

**CAS-2700-21**  
**SEC (Serial) Protocol for Mitsubishi UPS**  
**Modbus (RTU and TCP) / BACnet / HTML Gateway**



**COMPUTER ENVIRONMENT SOLUTIONS**

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**1. SEC Protocol for Mitsubishi UPS Gateway Description**

The SEC protocol can be used to connect to suitably enabled UPS's manufactured by Mitsubshi. This is a serial protocol using RS232. The protocol is nodeless, so only one UPS can be connected to port of the gateway.

The Gateway connects to the UPS, reads data and stores it internally. When a remote system requests data, this data is served in a form that is appropriate to the requesting protocol. In the event that the connection to the UPS controller is lost, or data cannot be read, the gateway can signal this to the remote data client.

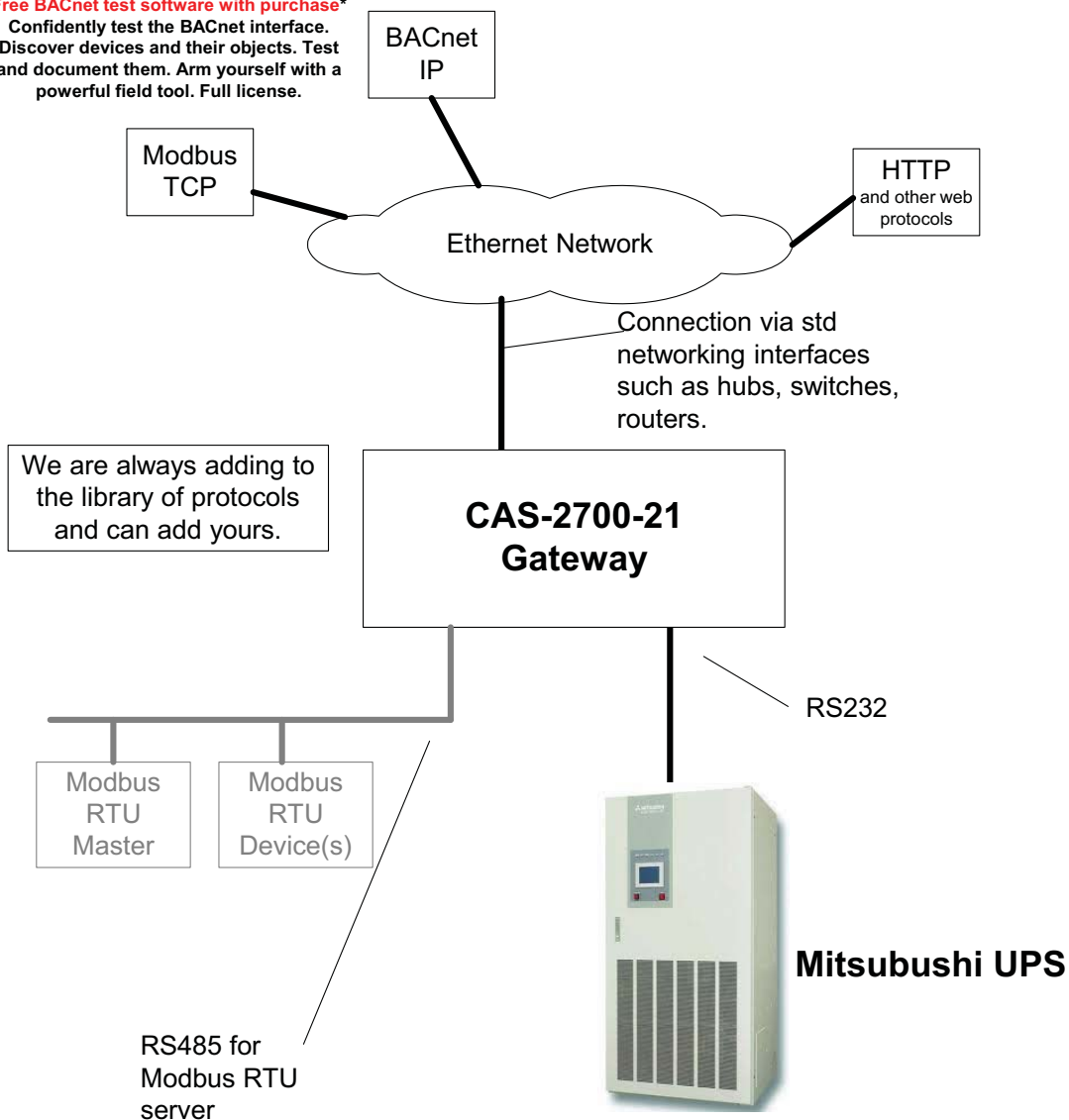
The gateway requires minimal configuration and can be considered a plug and play component of a system, in that it is ready to operate out of the box with the default configuration.

## 2. Connections

### 2.1. Block Diagram

Monitor and Control **UPS's that support SEC protocol** using BACnet, Modbus or Web

**Free BACnet test software with purchase\***  
 Confidently test the BACnet interface. Discover devices and their objects. Test and document them. Arm yourself with a powerful field tool. Full license.



## 2.2. Wiring / Connections

### 2.2.1. Mitsubishi Connections

A Null Modem cable is suitable.



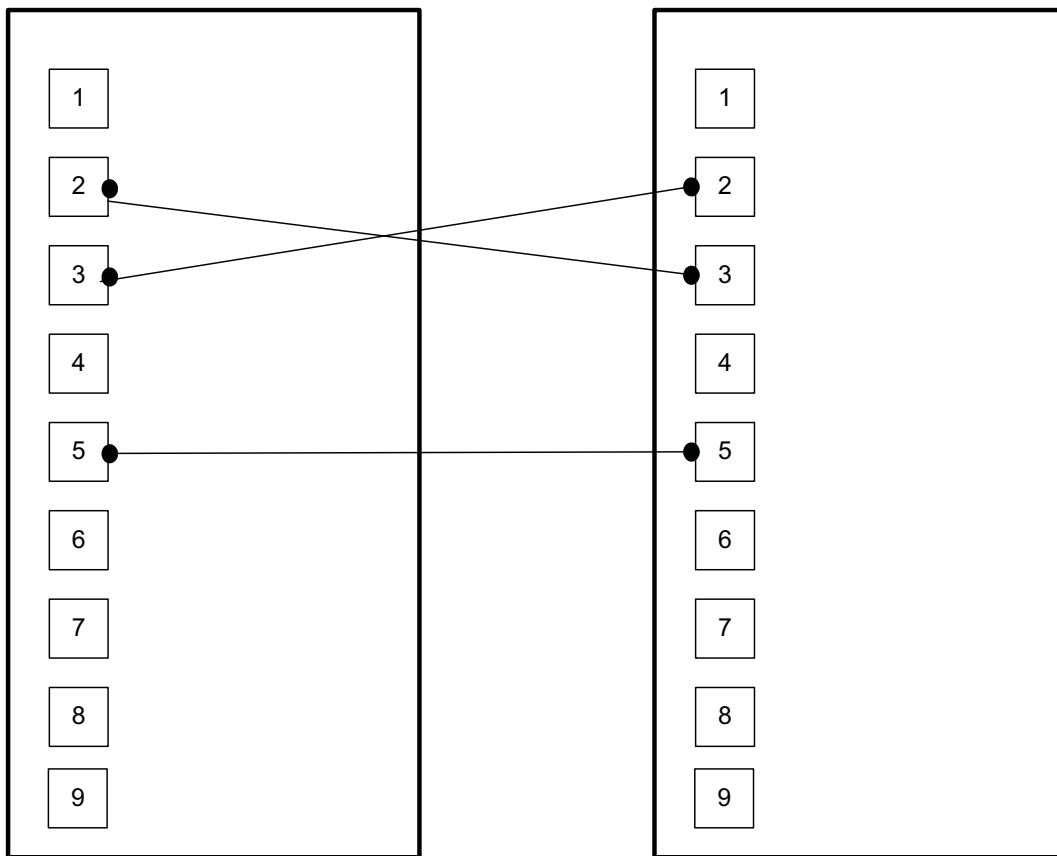
**Gateway (Port 1)**

9 Pin Female



**UPS Device**

9 Pin Female

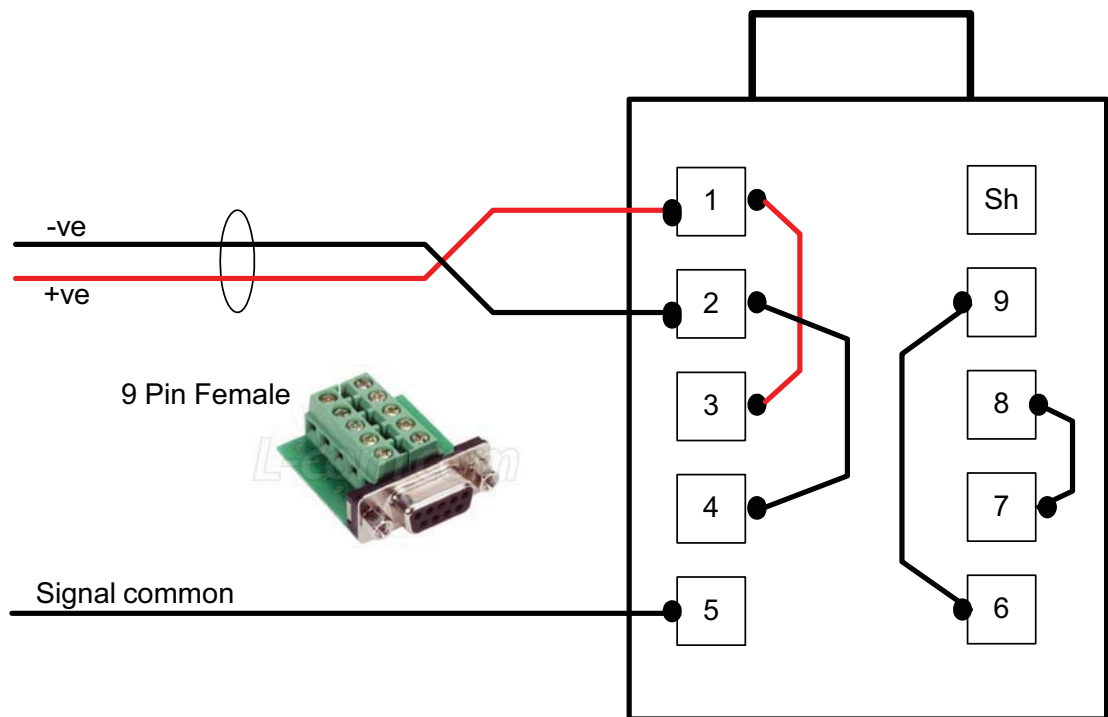


————— Required connections

2.2.2. Modbus RTU Connections

Port 0 – RS485 Mode Terminals

DB9 - Terminal 1 jumper to 3	RS485 – Positive
DB9 – Terminal 2 jumper to 4	RS485 – Negative
DB9 – Terminal 5	RS485 - Common
Jumper 7 to 8	
Jumper 6 to 9	



### **2.3. Limitations and Best Practices**

#### **Maximum Number of UPS devices per Gateway**

Only 1 Mitsubishi UPS device can be connected to a single gateway. This is a limitation of RS232 and of the SEC protocol.

#### **RS232 Best Practices**

We recommend a maximum of 30ft for the RS232 cable. A well made cable in a clean environment can easily run to 100ft and provide satisfactory performance.



### 3. Configuration and Settings

#### 3.1. Mitsubishi UPS Connection Settings

The baud rate is a configurable setting for the Mitsubishi UPS device.

Baud Rate = 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200

Default Baud Rate = 9600

These settings are hard coded since they cannot be changed in the Mitsubishi UPS device.

Parity = None

Data Bits = 8

Stop Bits = 1

#### 3.2. ModbusTCP Settings

To connect using ModbusTCP you need to know the IP address of the gateway and the Modbus 'Station' number (also known as 'Device Address' or 'Node ID')

Modbus Station Number = 1 (This parameter is configurable).

Review section *7.6 Another Method for Changing the IP Address - DHCP* to see the default IP Address settings and how to change them.

#### 3.3. ModbusRTU Settings

To connect using ModbusRTU you need to set the connection correctly and the Modbus 'Station' number (also known as 'Device Address' or 'Node ID')

Modbus Station Number = 1 (This parameter is configurable – shared with ModbusTCP).

Connection Settings : 9600 (or 19200) Baud , 8 Data Bits, 1 Stop Bit, No Parity. The Baud Rate is configurable. The device is a ModbusRTU slave.

### 3.4. BACnet IP Settings

BACnet supports discovery. Thus any BACnet tool will discover the gateway and report its properties. Each gateway must be allocated a unique device instance number and thus this is a configurable setting.

The Default BACnet Settings are

Device Instance Number = 389001 (This parameter is configurable)

It is important to note that BACnet messages cannot pass from one subnet to another without a BACnet technology called BBMD installed. The easiest installation and the best way to avoid this complication is to set the gateway's IP address so that it is on the same subnet as the BACnet data client (usually the BAS / Scada system).

Review section *7.6 Another Method for Changing the IP Address - DHCP* to see the default IP Address settings and how to change them.

### 3.5. Other Settings

Timeout :

If the gateway loses its connection to the controller it will mark the data as unreliable after some time has passed. The same is true if one particular data item cannot be read – that data item will be marked as unrealizable. This will affect how remote Modbus or BACnet clients will see the data.

Timeout = 120 seconds (Default)

This setting can be changed.

### 3.6. Configuration Settings

Use a Browser and browse to the IP address of the Gateway. For example:  
<http://192.168.1.113/bin/mitsubishiups>.

### 3.7. Change Configuration Settings

Use a Web Browser and type the following into the address bar:

http://192.168.1.113/ bin/mitsubishiups

IP Address of your unit.

#### Mitsubishi UPS Configuration

##### BACnet Server

Port (?)	Device ID (?)
47808	389001

##### Modbus Slave

RTU Baud Rate (?)	Device ID (?)	TCP Port (?)
9600	1	502

##### Mitsubishi UPS Device

Device Type (?)	Baud Rate (?)
7011A (1000 VA)	9600

##### Mitsubishi UPS Settings

-10	Default Value (?)
10	Scan Interval (in seconds) (?)
3	Timeout Time (in seconds) (?)
3	Number of Retries after a Timeout (?)
1	Time between Retries (in seconds) (?)

##### Mitsubishi UPS Status

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Battery Status (ST1)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Input Status (ST2)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Output Status (ST3)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bypass Status (ST4)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alarm Status (ST5)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Nominal Values (NOM)

Save Configuration

Change the Settings and click Submit to save them. To cancel changes simply close the page without submitting.

The Modbus Station ID is shared between ModbusRTU and ModbusTCP

Note on IP Addresses: Another method is provided to change the Netmask and Gateway address.



Changes do not take effect until the device restarts. Use the Reset button the web page or recycle the power.

4. Reading Data using HTML / Web Browser

Use a Web Browser to browse to this page.

<http://192.168.1.113/status>

This is the IP address of your gateway

You are presented with a screen similar to this one. (Age is explained in the section 'Gateway Status' of this manual)

**Report: Current Status**

The following table lists what values are stored in each Modbus Address register.

If the value that is stored is the **default value**, it means that either the device does not have that parameter available, or it is undefined.

The table also contains the current data and its units from the device and the age of the data.

Note: Gaps may appear in the Modbus addressing if not all status groups were selected.

Legend	Description
Grey	Parameter unavailable on device
Red	Data is too old, unreliable

Modbus Address	Description	Data	Units	Value	Data Age	Notes
40001	Battery Condition	0	see notes	0	0	0 = Good, 1 = Weak, 2 = Replace
40002	Battery Status	0	see notes	0	0	0 = Battery OK, 1 = Battery Low, 2 = Battery Depleted
40003	Battery Charge	0	see notes	0	0	0 = Floating, 1 = Charging, 2 = Resting, 3 = Discharging
40004	Seconds On Battery	0	seconds	0	0	
40005	Estimated Minutes	461	minutes	461	0	
40006	Estimated Charge	-10	see notes	-10	0	value is a percentage
40007	Battery Voltage	27.2	0.1 volts	27.2	0	

## 5. Reading Modbus Data

Need to know more about Modbus ? Read this guide.  
<http://www.chipkin.com/september-2010-newsletter>

### 5.1. Modbus Function Supported (RTU and TCP)

The Gateway supports functions 1, 2, 3, and 4. Most masters should be configured to use function 3 (Read Holding Registers). However it will respond to polls that use the other functions with offset equal to zero. You can read this data as 3xxxx, 1xxxx, 0xxxx or 4xxxx data.

### 5.2. Modbus Data Map

<b>Modbus</b>		<b>Engineering</b>
<b>Holding Register</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Units</b>
40001	Battery Condition	None
40002	Battery Status	None
40003	Battery Charge	None
40004	Seconds On Battery	seconds
40005	Estimated Minutes	minutes
40006	Estimated Charge	None
40007	Battery Voltage	0.1 volts
40008	Battery Current	0.1 amps
40009	Battery Temperature	Degrees
40010	Input Line Bads	None
40011	Input Num Lines	None
40012	Input Frequency 1	0.1 Hz
40013	Input Voltage 1	0.1 volts
40014	Input Current 1	0.1 amps
40015	Input Power 1	Watts
40016	Input Frequency 2	0.1 Hz
40017	Input Voltage 2	0.1 volts
40018	Input Current 2	0.1 amps
40019	Input Power 2	Watts
40020	Input Frequency 3	0.1 Hz
40021	Input Voltage 3	0.1 volts
40022	Input Current 3	0.1 amps
40023	Input Power 3	Watts
40024	Output Source	None
40025	Output Frequency	0.1 Hz
40026	Output Num Lines	None

40027	Output Voltage 1	0.1 volts
40028	Output Current 1	0.1 amps
40029	Output Power 1	Watts
40030	Output Load 1	None
40031	Output Voltage 2	0.1 volts
40032	Output Current 2	0.1 amps
40033	Output Power 2	Watts
40034	Output Load 2	None
40035	Output Voltage 3	0.1 volts
40036	Output Current 3	0.1 amps
40037	Output Power 3	Watts
40038	Output Load 3	None
40039	Bypass Frequency	0.1 Hz
40040	Bypass Num Lines	None
40041	Bypass Voltage 1	0.1 volts
40042	Bypass Current 1	0.1 amps
40043	Bypass Power 1	Watts
40044	Bypass Voltage 2	0.1 volts
40045	Bypass Current 2	0.1 amps
40046	Bypass Power 2	Watts
40047	Bypass Voltage 3	0.1 volts
40048	Bypass Current 3	0.1 amps
40049	Bypass Power 3	Watts
40050	Alarm Temperature	None
40051	Alarm Input Bad	None
40052	Alarm Output Bad	None
40053	Alarm Overload	None
40054	Alarm Bypass Bad	None
40055	Alarm Output Off	None
40056	Alarm UPS Shutdown	None
40057	Alarm Charger Failure	None
40058	Alarm System Off	None
40059	Alarm Fan Failure	None
40060	Alarm Fuse Failure	None
40061	Alarm General Fault	None
40062	Alarm Awaiting Power	None
40063	Alarm Shutdown Pending	None
40064	Alarm Shutdown Imminent	None
40065	Nominal Input Voltage	Volts
40066	Nominal Input Frequency	0.1 Hz
40067	Nominal Output Voltage	Volts
40068	Nominal Output Frequency	0.1 Hz
40069	Nominal VA Rating	Volt-amps
40070	Nominal Output Rating	Watts
40071	Low Battery Time	Minutes
40072	Audible Alarm	None
40073	Low Voltage Transfer Point	Volts





### 5.3. Interpreting Modbus Data

Modbus does not have a mechanism for reporting the validity of data. What happens if the gateway loses its connection to the Mitsubishi UPS device? After a timeout period has elapsed the gateway will regard the data it had read previously, as unreliable.

The remote data client will see the value 65535 (-1, configurable) in the registers that contain unreliable data. In other words, rather than serve the old (possibly obsolete) data, the gateway serves a value that clearly identifies that the data is invalid.

Some values have been encoded as IEEE754 format floating point numbers. These values use 2x 16bit registers. They are clearly identified in the Modbus Map. Since Modbus does not support floating point numbers so all other values are served as whole numbers.

#### 5.4. Test Procedure – Use CAS Modbus Scanner

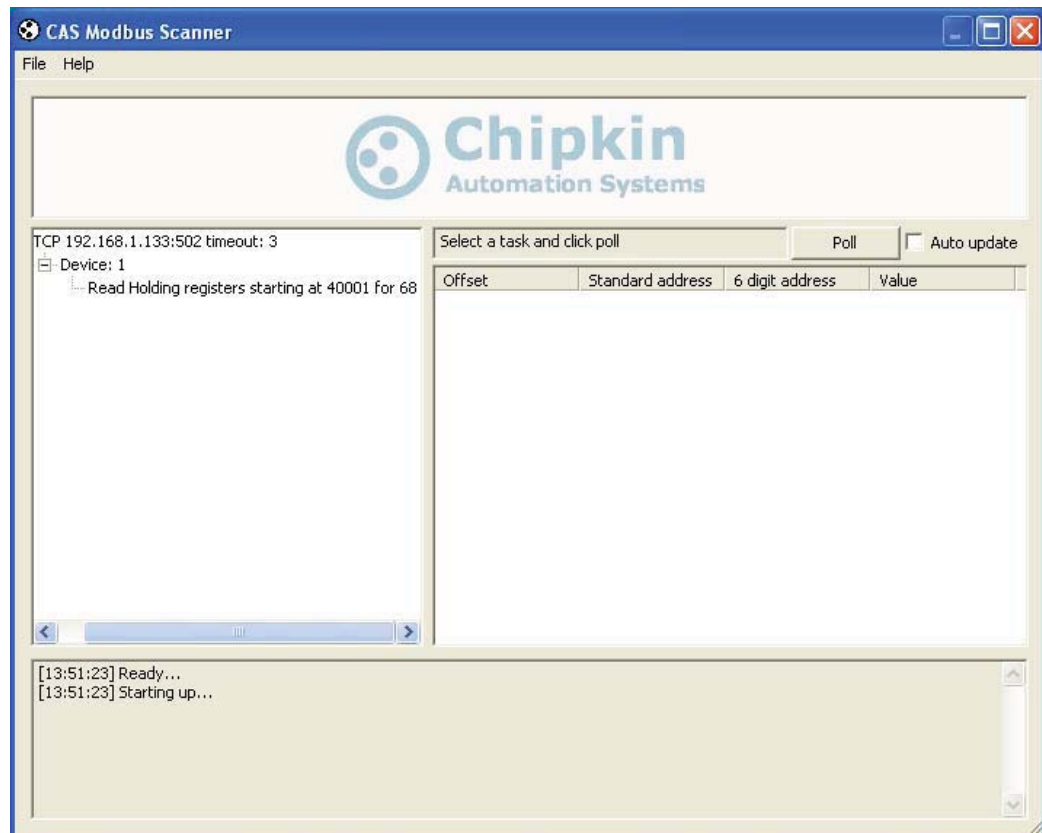
You can test the ModbusTCP data using free test software provided by Chipkin Automation Software.

This is a link to the download page. <http://www.chipkin.com/cas-modbus-scanner>

Configure the scanner as follows

1. Add a connection – specify the IP address of the gateway
2. Add a device to the connection. Set the device=1
3. Add a Request to the device: Read Holding register offset=1 Length=68

The result should be like this.



4. Click the Poll Button
5. Use the values found in the 'int16 column and the data map table to review the data.



## 6. Reading BACnet Data

BACnet supports discovery. When you discover the gateway, objects and properties you will find appropriately named objects that report data from the Mitsubishi UPS device. Because BACnet supports discovery, usually knowledge of the BACnet Device Instance Number does not need to be known in advance.

Each BACnet device (like the gateway) needs to have a unique instance number. Therefore it may be necessary for you to change the instance number.

Need to learn some BACnet basics? Read this guide.

<http://www.chipkin.com/bacnet-solutions>

### 6.1. Most Common BACnet Problem

If the device or application that is reading the BACnet data is on another subnet then it will not discover or be able to talk to the gateway. This can be resolved two ways. 1. Change the IP address of the gateway to be on the same subnet – a simple task. 2. Install BBMD – a non trivial task – but a task you can often pass the buck on – it is the responsibility of the company installing the BAS system to provide BBMD. You can read more about it at this link. <http://www.chipkin.com/articles/bacnet-bbmd>

### 6.2. Interpreting BACnet Data

If the gateway loses communications with the Mitsubishi UPS device or if a data point cannot be read from the controller, the 'Out of Service' property of the data object is set true once the timeout has expired. The value of the 'Present Value' property is not changed, thus the last good value will be shown.

**Scaling** : Some Bacnet objects transport scaled data. The values served as BACnet values are the same as those served on Modbus. They are always whole numbers. Thus for example, referencing section you see the current is served as 0.1 Amps. Thus if the Modbus register contains the value 123 it means the current is 12.3 Amps. The same applies to BACnet. If the Present Value of the object is 123 it means 12.3 Amps.

40018	Input Current 2	0.1 amps
-------	-----------------	----------

### 6.3. BACnet Objects

The following is a list of possible BACnet Objects. Please note that which objects appear in a BACnet explorer will depend on which UPS device was selected, and which Status groups were requested

- analog\_input 1 (battery\_condition)
- analog\_input 2 (battery\_status)
- analog\_input 3 (battery\_charge)
- analog\_input 4 (seconds\_on\_battery)
- analog\_input 5 (estimated\_minutes)
- analog\_input 6 (estimated\_charge)
- analog\_input 7 (battery\_voltage)
- analog\_input 8 (battery\_current)
- analog\_input 9 (battery\_temperature)
- analog\_input 10 (input\_line\_bads)
- analog\_input 11 (input\_num\_lines)
- analog\_input 12 (input\_frequency\_1)
- analog\_input 13 (input\_voltage\_1)
- analog\_input 14 (input\_current\_1)
- analog\_input 15 (input\_power\_1)
- analog\_input 16 (input\_frequency\_2)
- analog\_input 17 (input\_voltage\_2)
- analog\_input 18 (input\_current\_2)
- analog\_input 19 (input\_power\_2)
- analog\_input 20 (input\_frequency\_3)
- analog\_input 21 (input\_voltage\_3)
- analog\_input 22 (input\_current\_3)
- analog\_input 23 (input\_power\_3)
- analog\_input 24 (output\_source)

- analog\_input 25 (output\_frequency)
- analog\_input 26 (output\_num\_lines)
- analog\_input 27 (output\_voltage\_1)
- analog\_input 28 (output\_current\_1)
- analog\_input 29 (output\_power\_1)
- analog\_input 30 (output\_load\_1)
- analog\_input 31 (output\_voltage\_2)
- analog\_input 32 (output\_current\_2)
- analog\_input 33 (output\_power\_2)
- analog\_input 34 (output\_load\_2)
- analog\_input 35 (output\_voltage\_3)
- analog\_input 36 (output\_current\_3)
- analog\_input 37 (output\_power\_3)
- analog\_input 38 (output\_load\_3)
- analog\_input 39 (bypass\_frequency)
- analog\_input 40 (bypass\_num\_lines)
- analog\_input 41 (bypass\_voltage\_1)
- analog\_input 42 (bypass\_current\_1)
- analog\_input 43 (bypass\_power\_1)
- analog\_input 44 (bypass\_voltage\_2)
- analog\_input 45 (bypass\_current\_2)
- analog\_input 46 (bypass\_power\_2)
- analog\_input 47 (bypass\_voltage\_3)
- analog\_input 48 (bypass\_current\_3)
- analog\_input 49 (bypass\_power\_3)
- analog\_input 50 (alarm\_temperature)
- analog\_input 51 (alarm\_input\_bad)

- analog\_input 52 (alarm\_output\_bad)
- analog\_input 53 (alarm\_overload)
- analog\_input 54 (alarm\_bypass\_bad)
- analog\_input 55 (alarm\_output\_off)
- analog\_input 56 (alarm\_ups\_shutdown)
- analog\_input 57 (alarm\_charger\_failure)
- analog\_input 58 (alarm\_system\_off)
- analog\_input 59 (alarm\_fan\_failure)
- analog\_input 60 (alarm\_fuse\_failure)
- analog\_input 61 (alarm\_general\_fault)
- analog\_input 62 (alarm\_awaiting\_power)
- analog\_input 63 (alarm\_shutdown\_pending)
- analog\_input 64 (alarm\_shutdown\_imminent)
- analog\_input 65 (nominal\_input\_voltage)
- analog\_input 66 (nominal\_input\_frequency)
- analog\_input 67 (nominal\_output\_voltage)
- analog\_input 68 (nominal\_output\_frequency)
- analog\_input 69 (nominal\_va\_rating)
- analog\_input 70 (nominal\_output\_rating)
- analog\_input 71 (low\_battery\_time)
- analog\_input 72 (audible\_alarm)
- analog\_input 73 (low\_voltage\_transfer\_point)
- analog\_input 74 (high\_voltage\_transfer\_point)
- analog\_input 75 (battery\_installed\_date)
- analog\_input 76 (nominal\_battery\_life)

#### 6.4. BACnet Test Procedure

You have been provided with a USB key to the CAS BACnet Explorer. This key activates the software. It cannot run without it. If you don't have your USB key, you can still activate the application – it requires an internet connection. A video provides help.

<http://www.chipkin.com/articles/cas-bacnet-explorer-software-activation-video>

You might also want to refer to these articles.

<http://www.chipkin.com/articles/cas-bacnet-explorer-usbsoftware-activation-problems>

<http://www.chipkin.com/cas-bacnet-explorer-licenses-faq>

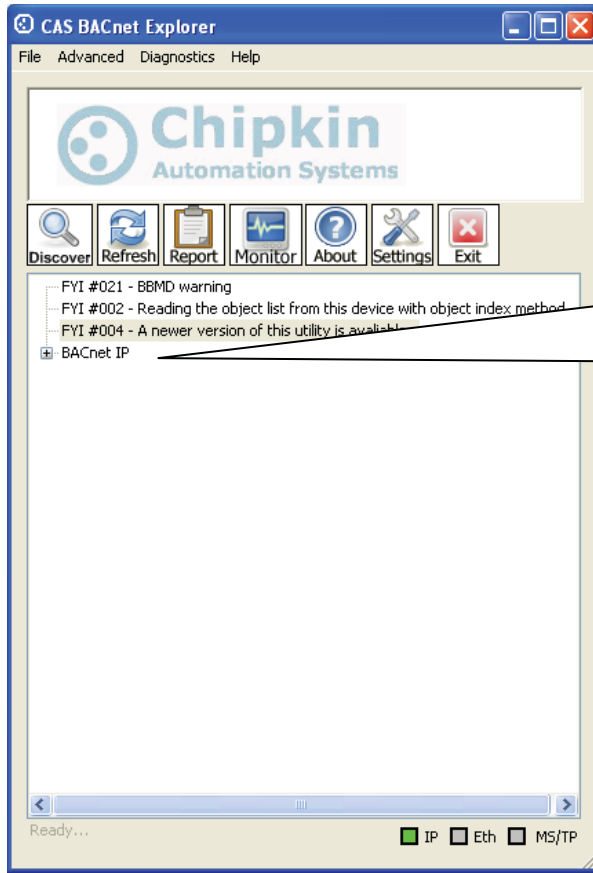
Install and activate the application. Download from here.

<http://www.chipkin.com/cas-bacnet-explorer/>

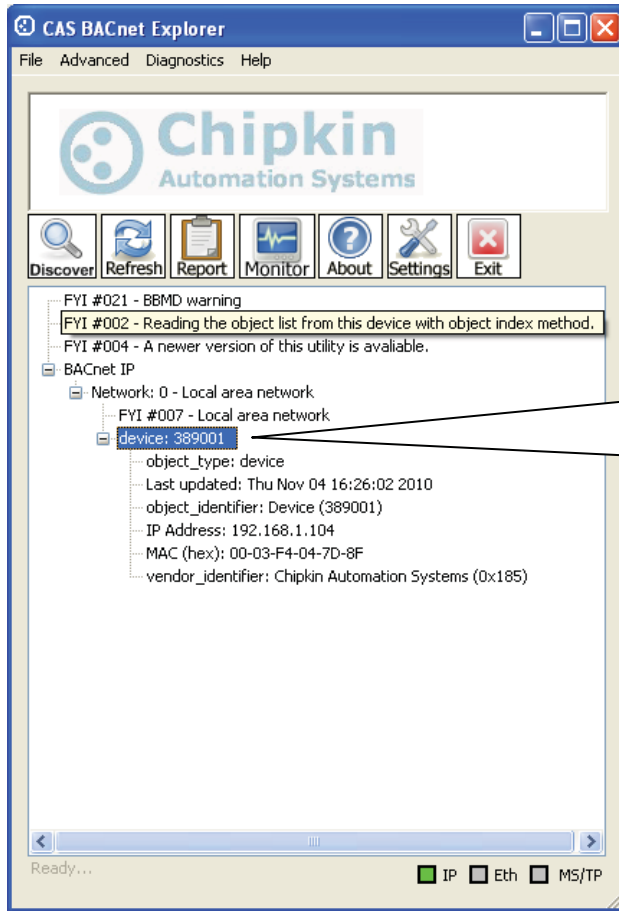
##### Procedure

1. Start the application
2. Click Settings
3. Check IP – uncheck MSTP and Ethernet
4. Click on the network card you will use.
5. Click Ok.
6. Now click discover
7. Click Send

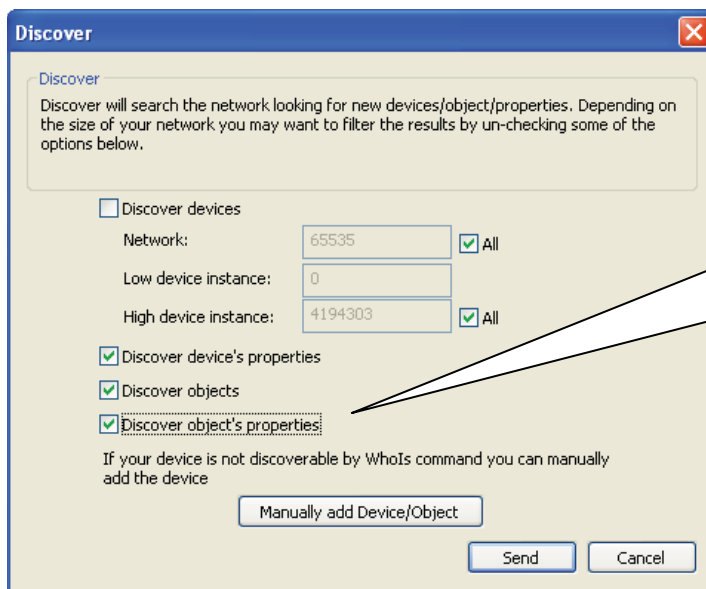




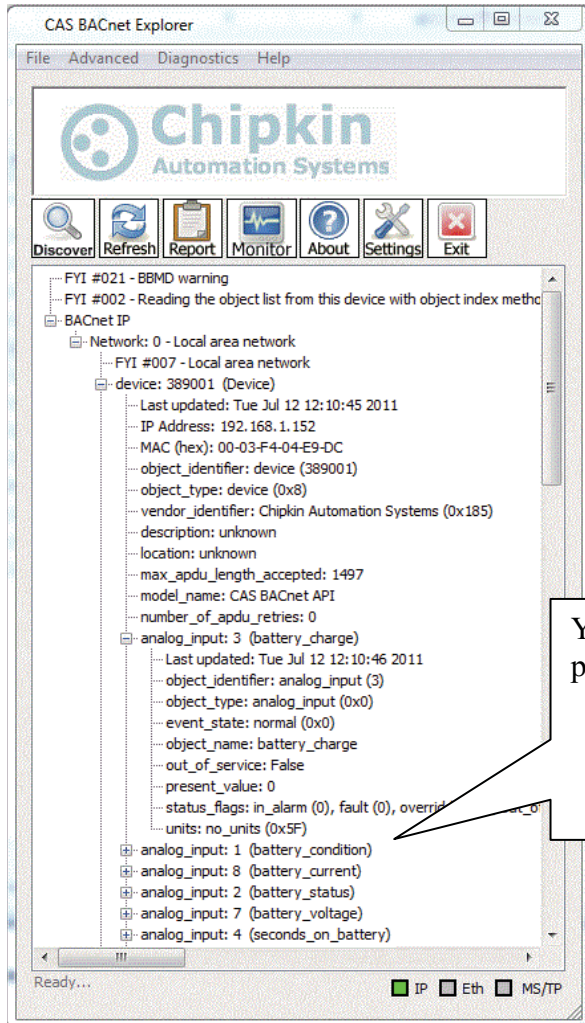
Device(s) were discovered.  
Click the + to open up.



Select the device and click discover again.



Check the 'Discover properties' box.  
Click the Send button.



You get a list of objects with properties.

Out of Service=False means data from UPS is valid.  
True=UPS data has timed out and cannot be read.

```

analog_input: 3 (battery_charge)
... Last updated: Tue Jul 12 12:10:46 2011
... object_identifier: analog_input (3)
... object_type: analog_input (0x0)
... event_state: normal (0x0)
... object_name: battery_charge
... out_of_service: False
... present_value: 0
... status_flags: in_alarm (0), fault (0), overrid
... units: no_units (0x5F)
    
```

Present value is the value found in the UPS Device.

## 7. Commissioning, Diagnostics and Trouble Shooting

### 7.1. What to Take to Site for Commissioning

1. The gateway and other supplied components.
2. USB->232 Converter

Any will do. This will allow you run tests using the 232 serial connection. Connect to the device and find out which COM port is now available, use CAS Modbus Scanner to retrieve data.

3. Serial Cables

A Null Modem cable is used to connect to the gateway diagnostic port. Take one with you.  
A Null Modem cable is used to connect the Mitsubishi UPS Device to the Gateway.

4. Laptop
5. Gateway IP Address Allocation Tool

Download from

<http://www.chipkin.com/articles/cas-gateway-ip-address-tool>

6. Wireshark packet sniffer software – free download

<http://www.wireshark.org/download.html>

7. CAS Modbus Scanner – free download

CAS Modbus Scanner is a utility to retrieve coils, inputs, holding registers, and input registers from a Modbus enabled device. Values retrieved from the device can be viewed in many different formats including Binary, HEX, Uint16, Int16, Uint32, Int32, and Float32.

<http://www.chipkin.com/cas-modbus-scanner>

## 8. Serial Mini Tester



## 9. DB9 and DB25 male and female connector make-up kits (Solder free)

Always useful but not required if you have tested your cable prior to attending the site.

## 10. Rx / TX cross over.

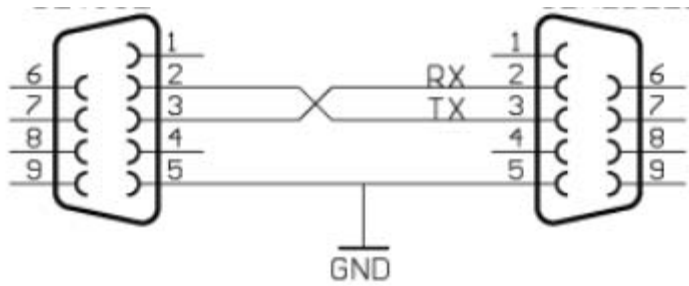
Always useful but not required if you have tested your cable prior to attending the site.

It is useful to be able to swap the conductors connected to pins 2 and 3. Take a module with you. It is easier than changing the wires.

For example, the Ziotek Null Modem Adapter DB25

[http://www.cyberguys.com/product-details/?productid=751&rtn=750&core\\_cross=SEARCH\\_DETAIL\\_SIMILAR#page=page-1](http://www.cyberguys.com/product-details/?productid=751&rtn=750&core_cross=SEARCH_DETAIL_SIMILAR#page=page-1)

female shown



### 11. Gender Benders

Always useful but not required if you have tested your cable prior to attending the site.



### 12. Ethernet Patch cables

### 13. Hub

Used as a last resort if there are problems on Modbus or BACnet

A hub is not a switch. A hub can be used for trouble-shooting whereas only a 'supervised' switch can. Most switches are not supervised.

<http://www.chipkin.com/articles/hubs-vs-switches-using-wireshark-to-sniff-network-packets>

## 7.2. Gateway Status

Browse to <http://192.168.1.113/status> and you will be the values of data, data age and data quality information.

The "data age" is now long it has been in seconds since the data was last updated. This value should be less then ~10 as it only takes 1-2 sec to poll every point on the Mitsubishi UPS device. The status is based off the data age, when the data age reaches [Mitsubishi UPS data timeout] {default: 120 sec} the status will change to "BAD" and be highlighted in red.

You must manually refresh this page to get the updated values.

## 7.3. Gateway Diagnostics

Power Led: Green Solid = Normal Condition.

RJ45 LED: Green to show link.

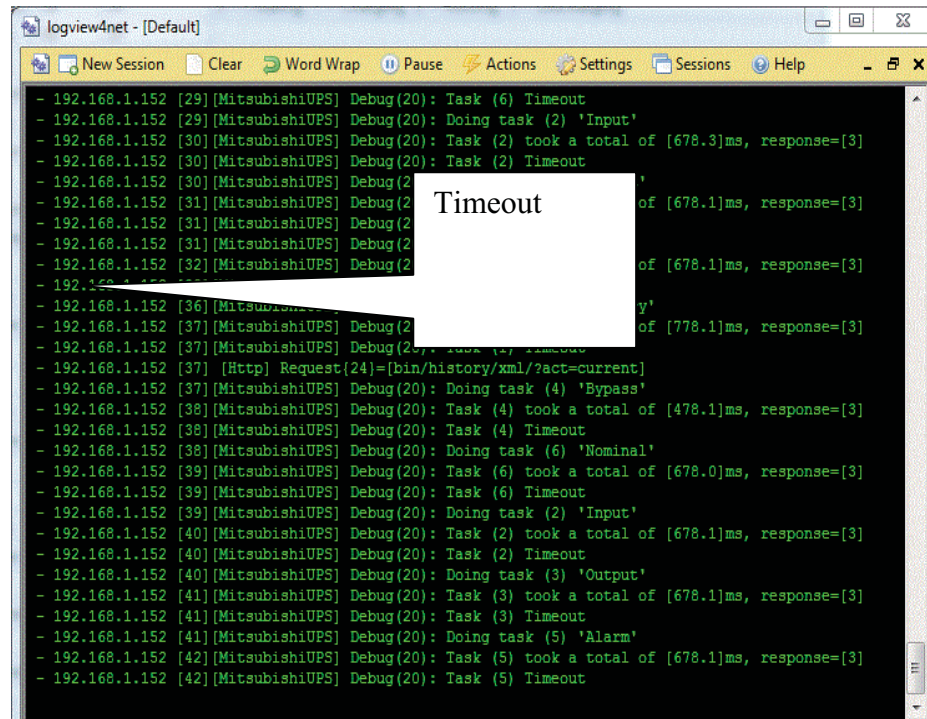
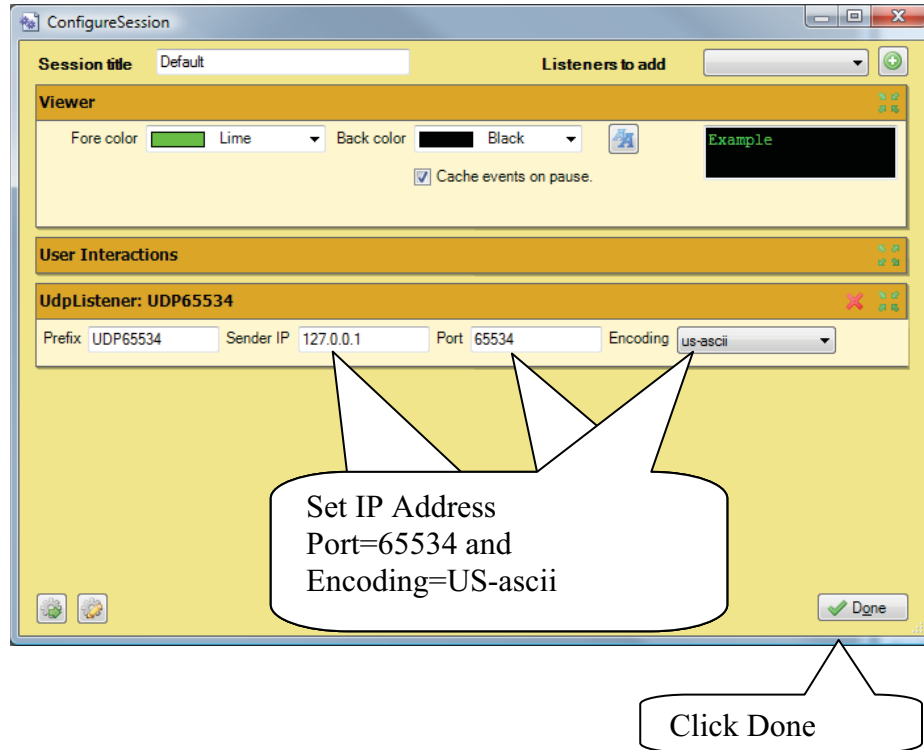
## 7.4. Debug log.

The debug messages are sent on UDP port 65534 to the broadcast IP address: {255.255.255.255} as plain ASCII text. You can use "logview4net" tool to view and recorded the debug messages as they are sent from the device.

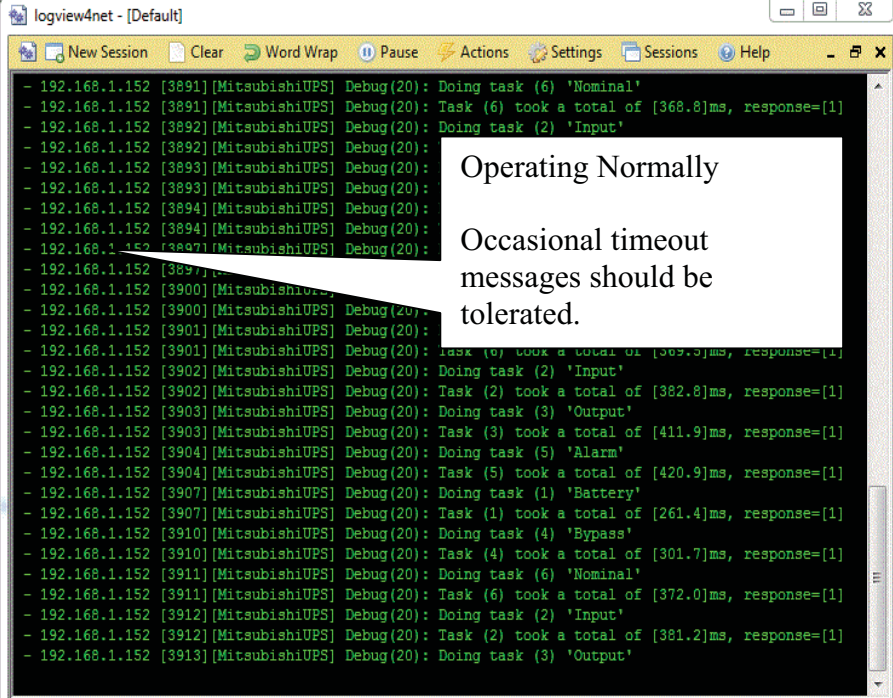
Logview4net

Free and open source tool built to viewing and monitoring logs. It works with many different file formats and protocols including UDP. This tool can be download for "free" from the publishers website <http://logview4net.com/>





Abnormal operation. No communication with device. Perform Mitsubishi UPS Connection Diagnostics.



```

logview4net - [Default]
New Session Clear Word Wrap Pause Actions Settings Sessions Help
- 192.168.1.152 [3891] [MitsubishiUPS] Debug(20): Doing task (6) 'Nominal'
- 192.168.1.152 [3891] [MitsubishiUPS] Debug(20): Task (6) took a total of [368.8]ms, response=[1]
- 192.168.1.152 [3892] [MitsubishiUPS] Debug(20): Doing task (2) 'Input'
- 192.168.1.152 [3893] [MitsubishiUPS] Debug(20):
- 192.168.1.152 [3893] [MitsubishiUPS] Debug(20):
- 192.168.1.152 [3894] [MitsubishiUPS] Debug(20):
- 192.168.1.152 [3894] [MitsubishiUPS] Debug(20):
- 192.168.1.152 [3897] [MitsubishiUPS] Debug(20):
- 192.168.1.152 [3897] [MitsubishiUPS] Debug(20):
- 192.168.1.152 [3900] [MitsubishiUPS] Debug(20):
- 192.168.1.152 [3900] [MitsubishiUPS] Debug(20):
- 192.168.1.152 [3901] [MitsubishiUPS] Debug(20):
- 192.168.1.152 [3901] [MitsubishiUPS] Debug(20):
- 192.168.1.152 [3902] [MitsubishiUPS] Debug(20): Doing task (2) 'Input'
- 192.168.1.152 [3902] [MitsubishiUPS] Debug(20): Task (2) took a total of [382.8]ms, response=[1]
- 192.168.1.152 [3903] [MitsubishiUPS] Debug(20): Doing task (3) 'Output'
- 192.168.1.152 [3903] [MitsubishiUPS] Debug(20): Task (3) took a total of [411.9]ms, response=[1]
- 192.168.1.152 [3904] [MitsubishiUPS] Debug(20): Doing task (5) 'Alarm'
- 192.168.1.152 [3904] [MitsubishiUPS] Debug(20): Task (5) took a total of [420.9]ms, response=[1]
- 192.168.1.152 [3907] [MitsubishiUPS] Debug(20): Doing task (1) 'Battery'
- 192.168.1.152 [3907] [MitsubishiUPS] Debug(20): Task (1) took a total of [261.4]ms, response=[1]
- 192.168.1.152 [3910] [MitsubishiUPS] Debug(20): Doing task (4) 'Bypass'
- 192.168.1.152 [3910] [MitsubishiUPS] Debug(20): Task (4) took a total of [301.7]ms, response=[1]
- 192.168.1.152 [3911] [MitsubishiUPS] Debug(20): Doing task (6) 'Nominal'
- 192.168.1.152 [3911] [MitsubishiUPS] Debug(20): Task (6) took a total of [372.0]ms, response=[1]
- 192.168.1.152 [3912] [MitsubishiUPS] Debug(20): Doing task (2) 'Input'
- 192.168.1.152 [3912] [MitsubishiUPS] Debug(20): Task (2) took a total of [381.2]ms, response=[1]
- 192.168.1.152 [3913] [MitsubishiUPS] Debug(20): Doing task (3) 'Output'

```

Operating Normally  
Occasional timeout messages should be tolerated.

Normal Operation.

## 7.5. Mitsubishi UPS Connection

Use a mini tester to check the serial ports.

Connect the cable to the Mitsubishi UPS device only – RD should be green. If it isn't this means the cable to the Mitsubishi UPS device is wrong or the port isn't working.

Connect the cable to the gateway only – TD should be green. If it isn't this means the cable to the gateway is wrong or the port isn't working.

During normal operation RD will flicker green/red



## 7.6. Another Method for Changing the IP Address - DHCP

This device supports DHCP and DHCP is enabled.

When shipped the device

IP = 192.168.1.x

Mask = 255.255.255.0

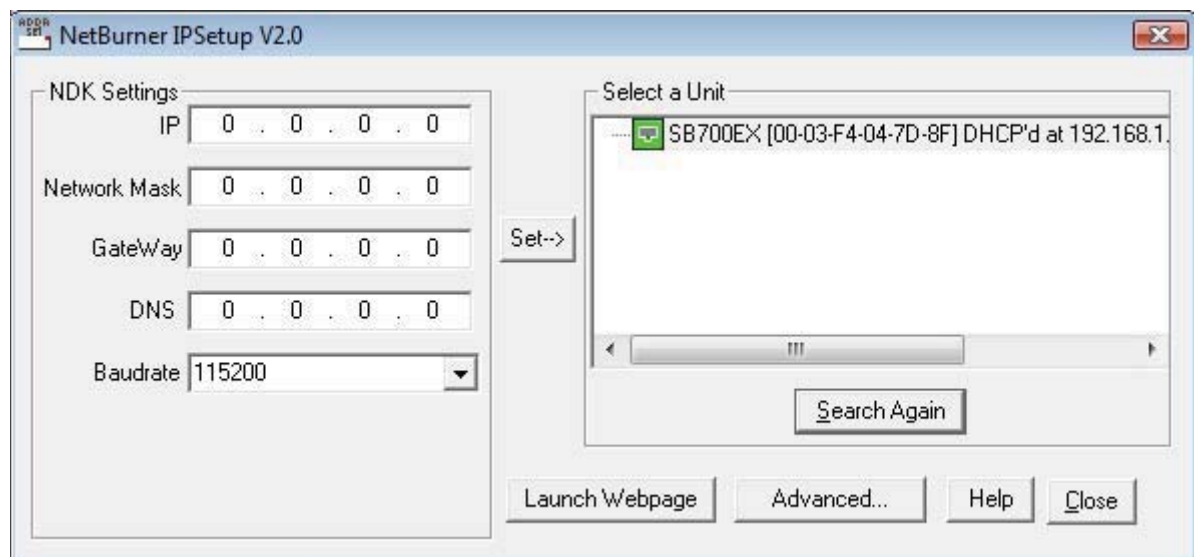
Gateway = 192.168.1.1

If you simply want to change the IP address then use the simpler method provided in section 3.7 Change Configuration Settings.

A tool is provided to change the IP address of the gateway. The tool can be downloaded from:

<http://www.chipkin.com/articles/cas-gateway-ip-address-tool>

When you start this tool it discovers gateways and list them in the right had side 'Select a Unit' area. If the area is blank then click the 'Search Again' button. If it remains blank check that the Ethernet connection is made – is there a green link LED on the RJ45 and on the hub/switch you are connected to.



To change the IP address complete the Fields and click the 'Set' button.

## 7.7. Discovering the Gateway

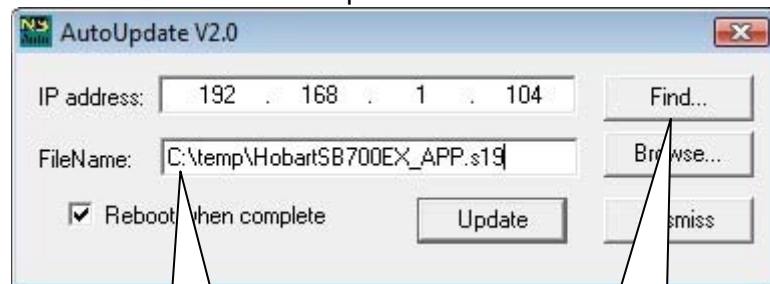
Use the tool provided to change the IP address to discover the gateway and learn what its pre-allocated IP address is. See section 7.6 Another Method for Changing the IP Address

## 7.8. Downloading New Firmware

If you are sent new firmware you will be provided with specific instructions. These are generic – i.e. folder and file names may be different.

A tool is provided. It can be downloaded from <http://www.chipkin.com/articles/cas-gateway-firmware-download-tool>

Screen Shot from the Firmware update tool.



File name and path may change. You will be provided with specific instructions.

Click to find a gateway (discover)

## 8. Specifications

- **UL and ULc approved**
- 10/100BaseT with RJ-45 connector
- 1x RS232 Port
- 1x RS485 Port (Different Models have additional ports)
- 2MBytes flash memory, 8MBytes of SDRAM
- Power: 5-24VDC
- Operating Temperature: 0 to 70 C
- Dimensions: 4.2" x 3.25" x 1"
- LEDs: Link, Speed/Data, Power

## Revision History

Date	Resp	Format	Driver Ver.	Doc. Rev.	Comment
12 Jul 2011	ACF		1.00	0	Document Created
13 Jul 2011	PMC			1	Updated connection diagrams.