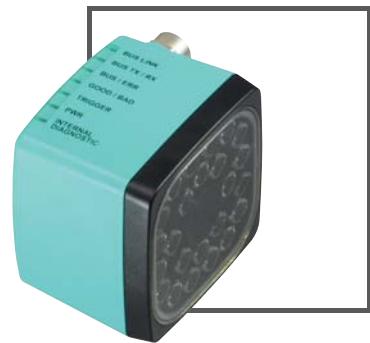


## MANUAL

# OPC120P-F201-B17

## Integration into SIMATIC TIA V13



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# 1 Integrating hardware

This section explains how to integrate the Optical Print Inspector via PROFINET.  
An example of integration is shown.

## 1.1 Installing the GSD file

You will find the current GSD file on our homepage <http://www.pepperl-fuchs.com>.

### ▶ Installing the GSD file

1. Before installing a GSD file, close all hardware configuration projects.
2. To install the GSD file, select **Options > Install GSD files** in the hardware configuration.

## 1.2 Incorporating Optical Print Inspector

### ▶ Incorporating Optical Print Inspector

1. To incorporate an Optical Print Inspector into your PROFINET, double-click on the PROFINET interface.

↳ This opens the Properties window.

2. On the **General** tab, click on **Ethernet addresses**.
3. To create a new Ethernet subnet, click on **Add new subnet**.

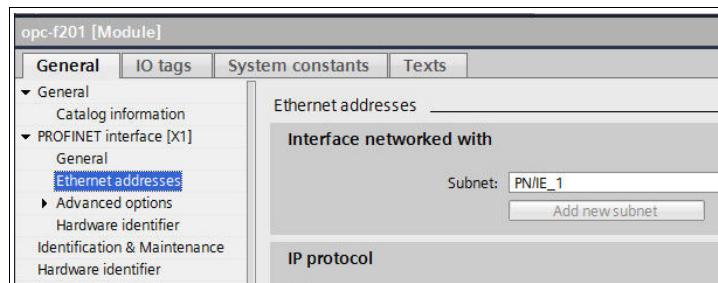


Figure 1.1 Inserting PROFINET IO system

↳ A PROFINET IO system is now available to which you can connect new devices.

4. Drag the PROFINET module of the Optical Print Inspector from the catalog into the connection window and assign it to the corresponding IO controller.

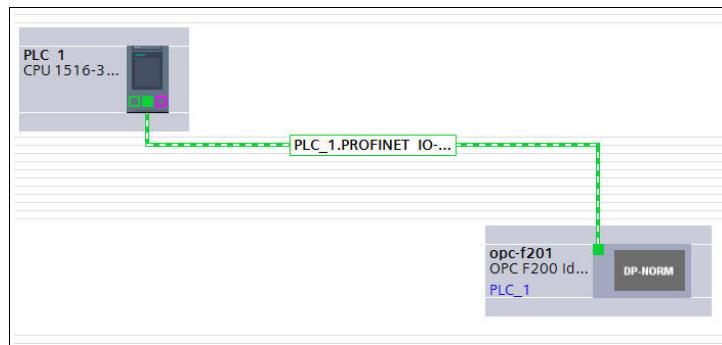


Figure 1.2 PROFINET topology

5. To identify the Optical Print Inspector in the subnet, from the menu bar select **Online > Accessible devices**.
6. Select **PN/IE** in the list **Type of PG/PC interface**. Select your interface in the **PG/PC** list.

→ A list appears containing all accessible bus devices.

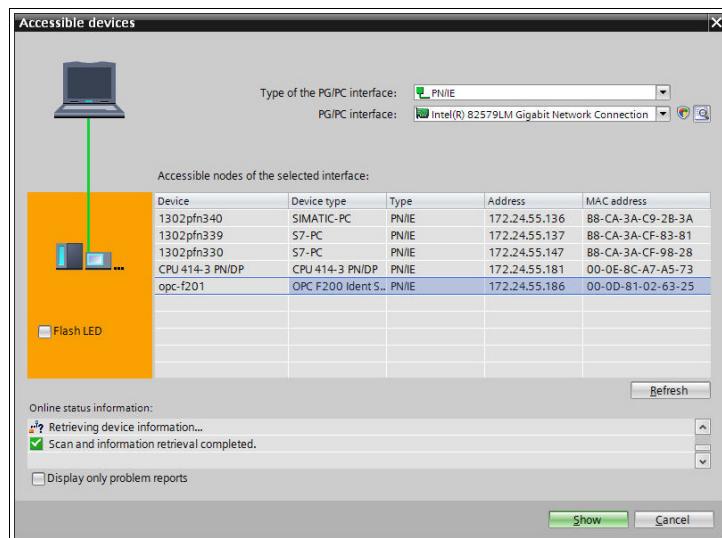


Figure 1.3 Browsing PROFINET

7. Select the Optical Print Inspector from the list (in this example **opc186**) and click **Show**. To identify a device more easily, click on **Flash LED**. This causes the GOOD/BAD LED of the Optical Print Inspector to start flashing.
8. To assign a PROFINET name and an IP address to the Optical Print Inspector, click on **Online access > your PG/PC interface used > opc-f201** in the project navigation. The designation **opc-f201** is preset in the factory.
9. Select **Functions**. Here you can assign an IP address and a PROFINET name to the device. To complete the process, click on **Assign name** or **Assign IP address**.

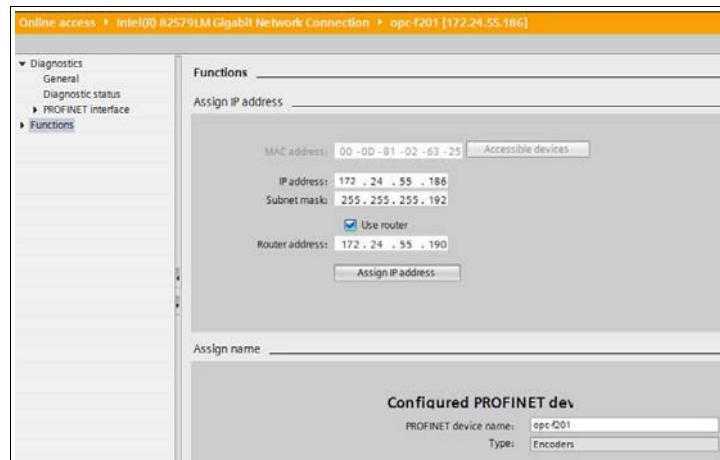


Figure 1.4 Assigning IP address and PROFINET name

10. Double-click on the PROFINET module.  
→ This opens the Properties window.
11. On the **General** tab, click on **PROFINET interface > Ethernet addresses**.
12. In the **IP protocol** area enter the IP address, and in the **PROFINET** area enter the PROFINET device name of the Optical Print Inspector.

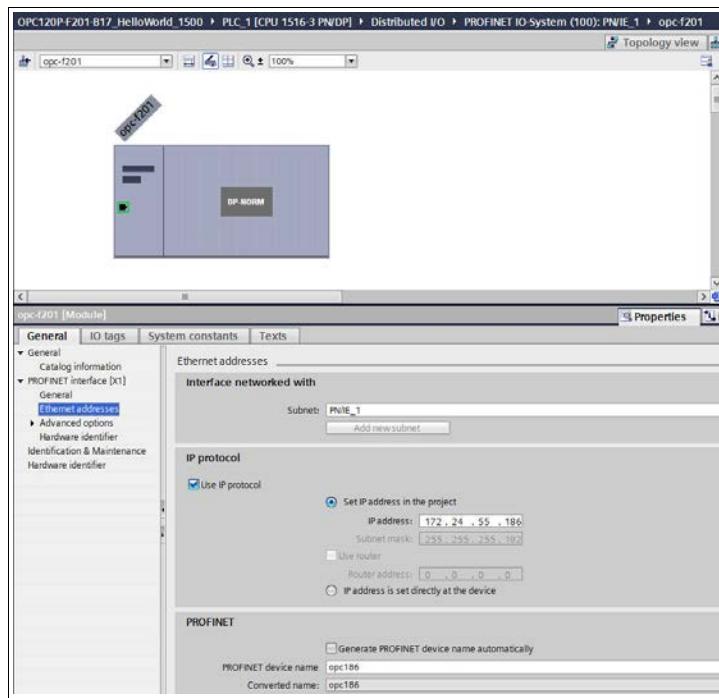


Figure 1.5 PROFINET module properties

13. To assign address areas for inputs and outputs, add the following modules from the catalog to the Optical Print Inspector:
  - Result counter: Good results
  - Result counter: Bad results
  - Read quality
  - Gray value
  - Software trigger
  - Result 64 bytes

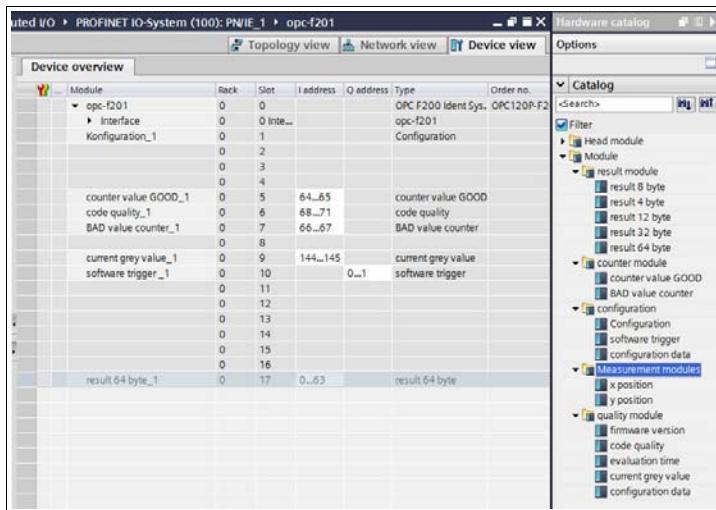


Figure 1.6 PROFINET configuration



### Note!

Only use the **Result 64 bytes** module.



2

## Inserting function block and data module



### Inserting function block and data module

1. Unzip the zip file.
2. In the module folder, mark the function block **OPC120P-F201**, the associated instance data module **iDB\_OPCT120P-F201** and the UDT I/O address **OPC\_Modules**. Right-click on the marked entries and select **Copy**.
3. Right-click the destination project and select **Insert**.

### 3

## Function block description

The function block **OPC120P-F201-B17** and the associated instance data block are called by:

CALL OPC120P-F201-B17, iDB\_OPCT20P-F201 (symbolic representation)

This module reads in a DataMatrix code and stores it in its instance data module. The I/O addresses and the individual communication modules are parameterized via the user-defined data type (UDT), and the parameters are then transferred to the function block as an input variable.

The following image shows the call of the function block and the variables to be parameterized.

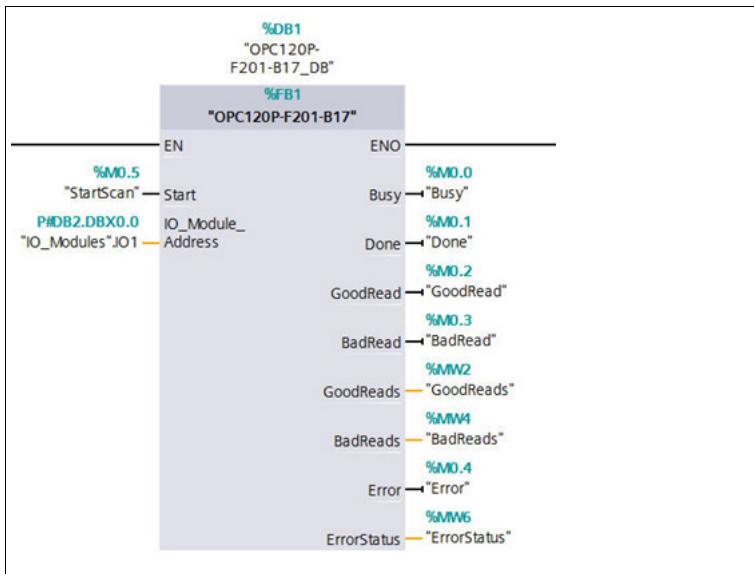


Figure 3.1 Calling function block

### Input/output variables

Name	Data type	Input/output	Description
Start	BOOL	Input	Starts a read command (positive edge)
IO_Module_Address	UDT	Input	Hardware identifier of communication modules
Busy	BOOL	Output	Command is being processed
Done	BOOL	Output	Command terminated
GoodRead	BOOL	Output	New data present

Name	Data type	Input/output	Description
BadRead	BOOL	Output	No data read
GoodReads	WORD	Output	Counter value: successful reads
BadReads	WORD	Output	Counter value: failed reads
Error	BOOL	Output	Error occurred during processing
ErrorStatus	WORD	Output	Status value: 0 = OK, -1 = Timeout

### 3.1 Setting communication parameters



#### Note!

Only the modules used in the example are required by the function block **OPC120P-F201-B17** for processing.



### Setting communication parameters

- Transfer the hardware identifiers defined in the hardware configuration for the individual modules to the UDT I/O address **OPC\_Modules**. Ensure that you enter the hardware identifiers of the modules and not of the I/O devices.

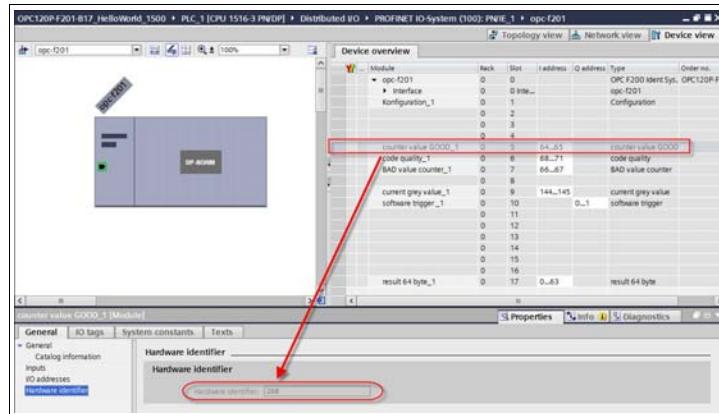


Figure 3.2 Hardware identifier in the hardware configuration

- Declare a new variable (e.g., in a global data module) as the UDT I/O address **OPC\_Modules** so that it can be transferred at the UDT input of the function block.



Figure 3.3 Variables declaration in global data block

3. You can then assign the hardware identifiers, e.g., **OB1**, to the UDT variable set up previously.

1	L	268
2	T	"IO_Modules".IO1.GoodRead_Counter
3	L	278
4	T	"IO_Modules".IO1.ReadingQuality
5	L	276
6	T	"IO_Modules".IO1.BadRead_Counter
7	L	284
8	T	"IO_Modules".IO1.GreyScale
9	L	277
10	T	"IO_Modules".IO1.SoftwareTrigger
11	L	274
12	T	"IO_Modules".IO1.Result64Byte

Figure 3.4 Assigning the I/O addresses to the UDT variable

## 3.2

### Scanning Data Matrix code



#### Note!

Evaluate **Busy** and **Done** before you start a new read command.

To start a read process, the input variable **Start** must be triggered. This variable reacts to a positive edge change. **Busy** then changes to HIGH. **Done** and **Error** change to LOW.

#### GoodRead

After a successful read, **Busy** changes to LOW. **Done** and **GoodRead** change to HIGH. In addition, the output **GoodReads** increases by 1.

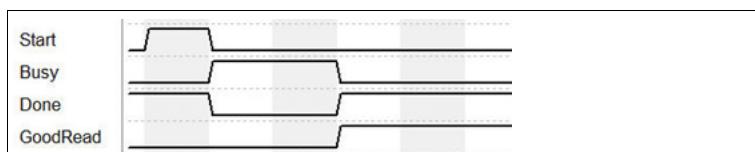


Figure 3.5 GoodRead signal curve

#### BadRead

After a failed read, **Busy** changes to LOW. **Done**, **BadRead** and **Error** change to HIGH. In addition, the output **BadReads** increases by 1.

For an accurate error analysis, you can evaluate the output **ErrorStatus**.

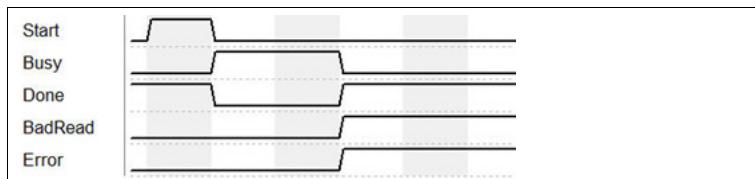


Figure 3.6 BadRead signal curve

## 4

## Fault repair

Fault pattern	Possible cause and remedy
Device does not respond to trigger command (no PLC error, no bus error)	Communication not initialized <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Regenerate and reload the instance data block.</li> </ul>
Inserting the function block causes PLC errors	Hardware configuration not consistent with function block circuitry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Check the input/output address and the length specified.</li> <li>■ Check the PROFINET device name and the IP address.</li> </ul>
Bus error during communication via PROFINET	Faulty hardware configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Check whether you are using only the <b>Result 64 byte</b> module.</li> <li>■ Check the PROFINET device name and the IP address.</li> </ul>
Function block status <b>Busy</b> is permanently HIGH	Consequence of a communication error <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Regenerate and reload the instance data block.</li> </ul>
<b>ErrorStatus</b> displays value -1	Timeout occurred <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Check the connection between the PLC and the bus devices.</li> <li>■ Check the device power supply.</li> </ul>

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