable via DigInput	control possibility of the fan	<b>R/W</b>
Holding register	1050 0x041A	<i>modbus address</i>	1-247	unit in the system	<b>R/W</b>
Holding register	1051 0x041B	<i>communication rate</i>	0 = 9600 ; 1 = 19200 ; 2 = 38400; 3 = 57600; 4 = 115200	baudrate of the system	<b>R/W</b>
Holding register	1052 0x041C	<i>parity</i>	0 = none ; 1 = odd ; 2 = even	parity of the system	<b>R/W</b>
Holding register	1053 0x041D	<i>stop bits</i>	1 = 1 stoppbit ; 2 = 2 stoppbit	stoppbit of the system	<b>R/W</b>

## Quick Start operation

register type	register	name	unit	resolution	description	read/ write
coil	1001 0x03E9	<i>motor on / off</i>	1 = motor is on ; 0 = motor is off	0-1	1 = motor is on ; 0 = motor is off	<b>R/W</b>
Holding register	1000 0x03E8	<i>setpoint</i>	0,01	0-10000	set the rpm in % for the fan	<b>R/W</b>
Input register	1050 0x041A	<i>speed</i>	1	-	current speed rpm	<b>R</b>
Input register	1103 0x044F	<i>Current Power</i>	1	-	Current power use in W	<b>R</b>
Input register	1104 0x0450	<i>Energy consumption kWh</i>	1	-	Used Energy Only possible in GD150 Motorsize 6	<b>R</b>
Input register	1105 0x0451	<i>Energy consumption MWh</i>	1	-	Used Energy Only possible in GD150 Motorsize 6	<b>R</b>
Discrete input	1000 0x03E8	<i>internal stop</i>	0/1	0-1	0 = no failure; 1 = failure For more details connect with ECParm	<b>R</b>

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## Typical used settings

### Setup modbus network

In this example multiple fans are set to 19200 baudrate with even parity and 1 stop bit.

The control mode gets changed to bus control.

These settings need to be changed on every fan.

After the changes the Fan needs to be power cycled and turned off for minimum 30sec.

**We recommend using our Software ECParm for configuration.**

<b>fan 1</b>				
Nr	description	type	register Dez	value Dez
1	Modbus address	holding	1050	4
2	communication rate	holding	1051	1
3	parity	holding	1052	2
4	stop bits	holding	1053	1
5	control mode setpoint	coil	1050	0
6	control mode enable	coil	1051	0
<b>fan 2</b>				
1	Modbus address	holding	1050	5
2	communication rate	holding	1051	1
3	parity	holding	1052	2
4	stop bits	holding	1053	1
5	control mode setpoint	coil	1050	0
6	control mode enable	coil	1051	0
<b>fan x</b>				
1	Modbus address	holding	1050	X
2	communication rate	holding	1051	1
3	parity	holding	1052	2
4	stop bits	holding	1053	1
5	control mode setpoint	coil	1050	0
6	control mode enable	coil	1051	0

1. Define YOUR Modbus address. Each number is unique and should not be multiple times in one network.
2. Define the speed of the communication (baudrate). Each device needs the same communication speed.  
Higher communication speed means a shorter bus wire length maximum.
3. Define your parity. This is for error detection in the bus. Each device needs the same parity.
4. Define your stop bits. Each device needs the same amount of stop bits.
5. Set the control mode register to bus control.

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## **Control the Fan**

In this example the fan gets controlled over Modbus.

With the following commands it gets turned ON and set to 50% of its maximum speed.

Additionally, the rotation speed gets read out.

Nr	description	type	register Dez	value Dez
1	motor on / off	coil	1001	1 = on / 0 = off
2	setpoint	holding	1000	4505 = ~50%
3	speed of the motor	input	1050	read value in rpm
4	internal stop	discrete input	1000	0 = no failure 1 = failure

1. Control the fan by turning it ON or OFF

**Attention:** When the fan is set to Modbus control and gets turned on the fan will start spinning even when setpoint is 0.

To turn the fan off you need to do it in this register.

2. Define the speed of the fan. This is a percent-based control.  
means 0 = 0% and 10000 = 100%
3. Returns the measured speed of the motor. The value is the measured speed of the motor in RPM.
4. Check for a failure of the motor (only read function).  
It can only be read, if the register value is 1 the motor has stopped and needs to be restarted  
overpower cycled. To see what caused the motor to stop, the software ECParm and a USB to RS-485  
converter is required.

**For the more detailed Modbus Instruction Guide use the "Complete Instruction Guide"  
for the ID: BA604.**