



LX3V-4ADI-BD

User manual



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1. Installation Instructions

Before installation, it is necessary to ensure that the associated equipment of the PLC host and the terminal of the BD module are reliably powered off.

This module comes with two standard terminals; please plug the terminals into the module terminals after wiring. Confirm the installation of host, module and wiring are correct and then power on.

Caution:

- 1) The input must not exceed the absolute maximum (-2mA/30mA) or cause the module to be damaged;
- 2) To install the function expansion board firmly and fix it on the PLC, poor contact may cause malfunction;
- 3) The fastening torque is 0.3-0.6N.m. Firmly screw down to prevent malfunctions;
- 4) The PLC main unit of the LX3V can only use one BD board. Don't try to use two or more BD boards (these BD boards will not work);
- 5) When mounting module to PLC, all the lights are blinking after power ON PLC, it means this PLC can't support it, please purchase new PLC.

Warnings:

Cut off the electricity before installation/disassembly of the unit or connection of wires onto the unit, to prevent electric shock or product damage.

2. Features of LX3V-4ADI-BD

- 1) It could use LX3V-4ADI-BD to add 4 analog input points. It is internally installed in the top of PLC, thus it is not necessary to change the PLC's installation area.
- 2) The digital analog conversion of the LX3V-4ADI-BD module is the voltage inputs (4~20mA), and the data of all the channels after conversion are stored inside a special digital memory, but the converted characteristics of the analog data cannot be adjusted. The allocation of the relevant channel addresses is in the following table.

Table 2-1

Address	Instructions		Address	Instructions
M8112	CH1: flag of the input mode OFF: Current input mode	ON: Disab led	D8112	Digital value of CH1
M8113	CH2: flag of the input mode OFF: Current input mode		D8113	Digital value of CH2
M8114	CH3: Flag of the output mode OFF: Current input mode		D8114	Digital value of CH3
M8115	CH4: flag of the output mode OFF: Current input mode		D8115	Digital value of CH4

3. Dimension

Table 3-1

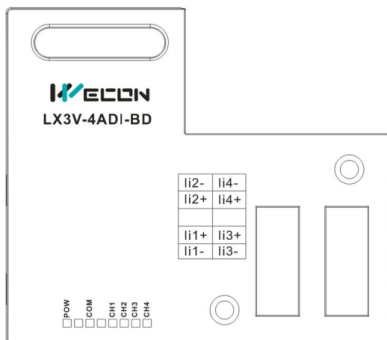


Figure 3-1

Input current ranges: 4~20mA			
li1+	The anode of CH1 current input	li3+	The anode of the CH3 current input
li1-	The cathode of CH1 current input	li3-	The cathode of the CH3 current input
▪	Disconnect	▪	Disconnect
li2+	The anode of CH2 current input	li4+	The anode of the CH4 current input
li2-	The cathode of CH2 current input	li4-	The cathode of the CH4 current input

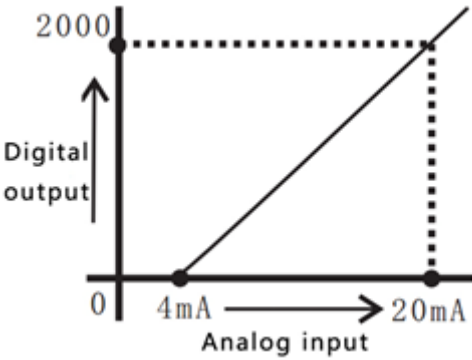
LED lights indicating:

- POW LED: Constantly ON when PLC power ON;
- COM LED: Lit when communicating PLC, OFF when timeout;
- CH1 LED: LED for CH1, constantly ON when analog signal in range, lit when analog signal out of range (4~20mA). OFF when M8112 turns ON.
- CH2 LED: LED for CH2, constantly ON when analog signal in range, lit when analog signal out of range (4~20mA). OFF when M8113 turns ON.
- CH3 LED: LED for CH3, constantly ON when analog signal in range, lit when analog signal out of range (4~20mA). OFF when M8114 turns ON.
- CH4 LED: LED for CH4, constantly ON when analog signal in range, lit when analog signal out of

range (4~20mA). OFF when M8115 turns ON.

4. Specifications

- 1) **General specification:** The same as the PLC main unit. (Please refer to the attached instructions supplied with the main unit of the PLC.)
- 2) **Power specification:** Powered from inside of the programmable controller.
- 3) **Performance specifications**

Item	Specification
Power supply	5VDC±10%, 70mA (Powered by PLC host)
Analog input (ADI)	
Analog input range	DC 4~20mA (input resistance 250KΩ). Absolute maximum input: -2mA, +30mA
Rated range	4~20mA: 0~2000
The maximum display range	-500~2048
Resolution	8uA[4mA ~20mA / 2000]
Precision	±0.5% of full scale (4~20mA:±0.08mA)
AD conversion time	One PLC scanning cycle
Input characteristics	
Insulation	No insulation in each PLC channel
Occupied points	None

5. Wire Connection

Warning:

Make sure cut off the electricity before installation/disassembly, to prevent electric shock or product damages.

Caution:

- 1) Please keep the signal cable from the high-voltage cable at least 100mm.
- 2) The shielding wire cable shall be grounded. But their grounding point can be the same with high-voltage lines.
- 3) Never connect cable with forbidden size.
- 4) Fix the cable, so that the stress does not act on the terminal board or the cable connection area.
- 5) The screwing torque of the terminal is from 0.5 to 0.6N.m. Fasten tight to prevent malfunction.
- 6) Keep the redundant terminals empty.

5.1 Applicable Cables

Use AWG25-16 to connect the output equipment

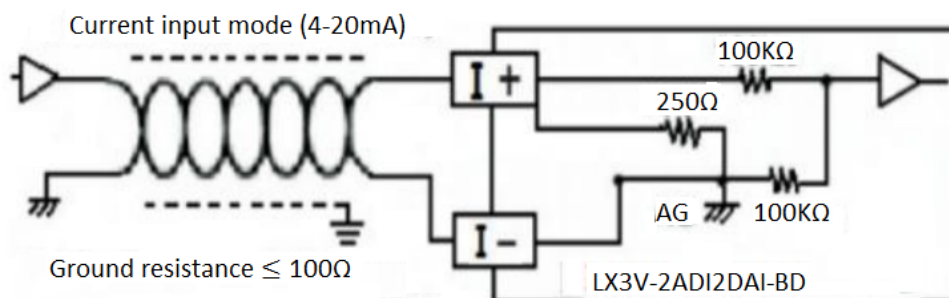
The maximal screwing torque is from 0.5 to 0.6N.m

The use of different types of cables might cause poor contact between the terminals. It is better to use pressed terminals.

Table 5-1

Line type	Cross sectional area(mm ²)	End-of-pipe treatment	
AWG26	0.1288	Stranded cable: stripped jacket, rub Conductor, then connect the cable.	
AWG16	1.309	Single-core cable: stripped jacket, Then connect the cable.	

5.2 Current Input Mode



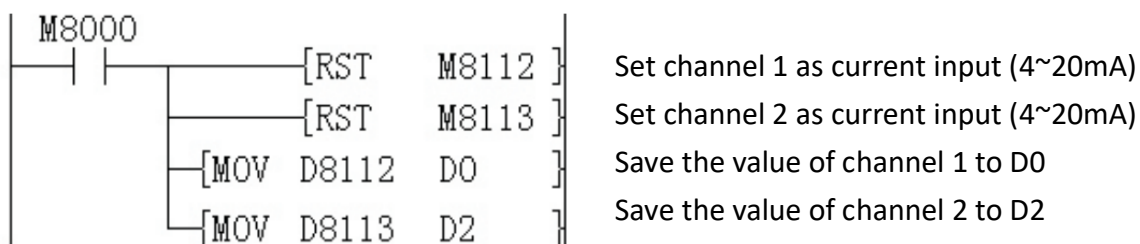
6. Example

The analog value (4~20mA) in each channel will be saved in system address (D8112, D8113). It will be saved automatically when “END”, and convert into digital value. Use CH1 and CH2 as example.

6.1 Basic program

Caution:

- 1) Trigger M8122 and M8113, and set the characteristic of conversion in CH1 and CH2.
- 2) Do not change the value of D8112 and D8113.
- 3) Do not change the digital value of the D8112 or D8113 by operating the user program, programming tool, or graphical operator terminal after ADI performs A/D conversion.



- ★ If the digital value is not stored in D0 or D2, D8112 and D8113, D8114 and D8115 can be used directly for both the set point and other instructions.
For example timer \ counter.

6.2 Application example

LX3V-4ADI-BD has no offset and gain function.

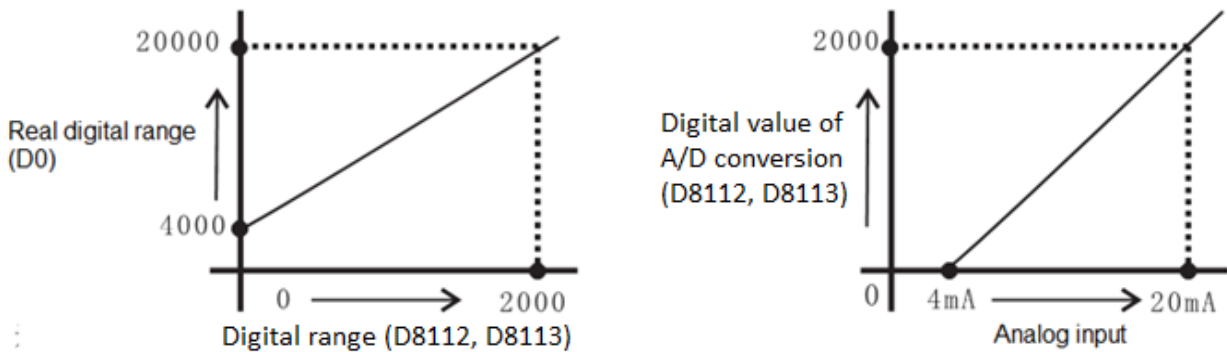
Caution:

- 1) There are extra program for multiplication and division, so the real accuracy and resolution of AD conversion are different from product specifications;
- 2) The range for analog output is constant;

Current input mode

In current input mode, it changes the analog value (4-20mA) to digital value (0-2000). If users need 4000-20000 digital range, it requires a conversion.

As following program shows, the digital value is saved in D8112 and D8113, because the digital range is changed from 0-2000 to 4000-20000, so the resolution of LX2AD2DA-BD is not 8uA.



Suppose the user needs 4000-20000, and save in D0, so $D0=8*(D8112 \text{ or } D8113) + 4000$, the program as following shows.

```

M8000
├── [RST M8112]
├── [MUL K8 D8112 D2]
└── [ADD D2 K4000 D0]
    
```