

# ctrlX - CORE

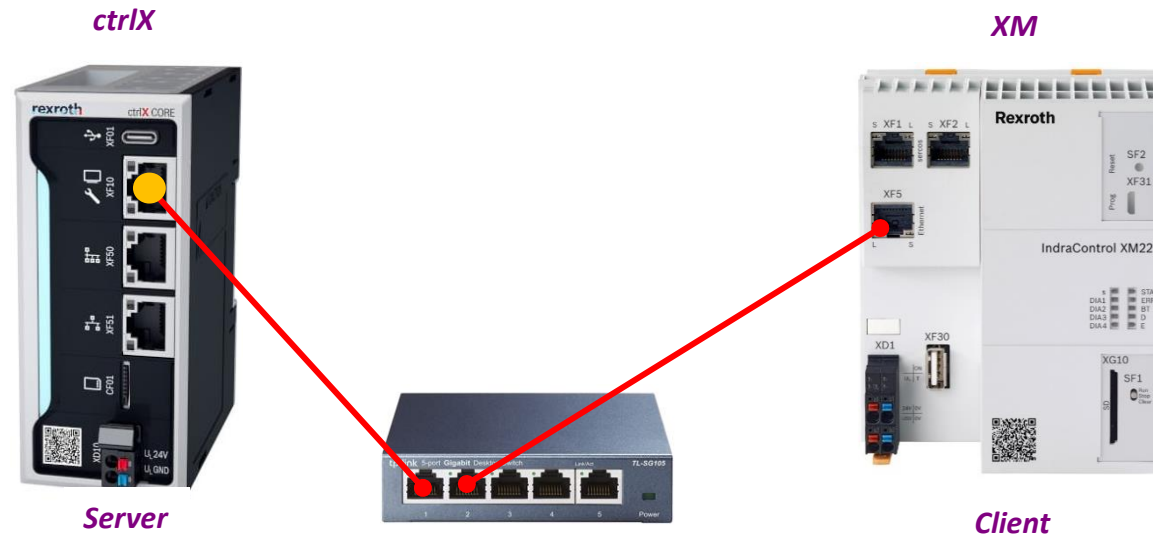
- **Communication with XM**  
- *Connection using Modbus*

**rexroth**  
A Bosch Company

Jordi Laboria (DCET/SLF4-ES)



In the next tutorial we will see how a communication works using the Modbus protocol to pass data from a ctrlX to an XM and vice versa. The system uses the Server - Client model



The Modbus operating modules that we are going to use allow the passage of up to four types of areas.

I / O Area
65536 Bit Coil
65536 Discrete Input
65536 Word Input Register
65536 Word Holding Register



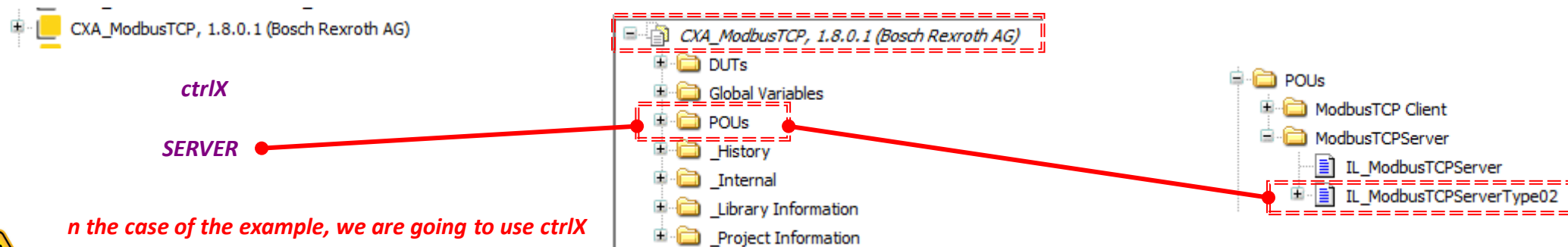
Although this is relatively true, the reality is that the allocation of areas in both teams, differs slightly in the part called Coil. So care must be taken when transferring data.

I / O Area	ctrlX
65536 Bit Coil	Byte
65536 Discrete Input	Byte
65536 Word Input Register	Word
65536 Word Holding Register	Word

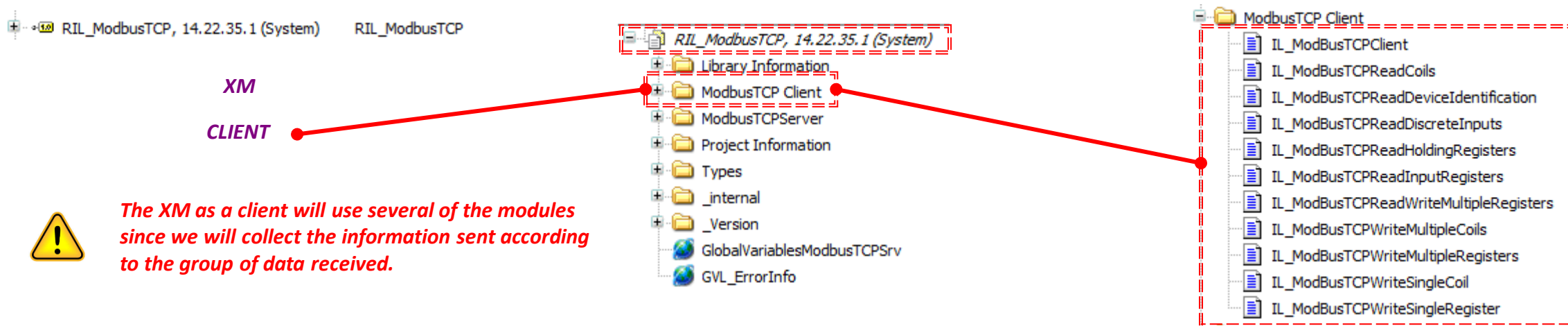


I / O Area	XM
65536 Bit Coil	Bool
65536 Discrete Input	Bool
65536 Word Input Register	Word
65536 Word Holding Register	Word

For this we are going to use the following libraries that must be installed on both computers



*In the case of the example, we are going to use ctrlX as a server and to send the data, we will use the module "... Type2", which allows us to send (and receive in two areas) the four commented areas.*



*The XM as a client will use several of the modules since we will collect the information sent according to the group of data received.*

Module used in ctrlX to send data. This module also allows us to read the CoilData and HoldingRegisterData that can be modified from the Client

Variables used in ctrlX

VAR

```
fbModbusComToXM: IL_ModbusTCPSType02;
arCoilData: ARRAY [0..7] OF BYTE;
arInputData: ARRAY [0..7] OF BYTE;
bEnable: BOOL;
bInOperation: BOOL;
bError: BOOL;
stRegisterData:dutRegisterData;
stHoldingRegisterData:dutRegisterData;
```

Modbus communications module

Array in byte format that we will send to the XM (These bytes can also be written from the "Client")

Array in byte format that we will send to the XM

Module activation bit

Data sending activated

Active error in the module

Data structure for the "Register Data"

Data structure for the "Holding Register Data"

(These structure can also be written from the "Client")

END\_VAR

```
TYPE dutRegisterData :
STRUCT
arWord: ARRAY[0..999]OF WORD; // 0 - 999
arInt: ARRAY[0..999]OF INT; // 1000 - 1999
arUint: ARRAY[0..999]OF UINT; // 2000 - 2999
arDint: ARRAY[0..499]OF DINT; // 3000 - 3999
arUdint: ARRAY[0..499]OF UDINT; // 4000 - 4999
arReal: ARRAY[0..499]OF REAL; // 5000 - 5999
arString: ARRAY[0..99]OF STRING(19); // 6000 - 6999
END_STRUCT
END_TYPE
```

Communications control module

```
fbModbusComToXM( // IL_ModbusTCPSType02
Enable:=bEnable ,
InOperation=> bInOperation,
Error=> bError,
ErrorID=> ,
ErrorIdent=> ,
Port:= ,
CoilData:=ADR(arCoilData) ,
SizeOfCoilData:=SIZEOF(arCoilData) ,
InputData:=ADR(arInputData) ,
SizeOfInputData:=SIZEOF(arInputData) ,
HoldingRegisterData:=ADR(stHoldingRegisterData) ,
SizeOfHoldingRegisterData:=SIZEOF(stHoldingRegisterData) ,
InputRegisterData:=ADR(stRegisterData) ,
SizeOfInputRegisterData:=SIZEOF(stRegisterData) ,
Stats=> );
```

Module used for the Server

Activate communication


Module in Operation

Module in Error

 The port used for communication is 502 (Default)

Direction extraction

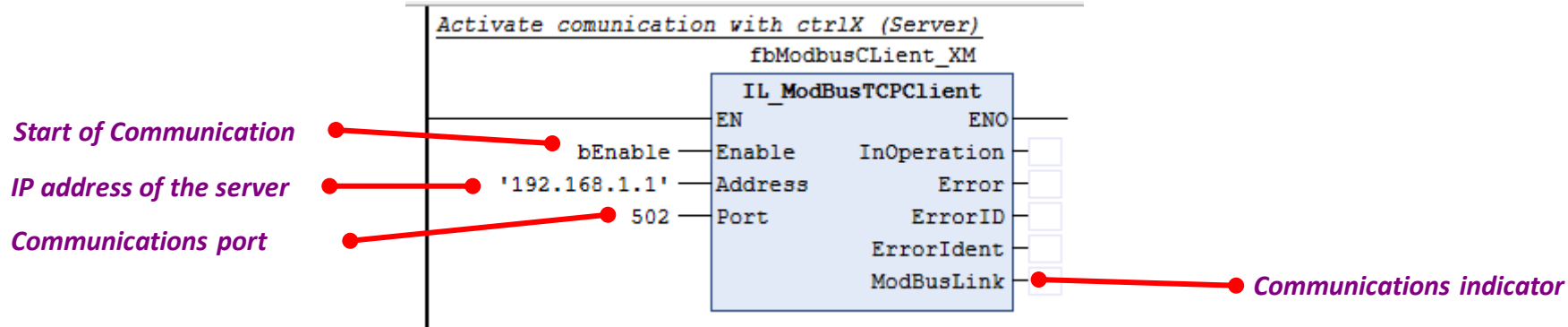
Defining the size of the structure

 The four communication areas are managed using the ADR () and SIZEOF () instructions



As can be seen, we can use structures with different types of data to use in communication.

As we have commented previously, on the client side, more modules are used to carry out the readings or, where appropriate, the writings. The first module to use will be the "IL\_ModbusTCPClient" that helps us to establish communication and obtain the communications indicator.



The ctrlX communications module transmits the data to the XM, in some cases as read / write and must be "read" or "written according to the provisions of the generated structures themselves, as described below.

ctrlX

```
fbModbusComToXM( // IL_ModbusTCPServerType02
  Enable:=bEnable ,
  InOperation=> bInOperation,
  Error=> bError,
  ErrorID=> ,
  ErrorIdent=> ,
  Port:= ,
  CoilData:=ADR(arCoilData) ,
  SizeOfCoilData:=SIZEOF(arCoilData) ,
  InputData:=ADR(arInputData) ,
  SizeOfInputData:=SIZEOF(arInputData) ,
  HoldingRegisterData:=ADR(stHoldingRegisterData) ,
  SizeOfHoldingRegisterData:=SIZEOF(stHoldingRegisterData) ,
  InputRegisterData:=ADR(stRegisterData) ,
  SizeOfInputRegisterData:=SIZEOF(stRegisterData) ,
  Stats=> );
```



Communication

Reading Coils

Read Discrete Inputs

HoldingRegisterData reading

Write CoilData

Write HoldingRegistersData

XM

fbModbusClient	IL_ModbusTCPClient
fbModbusReadCoils	IL_ModbusTCPReadCoils
fbModbusReadDiscreteInputs	IL_ModbusTCPReadDiscreteInputs
fbModbusReadHoldingRegisters_Word	IL_ModbusTCPReadHoldingRegisters
fbModbusReadHoldingRegisters_int	IL_ModbusTCPReadHoldingRegisters
fbModbusReadHoldingRegisters_Uint	IL_ModbusTCPReadHoldingRegisters
fbModbusReadHoldingRegisters_Dint	IL_ModbusTCPReadHoldingRegisters
fbModbusReadHoldingRegisters_Udint	IL_ModbusTCPReadHoldingRegisters
fbModbusReadHoldingRegisters_Real	IL_ModbusTCPReadHoldingRegisters
fbModbusReadHoldingRegisters_String	IL_ModbusTCPReadHoldingRegisters
fbModbusWriteMultipleCoils	IL_ModbusTCPWriteMultipleCoils
fbModbusWriteMultipleHoldingRegisters	IL_ModbusTCPWriteMultipleRegisters



The "InputRegisterData" area works exactly the same as the "HoldingRegisterData" area. However, it cannot be written.

The data sent or received as we have said can be of four different types:

**COIL DATA:**

Coil Data	
<b>Options :</b>	Read / Write
<b>Structure :</b>	Byte (ctrlX) / Bool (XM)
<b>Define array size with :</b>	SIZEOF()
<b>Representation :</b>	1 Array / 8 bits
<b>Optional :</b>	Use of structures

**ctrlX** arCoilData: ARRAY [0..7] OF BYTE;

**XM** arCoilData: ARRAY [0..7] OF BOOL;

**INPUT DATA:**

Input Data	
<b>Options :</b>	Read
<b>Structure :</b>	Byte (ctrlX) / Bool (XM)
<b>Define array size with :</b>	SIZEOF()
<b>Representation :</b>	1 Array / 8 bits
<b>Optional :</b>	Use of structures

**ctrlX** arInputData: ARRAY [0..7] OF BYTE;

**XM** arInputData: ARRAY [0..7] OF BOOL;

**HoldingRegisterData**

<b>Options :</b>	Read / Write
<b>Structures :</b>	Word
<b>Define array size with :</b>	SIZEOF()
<b>Representation :</b>	Word (16 bits)
<b>Optional :</b>	Use of structures

**HOLDING REGISTER DATA:**

**REGISTER DATA:**

**RegisterData**

<b>Options :</b>	Read
<b>Structures :</b>	Word
<b>Define array size with :</b>	SIZEOF()
<b>Representation :</b>	Word (16 bits)
<b>Optional :</b>	Use of structures

**TYPE** dutRegisterData :  
**STRUCT**

```

arWord:  ARRAY[0..999]OF WORD;      // 0 - 999
arInt:   ARRAY[0..999]OF INT;       // 1000 - 1999
arUInt:  ARRAY[0..999]OF UINT;      // 2000 - 2999
arDInt:  ARRAY[0..499]OF DINT;      // 3000 - 3999
arUdInt: ARRAY[0..499]OF UDINT;     // 4000 - 4999
arReal:  ARRAY[0..499]OF REAL;      // 5000 - 5999
arString: ARRAY[0..99]OF STRING(19); // 6000 - 6999
    
```

stHoldingRegisterData:dutRegisterData;

stRegisterData:dutRegisterData;

**END\_STRUCT**  
**END\_TYPE**

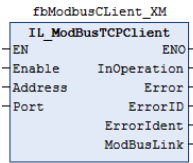
Example of sending data at the CoilData level, which is also useful for the "Discrete Inputs"

ctrlX

```
fbModbusComToXM( // IL_ModbusTCPServerType02
  Enable:=bEnable ,
  InOperation=> bInOperation,
  Error=> bError,
  ErrorID=> ,
  ErrorIdent=> ,
  Port:= ,
  CoilData:=ADR(arCoilData) ,
  SizeOfCoilData:=SIZEOF(arCoilData) ,
  InputData:=ADR(arInputData) ,
  SizeOfInputData:=SIZEOF(arInputData) ,
  HoldingRegisterData:=ADR(stHoldingRegisterData) ,
  SizeOfHoldingRegisterData:=SIZEOF(stHoldingRegisterData) ,
  InputRegisterData:=ADR(stRegisterData) ,
  SizeOfInputRegisterData:=SIZEOF(stRegisterData) ,
  Stats=> );
```

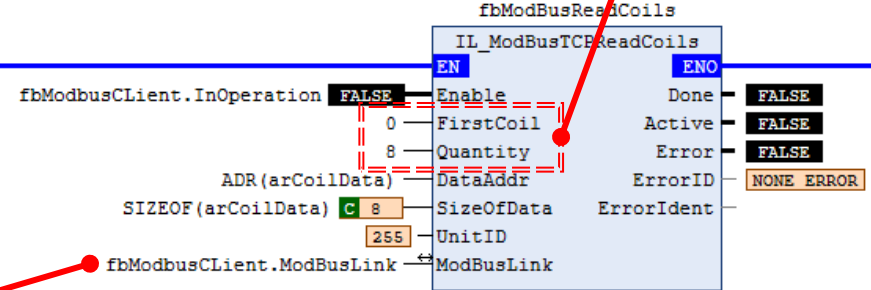
**Sending / Receiving  
CoilData Area**

**Communications indicator extracted  
from the connection module**



**XM**

Read Coils From ctrlX



The maximum value of the "Quantity" parameter is 2000. If we want to access the following "CoilsData" we must modify the value of "FisrtCoil"

arCoilData	ARRAY [0..7] OF BYTE
arCoilData[0]	BYTE
arCoilData[1]	BYTE
arCoilData[2]	BYTE
arCoilData[3]	BYTE
arCoilData[4]	BYTE
arCoilData[5]	BYTE
arCoilData[6]	BYTE
arCoilData[7]	BYTE



If we generate the array in Byte format, we will only see the first of the bits

arCoilData	ARRAY [0..7] OF BOOL
arCoilData[0]	BOOL
arCoilData[1]	BOOL
arCoilData[2]	BOOL
arCoilData[3]	BOOL
arCoilData[4]	BOOL
arCoilData[5]	BOOL
arCoilData[6]	BOOL
arCoilData[7]	BOOL



As already mentioned, both areas are different in the two teams. ctrlX sends the data in byte format so the first transmit byte sends or receives the first seven bits of the XM area

Example of sending data at the HoldingRegisterData level, which also serves for the RegisterData

ctrlX

```
fbModbusComToXM( // IL_ModbusTCPServerType02
    Enable:=bEnable ,
    InOperation=> bInOperation,
    Error=> bError,
    ErrorID=> ,
    ErrorIdent=> ,
    Port:= ,
    CoilData:=ADR(arCoilData) ,
    SizeOfCoilData:=SIZEOF(arCoilData) ,
    InputData:=ADR(arInputData) ,
    SizeOfInputData:=SIZEOF(arInputData) ,
    HoldingRegisterData:=ADR(stHoldingRegisterData) ,
    SizeOfHoldingRegisterData:=SIZEOF(stHoldingRegisterData) ,
    InputRegisterData:=ADR(stRegisterData) ,
    SizeOfInputRegisterData:=SIZEOF(stRegisterData) ,
    Stats=> );
```

*Sending / Receiving  
HoldingRegisterData Area*



XM

fbModbusClient	IL_ModbusTCPClient
fbModbusReadCoils	IL_ModbusTCPReadCoils
fbModbusReadDiscreteInputs	IL_ModbusTCPReadDiscreteInputs
fbModbusReadHoldingRegisters_Word	IL_ModbusTCPReadHoldingRegisters
fbModbusReadHoldingRegisters_int	IL_ModbusTCPReadHoldingRegisters
fbModbusReadHoldingRegisters_Uint	IL_ModbusTCPReadHoldingRegisters
fbModbusReadHoldingRegisters_Dint	IL_ModbusTCPReadHoldingRegisters
fbModbusReadHoldingRegisters_Udint	IL_ModbusTCPReadHoldingRegisters
fbModbusReadHoldingRegisters_Real	IL_ModbusTCPReadHoldingRegisters
fbModbusReadHoldingRegisters_String	IL_ModbusTCPReadHoldingRegisters
fbModbusWriteMultipleCoils	IL_ModbusTCPWriteMultipleCoils
fbModbusWriteMultipleHoldingRegisters	IL_ModbusTCPWriteMultipleRegisters

The data must be extracted in individual groups, if we want to access the different parts of the generated structure, therefore the same type of module is used, but each one for a different group.

ctrlX

stHoldingRegisterData	dutRegisterData
arWord	ARRAY [0..999] OF WORD
arInt	ARRAY [0..999] OF INT
arUint	ARRAY [0..999] OF UINT
arDint	ARRAY [0..499] OF DINT
arUdint	ARRAY [0..499] OF UDINT
arReal	ARRAY [0..499] OF REAL
arString	ARRAY [0..99] OF STRING(19)



XM

stHoldingRegisterData	fbModbusReadHoldingRegisters_Word
arWord	fbModbusReadHoldingRegisters_int
arInt	fbModbusReadHoldingRegisters_Uint
arUint	fbModbusReadHoldingRegisters_Dint
arDint	fbModbusReadHoldingRegisters_Udint
arUdint	fbModbusReadHoldingRegisters_Real
arReal	fbModbusReadHoldingRegisters_String
arString	



The communication structure of the HoldingRegisters area is in Word format, so we must calculate at which point each read / write sector is initialized.



The first 4 areas of the structure are in Word format, so the actual occupation corresponds 1 to 1. The following areas are in double word format, so the assigned value \* 2 should be multiplied, in this way we can adjust the values and knowing what area we can work on.

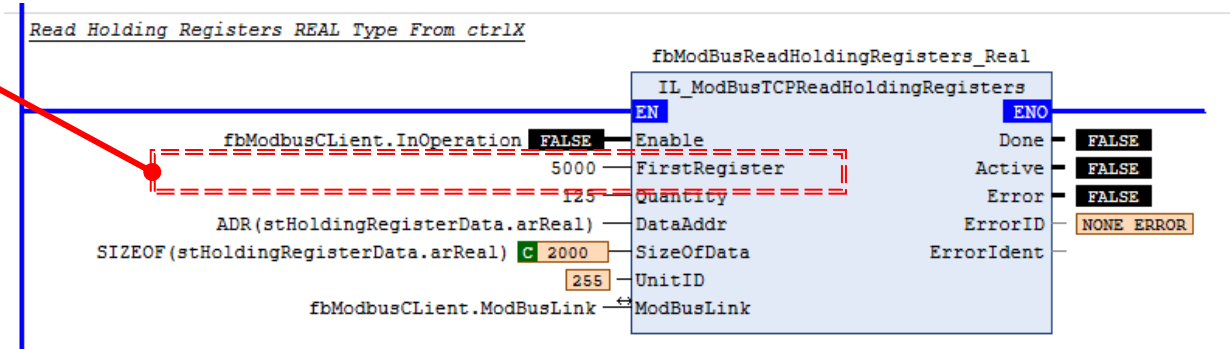
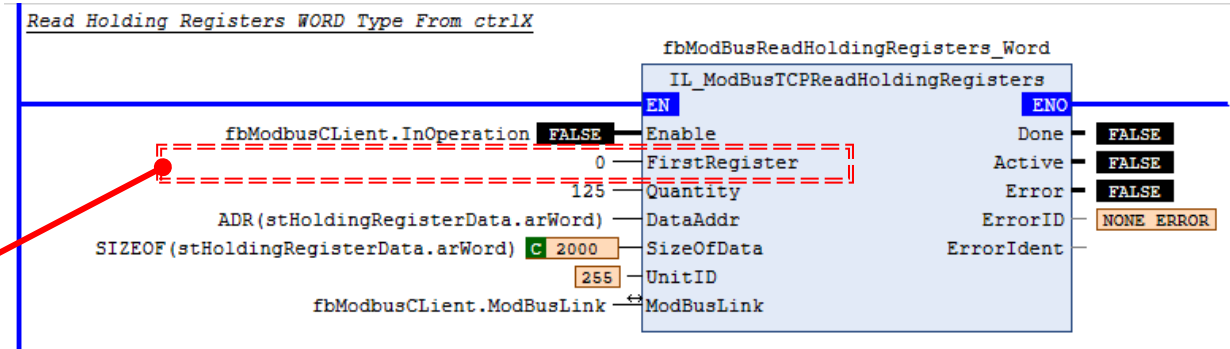
From the example and with the structure shown, each area has a starting point

stHoldingRegisterData	duRegisterData	
+	arWord	ARRAY [0..999] OF WORD 0
+	arInt	ARRAY [0..999] OF INT 1000
+	arUInt	ARRAY [0..999] OF UINT 2000
+	arDint	ARRAY [0..499] OF DINT 3000
+	arUdint	ARRAY [0..499] OF UDINT 4000
+	arReal	ARRAY [0..499] OF REAL 5000
+	arString	ARRAY [0..99] OF STRING(19) 6000



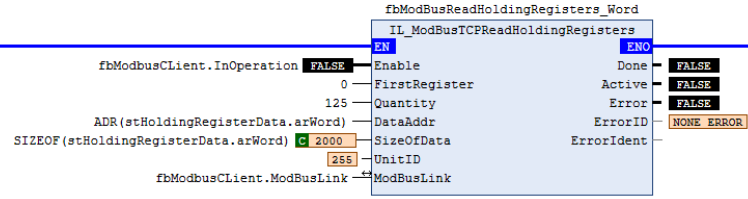
The modules only allow to send 125 elements at a time by means of the parameter "Quantity", if we have an area of 1000 words, for example, we must take into account that access should be done in eight blocks, modifying in this case the value assigned in "FirstRegister"

	Start	End
1	0	124
2	125	249
3	250	374
4	375	499
5	500	624
6	625	749
7	750	874
8	875	999



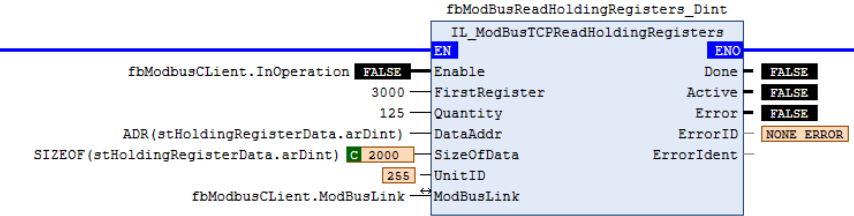
## Modules used in the example in reading only the first 125 variables of each group

Read Holding Registers WORD Type From ctrlX



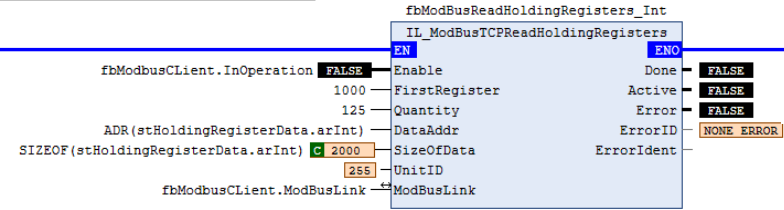
*Word: area 0 - 999*

Read Holding Registers DINT Type From ctrlX



*Dint: area 3000 - 3999*

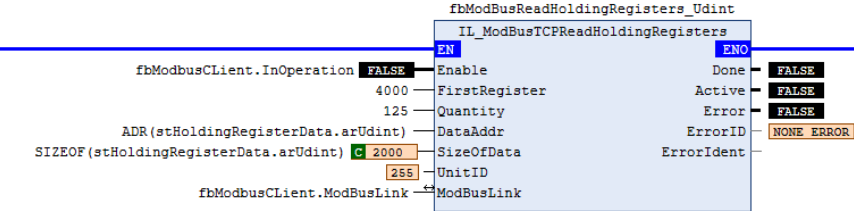
Read Holding Registers INT Type From ctrlX



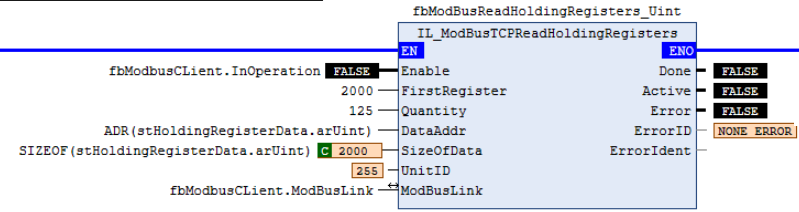
*Int: area 1000 - 1999*

*Dint: area 4000 - 4999*

Read Holding Registers UDINT Type From ctrlX



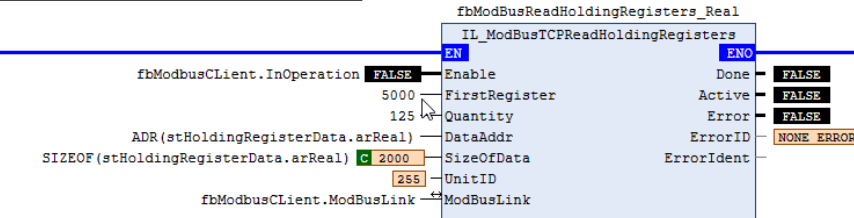
Read Holding Registers UINT Type From ctrlX



*Uint: area 2000 - 2999*

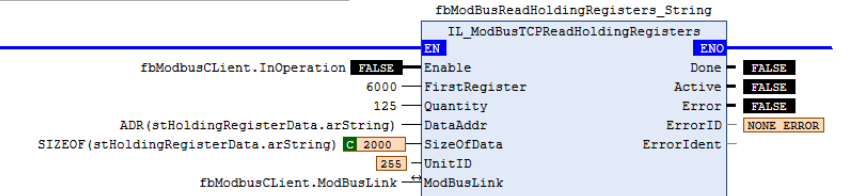
*Real: area 5000 - 5999*

Read Holding Registers REAL Type From ctrlX



*Real: area 6000 - 6099*

Read Holding Registers STRING Type From ctrlX



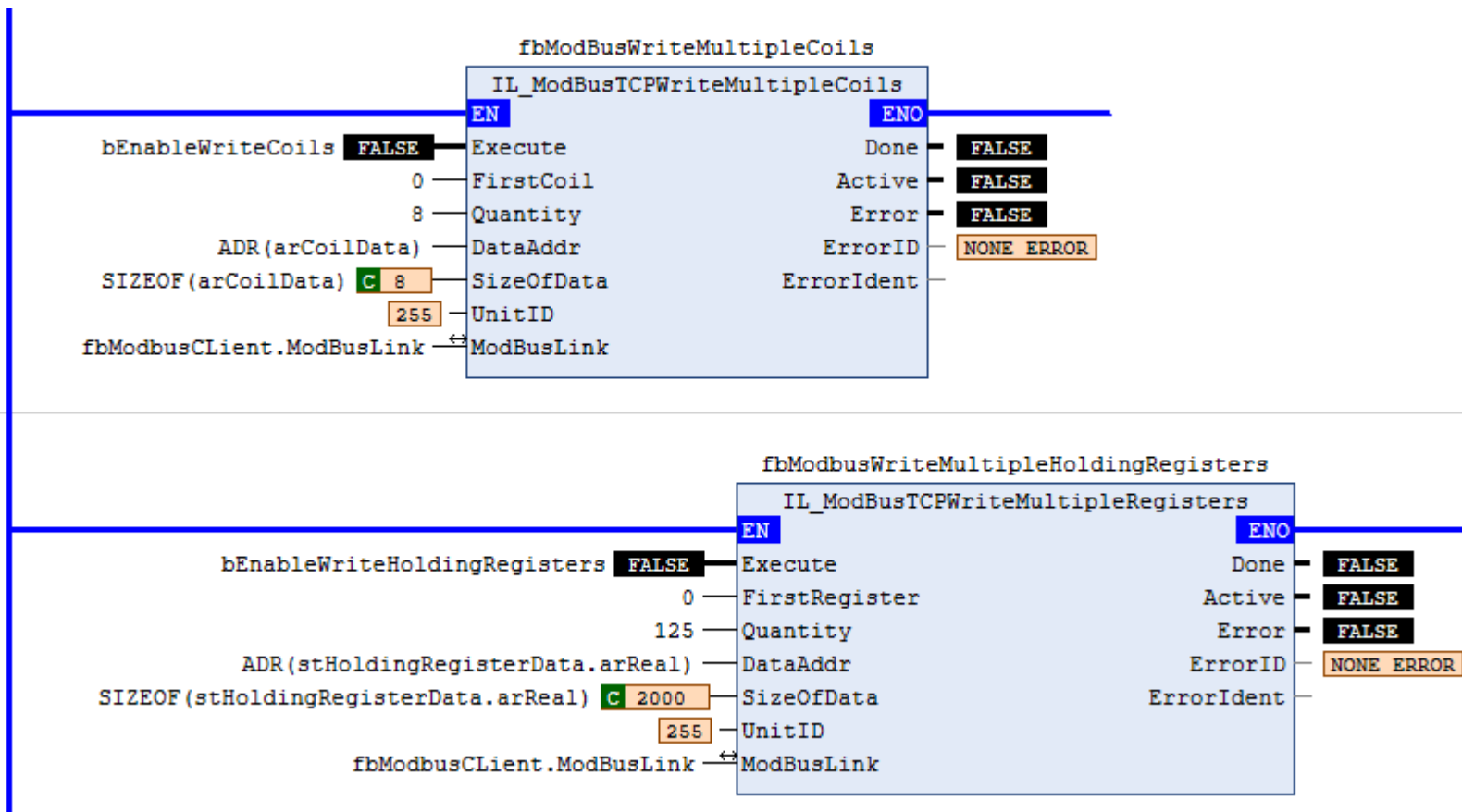
stHoldingRegisterData	dutRegisterData
<code>arWord</code>	ARRAY [0..999] OF WORD
<code>arInt</code>	ARRAY [0..999] OF INT
<code>arUint</code>	ARRAY [0..999] OF UINT
<code>arDint</code>	ARRAY [0..499] OF DINT
<code>arUdint</code>	ARRAY [0..499] OF UDINT
<code>arReal</code>	ARRAY [0..499] OF REAL
<code>arString</code>	ARRAY [0..99] OF STRING(19)

The writing modules for multiple Coils or multiple registers allow us to modify the CoilsData and HoldingRegisterData values from the client side.

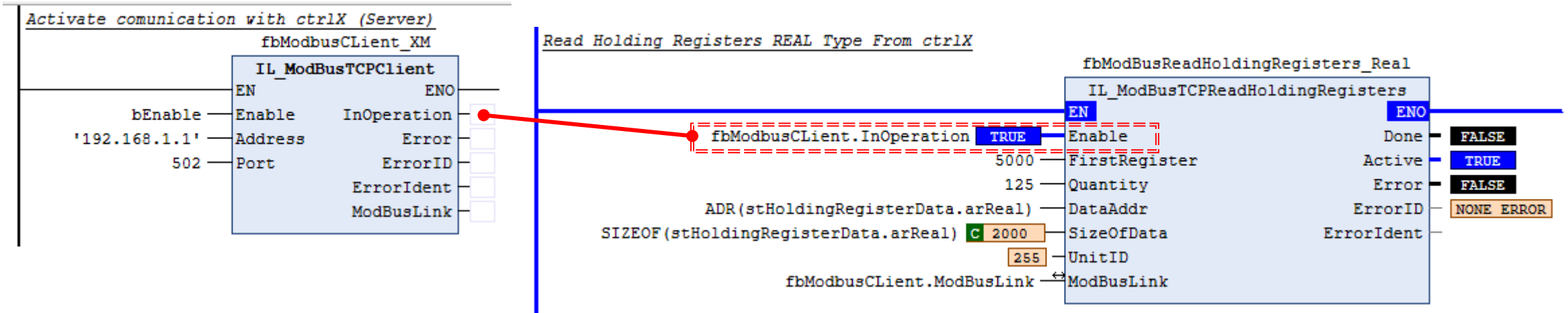


The operating structure for writing data is exactly the same as in the case of reading and we must modify the parameters "FirstRegister" and "Quantity" to be able to access the different areas

stHoldingRegisterData	dutRegisterData
arWord	ARRAY [0..999] OF WORD
arInt	ARRAY [0..999] OF INT
arUint	ARRAY [0..999] OF UINT
arDint	ARRAY [0..499] OF DINT
arUdint	ARRAY [0..499] OF UDINT
arReal	ARRAY [0..499] OF REAL
arString	ARRAY [0..99] OF STRING(19)

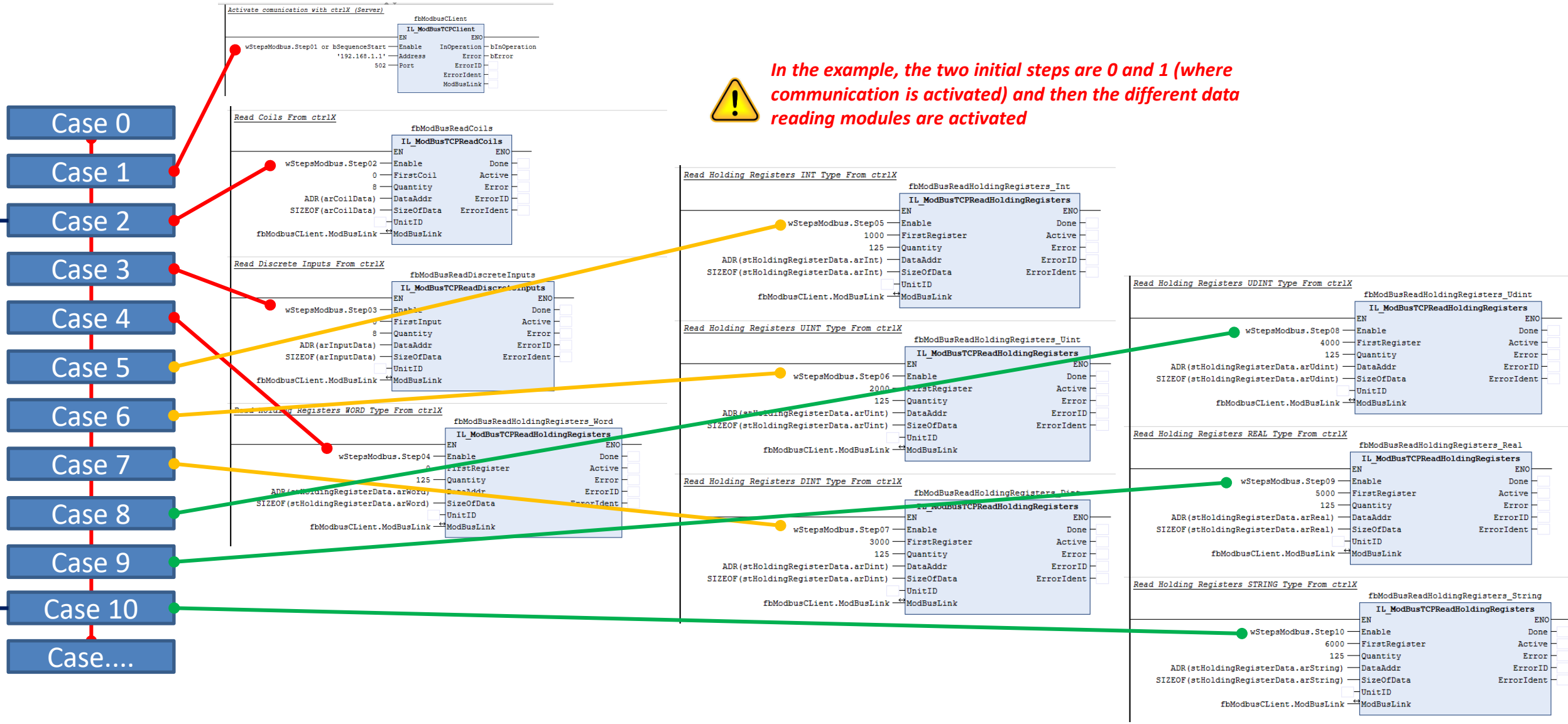


In the previous examples the read modules are activated directly with the "InOperation" bit. However, it must be in mind that if we want to write data, this signal should be deactivated because if it does not continue writing the value sent by the Server

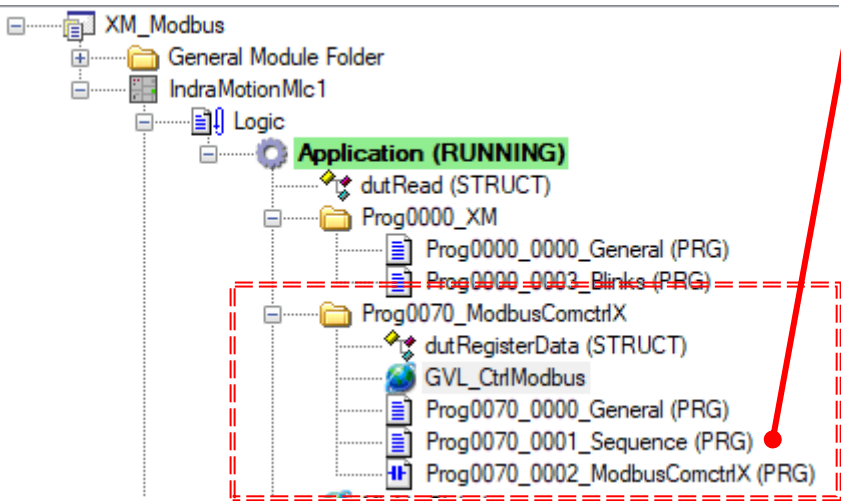


## Notes:

- It is recommended to use a sequence of steps to perform a controlled sending of the data.
- Failure to do this may cause errors
- The communication must be associated to a standard Task and never to a Sercos task.
- The sequence used in the XM part manages the control of the reads and the error in the initial communication.
- This programming is done my way and it is obvious that the end goal can be achieved in many ways.
- This is just a small example of Modbus communication and some program changes may be necessary to get the best results.
- As we have some areas for reading and writing and others for reading only, we can use them separately and in this way manage the data sent and the data received.
- In some modules the error *F\_Related\_Table* may appear, additional 1: "1817", additional 2: "13", this error does not appear in the lists but it can be generated by a too high value in "Quantity"



## Program modules used in the example



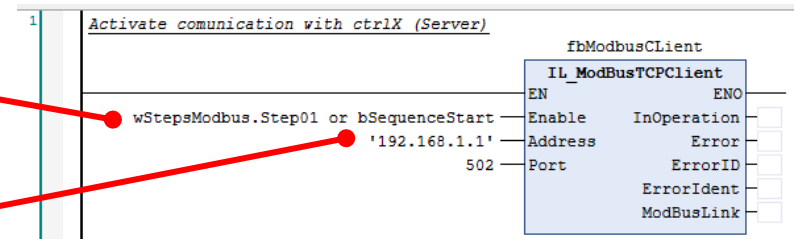
**Modbus communication control modules (Example)**

```

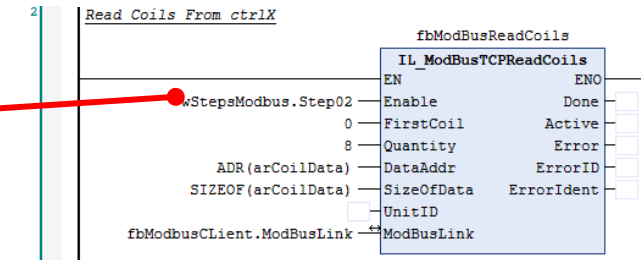
1 CASE iSecComModbus OF
2 0: // Initialization. Enable Communication Module
3   wStepsModbus:=wStepsModbusMask;
4   bSequenceStart:=FALSE;
5   iSecComModbus:=1;
6 1: // Initialization. Enable Communication Module
7   wStepsModbus:=wStepsModbusMask;
8   IF NOT fbModbusClient.InOperation AND NOT fbModbusClient.Error THEN
9     wStepsModbus.Step01:=TRUE; // Enable
10  END_IF
11
12 IF fbModbusClient.Enable AND fbModbusClient.Error THEN
13   wStepsModbus.Step01:=FALSE; // Enable
14   iErrorStep:=1;
15   strErrorMessage:='Communication Not Start';
16 END_IF
17
18 IF fbModbusClient.Enable AND fbModbusClient.InOperation THEN
19   bSequenceStart:=TRUE;
20   iSecComModbus:=2;
21   iErrorStep:=0;
22   strErrorMessage:='';
23 END_IF
24
25 2: // Read Coils
26   wStepsModbus:=wStepsModbusMask;
27   wStepsModbus.Step02:=TRUE;
28   // Module error check
29   IF fbModBusReadCoils.Enable AND fbModBusReadCoils.Error THEN
30     iErrorStep:=2;
31     strErrorMessage:='Module Read Coils Fault';
32   END_IF
33   // If the module runs correctly, jump to the next step
34   IF fbModBusReadCoils.Enable AND fbModBusReadCoils.Done THEN
35     bSequenceStart:=TRUE;
36     iSecComModbus:=3;
37     iErrorStep:=0;
38     strErrorMessage:='';
39   END_IF
40   // Control of general communication for restart in case of failure
41   IF fbModbusClient.Error THEN
42     iSecComModbus:=0;
43   END_IF
44 3: // Read Discrete Inputs

```

**Activate communication with ctrlX (Step 1)**



**Reading Coils from ctrlX (Step 2)**



**Reading module failure check**

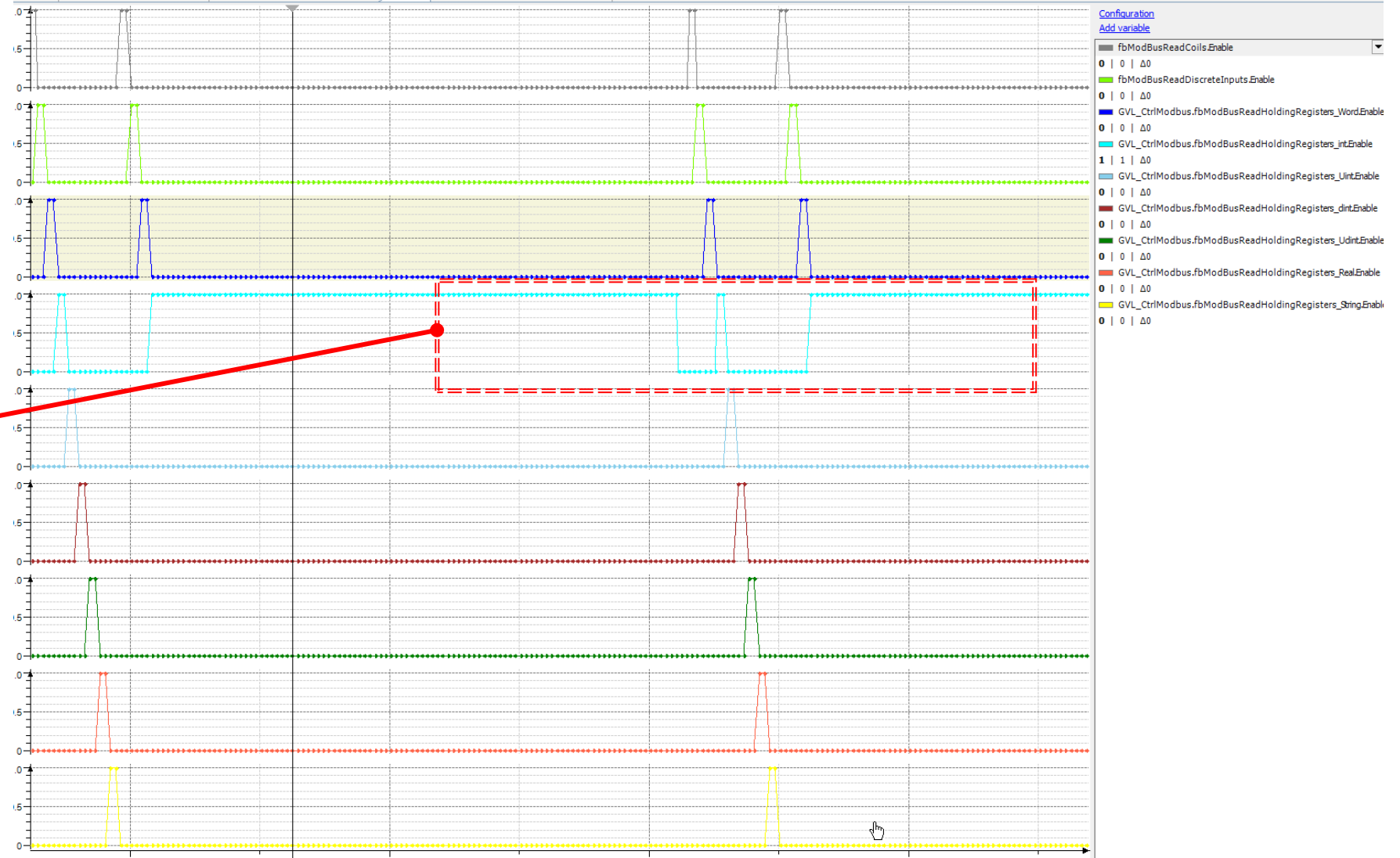
**Control to jump to the next step.**

**Communication operation check. If there is an error, we jump to the boot step**



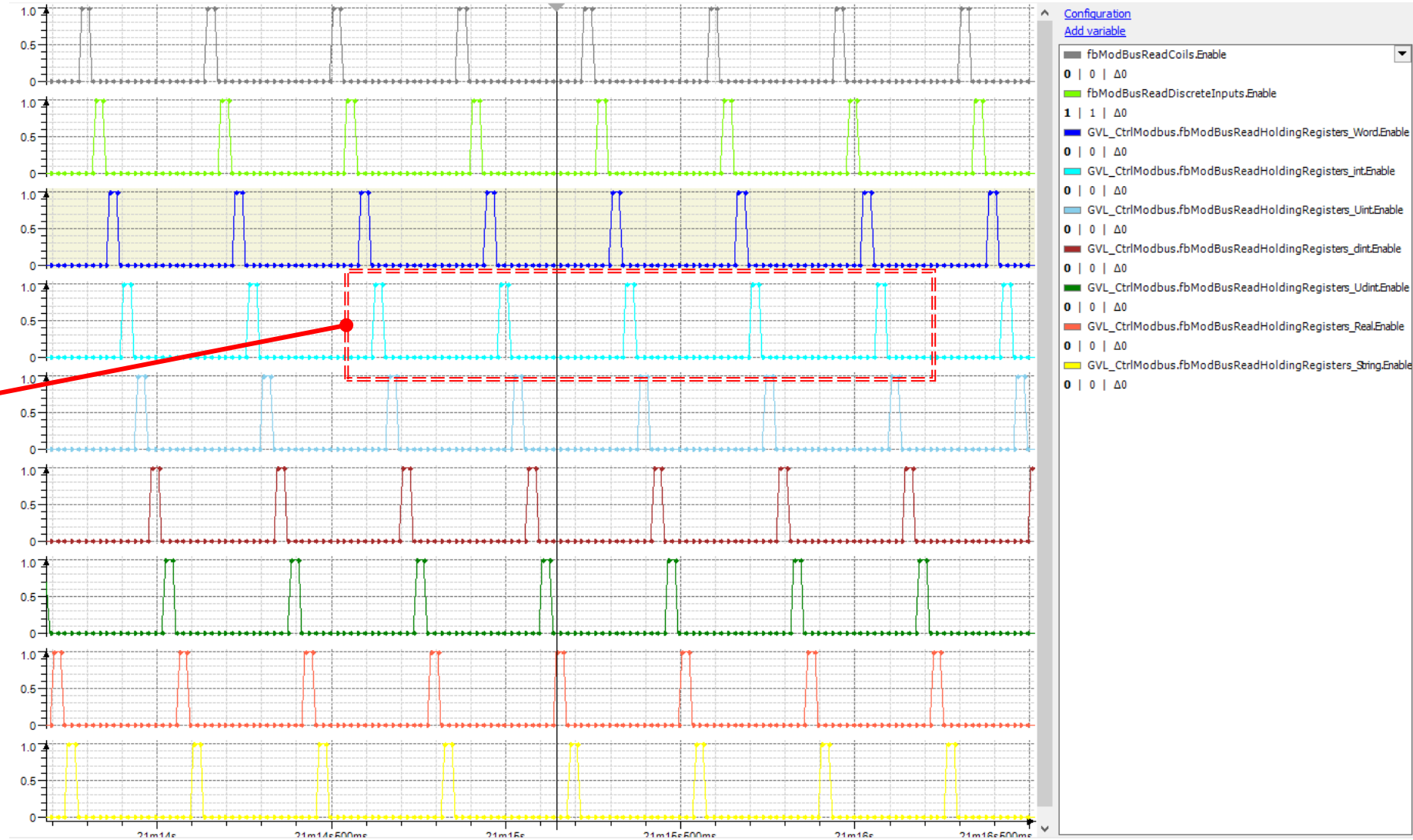
**All steps are executed in the same way**

Graph of the Enable states. As can be seen there is "something" strange, since the fourth bit, corresponding to the values of type "Int" is practically always active.



**Problem in the execution state of the enable of the "Int" type variables module. This even generates a "Delay" in the reception of signals.**

In the following graph you can see the operation of the sequence correctly



Fixed the sequence control, the steps are executed correctly



# ctrlX - Video example with Case sequence (Send Values to XM)

The image displays two windows from the SIMATIC Manager software. The left window shows the variable declaration table for the program, and the right window shows the ladder logic implementation.

Expression	Type	Value	Prepared value	Address	Comment
fbModbusComToXM	IL_ModbusTCPServerType02				
arCoilData	ARRAY [0..7] OF BYTE				
arInputData	ARRAY [0..7] OF BYTE				
bEnable	BOOL	FALSE			
bInOperation	BOOL	FALSE			
bError	BOOL	FALSE			
stRegisterData	dutRegisterData				
stHoldingRegisterData	dutRegisterData				

The ladder logic on the right is organized into four steps:

- Activate communication with ctrlX (Server)**: Calls the `fbModbusClient` function block. Inputs include `IL_ModbusTCPClient` (EN), `Enable` (FALSE), `InOperation` (FALSE), `Address` ('192.168.1.1'), and `Port` (502). The `ModBusLink` output is set to `COMMUNICAT`.
- Read Coils From ctrlX**: Calls the `fbModbusReadCoils` function block. Inputs include `IL_ModbusTCPReadCoils` (EN), `Enable` (FALSE), `Done` (FALSE), `FirstCoil` (0), `Quantity` (8), `DataAddr` (ADR(arCoilData)), `SizeOfData` (SIZEOF(arCoilData)), `UnitID` (255), and `ModBusLink` (fbModbusClient.ModBusLink). The `Error` output is set to `NONE_ERROR`.
- Read Discrete Inputs From ctrlX**: Calls the `fbModbusReadDiscreteInputs` function block. Inputs include `IL_ModbusTCPReadDiscreteInputs` (EN), `Enable` (FALSE), `Done` (FALSE), `FirstInput` (0), `Quantity` (8), `DataAddr` (ADR(arInputData)), `SizeOfData` (SIZEOF(arInputData)), `UnitID` (255), and `ModBusLink` (fbModbusClient.ModBusLink). The `Error` output is set to `NONE_ERROR`.
- Read Holding Registers WORD Type From ctrlX**: Calls the `fbModbusReadHoldingRegisters_Word` function block. Inputs include `IL_ModbusTCPReadHoldingRegisters` (EN), `Enable` (FALSE), and `FirstRegister` (0).

The screenshot displays the SIMATIC Manager interface for a project named 'Unknown1'. The main window shows the configuration of the 'ModbusComToXM' function block. The variable declaration table at the top lists the following variables:

Expression	Type	Value	Prepared value
arString	ARRAY [0..99] OF STRING(19)		
stHoldingRegisterData	duRegisterData		
arWord	ARRAY [0..999] OF WORD		
arInt	ARRAY [0..999] OF INT		
arUInt	ARRAY [0..999] OF UINT		
arDint	ARRAY [0..499] OF DINT		
arUdint	ARRAY [0..499] OF UDINT		
arReal	ARRAY [0..499] OF REAL		
arReal[0]	REAL	0	
arReal[1]	REAL	0	
arReal[2]	REAL	0	
arReal[3]	REAL	0	
arReal[4]	REAL	0	
arReal[5]	REAL	0	
arReal[6]	REAL	0	
arReal[7]	REAL	0	
arReal[8]	REAL	0	
arReal[9]	REAL	0	
arReal[10]	REAL	0	

The ladder logic diagram shows the function block call with the following parameters:

```

1  fbModbusComToXM( // IL_ModbusTCPServerType02
2  Enable:TRUE:=bEnable:TRUE,
3  InOperation:TRUE->bInOperation:TRUE,
4  Error:FALSE->bError:FALSE,
5  ErrorID=>,
6  ErrorIdent=>,
7  Port:=,
8  CoilData:16#0000007EFF5F3848 :=ADR(arCoilData),
9  SizeOfCoilData:8 :=SIZBOP(arCoilData),
10 InputData:16#0000007EFF5F3850 :=ADR(arInputData),
11 SizeOfInputData:8 :=SIZBOP(arInputData),
12 HoldingRegisterData:16#0000007EFF5F6F08 :=ADR(stHoldingRegisterData),
13 SizeOfHoldingRegisterData:14000 :=SIZBOP(stHoldingRegisterData),
14 InputRegisterData:16#0000007EFF5F3858 :=ADR(stRegisterData),
15 SizeOfInputRegisterData:14000 :=SIZBOP(stRegisterData),
16 Stats=>);
17
18 stHoldingRegisterData.arDint[0] 524273 :=stHoldingRegisterData.ar
19 RETURN
    
```

The right-hand side of the screenshot shows the variable declaration table for the 'IndraMotionMlc1.Application.GVL\_CtrlModbus\_1' project, listing variables from 'stRegisterData' to 'arReal[41]'.



**In general and if we structure the sending and receiving data, we can use the "RegisterData" as data from the ctrlX and use the HoldingRegisterData, which can also be written, as values to send to the ctrlX**

Thanks you for your attention

