

=====  
 KSUA MODBUS RTU INTERFACE  
 =====

The following exception responses are implemented:

- Exception code 1 - Illegal Function Code
- Exception code 2 - Illegal Data Address
- Exception code 3 - Illegal Data Value

=====  
 READ DETECTOR STATUS  
 =====

16 registers (16-bit)  
 4 detectors per register  
 \* = unused bits, read as zero

16-bit register read:  
 Function\_code: 0x04 ("Read Input Registers")  
 Start\_address: Register address, 0x0000..0x000F  
 Register\_count: 1..(0x0010-Start\_address)

Register address:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0x0000	*	4 FAIL	4 SERV	4 FIRE	*	3 FAIL	3 SERV	3 FIRE	*	2 FAIL	2 SERV	2 FIRE	*	1 FAIL	1 SERV	1 FIRE	<- Bit number <- Detector number <- Detector flags
0x0001	*	8 FAIL	8 SERV	8 FIRE	*	7 FAIL	7 SERV	7 FIRE	*	6 FAIL	6 SERV	6 FIRE	*	5 FAIL	5 SERV	5 FIRE	
.....																	
0x000E	*	60 FAIL	60 SERV	60 FIRE	*	59 FAIL	59 SERV	59 FIRE	*	58 FAIL	58 SERV	58 FIRE	*	57 FAIL	57 SERV	57 FIRE	
0x000F	*	64 FAIL	64 SERV	64 FIRE	*	63 FAIL	63 SERV	63 FIRE	*	62 FAIL	62 SERV	62 FIRE	*	61 FAIL	61 SERV	61 FIRE	

Example MODBUS transaction for "Detector status read" (CRC not shown):

- Master request:
- Byte 0 = Slave Address = 1..247
  - Byte 1 = Function Code = 4
  - Byte 2 = Starting Address MSB = 0
  - Byte 3 = Starting Address LSB = 0..15

Byte 4 = Register Count MSB = 0  
 Byte 5 = Register Count LSB = 1..(16-Starting Address LSB)

Slave response:

Byte 0 = Slave Address = 1..247  
 Byte 1 = Function Code = 4  
 Byte 2 = Total Register Bytecount = 2 \* (Register Count) = 2..32  
 Byte 3 = Register MSB from starting address  
 Byte 4 = Register LSB from starting address  
 Byte 5 = Register MSB from starting address+1  
 Byte 6 = Register LSB from starting address+1  
 ...  
 ...  
 Byte ? = Register MSB from starting address+(Register Count-1)  
 Byte ? = Register LSB from starting address+(Register Count-1)

=====  
 READ DAMPER POSITIONS  
 =====

8 registers (16-bit)  
 8 dampers per register

16-bit register read:

Function\_code: 0x04 ("Read Input Registers")  
 Start\_address: Register address, 0x0100..0x0107  
 Register\_count: 1..(8-(Start\_address-0x0100))

Register address:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	<- Bit number
0x0100	8 ON	8 OFF	7 ON	7 OFF	6 ON	6 OFF	5 ON	5 OFF	4 ON	4 OFF	3 ON	3 OFF	2 ON	2 OFF	1 ON	1 OFF	<- Damper number <- Position flags
0x0101	16 ON	16 OFF	15 ON	15 OFF	14 ON	14 OFF	13 ON	13 OFF	12 ON	12 OFF	11 ON	11 OFF	10 ON	10 OFF	9 ON	9 OFF	
.....																	
0x0106	56 ON	56 OFF	55 ON	55 OFF	54 ON	54 OFF	53 ON	53 OFF	52 ON	52 OFF	51 ON	51 OFF	50 ON	50 OFF	49 ON	49 OFF	
0x0107	64 ON	64 OFF	63 ON	63 OFF	62 ON	62 OFF	61 ON	61 OFF	60 ON	60 OFF	59 ON	59 OFF	58 ON	58 OFF	57 ON	57 OFF	

Example MODBUS transaction for "Damper position read" (CRC not shown):

## Master request:

Byte 0 = Slave Address = 1..247  
 Byte 1 = Function Code = 4  
 Byte 2 = Starting Address MSB = 1  
 Byte 3 = Starting Address LSB = 0..7  
 Byte 4 = Register Count MSB = 0  
 Byte 5 = Register Count LSB = 1..(8-Starting Address LSB)

## Slave response:

Byte 0 = Slave Address = 1..247  
 Byte 1 = Function Code = 4  
 Byte 2 = Total Register Bytecount = 2 \* (Register Count) = 2..16  
 Byte 3 = Register MSB from starting address  
 Byte 4 = Register LSB from starting address  
 Byte 5 = Register MSB from starting address+1  
 Byte 6 = Register LSB from starting address+1  
 ...  
 Byte ? = Register MSB from starting address+(Register Count-1)  
 Byte ? = Register LSB from starting address+(Register Count-1)

 =====  
 READ DETECTOR GROUP FIRE STATUS  
 =====

5 registers (16-bit)  
 16 detector groups per register  
 Groups 1..64 consists of detectors on KSUB slaves  
 Groups 65e..80e are "External Detector Groups" (XDG)

## 16-bit register read:

Function\_code: 0x04 ("Read Input Registers")  
 Start\_address: Register address, 0x0200..0x0204  
 Register\_count: 1..(5-(Start\_address-0x0200))

Register address:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	<- Bit number	
0x0200	16 FIRE	15 FIRE	14 FIRE	13 FIRE	12 FIRE	11 FIRE	10 FIRE	9 FIRE	8 FIRE	7 FIRE	6 FIRE	5 FIRE	4 FIRE	3 FIRE	2 FIRE	1 FIRE	0 FIRE	<- Group number <- Fire flags
0x0201	32 FIRE	31 FIRE	30 FIRE	29 FIRE	28 FIRE	27 FIRE	26 FIRE	25 FIRE	24 FIRE	23 FIRE	22 FIRE	21 FIRE	20 FIRE	19 FIRE	18 FIRE	17 FIRE		
0x0202	48 FIRE	47 FIRE	46 FIRE	45 FIRE	44 FIRE	43 FIRE	42 FIRE	41 FIRE	40 FIRE	39 FIRE	38 FIRE	37 FIRE	36 FIRE	35 FIRE	34 FIRE	33 FIRE		
0x0203	64 FIRE	63 FIRE	62 FIRE	61 FIRE	44 FIRE	43 FIRE	42 FIRE	41 FIRE	40 FIRE	39 FIRE	38 FIRE	37 FIRE	36 FIRE	35 FIRE	34 FIRE	33 FIRE		

0x0204	80e	79e	78e	77e	76e	75e	74e	73e	72e	71e	70e	69e	68e	67e	66e	65e
-----	FI RE	FI RE	FI RE	FI RE	FI RE	FI RE	FI RE	FI RE	FI RE	FI RE	FI RE	FI RE	FI RE	FI RE	FI RE	FI RE
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Example MODBUS transaction for "Detector group fire flag read" (CRC not shown):

Master request:

- Byte 0 = Slave Address = 1..247
- Byte 1 = Function Code = 4
- Byte 2 = Starting Address MSB = 2
- Byte 3 = Starting Address LSB = 0..4
- Byte 4 = Register Count MSB = 0
- Byte 5 = Register Count LSB = 1..(5-Starting Address LSB)

Slave response:

- Byte 0 = Slave Address = 1..247
- Byte 1 = Function Code = 4
- Byte 2 = Total Register Bytecount = 2 \* (Register Count) = 2..10
- Byte 3 = Register MSB from starting address
- Byte 4 = Register LSB from starting address
- Byte 5 = Register MSB from starting address+1
- Byte 6 = Register LSB from starting address+1
- ...
- ...
- Byte ? = Register MSB from starting address+(Register Count-1)
- Byte ? = Register LSB from starting address+(Register Count-1)

=====  
 READ INPUTS AND FLAGS  
 =====

1 register (16-bit)  
 \* = unused bits, read as zero

16-bit register read:  
 Function\_code: 0x04 ("Read Input Registers")  
 Start\_address: Register address, 0x0300  
 Register\_count: 1

Register address:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	<- Bit number
0x0300	*	*	*	*	*		DMPR TEST	NI TE FLAG	SLAV DAY	EXT NI TE	FORC OPEN	EXT ALRM	POWR REL2	VENT FAN	SUM ALRM	FI RE ALRM	

Example MODBUS transaction for "Inputs & flags read" (CRC not shown):

Master request:

- Byte 0 = Slave Address = 1..247

Byte 1 = Function Code = 4  
 Byte 2 = Starting Address MSB = 3  
 Byte 3 = Starting Address LSB = 0  
 Byte 4 = Register Count MSB = 0  
 Byte 5 = Register Count LSB = 1

Slave response:

Byte 0 = Slave Address = 1..247  
 Byte 1 = Function Code = 4  
 Byte 2 = Total Register Bytecount = 2  
 Byte 3 = Register at 0x0300, MSB  
 Byte 4 = Register at 0x0300, LSB

=====  
 READ/WRITE REAL TIME CLOCK  
 =====

4 registers (16-bit)  
 \* = unused bits, read/write as zero

All values are in binary format (not BCD!):

SEC5..SECO = Seconds, 0..59  
 MIN5..MINO = Minutes, 0..59  
 HOUR4..HOURO = Hours, 0..23  
 WDAY2..WDAYO = Weekday, 0..6 where 0 is Sunday  
 DATE4..DATEO = Date, 1..31  
 MONT3..MONTO = Month, 1..12  
 YEAR6..YEARO = Year, 0..99

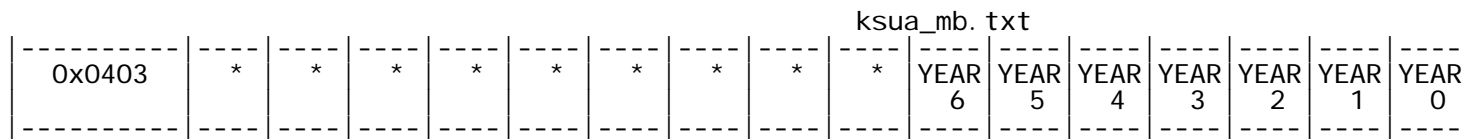
16-bit register write:

Function\_code: 0x10 ("Write Multiple Registers")  
 Start\_address: Register address, 0x0400  
 Register\_count: 4 (must be 4!)

16-bit register read:

Function\_code: 0x04 ("Read Input Registers")  
 Start\_address: Register address, 0x0400  
 Register\_count: 4 (must be 4!)

Register address:	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0x0400	*	*	MIN 5	MIN 4	MIN 3	MIN 2	MIN 1	MIN 0	*	*	SEC 5	SEC 4	SEC 3	SEC 2	SEC 1	SEC 0	<- Bit number
0x0401	*	*	*	*	*	WDAY 2	WDAY 1	WDAY 0	*	*	*	HOUR 4	HOUR 3	HOUR 2	HOUR 1	HOUR 0	
0x0402	*	*	*	*	MONT 3	MONT 2	MONT 1	MONT 0	*	*	*	DATE 4	DATE 3	DATE 2	DATE 1	DATE 0	



Example MODBUS transaction for "RTC read" (CRC not shown):

Master request:

- Byte 0 = Slave Address = 1..247
- Byte 1 = Function Code = 4
- Byte 2 = Starting Address MSB = 4
- Byte 3 = Starting Address LSB = 0
- Byte 4 = Register Count MSB = 0
- Byte 5 = Register Count LSB = 4

Slave response:

- Byte 0 = Slave Address = 1..247
- Byte 1 = Function Code = 4
- Byte 2 = Total Register Bytecount = 8
- Byte 3 = Register at 0x0400, MSB
- Byte 4 = Register at 0x0400, LSB
- Byte 5 = Register at 0x0401, MSB
- Byte 6 = Register at 0x0401, LSB
- Byte 7 = Register at 0x0402, MSB
- Byte 8 = Register at 0x0402, LSB
- Byte 9 = Register at 0x0403, MSB
- Byte10 = Register at 0x0403, LSB

Example MODBUS transaction for "RTC write" (CRC not shown):

Master request:

- Byte 0 = Slave Address = 1..247
- Byte 1 = Function Code = 16 (0x10)
- Byte 2 = Starting Address MSB = 4
- Byte 3 = Starting Address LSB = 0
- Byte 4 = Register Count MSB = 0
- Byte 5 = Register Count LSB = 4
- Byte 6 = Total Register Bytecount = 8
- Byte 7 = MINUTES (0..59 in binary format)
- Byte 8 = SECONDS (0..59 in binary format)
- Byte 9 = WEEKDAY (0..6 in binary format)
- Byte10 = HOUR (0..23 in binary format)
- Byte11 = MONTH (1..12 in binary format)
- Byte12 = DATE (1..31 in binary format)
- Byte13 = 0 (not used but keep this byte cleared for future compatibility!)
- Byte14 = YEAR (0..99 in binary format)

Slave response:

- Byte 0 = Slave Address = 1..247
- Byte 1 = Function Code = 16 (0x10)
- Byte 2 = Starting Address MSB = 4

Byte 3 = Starting Address LSB = 0  
 Byte 4 = Register Count MSB = 0  
 Byte 5 = Register Count LSB = 4

=====

READ/WRITE VARIOUS CONTROL AND STATUS BITS

=====

Single bit write (MODBUS Nightmode Control only):  
 Function\_code: 0x05 ("Write Single Coil")  
 Output\_address: 0x0000  
 Output\_value: 0xFF00 for NIGHT, 0x0000 for DAY

Single bit read (MODBUS Nightmode Control only):  
 Function\_code: 0x01 ("Read Coils")  
 Start\_address: 0x0000  
 Bit\_count: 1

Single bit write (Start Damper Test only):  
 Function\_code: 0x05 ("Write Single Coil")  
 Output\_address: 0x0001  
 Output\_value: 0xFF00

Single bit write (Alarm Reset only):  
 Function\_code: 0x05 ("Write Single Coil")  
 Output\_address: 0x0002  
 Output\_value: 0xFF00

Bit address	Bit function	Read	Write
0x0000	MODBUS Nightmode control	YES	YES
0x0001	Start Damper Test	NO	YES
0x0002	Alarm Reset	NO	YES

Example MODBUS transaction for "MODBUS nightmode control write" (CRC not shown):

Master request:

Byte 0 = Slave Address = 1..247  
 Byte 1 = Function Code = 5  
 Byte 2 = Output Address MSB = 0  
 Byte 3 = Output Address LSB = 0  
 Byte 4 = Output Value MSB = 0 for "DAY", 255 for "NIGHT"  
 Byte 5 = Output Value LSB = 0

Slave response:

Exactly the same as the master request.

Example MODBUS transaction for "Start damper test write" (CRC not shown):

Master request:

- Byte 0 = Slave Address = 1..247
- Byte 1 = Function Code = 5
- Byte 2 = Output Address MSB = 0
- Byte 3 = Output Address LSB = 1
- Byte 4 = Output Value MSB = 255 (0 is also a valid value but does \*NOT\* start the test!)
- Byte 5 = Output Value LSB = 0

Slave response:

Exactly the same as the master request.

Example MODBUS transaction for "Alarm reset write" (CRC not shown):

Master request:

- Byte 0 = Slave Address = 1..247
- Byte 1 = Function Code = 5
- Byte 2 = Output Address MSB = 0
- Byte 3 = Output Address LSB = 2
- Byte 4 = Output Value MSB = 255 (0 is also a valid value but does \*NOT\* reset the alarm!)
- Byte 5 = Output Value LSB = 0

Slave response:

Exactly the same as the master request.

Example MODBUS transaction for "MODBUS nightmode control read" (CRC not shown):

Master request:

- Byte 0 = Slave Address = 1..247
- Byte 1 = Function Code = 1
- Byte 2 = Starting Address MSB = 0
- Byte 3 = Starting Address LSB = 0
- Byte 4 = Number of bits MSB = 0
- Byte 5 = Number of bits LSB = 1

Slave response:

- Byte 0 = Slave Address = 1..247
- Byte 1 = Function Code = 1
- Byte 2 = Bytecount = 1
- Byte 3 = MODBUS Nightmode Flag in bit 0 (remaining bits are zero)

=====  
DIAGNOSTIC FUNCTION  
=====

Diagnostic sub-function 0 (Return Query Data = ECHO message)



is available for "pinging" the KSUA unit.

Example MODBUS transaction for "Return Query Data" (CRC not shown):

Master request:

Byte 0 = Slave Address = 1..247

Byte 1 = Function Code = 8

Byte 2 = Sub-function code MSB = 0

Byte 3 = Sub-function code LSB = 0

Byte 4..253 = any number (0..250) of bytes

Slave response:

Exactly the same as the master request.

<eof>