MODULUS

Spread Spectrum Radio Comm Module 2110

Modulus Spread Spectrum Communications modules have built-in 900MHz Spread Spectrum radios for secure data exchange over a license-free wireless network. They also support **wired** communications with Modbus, DF1, Ethernet IP, SDX, MQTT and SDI-12.

Spread Spectrum Communications module have built-in analog and digital I/O for tank level and process monitoring, and pump control applications such as wells, lift stations and booster pumping stations. The modules have an analog input supporting both mA and voltage measurement. In addition, they have six discrete inputs (two high-speed and four optically isolated), three discrete outputs, and two analog outputs.

Modulus Spread Spectrum Communications modules have two serial ports (bus port plus one general purpose port). The bus port may also be used for general purpose RS-485 communications when not bussed with other Modulus I/O modules.



Digi 1/4W Spread Spectrum Radio Module 8x-5002 2DI/PI, 1DO, 1AI (20mA/V)

Digi Xtend 1W Spread Spectrum Radio Module 8x-5003 2DI/PI, 1DO, 1AI (20mA/V)

Digi SX 1W Spread Spectrum Radio Module 8x-5004 2DI/PI, 1DO, 1AI (20mA/V)



Modulus Spread Spectrum Radio Communications Modules

- 1 ETHERNET PORT
- 1 900MHZ SPREAD SPECTRUM RADIO, CHOICE OF 1/4W OR 1W
- 2 SERIAL PORTS (BUS PORT PLUS A GENERAL PURPOSE PORT)
- 2 DISCRETE/HIGH-SPEED PULSE INPUTS
- 1 DISCRETE OUTPUT (PROTECTED FET)
- 1 ANALOG INPUT (mA,/V)

STANDALONE OPERATION

Modulus Spread Spectrum Communications modules can serve as standalone devices with SCADA communications, local and web human machine interfaces (HMIs), historical trending and data logging, alarming, reporting, and programmable logic.

COMMUNICATIONS

Modulus Spread Spectrum Communications modules have a built-in 1W 900MHz Spread Spectrum radio, either Xtend compatible for adding to older systems, or SX for new designs. The also have an Ethernet port and two serial ports to communicate with Modbus devices and Allen Bradley PLCs. They can serve as communications concentrators or master controllers, as well as providing web and data access to any other Modulus modules on the high-speed bus. They support Ethernet to Serial bridging, and routing through Ethernet ports in other Modulus modules on the bus.

GRAPHICAL, MOBILE, AND LOCAL HMIs

Configurable graphical and mobile device web interfaces, including the tools and libraries to build custom screens, are built in. The front panel display can also be customized to show live process values and states, and make setting changes.

HISTORICAL TRENDING AND EVENT LOGGING

Modulus Spread Spectrum Communications modules have an internal flash disk, as well as a micro SD memory card slot to record over 100 years of data! Use built-in web tools to retrieve and display historical trend and event data and extract it as spreadsheet files.

REPORTING

Reports with custom graphics and logos can be created in minutes, showing live values, totals, trend/event data, alarm summaries, etc. They can be called up on demand, or sent out automatically.

ALARMING

A Modulus Spread Spectrum Communications module can manage alarm conditions on any of it's local inputs, as well as over 500 conditions monitored by communications with other devices. Alarms conditions can be displayed locally and annunciated with its discrete output, as well as text message and e-mail alerts over the Internet via its Ethernet port. The module maintains a journal spreadsheet file of when alarms occurred, when they were acknowledged, by whom, and when the alarm conditions cleared.

PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC

Modulus Spread Spectrum Communications modules support programmable logic written in ladder logic, function block and text languages; all with 32-bit integer and floating point math. Programmable logic can supplement the built-in functions of the module.

PID & PUMP CONTROL

Modulus Spread Spectrum Communications modules have a quad PID controller and a triplex pump controller (float or level control) with error detection and alarming. The Spread Spectrum Communications Module is an ideal solution for SCADA operation of wells, lift stations, and booster pump stations.

REDUNDANCY

Modulus Spread Spectrum Communications modules support redundancy for enhanced reliability. If a module goes off-line, a designated backup can take over automatically.



Modulus Spread Spectrum Communications Module - Type 2110 - Specifications

FIELD I/O

Discrete Inputs: 2 High-speed, non-isolated DC or contact closure, DC to 20KHz maximum

Input Range: Contact closure/open collector driver to ground, or 0 to 30Vdc (ON=<1.5V, OFF > 2.5V)

Input Current: Approximately 0.5mA (internal current source)

Filtering Individually configurable: 5Hz, 10Hz, 20Hz, 50Hz, 100Hz, 500Hz, 1KHz, 2KHz, 5KHz, 10KHz+

Discrete Outputs: Solid-state Protected FET high-side drivers (switch to input power when ON)

Output Rating: 30Vdc, 2A maximum, current limited to approximately 2.25A. 16-bit, Delta Sigma, individually software configurable ranges Analog Inputs:

• 20mA (minimum input for full accuracy is 0.5mA) Input Range:

• 5V. +/-5V. 10V. +/-10V. 30V

COMMUNICATIONS

Ethernet: 1 10/100mb/s (10/100 Base-T)

SCADA Protocols Modbus TCP & UDP (master/slave), Ethernet IP (master/slave PLC5 & SLC5/05 emulation), SDX (AES-128 Encryption), MQTT, Ethernet to Serial bridging HTTP (server), FTP (server & client), E-mail (SMTP and POP3), ICMP (ping; server & client), NTP (client), DHCP (server & client), DNS, DDNS Internet Protocols

900MHz Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum Spread Spectrum radio Wireless:

1/4W (24dBm): Digi Xtend [8x-5002], 1W (30dBm): Digi Xtend [8x-5003] or SX [8x-5004]

[8x-5002 and 8x-5003] -110 dBm sensitivity @ 9.6kbps [8x-5004] -113 dBm sensitivity @ 9.6kbps

SCADA Protocols Modbus RTU (master/slave), DF1 (slave), SDX (AES-128 Encryption) Serial:

RS-232, RS-485, RS-422, SDI-12 (for general purpose communications)

RS-485 Bus port (this port is available for general purpose communications if not used for high-speed bus communications with other modules)

Baud Rates (all ports) 115K, 38.4K, 19.2K, 9600, 4800, 2400, 1200 baud.

Modbus RTU (master/slave), DF1 (slave), SDX (AES-128 Encryption), SDI-12 (general purpose port only) Protocols

HMIs

Local: 128x32 graphical, wide temperature range yellow OLED and single pushbutton

Web based, graphic library included. Compatible with most browsers, including Internet Explorer, Firefox, Chrome, Safari, Android Graphical: Web based, text only, up to 50 registers. Compatible with most browsers, including Internet Explorer, Firefox, Chrome, Safari, Android Mobile:

PROGRAMMING

Languages: Ladder Logic, Function Block, Text—built-in web based graphical and text editor and debugger

Capacity: 64KB logic, 2MB source code, 32-bit integer and floating point math

STORAGE

Registers: 504 Numeric registers, 504 Boolean registers

Internal Flash disk:

Removable disk: Micro SD Card (up to 256GB, supplied by customer)

CLOCK

Real Time Clock: Temperature compensated with lithium battery backup power

Stability +/- 3ppm from -30°C to 70°C

GENERAL

10Vdc to 30Vdc Input Power:

Power Consumption

Not using Ethernet 18mA @ 12Vdc / 13mA @ 24Vdc (Ethernet power saver enabled)

Using Ethernet 78mA @ 12Vdc / 43mA @ 24Vdc

Radio Transmitting [8x-5002] Add 100mA @ 12Vdc 50mA @ 24Vdc in short transmit bursts

[8x-5003, 8x-5004] Add 320mA @ 12Vdc 160mA @ 24Vdc in short transmit bursts

[81-500x] screw terminal blocks [82-500x] lever terminal blocks, 3.5mm, 22 to 14GA wires Field Wiring Termination:

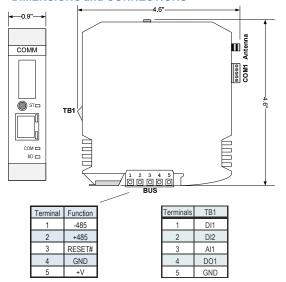
Antenna Connector: RP-SMA female (male pin center conductor) Temperature: -40°C to 70°C (operating), -40°C to 85°C (storage)

Humidity: <95% RH (non-condensing) Polyamide, light gray (RAL 7035) Enclosure: Mounting: 35mm DIN rail with bus connector block

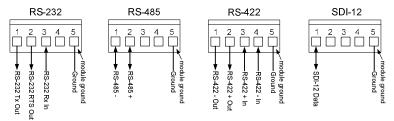


Modulus Spread Spectrum Communications Module with Mini I/O - Type 2110—Antenna Wiring

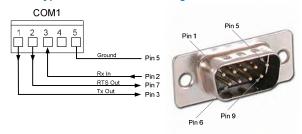
DIMENSIONS and CONNECTIONS



General Purpose Communications Port COM1 (modes are software configured)



Typical COM1 RS-232 Wiring to Modem/Radio



Antenna System Options

Spread Spectrum radio systems use antennas mounted external to the controller. The type of antenna used depends on both the distance to be covered and the terrain between any two sites that are to be linked together. The selection of antennas, mounting height above grade, cable types, etc. should be determined by use of a radio path study to ensure reliable communications. There are three types of antennas typically used:

- "Salt Shaker" style Omni-directional for moderate distances
- ♦ 6dB Omni-directional for best performance at a Master or repeater site
- ♦ 6dB Yagi directional for best noise rejection and signal focus at remote sites

"Salt Shaker" Style Omnidirectional for Medium Distance Communications A "Salt Shaker" style antenna is the lowest cost, and easiest type to deploy in the field. It can be mounted on the top of the equipment panel and works well for moderate communications distance. Since it is omni-directional, there is no aiming or alignment required in the field. The antenna part number is 98-3103, and connects to the communications module with a short internal antenna cable (part number 98-6536).

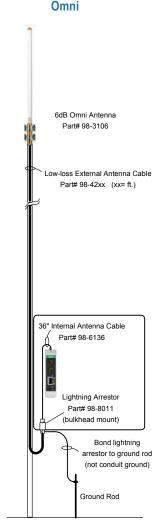


"salt shaker" antenna

6dB Yagi Antenna Part# 98-2106 Low-loss External Antenna Cable Part# 98-42xx (xx= ft.) 36" Internal Antenna Cable Part# 98-6136 Lightning Arrestor Part# 98-8011 (bulkhead mount) Bond lightning arrestor to ground rod (not conduit ground)

Ground Rod

Yaqi



Antenna Components for Maximum Communications Distances

Using elevated higher gain antennas can significantly improve the performance and reliable operating distance of a radio system. Since elevating the antennas will also increase the installation and maintenance cost of the system, you should always have a radio path study done to select the antenna components and mounting arrangements. Omni-directional antennas do not need to be aimed while Yagi directional antennas will provide better off-axis noise rejection. For either type of antenna system, a lightening arrestor is generally recommended since by being elevated, the antennas become a better "target" for a lightning strike. Use a dedicated grounding rod and bonding as shown for the lightning arrestor.

Antenna System BOM:

98-6536 36" Internal Antenna Cable
98-8011 Lightning Arrestor
98-42xx Low-loss Antenna Cable (xx= length in feet)

98-2106 Spread Spectrum Yagi Directional Antenna or
98-3106 Spread Spectrum 6dB Omni-directional Antenna

98-9002 Weatherproofing Kit (for external antennal connections)

Modulus Spread Spectrum Communications Module - Type 2110 - Field Device Wiring



Refer to the installation manual for additional installation details and precautions.

Discrete Inputs DI1 & DI2, Discrete Output DO1 & Analog Input AI1 - TB1

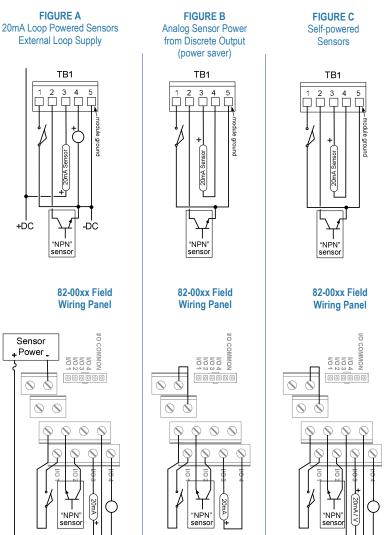
The field wiring may be connected directly to the TB1 terminal block, or through a field Wiring Panel as shown in the diagrams below. All discrete inputs/outputs and the analog input are referenced to the ground terminal (5). This terminal is connected internally to the power supply ground.

The Discrete Inputs accept contact closures or open-collector ("NPN" style) input signals. External pull-up resistors are not required.

The Discrete Output sources current by switching the module input power to the output terminal.

The analog Input accepts 20mA current or voltage (+/-5v, +/-10v and 30v) signals. The mode is software selectable. Sensors can be either loop powered (Figure A) or self-powered (Figure C). In power conserving applications, the analog sensor may be powered from the Discrete Output (Figure B), configured to switch power to the sensor only when needed to take an analog reading (with configurable "warmup" time (a 20mA loop powered sensor is shown below, but a voltage sensor can also be used by switching its

Note that for all configurations, the model 82-00xx Field Wiring Panel is used.





Optional Field Wiring Panel

