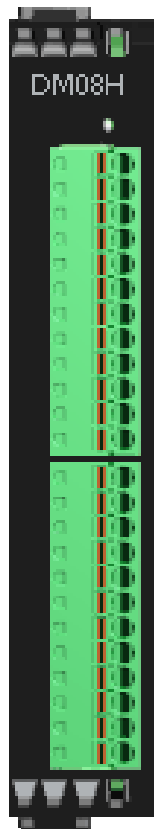


# DM08H

Module with 4 High voltage digital input  
and 4 Solid-state relay outputs

## Data Sheet

Doc: 40447 v1.02



**BRODERSEN**  
simplifying systems



## INTRODUCTION

Before using the LB2 Modules, read the LB2 User manual.

The Brodersen LB2 modules can be used with RTU32N & RTU32M series. The I/O modules are in two parts, bottom part containing the backplane bus, and top part containing the I/O board and logic. All LB2 I/O modules are hot plug. LB2 I/O modules are all equipped with 200 MHz processor to process I/O's and handle filtering, de-bouncing, module clock, general module logics, and etc.

Module firmware update is handled from RTU level in Brodersen Worksuite. Use only genuine Brodersen bus cables for connection to Brodersen RTUs and extension of I/O module blocks. The connection cables for LB2 are special made to handle the power requirements and shielding to run communication. The maximum overall length of complete system is 20m. Each I/O module & Power supply module is calculated as 2cm. The cables are as the length indicates, e.g., UCC-610/100 count as 100 cm.

Maximum possible system configuration is 60 I/O modules on one LB2 Bus.

### Cable ordering codes:

UCC-610/25	25cm LB2 Cable
UCC-610/50	50cm LB2 Cable
UCC-610/100	100cm LB2 Cable
UCC-610/200	200cm LB2 Cable

## POWER SUPPLY MODULE BACKPLANE PART

Description	Part Nr.
BUS module for IOs, Start	BB21A
BUS module for IOs, Middle	BB21B
BUS module for IOs, Extension	BB21C

## VERSIONS / ORDERING CODES

Hardware basic version

Order code: DM08H

## I/O INTERFACE

### Connectors digital input:

2x 12 way 3.5mm pluggable spring clamp connector  
Conductor Area CSA: 1.3mm<sup>2</sup>

## TERMINALS LAYOUT

### Connector top section A:

Pin 1:	+ DIH 0
Pin 2:	- DIH 0
Pin 3:	+ DIH 1
Pin 4:	- DIH 1
Pin 5:	+ DIH 2
Pin 6:	- DIH 2
Pin 7:	+ DIH 3
Pin 8:	- DIH 3

### Connector bottom section B:

Pin 1...2:	Digital output 0 contact, NO
Pin 3...4:	Digital output 1 contact, NO
Pin 5...6:	Digital output 2 contact, NO
Pin 7...8:	Digital output 3 contact, NO

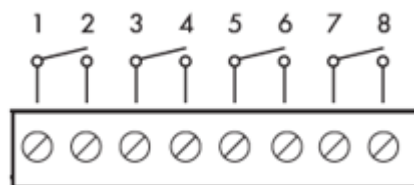


Figure 1 Electrical diagram relay outputs

## ELECTRICAL

### Power consumption (from backplane bus):

- Current consumption (min*):	25mA @ 12V
- Current consumption (max**):	65mA @ 12V
- Power consumption (min):	300mW
- Power consumption (max):	780mW

\* All outputs are de-activated. About 10mA per each activated output will be added to this value.

\*\* All outputs are activated.



## DIGITAL INPUT

**Digital input voltage:**

Input 0...3

Activated 180-280 VDC  
Deactivated Max 50 VDC**Digital input current:**

Input 0...3

VDC

typical 1.6 mA @ 180

typical 2.5 mA @ 280

VDC

**Input delay:**

100 µs typical

**Isolation:**

2KV input to electronics, 1 minute.

300 VAC input to input 1 minute.

## RELAY OUTPUT

4 solid-state non-latching relay outputs (0-300VDC)  
output: potential free contact SPST (NO).**Load voltage:**

Max 300 VDC

**Load current:**

0.2A @ 300VDC (resistive load)

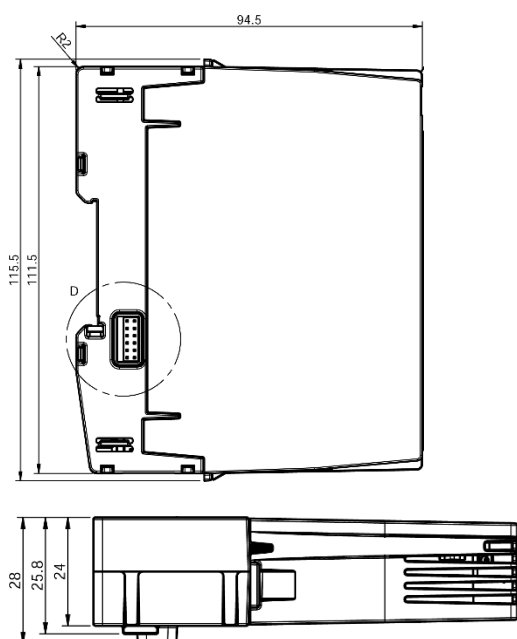
**Output delay:**

Typical 5ms

**Isolation:**

2KV output to electronics, 1 minute.

## MECHANICAL



Mounting	DIN 35
Width	24 mm
Height	111.5 mm
Depth	94.5 mm
Weight	102 grams

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Ambient operating temperature range	-25°C to +75°C
Ambient operating temperature range	-40°C to +85°C
Marked degree of protection	IP20
Humidity	0...99.8%
Ventilation Restrictions	No
Pollution degree	2

## STANDARDS

**EMC:**

- **IEC 61000-6-2:** EMC - Immunity standard for industrial environments
- **IEC 61000-6-4:** EMC - Emission standard for industrial environments
- **IEC 50121-4:** Railway applications - EMC - Emission and immunity of the signalling and telecommunications apparatus

**Safety:**

- **IEC 60950-1:** Safety requirements for Information technology equipment
- **IEC 61010-1:** Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use

**Environmental:**

- **IEC 60068-2-1:** Environmental testing - Cold
- **IEC 60068-2-2:** Environmental testing - Dry heat
- **IEC 60068-2-30:** Environmental testing - Damp heat, cyclic (12 h + 12 h cycle)
- **IEC 60068-2-78:** Environmental testing - Damp heat, steady state
- **IEC 60068-2-6:** Environmental testing - Vibration (sinusoidal)
- **IEC 60068-2-27:** Environmental testing - Shock



## MODULE LED STATUS

A dual color (red/yellow) LED is provided on the module which indicates the module status. Yellow LED indicates module mode / state and red indicates module error or warnings (according to the table below):

Status	Yellow	Red
Normal operating	ON	OFF
Communication timeout	Blinking	OFF
Module is not configured / wrong configuration	Single flashing	OFF
Module is configured but is in stopped mode (ready for being started)	Double flashing	OFF
Module is in firmware update mode	Quadruple flashing	OFF
Communication error	NA	Blinking
Communication warning	NA	Single flashing
Corrupted module info in EEPROM	NA	Flickering
Hardware fatal error	OFF	ON
No module power	OFF	OFF

Each pattern / color will operate in 2 sec duty cycles. When red LED is inactive (off), only the 2 sec yellow duty cycles will operate (yellow is always active). When red LED is active, a switch between 2 sec yellow, and 2 sec red patterns will occur.

## SOE in LB2 I/O DI series:

The SOE (Sequence Of Event) function is used for storing digital inputs events in a firmware FIFO with 1ms time stamp resolution and status information.

The features of the SOE Driver are:

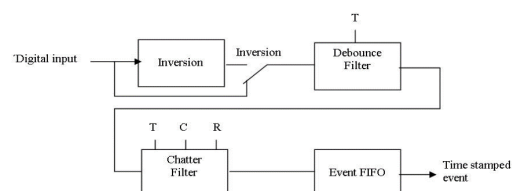
- Buffering of digital input events in the firmware independent of the PLC runtime application cycle.
- Available for digital inputs on a RTU32M node
- Support debounce and chattering filter functions.
- Each SOE I/O are buffered with four types of information:
  - The DI value (BOOLEAN)
  - Full time stamp (LINT)
  - Blocked status if chattering filters are active (BOOLEAN)
  - Buffer overflow status (BOOLEAN)

SOE buffered data sets in the FIFO buffer are read from the PLC application and each buffered data sets will only be available in one PLC cycle.

## Filter functions for SOE

The SOE filter is a multi-stage processing filter that handles the physical value before presenting it as a SOE value. The processing of the value is individually adjustable for each SOE.

### Filter block diagram



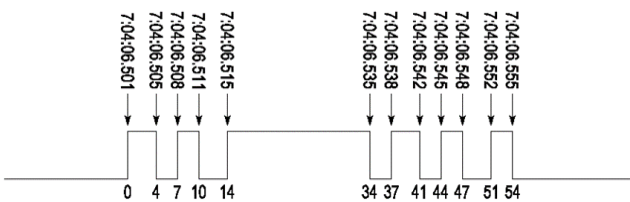
The multistage include the following functions/level before the data sets are sent to the event FIFO:

- Inversion of input value. Used for inverting the input value transmitted to the next level.
- Debounce filter. Debouncing can be used on the first 200 inputs and prevents the processing of fast state changes of the inputs, like for example, those caused by contact bouncing. Signal changes are ignored depending on the present time.
  - Chatter filter. Chatter filter can be used for the first 200 inputs. It limits the number of events to a configurable value during a configurable period. This should prevent multiple event registrations for the same input, e.g., disturbance influences due to slowly changing inputs (because the hysteresis is possibly set to small).



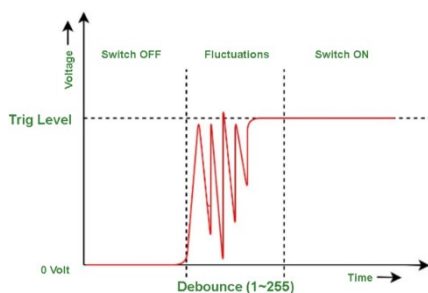
### Debounce filter function for SOE

An adjustable debounce filter is provided for each digital input. On detection of an input change, a timer with the filter time 'T' is started for the changed input and forwarding of the information is suppressed. If the input changes back to the original state, before the timer has expired, the timer is cancelled. If the input doesn't change back, and the timer expires, the new input state is forwarded. The time stamp forwarded is the time when the actual input change was detected.



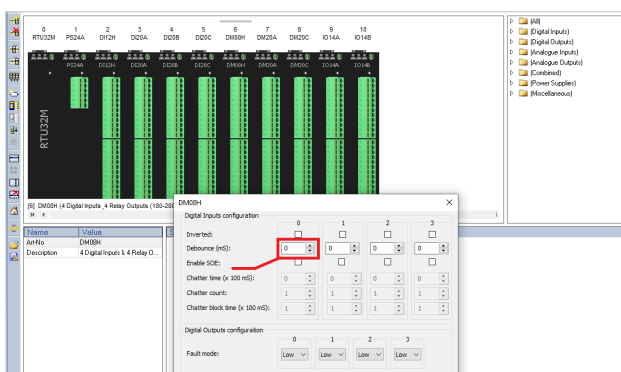
The value range for the filter time is 0 to 32767 milliseconds; the value 0 deactivated the debounce filter. Figure shows example of how SOE events are handled by the filter at T=10ms:

- Stable ON Event at 7:04:06.515 is forwarded at 7:04:06.525, with time stamp 7:04:06.515
- Stable OFF Event at 7:04:06.555 is forwarded at 7:04:06.565, with time stamp 7:04:06.555
- If filter time T=25 milliseconds, no event is recorded with these settings.



### Note:

- The default value for debounce filtering is '0'. To activate it, you need to ensure a stable source voltage. If you have a mechanical interface or unstable input voltage, it is advisable to increase this value.



### Chatter filter function for SOE

An adjustable chatter filter is provided for each digital input. A digital input is disabled if the number of state changes, encountered during a defined time interval, is excessively high. While the chatter filter is ON, all state transitions are ignored. While it is OFF, state transitions are gated through without further delay. Events are reported whenever the chatter filter state changes from OFF to ON, or from ON to OFF. Three parameters are used to adjust the filter and is individual adjustable for each input.

- **Chatter time [T]:**  
The chatter time 'T' defines the minimum time a state must be stable in order not to increment the Chatter times counter when state change occur. However, every time a state is stable longer than the filter time, the Chatter times counter is reset.  
The filter time is configurable from 0.1 to 6553.5 sec, in units of 100 milliseconds. If set to 0 the chatter filter is disabled.
- **Chatter count (changes) [C]:**  
The maximum allowable numbers of consecutive state transitions 'C', that can occur with state width less than the filter time, without turning the chatter filter ON. If the number is exceeded, the chatter filter will turn ON, and any further transitions will be ignored for the duration of the "lock-out" period.  
The maximum number of state transitions is configurable from 1 to 255 changes.
- **Chatter block time [R]:**  
The chatter block time 'R' is defined as the time during which the chatter filter is ON (if triggered), before turned OFF again. It is programmable from 0.1 to 6553.5 sec, in units of 100 milliseconds.



## Chatter function diagram:

