

# **MGate 5109 Series User Manual**

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[www.moxa.com/products](http://www.moxa.com/products)

**MOXA**®

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# MGate 5109 Series User Manual

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# 1. Introduction

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Welcome to the MGate 5109 line of Modbus-to-DNP3 gateways. All models feature easy protocol conversion between Modbus RTU/ASCII, Modbus TCP, and DNP3 protocols. This chapter is an introduction to the MGate 5109.

## Overview

The MGate 5109 is an industrial Ethernet gateway for Modbus RTU/ASCII/TCP and DNP3 serial/TCP/UDP protocol conversion. All models are protected with a rugged metallic casing, DIN-rail mountable, and offer built-in serial isolation. The rugged design is suitable for industrial applications such as oil/gas, power, process automation, and factory automation.

## Package Checklist

All models of the MGate 5109 Series are shipped with the following items:

### Standard Accessories:

- 1 MGate 5109 gateway
- 1 serial cable: DBL-RJ45F9-150
- Quick installation guide (printed)
- Warranty card



### NOTE

Notify your sales representative if any of the above items are missing or damaged.

### Optional Accessories (can be purchased separately)

- CBL-F9M9-150: DB9-female-to-DB9-male serial cable, 150 cm
- CBL-F9M9-20: DB9-female-to-DB9-male serial cable, 20 cm
- CBL-RJ45SF9-150: RJ45-to-DB9-female shielded serial cable, 150 cm
- ADP-RJ458P-DB9F: DB9-female-to-RJ45 connector
- ADP-RJ458P-DB9F-ABC01: DB9-female-to-RJ45 connector
- Mini DB9F-to-TB: DB9-female-to-terminal-block connector

# Product Features

- Gateway function to transfer data between Modbus RTU/ASCII/TCP and DNP3 serial/TCP/UDP
- Support for both DNP3 master and outstation
- Up to 31 Modbus serial servers/slaves or DNP3 serial outstations
- Up to 32 Modbus TCP servers/slaves or DNP3 TCP/UDP outstations
- Support DNP 3.0 subset level 2
- DNP3 master mode support up to 18800 points
- Effortless configuration via Web console
- Complete packet analysis and diagnosis information for maintenance
- Redundant dual DC power inputs and relay output supported
- MicroSD card supported for configuration backup
- -40 to 75°C wide operating temperature range models available
- Serial port with 2 kV built-in isolation protection
- Built-in Ethernet cascading for easy wiring

## 2. Hardware

### Power Input and Relay Output Pinouts



	V2+	V2-				V1+	V1-
Shielded Ground	DC Power Input 2	DC Power Input 2	N.O.	Common	N.C.	DC Power Input 1	DC Power Input 1

### LED Indicators

#### Agent Mode:

LED	Color	Description
Ready	Off	Power is off or a fault condition exists
	Green	Steady: Power is on, and the MGate is functioning normally
	Red	Steady: Power is on, and the MGate is booting up
		Blinking slowly: Indicates an IP conflict, or the DHCP or BOOTP server is not responding properly
MB*	Off	No serial communication with Modbus device
	Green	Normal Modbus serial communication in progress
	Red	Serial communication error
		When MGate 5109 acts as Modbus Client/Master: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Server/Slave device returned an error (exception)</li> <li>2. Received frame error (parity error, checksum error)</li> <li>3. Timeout (server/slave device no response)</li> </ol> When MGate 5109 acts as Modbus Server/Slave: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Received invalid function code</li> <li>2. Client/Master accessed invalid register addresses or coil addresses</li> <li>3. Received frame error (parity error, checksum error)</li> </ol>
DNP3*	Off	No serial communication with DNP3 device
	Green	Normal DNP3 serial communication in progress
	Red	Serial communication error
		When MGate 5109 acts as DNP3 Master: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Received outstation exception (format error, checksum error, invalid data, outstation responds not support)</li> <li>2. Timeout (outstation no response)</li> </ol> When MGate 5109 acts as DNP3 outstation: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Received master exception (format error, checksum error, invalid data)</li> <li>2. Timeout (master no response)</li> </ol>

\*Only indicates serial communication status; for Ethernet status, refer to the LED indicator on the Ethernet port.

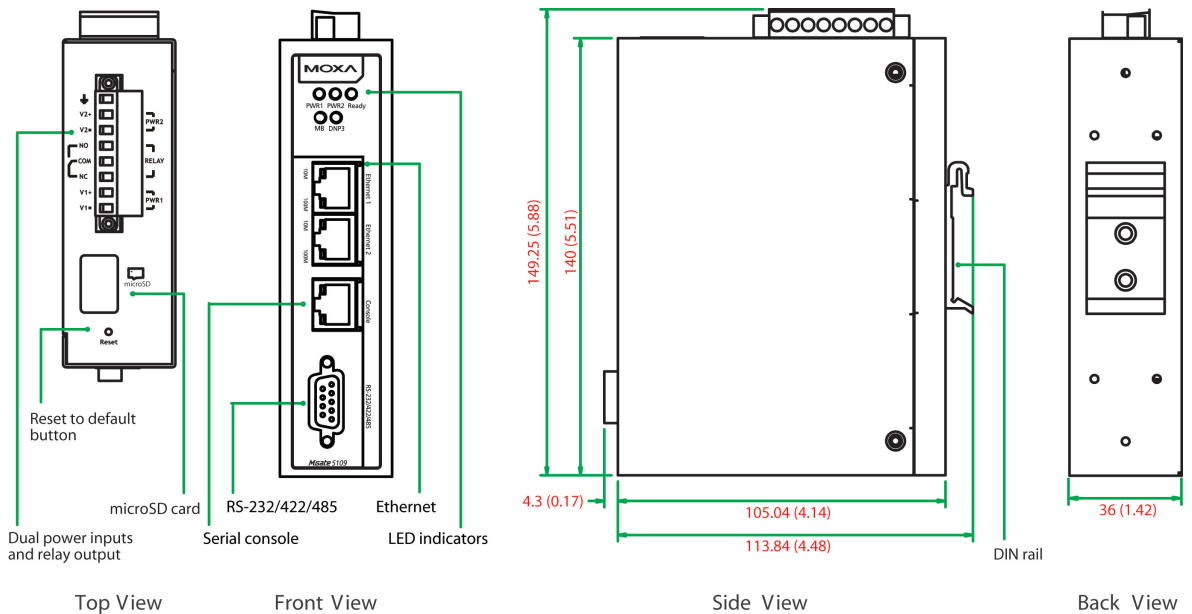
## Transparent Mode:

LED	Color	Description
Ready	Off	Power is off, or a fault condition exists
	Green	Steady: Power is on, and the MGate is functioning normally
	Red	Steady: Power is on, and the MGate is booting up
		Blinking slowly: Indicates an IP conflict, or the DHCP or BOOTP server is not responding properly
	Flashing quickly: microSD card failed	
MB	Off	No communication with Modbus device
	Green	Modbus communication in progress**
DNP3	Off	No communication with DNP3 device
	Green	DNP3 communication in progress**

\*\*The LED will light up (green) only when the MGate is receiving data on a serial port (Rx); this does not include transmitted data (Tx).

## Dimensions

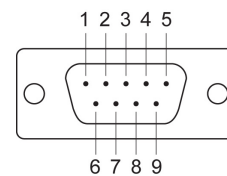
Unit: mm (inch)



## Pin Assignments

### Serial Port (Male DB9)

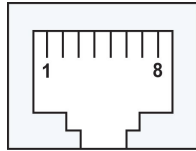
Pin	RS-232	RS-422/RS-485 (4W)	RS-485 (2W)
1	DCD	TxD-(A)	-
2	RXD	TxD+(B)	-
3	TXD	RxD+(B)	Data+(B)
4	DTR	RxD-(A)	Data-(A)
5*	GND	GND	GND
6	DSR	-	-
7	RTS	-	-
8	CTS	-	-
9	-	-	-



\*Signal ground

### Ethernet Port (RJ45)

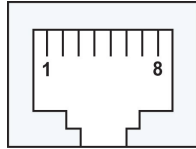
Pin	Signal
1	Tx+
2	Tx-
3	Rx+
6	Rx-



### Console Port (RS-232)

The MGate 5109 Series can use an RJ45 serial port to connect to a PC for device configuration.

Pin	RS-232
1	DSR
2	RTS
3	GND
4	TXD
5	RXD
6	DCD
7	CTS
8	DTR

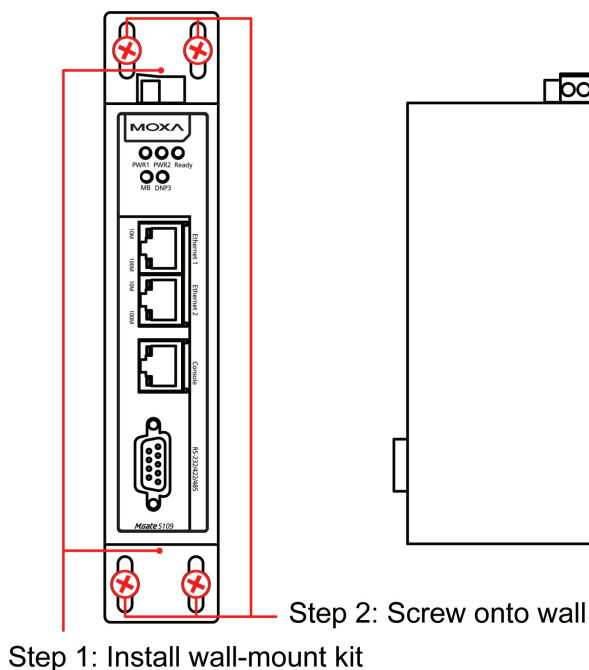


## Mounting the Unit

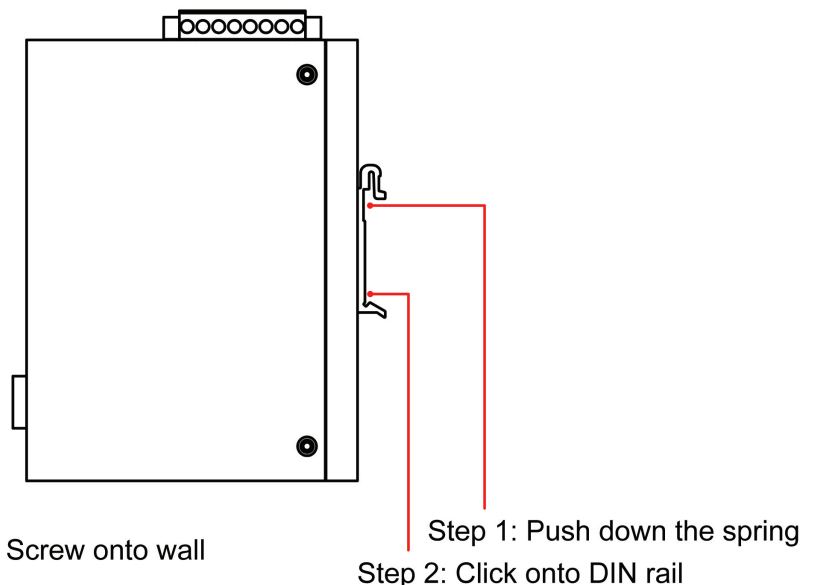
1. Connect the power adapter. Connect the 12-48 VDC power line or DIN-rail power supply to the MGate 5109's terminal block.
2. Use a serial cable to connect the MGate to the Modbus or DNP3 device.
3. Use an Ethernet cable to connect the MGate to the Modbus or DNP3 device.
4. The MGate 5109 is designed to be attached to a DIN rail or mounted on a wall. For DIN-rail mounting, push down the spring and properly attach it to the DIN rail until it snaps into place. For wall mounting, install the wall-mounting kit (optional) first and then screw the device onto the wall.

The following figure illustrates the two mounting options:

#### Wall-Mount Installation



#### DIN-Rail Installation



# Specifications

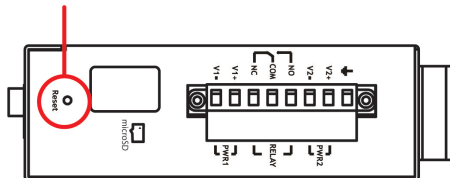


## Note

The latest specifications for Moxa's products can be found at <https://www.moxa.com>.

## Reset Button

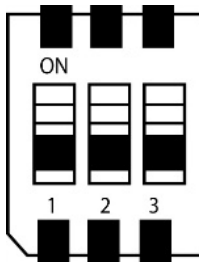
Reset Button



Restore the MGate to factory default settings by using a pointed object (such as a straightened paper clip) to hold the reset button down until the Ready LED stops blinking (approx. five seconds).

## Pull-high, Pull-low, and Terminator for RS-485

Remove the MGate 5109's top cover, and you will find DIP switches to adjust each serial port's pull-high resistor, pull-low resistor, and terminator.



SW	1	2	3
	Pull-high resistor	Pull-low resistor	Terminator
ON	1 k $\Omega$	1 k $\Omega$	120 $\Omega$
OFF	150 k $\Omega$ *	150 k $\Omega$ *	—*

\*Default

## MicroSD

The MGate 5109 provides users with an easy way to back up, copy, replace, or deploy. The MGate is equipped with a microSD card slot. Users can plug in a microSD card to back up data, including the system configuration setting, and system data logs.

### First time using the MGate gateway with a new microSD card

1. Format the microSD card as FAT file system through a PC.
2. Power off the MGate and insert the microSD card (ensure that the microSD card is empty).
3. Power on the MGate. The default settings will be copied to the microSD card.
4. Manually configure the MGate via the web console, and all the stored changes will be copied to the microSD card for synchronization.

### First time using the MGate with a microSD card containing a configuration file

1. Power off the MGate and insert the microSD card.
2. Power on the MGate.
3. The configuration file stored on the microSD card will automatically copy to the MGate.

### Duplicating current configurations to another MGate gateway

1. Power off the MGate and insert a new microSD card.
2. Power on the MGate.

3. The configuration will be copied from the MGate to the microSD card.
4. Power off the MGate and insert the microSD card into the other MGate.
5. Power on the second MGate.
6. The configuration file stored in the microSD card will automatically copy to the MGate.

### **Malfunctioning MGate replacement**

1. Replace the malfunctioning MGate with a new MGate.
2. Insert the microSD card into the new MGate.
3. Power on the MGate.
4. The configuration file stored on the microSD card will automatically copy to the MGate.

### **MicroSD card writing failure**

The following circumstances may cause the microSD card to experience a writing failure:

1. The microSD card has less than 20 Mbytes of free space remaining.
2. The microSD card is write-protected.
3. The file system is corrupted.
4. The microSD card is damaged.

The MGate will stop working because of the above events, accompanied by a flashing Ready LED and a beeping alarm. When you replace the MGate gateway's microSD card, the microSD card will synchronize the configurations stored on the MGate gateway. Note that the replacement microSD card should not contain any configuration files on it; otherwise, the out-of-date configuration will be copied to the MGate device.

# 3. Getting Started

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## Connecting the Power

The unit can be powered by connecting a power source to the terminal block:

1. Loosen or remove the screws on the terminal block.
2. Turn off the power source and then connect a 12–48 VDC power line to the terminal block.
3. Tighten the connections using the screws on the terminal block.
4. Turn on the power source.

Note that the unit does not have an on/off switch. It automatically turns on when it receives power. The PWR LED on the top panel will glow to indicate that the unit is receiving power. For power terminal block pin assignments, refer to the [Power Input and Relay Output Pinouts](#) section in *Chapter 2*.

## Connecting Serial Devices

The MGate 5 supports Modbus serial and DNP3 serial devices. Before connecting or removing the serial connection, first make sure the power is turned off. For the serial port pin assignments, see the [Pin Assignments](#) section in *Chapter 2*.

## Connecting to a Network

Connect one end of the Ethernet cable to the MGate's 10/100M Ethernet port and the other end of the cable to the Ethernet network. The MGate will show a valid connection to the Ethernet in the following ways:

- The Ethernet LED maintains a solid green color when connected to a 100 Mbps Ethernet network.
- The Ethernet LED maintains a solid orange color when connected to a 10 Mbps Ethernet network.
- The Ethernet LED will flash when Ethernet packets are being transmitted or received.

# Installing DSU Software

If you do not know the MGate gateway's IP address when setting it up for the first time (default IP is *192.168.127.254*); use an Ethernet cable to connect the host PC and MGate gateway directly. If you connect the gateway and host PC through the same Ethernet switch, make sure there is no router between them. You can then use Device Search Utility to detect the MGate gateways on your network.

The following instructions explain how to install the Device Search Utility (**DSU**), a utility to search for MGate 5109 units on a network.

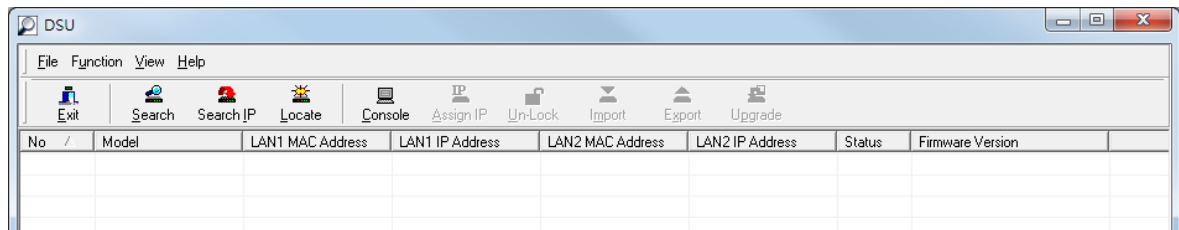
1. Insert the Document and Software CD into the CD-ROM drive. Locate and run the following setup program to begin the installation process:

**dsu\_setup\_[Version]\_Build\_[DateTime].exe**

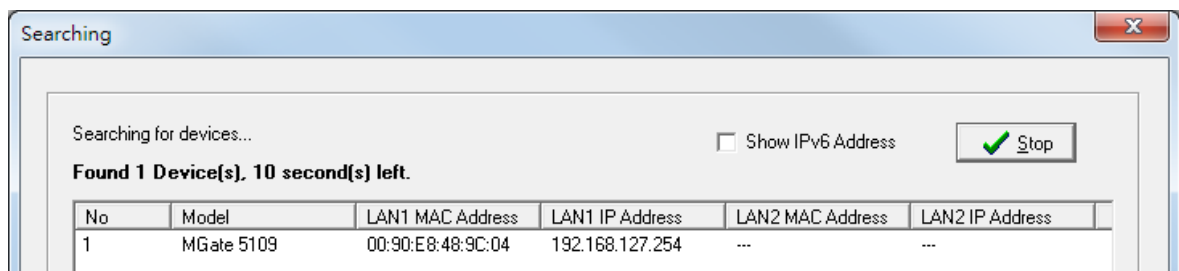
The latest version might be named **dsu\_setup\_Ver2.0\_Build\_xxxxxxx.exe**, for example:

2. You will be greeted by the Welcome window. Click **Next** to continue.
3. When the **Select Destination Location** window appears, click **Next** to continue. You may change the destination directory by first clicking on **Browse...**
4. When the **Select Additional Tasks** window appears, click **Next** to continue. You may select **Create a desktop icon** if you would like a shortcut to the DSU on your desktop.
5. Click **Install** to start copying the software files.
6. A progress bar will appear. The procedure should take only a few seconds to complete.
7. A message will indicate that the DSU is successfully installed. You may choose to run it immediately by selecting **Launch DSU**.
8. You may also open the DSU through **Start > Programs > MOXA > DSU**.

The DSU window should appear as shown below.



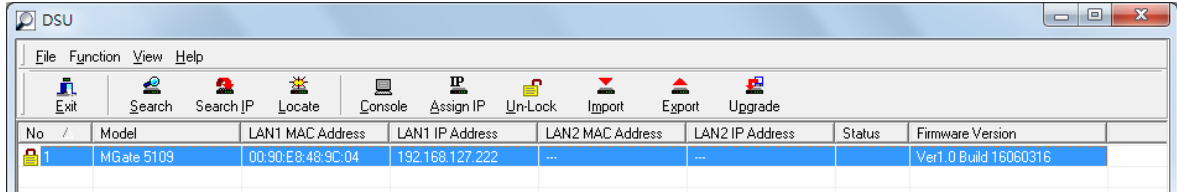
Select **Search**, and a new Search window will pop up.



# Logging In to the Web Console

Use the Web console to configure the MGate through Ethernet or verify the MGate’s status. Use a web browser, such as Microsoft Internet Explorer or Google Chrome to connect to the MGate, using the HTTP/HTTPS protocol.

When the MGate gateway appears on the DSU device list, select the gateway and use the right-click mouse button to open a web console to configure the gateway.



On the first page of the web console, enter **admin** for the default account name and **moxa** for the default password.

Account

Password

## Quick Setup

The MGate Series now provides a Quick Setup wizard, an illustrated guide specifically designed to make the configuration process easy. The Quick Setup wizard takes you through the configuration process from start to finish so that you do not miss any steps. The following agent modes are supported in the Quick Setup:

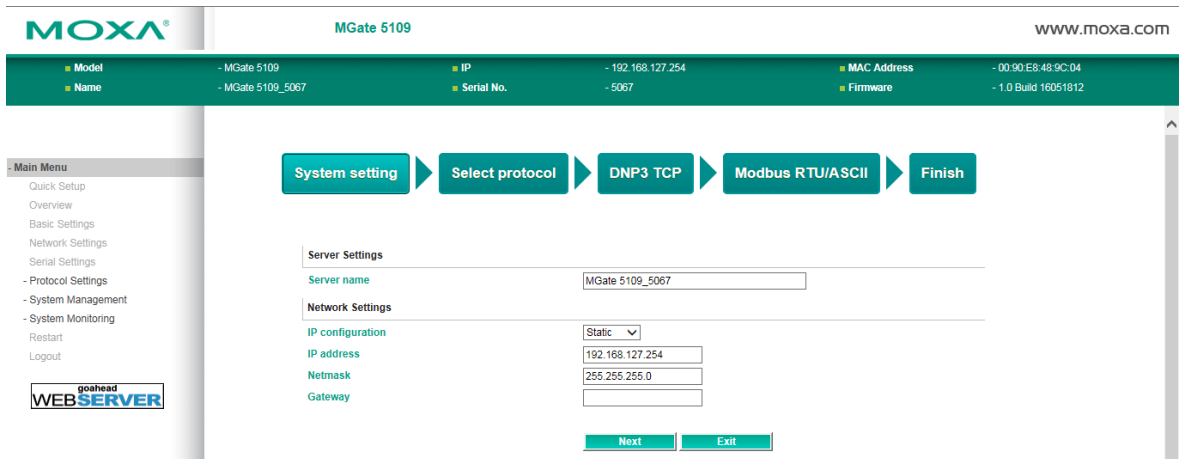


Device 1	Device 2
MB RTU/ASCII Master	DNP3 TCP Outstation
MB TCP Client	DNP3 serial Outstation
MB TCP Client	DNP3 TCP/UDP Outstation
DNP3 serial Master	MB TCP server
DNP3 TCP/UDP Master	MB RTU/ASCII slave
DNP3 TCP/UDP Master	MB TCP slave

Except for the above agent modes, other combinations can be configured in **Protocol Settings > Protocol Conversion**. For more information, refer to *Chapter 4*.

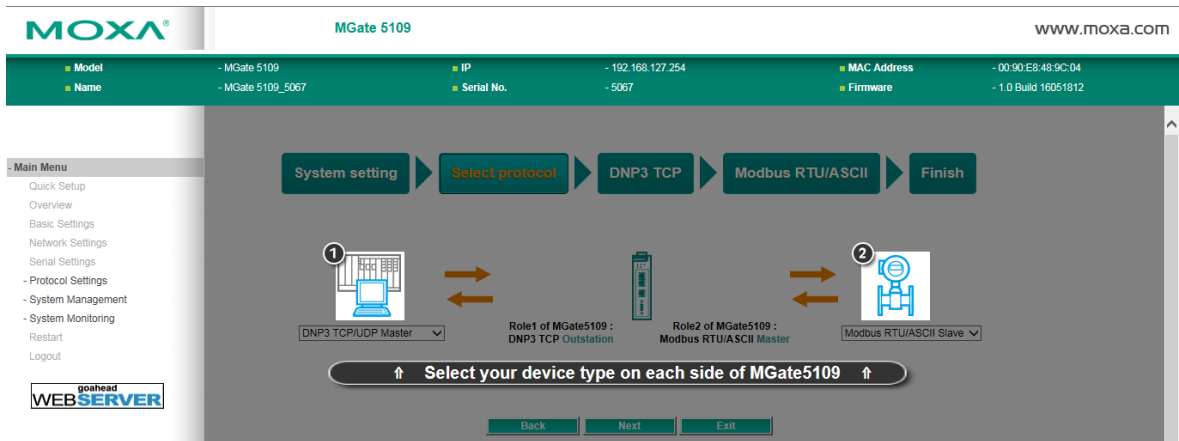
# Quick Setup—System Setting

First, configure the **Server Settings** to identify the units and **Network Settings** of the MGate.



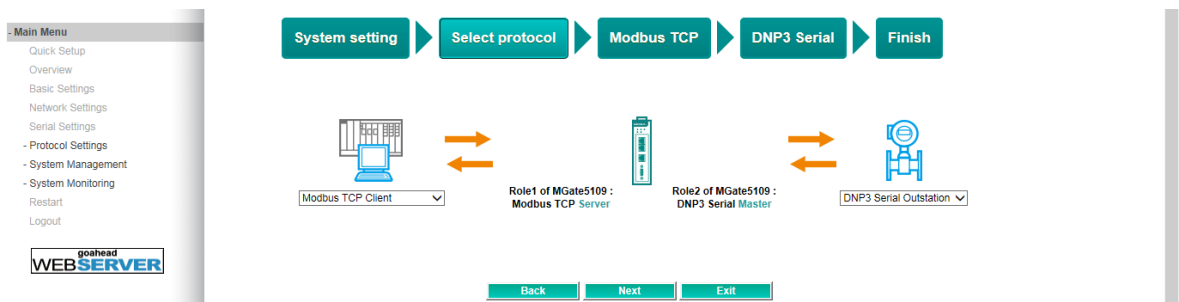
# Quick Setup—Select Protocol

Then, you should select your device's protocols on each side. After selection, the MGate will change its role to the correct one. For example, if the device is set as a DNP3 TCP/UDP Master, the MGate will then automatically configure as a DNP3 TCP/UDP Outstation . Regarding protocol configuration, refer to *Chapter 4*.



# Quick Setup—Role 1 and Role 2 of the MGate 5109 (Example 1)

After finishing the device protocol selection, Role 1 and Role 2 of the MGate will be confirmed. You will need to configure the roles on each side by following these steps. Here is an example of Role 1 as a Modbus TCP Server, and Role 2 as a DNP3 Serial Master.



**Modbus TCP settings:** Set MGate Unit ID and TCP port.

**DNP3 serial settings:** Set MGate DNP3 Master ID address.

**DNP3 serial settings:** Add DNP3 Outstation List. For configuration details, refer to *Chapter 4*.

Object	Points Index
Binary Input	0-10
Binary Output	0, 1, 2, 3, 4
Counter	2, 5
Analog Input	0-2, 10
Analog Output	1, 3, 10

## Quick Setup—Finish (Example 1)

Once all the configurations are done, you can check if the parameters are correct on this webpage. Select **Save** to make the parameters effective. To view DNP3 mapping data, go to the **Protocol Settings > I/O Data Mapping** page. For additional details, refer to *Chapter 4, Protocol Settings—I/O Data Mapping*.

**MOXA® MGate 5109** www.moxa.com

Model	- MGate 5109	IP	- 192.168.127.254	MAC Address	- 00:90:E8:48:9C:04
Name	- MGate 5109_5067	Serial No.	- 5067	Firmware	- 1.0 Build 16060316

**Main Menu**

- Quick Setup
- Overview
- Basic Settings
- Network Settings
- Serial Settings
- Protocol Settings
- System Management
- System Monitoring
- Restart
- Logout

**Progress:** System setting → Select protocol → Modbus TCP → DNP3 Serial → **Finish**

**MGate Information:**

- MGate name: MGate 5109\_5067
- MGate IP config: 192.168.127.254
- Netmask: 255.255.255.0
- Gateway: --

**Network Diagram:**

- Your device: Modbus TCP Client
- Role 1 of MGate5109: Modbus TCP Server
- Role 2 of MGate5109: DNP3 Serial Master
- Your device: DNP3 Serial Outstation

**MGate Protocol1 Settings**

Protocol type	Modbus TCP Server
Unit ID	1
TCP port	502

**MGate Protocol2 Settings**

Protocol type	Dnp3 Serial Master
Outstation 1 Name	Outstation1
DNP3 Address	2
BI points index	0-10
BO points index	0,1,2,3,4
Counter points index	2,5
AI points index	0-2,10
AO points index	1,3,10

## Quick Setup—Role 1 and Role 2 of the MGate 5109 (Example 2)

Here is an example of Role 1 as a DNP3 TCP/UDP Outstation, and Role 2 as a Modbus RTU/ASCII Master.

DNP3 TCP settings: For configuration details, refer to *Chapter 4*.

**MOXA® MGate 5109** www.moxa.com

Model	- MGate 5109	IP	- 192.168.127.254	MAC Address	- 00:90:E8:48:9C:04
Name	- MGate 5109_5067	Serial No.	- 5067	Firmware	- 1.0 Build 16060316

**Main Menu**

- Quick Setup
- Overview
- Basic Settings
- Network Settings
- Serial Settings
- Protocol Settings
- System Management
- System Monitoring
- Restart
- Logout

**Progress:** System setting → Select protocol → DNP3 TCP → Modbus RTU/ASCII → **Finish**

**Network Diagram:**

- Your device: DNP3 TCP/UDP Client
- Role 1 of MGate5109: DNP3 TCP/UDP Outstation
- Role 2 of MGate5109: Modbus RTU/ASCII Master
- Your device: Modbus RTU/ASCII Slave

**Mode selection**

Outstation

**Basic Settings**

DNP3 address	4	(1 - 65535)
Local TCP port	20000	(1 - 65535)
Enable unsolicited response	Enable	
Unsolicited response master DNP3 address	3	(1 - 65519)
Unsolicited response master IPIPort	192.168.1.1	20000 (1 - 65535)

**DNP Object Settings**

Object Type	Number of Points
Binary Input	100
Binary Output	100
Counter	32
Analog Input	32
Analog Status Output	32

**Modbus RTU/ASCII settings:** For configuration details, refer to *Chapter 4*.

**System setting** > **Select protocol** > **DNP3 TCP** > **Modbus RTU/ASCII** > **Finish**

Role 1 of MGate5109 : DNP3 TCP Outstation

Role 2 of MGate5109 : Modbus RTU/ASCII Master

Modbus Mode

Mode selection: Modbus RTU

Serial Parameter Settings

Baud rate	Parity	Data bit	Stop bit	Flow control	Interface	RTS on delay	RTS off delay
38400	None	8	1	None	RS-232	0	0

Modbus Commands

Index	Name	Slave ID	Function	Address / Quantity
1	Command1	2	3	Read address 0, Quantity 10
2	Command1	3	3	Read address 0, Quantity 10

Buttons: Back, Next, Exit

## Quick Setup—Finish (Example 2)

Once all the configurations are done, you can check if all the parameters are correct on this webpage. Moreover, if you want to determine the data mapping status, you can select **View I/O data mapping** to know more details. If all of them are correct, press **Save** to make the parameters effective.

**System setting** > **Select protocol** > **DNP3 TCP** > **Modbus RTU/ASCII** > **Finish**

MGate name: MGate 5109\_5067

MGate IP config: 192.168.127.254

Netmask: 255.255.255.0

Gateway: --

Role 1 of MGate5109 : DNP3 TCP/UDP outstation

Role 2 of MGate5109 : Modbus RTU/ASCII Master

MGate Protocol1 Settings

Protocol type	Dnp3 TCP Outstation
Binary input number	100
Binary output number	100
Counter number	32
Analog input number	32
Analog output number	32

MGate Protocol2 Settings

Protocol type	Modbus Serial Master
Mode	Modbus RTU
Serial parameter	38400 None,0,1 RS-232
Total commands	2

Buttons: Back, Save, Exit

# 4. Web Console Configuration and Troubleshooting

This chapter provides a quick overview of how to configure the MGate 5109 via the web console.

## Overview

This section gives an overview of the MGate 5109 hardware.

Welcome to MGate 5109	
Model name	MGate 5109
Serial No.	5067
Firmware version	1.0 Build 16060316
Ethernet IP address	192.168.127.254
Ethernet MAC address	00:90:E8:48:9C:04
Up time	0 days 00h:14m:37s
Power 1	On
Power 2	Off
microSD	Not Detected

## Basic Settings

On this webpage, you can change the name of the device and time zone settings.

Basic Settings	
Server Settings	
Server name	<input type="text" value="MGate 5109_5067"/>
Server location	<input type="text"/>
Time Settings	
Time zone	(GMT)Greenwich Mean Time: Dublin, Edinburgh, Lisbon, London
Local time	2016 / 06 / 05 : 02 : 58
Time server	<input type="text"/>
<input type="button" value="Submit"/>	

### Server Setting

Parameter	Value	Description
Server Name	(an alphanumeric string)	Enter a name to help you identify the unit, such as the function, etc.
Server Location	(an alphanumeric string)	Enter a name to help you identify the unit location, such as "Cabinet A001."

## Time Settings

The MGate 5109 has a built-in Real-Time Clock for time calibration functions. Functions such as the log function can add real-time information to the message.



### ATTENTION

First-time users should select the time zone first. The console will display the “real time” according to the time zone relative to GMT. If you would like to change the real-time clock, select **Local time**. The MGate’s firmware will change the GMT time according to the time zone.

Parameter	Value	Description
Time Zone	User’s selectable time zone	This field shows the currently selected time zone and allows you to select a different time zone.
Local Time	User’s adjustable time.	(1900/1/1-2037/12/31)
Time Server	IP or Domain address (e.g., 192.168.1.1 or time.stdtime.gov.tw)	This optional field specifies your time server’s IP address or domain name if a time server is used on your network. The module supports SNTP (RFC-1769) for automatic time calibration. The MGate will request time information from the specified time server every 10 minutes.



### ATTENTION

If the dispersion of the time server is higher than that of the client (the MGate), the client will not accept NTP messages from the time server. The MGate’s dispersion is 1 second. You must configure your time server with a dispersion value lower than 1 s. for the NTP process to complete.

## Network Settings

The Network Settings is where the unit’s network settings are configured. You can change the IP Configuration, IP Address, Netmask, Default Gateway, and DNS.

Network Settings

IP configuration: Static

IP address: 192.168.127.254

Netmask: 255.255.255.0

Gateway:

DNS server 1:

DNS server 2:

Submit

Parameter	Value	Description
IP Configuration	Static IP, DHCP, BOOTP	Select Static IP if you are using a fixed IP address. Select one of the other options if the IP address is set dynamically.
IP Address	192.168.127.254 (or other 32-bit number)	The IP (Internet Protocol) address identifies the server on the TCP/IP network.
Netmask	255.255.255.0 (or other 32-bit number)	This identifies the server as belonging to a Class A, B, or C network.
Gateway	0.0.0.0 (or other 32-bit number)	This is the IP address of the router that provides network access outside the server’s LAN.
DNS Server 1	0.0.0.0 (or other 32-bit number)	This is the IP address of the primary domain name server.
DNS Server 2	0.0.0.0 (or other 32-bit number)	This is the IP address of the secondary domain name server.

# Serial Settings

The MGate 5109 serial interface supports RS-232, 2-wire RS-485, 4-wire RS-485, and RS-422 interfaces. You must configure the baudrate, parity, data bits, and stop bits before using the serial interface with Modbus RTU/ASCII protocol. Incorrect settings will cause communication failures.

**Serial Settings**

Port	Baud rate	Parity	Data bit	Stop bit	Flow control	FIFO	Interface	RTS on delay	RTS off delay
1	115200	Even	8	1	None	Enable	RS-232	0	0

Parameter	Value	Description
Baudrate	Supports standard baudrates (bps): 50/ 75/ 110/ 134/ 150/ 300/ 600/ 1200 1800/ 2400/ 4800/ 7200/ 9600/ 19200/ 38400/ 57600/ 115200/ 230.4k/ 460.8k/ 921.6k	
Parity	None, Odd, Even, Mark, Space	
Data bits	8	
Stop bits	1, 2	
Flow control	None, RTS/CTS, RTS Toggle	The RTS Toggle will turn off the RTS signal when there is no data to be sent. If there is data to be sent, the RTS toggle will turn on the RTS signal before a data transmission and turn off after the transmission is completed.
FIFO	Enable, Disable	The internal buffer of UART. Disabling FIFO can reduce the latency time when receiving data from serial communications, but this will also slow down the throughput.
Interface	RS-232, RS-422, RS-485 2 wire, RS-485 4 wire	
RTS on delay	0 to 100 ms	Only available for RTS Toggle
RTS off delay	0 to 100 ms	Only available for RTS Toggle

## RTS Toggle

The RTS Toggle function is used for **RS-232** mode only. This flow-control mechanism is achieved by toggling the RTS pin in the transmission direction. When activated, data will be sent after the RTS pin is toggled ON for the specified time interval. After the data transmission is finished, the RTS pin will toggle OFF for the specified time interval.

# Protocol Settings (Agent Mode)

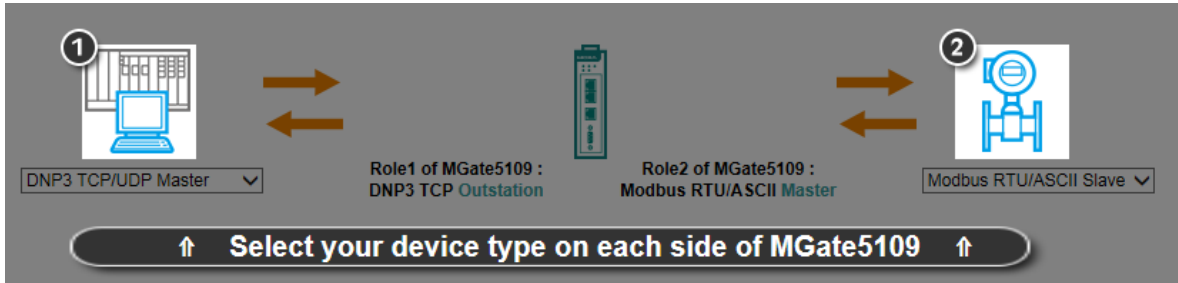
A typical MGate 5109 application comprises SCADA/PLC as client/master and RTU/IED as server/slave. Both these components use different protocols and hence need a gateway in between to exchange data. The MGate can do the role of a gateway by acting as the server/slave when it is connected to SCADA/PLC and the client/master when it is connected to RTU/IED. Therefore, to configure an MGate, you must:

1. Select the correct protocols in the **Protocol Conversion** setting, after which the details of both *sides* of the MGate's role is shown below the selection.
2. Configure the MGate's roles for both sides. Configure the master side first, followed by the slave side.
3. After the MGate configuration is completed, click **I/O data mapping** to view details on exchanging data with SCADA/PLC.

The following sections contain detailed MGate configuration instructions organized as per the above outline.

# Protocol Settings—Protocol Conversion

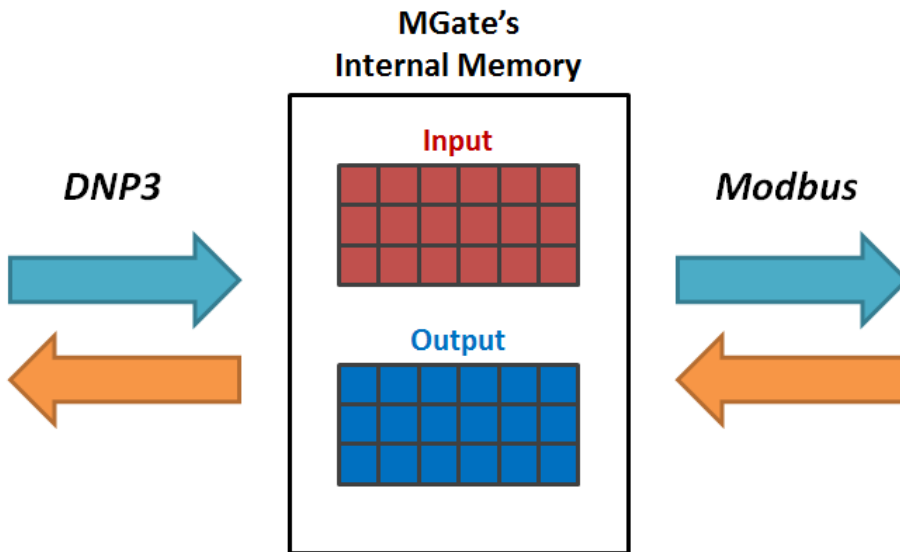
The MGate 5109 supports Modbus RTU/ASCII, Modbus TCP, and DNP3 serial/TCP/UDP protocols. The MGate fulfills a different role on each of its sides. Each role is determined by your device’s settings. Therefore, set the role of each of your devices correctly. DNP3 serial master/outstation, DNP3 TCP master/outstation, Modbus TCP Client/Server, Modbus RTU/ASCII Client (Master)/Server (Slave) can be selected. Below is the selection table for the MGate 5109.



Device 1 \ Device 2	Modbus RTU Master	Modbus RTU Slave	Modbus TCP Client	Modbus TCP Server	DNP3 Serial Master	DNP3 Serial Outstation	DNP3 TCP/UDP Master	DNP3 TCP/UDP Outstation
Modbus RTU Master								
Modbus RTU Slave								
Modbus TCP Client	Agent	Transparent Agent	Agent					
Modbus TCP Server	Transparent Agent							
DNP3 Serial Master			Agent	Agent				
DNP3 Serial Outstation			Agent					
DNP3 TCP/UDP Master	Agent	Agent	Agent	Agent		Transparent Agent		
DNP3 TCP/UDP Outstation	Agent		Agent		Transparent Agent			

When using the MGate 5109 for different protocol conversions, it should be set to *agent* mode. In agent mode, the MGate 5109 uses internal memory to exchange data between Modbus and DNP3.

The MGate's internal memory is divided into two parts—one for input and the other for output as shown in the illustration below. The figure below illustrates the internal memory concept.



To learn more about MGate's internal memory, refer to [Protocol Settings—I/O Data Mapping](#).

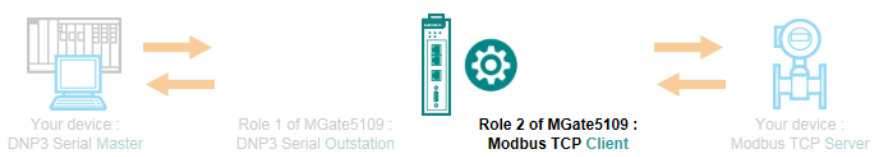
## Protocol Settings—Configure MGate's Role 1 and Role 2

After protocol selection, we have to configure each side of the MGate's role. In a typical application, one side of the MGate will be set as a server/slave and the other side will be set as a client/master. The following configuration settings are possible:

- A1. Modbus TCP Client (Master) Settings
- A2. Modbus RTU/ASCII Master Settings
- A3. DNP3 TCP/UDP Master Settings
- A4. DNP3 Serial Master Settings
- A5. Modbus TCP Server (Slave) Settings
- A6. Modbus RTU/ASCII Slave Settings
- A7. DNP3 TCP/UDP Outstation Settings
- A8. DNP3 Serial Outstation Settings

# A1. Modbus TCP Client (Master) Settings

## Modbus TCP Settings



Your device : DNP3 Serial Master      Role 1 of MGate5109 : DNP3 Serial Outstation      Role 2 of MGate5109 : Modbus TCP Client      Your device : Modbus TCP Server

**Role** Client

**Client Settings**

<b>Initial delay</b>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	(0 - 30000 ms)
<b>Max. retry</b>	<input type="text" value="3"/>	(0 - 5)
<b>Response timeout</b>	<input type="text" value="1000"/>	(10 - 120000 ms)

**Modbus Commands**

+ Add
✎ Edit
📄 Clone
🗑 Delete
↕ Move

Index	Name	Slave IP Address	Slave ID	Function	Address / Quantity	Trigger	Poll Interval	Endian Swap

## Client Settings

Parameter	Value	Default	Description
Initial delay	0 to 30000 ms	0	Some Modbus servers/slaves may take more time to boot up than other devices. In some environments, this may cause the entire system to suffer from repeated exceptions during the initial boot-up. After booting up, you can force the MGate to wait before sending the first request with the <b>Initial Delay</b> setting.
Max. retry	0 to 5	3	This is used to configure how many times the MGate will try to communicate with the Modbus server/slave.
Response timeout	10 to 120000 ms	1000	The time taken by a server/slave device to respond to a request is defined by the device manufacturer based on the Modbus standard. A Modbus client/master can be configured to wait a certain amount of time for a server/slave's response. If no response is received within the specified time, the client/master will disregard the request and continue operation. This allows the Modbus system to continue the operation even if a server/slave device is disconnected or faulty. On the MGate 5109, the <b>Response timeout</b> field is used to configure how long the gateway will wait for a response from a Modbus server/slave. Refer to your device manufacturer's documentation to manually set the response timeout.

## Add Modbus Commands


Parameter	Value	Default	Description
Name	(an alphanumeric string)	Command1	Max. 32 characters
Slave IP address	0.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0	The IP address of a remote server/slave device.
Port	1 to 65535	502	The TCP port number of a remote server/slave device.
Slave ID	1 to 255	1	The Modbus slave ID
Function	1—Read Coils 2—Read Discrete Inputs 3—Read Holding Registers 4—Read Input Registers 5—Write Single Coil 6—Write Single Register 15—Write Multiple Coils 16—Write Multiple Registers 23—Read/Write Multiple Registers		When a message is sent from a client to a server device, the function code field tells the server what kind of action to perform.
Trigger	Cyclic Data Change Disable		Disable: The command is never sent Cyclic: The command is sent cyclically at the interval specified in the Poll Interval parameter. Data change: The data area is polled for changes at the time interval defined by Poll Interval. A command is issued when a change in data is detected.
Poll interval	10 to 1200000 ms	1000	Polling intervals are in milliseconds. Since the module sends all requests in turn, the actual polling interval also depends on the number of requests in the queue and their parameters, such as baudrate, device response time, etc.

Parameter	Value	Default	Description
Name	(an alphanumeric string)	Command1	Max. 32 characters
Slave IP address	0.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0	The IP address of a remote server/slave device.
Port	1 to 65535	502	The TCP port number of a remote server/slave device.
Slave ID	1 to 255	1	The Modbus slave ID
Function	1—Read Coils 2—Read Discrete Inputs 3—Read Holding Registers 4—Read Input Registers 5—Write Single Coil 6—Write Single Register 15—Write Multiple Coils 16—Write Multiple Registers 23—Read/Write Multiple Registers		When a message is sent from a client to a server device, the function code field tells the server what kind of action to perform.
Trigger	Cyclic Data Change Disable		Disable: The command is never sent Cyclic: The command is sent cyclically at the interval specified in the Poll Interval parameter. Data change: The data area is polled for changes at the time interval defined by Poll Interval. A command is issued when a change in data is detected.
Poll interval	10 to 1200000 ms	1000	Polling intervals are in milliseconds. Since the module sends all requests in turn, the actual polling interval also depends on the number of requests in the queue and their parameters, such as baudrate, device response time, etc.


Parameter	Value	Default	Description
Endian swap	None Byte Word Byte and Word	None	Data Byte Swapping <b>None:</b> Don't need to swap <b>Byte:</b> 0x0A, 0x0B, 0x0C, 0x0D becomes 0x0D, 0x0C, 0x0B, 0x0A. <b>Word:</b> 0x0A, 0x0B, 0x0C, 0x0D becomes 0x0C, 0x0D, 0x0A, 0x0B. <b>ByteWord:</b> 0x0A, 0x0B, 0x0C, 0x0D becomes 0x0D, 0x0C, 0x0B, 0x0A. There are two phases in changing <b>ByteWord:</b> 1) 0x0A, 0x0B, 0x0C, 0x0D becomes 0x0B, 0x0A, 0x0D, 0x0C 2) 0x0B, 0x0A, 0x0D, 0x0C becomes 0x0D, 0x0C, 0x0B, 0x0A
Read starting address	0 to 65535	0	Modbus register address.
Read quantity		10	Specifying how many items to read.
Write starting address	0 to 65535	0	Modbus register address.
Write quantity		1	Specifying how many items to write into.
Fault protection	Keep latest data Clear all data bits to 0 Set to user-defined value		If the MGate's connection to the other side (server/slave) fails, the gateway will not be able to receive data, but the gateway will continuously send output data to the Modbus TCP server device. To avoid problems in this case, the MGate 5109 can be configured to react in one of the following three ways: Keep latest data, clear data to zero, set the data bits to user-defined values.
Fault value		00 00	The user-defined values to write into the data bits when the <b>Set to user-defined value</b> option is selected.
Fault timeout	1 to 86400 s	3600	Defines the communication timeout for the opposite side.

## A2. Modbus RTU/ASCII Master Settings


### Modbus RTU/ASCII Settings




Your device :  
DNP3 TCP Master




Role 1 of MGate5109 :  
DNP3 TCP Outstation



Role 2 of MGate5109 :  
Modbus RTU/ASCII Master





Your device :  
Modbus RTU/ASCII Slave

**Role** Master

**Mode** RTU ▼

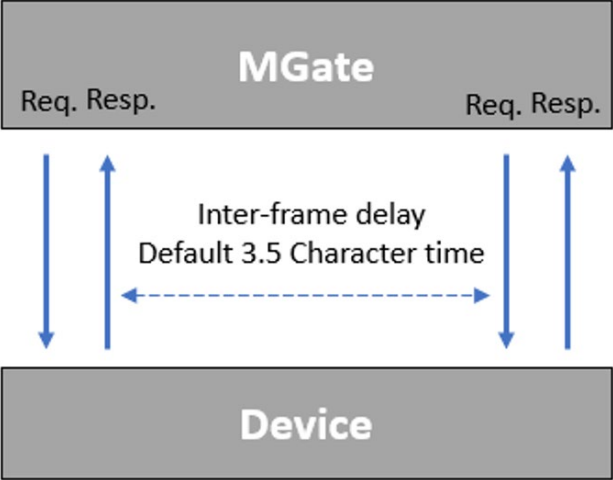
**Master Settings**

Initial delay	<input type="text" value="0"/>	(0 - 30000 ms)
Max. retry	<input type="text" value="3"/>	(0 - 5)
Response timeout	<input type="text" value="1000"/>	(10 - 120000 ms)
Inter-frame delay	<input type="text" value="0"/>	(10 - 500 ms, 0: default)
Inter-character timeout	<input type="text" value="0"/>	(10 - 500 ms, 0: default)

**Modbus Commands**

### Master Settings

Parameter	Value	Default	Description
Mode	RTU or ASCII	RTU	The Modbus protocol type
Initial delay	0 to 30000 ms	0	Some Modbus servers/slaves may take more time to boot up than other devices. In some environments, this may cause the entire system to suffer from repeated exceptions during the initial boot-up. After booting up, you can force the MGate to wait before sending the first request with the <b>Initial Delay</b> setting.
Max. retry	0 to 5	3	The number of times the client/master will retry the same request when the response times out.
Response timeout	10 to 120000 ms	1000	According to the Modbus standard, the time it takes for a server/slave device to respond to a request is defined by the device manufacturer. Based on this response time, a client/master can be configured to wait a certain amount of time for a server/slave's response. If no response is received within the specified time, the client/master will disregard the request and continue operation. This allows the Modbus system to continue operations even if a server/slave device is disconnected or faulty. On the MGate 5109, the <b>Response timeout</b> field is used to configure how long the gateway will wait for a response from a Modbus ASCII or RTU server/slave. Refer to your device manufacturer's documentation to manually set the response time.

Parameter	Value	Default	Description
Inter-frame delay (only for Modbus RTU)	10 to 500 ms	0	<p>Defines the time interval between an RTU response and the next RTU request. When the baudrate is lower than 19200 bps, the default value is 0, which is 3.5-character time. When the baudrate is larger than 19200 bps, the MGate uses a predefined fixed value that is not user configurable. This function solves the issue that some devices can't handle the RTU requests that quickly, so the MGate opens to user-defined values.</p> <p>How do you calculate Modbus character time? E.g., if the baudrate is 9600 bps, 1 character time is about 1 ms. In a serial frame (11 bits, including start bit, data, parity bit, and stop bit), 9600 bps approximately equals to 960 characters/s, so transmitting 1 character needs about <math>1/960 = 1</math> ms.</p> 
Inter-character timeout (only for Modbus RTU)	10 to 500 ms	0	<p>The time interval between characters in one frame. When the baudrate is lower than 19200 bps, the default value is 0, which is 1.5-character time. When the baudrate is larger than 19200 bps, MGate uses a predefined fixed value that is not user configurable. When the serial side of the MGate receives one character, and the next one comes after the "inter-character timeout" defined, the frame will be discarded because of timeout.</p>

### Add Modbus Commands

Refer to A1. Modbus TCP Client (Master) Settings.

### A3. DNP3 TCP/UDP Master Settings

Configuration of a DNP3 TCP/UDP master comprises two parts: **Master settings** and **Outstation List**. The **Master settings** specify the MGate's Master address and connection type with outstation. The **Outstation List** is a list of all the outstations that the MGate connects to.

**DNP3 TCP/UDP Master Settings**

Mode selection: Master

**Master Settings**

DNP3 master address: 1 (0 - 65519)

Network Type:  TCP  UDP

**Outstation List**

Index	Name	IP Address	DNP3 Address	Binary Input points	Binary Output points	Counter points points	Analog Input points	Analog Output points
0	Outstation1	192.168.127.1:20000	10	0-10	0-10	0-10	0-10	0-10

Submit

#### Master Settings

Parameter	Value	Default	Description
DNP3 master address	0 to 65519	1	DNP3 master address
Network Type	TCP UDP	TCP	Network Type

After configuring the **Master Settings**, select **Add** in the **Outstation List** section.

**DNP3 TCP/UDP Master Settings**

Mode selection: Master

**Master Settings**

DNP3 master address: 1 (0 - 65519)

Network Type:  TCP  UDP

**Outstation List**

Index	Name	IP Address	DNP3 Address	Binary Input points	Binary Output points	Counter points points	Analog Input points	Analog Output points
-------	------	------------	--------------	---------------------	----------------------	-----------------------	---------------------	----------------------

Submit

## Adding an Entry to the Outstation List (Outstation Settings)

Select the **Add** option to open the **Outstation Settings** page, which comprises three sections: **Basic Settings**, **Advanced Settings**, and **DNP3 Object Setting**.

**Outstation Settings**

DNP3 TCP Master Settings > Outstation Settings

**Basic Settings**

Name:

IP address:  Port:

DNP3 data link address:  (0 - 65519)

Unsolicited Message:

Polling all class 0 static points:   (100 - 600000 ms)

Polling class 1 events:   (100 - 600000 ms)

Polling class 2 events:   (100 - 600000 ms)

Polling class 3 events:   (100 - 600000 ms)

**Advance Settings**

Data link confirm mode:

Data link confirm timeout:  (0 - 65535 ms)

Data link max retry:  (0 - 5)

Application response timeout:  (0 - 65535 ms)

Auto Time Sync:

**DNP3 Object Setting**

Object	Points Index	Commands
Binary Input	1-10	-
Binary Output	1-10	-
Counter	1-10	-
Analog Input	1-10	-
Analog Output	1-10	-

### Basic Settings

**Outstation Settings**

DNP3 TCP Master Settings > Outstation Settings

**Basic Settings**

Name:

IP address:  Port:

DNP3 data link address:  (0 - 65519)

Unsolicited Message:

Polling all class 0 static points:   (100 - 600000 ms)

Polling class 1 events:   (100 - 600000 ms)

Polling class 2 events:   (100 - 600000 ms)

Polling class 3 events:   (100 - 600000 ms)

Parameter	Value	Default	Description
Name	an alphanumeric string	Outstation1	Max. 32 characters
IP address	0.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0	The IP addresses of a remote slave device.
Port	1 to 65535	20000	The TCP port number of a remote slave device.
DNP3 data link address	0 to 65519	0	DNP3 ID / Outstation address
Unsolicited Message	Enable Disable	Disable	Enables to accept outstation's unsolicited responses.
Polling all class 0 static points	None At start up only Cyclic (100 to 600000 ms)	Cyclic (10000 ms)	The method to poll a point's current value.

Parameter	Value	Default	Description
Polling class 1 events	None At start up only Cyclic (100 to 600000 ms)	Cyclic (5000 ms)	The method to poll class-1 events.
Polling class 2 events	None At start up only Cyclic (100 to 600000 ms)	Cyclic (5000 ms)	The method to poll class-2 events.
Polling class 3 events	None At start up only Cyclic (100 to 600000 ms)	Cyclic (5000 ms)	The method to poll class-3 events.

## Advanced Settings

**Advance Settings**

**Data link confirm mode** Disable ▾

**Data link confirm timeout** 2000 (0 - 65535 ms)

**Data link max retry** 1 (0 - 5)

**Application response timeout** 10000 (0 - 65535 ms)

**Auto Time Sync** Disable ▾

Parameter	Value	Default	Description
Data link confirm mode	Enable Disable	Disable	This value specifies whether data link frames sent to the remote device require a data link confirmation. This parameter should be set to <b>Disable</b> for almost all applications.
Data link confirm timeout	0 to 65535 ms	2000	This parameter specifies the required time for a data link confirmation from the remote device before a retry is attempted.
Data link max retry	0 to 5	1	The maximum number of retries at the data link level to get confirmation. If this value is set to 0, retries are disabled at the data link level of the protocol. This parameter is only used if the frame is sent when confirmation is requested.
Application response timeout	0 to 65535 ms	10000	During the timeout period, the master will wait for each response message. If <b>Data link confirm mode</b> is enabled, make sure the timeout period is set long enough to permit data link retries.
Auto Time Sync	Enable Disable	Enable	When an outstation anticipates that its timing reference (such as a crystal oscillator) will drift beyond the required accuracy, it should set the IIN1.4 [NEED_TIME] bit in responses. The master must send the time promptly after receiving a response with this bit set when enabling Auto Time Sync.  Outstations that set the IIN1.4 [NEED_TIME] bit at unreasonably short intervals will adversely impact system operation by dedicating a disproportionate amount of processing to non-data collection activities.

## DNP3 Object Setting

In this section, you can configure **Points Index** for each DNP3 object. Be sure to include a reference to your DNP3 outstation device here. The MGate uses the information in this section to determine how to exchange data with a DNP3 outstation.

Object	Points Index	Commands
Binary Input	Ex: 0-5,7,65530-65535	--
Binary Output	Ex: 0-5,7,65530-65535	--
Counter	Ex: 0-5,7,65530-65535	--
Analog Input	Ex: 0-5,7,65530-65535	--
Analog Output	Ex: 0-5,7,65530-65535	--

The general DNP3 settings can be found just above the DNP3 Master configuration. In addition to polling all **Class Static Points** and **Class Events** in the outstation, you can create commands to trigger specific actions such as Binary Input, Binary Output, Counter, Analog Input, and Analog Output.

### Binary Input

### Binary Input Settings

DNP3 TCP Master Settings > Outstation Settings > Binary Input Settings

Points

Index 1-2

Advance Commands

Function code	Group	Variation	Qualifier	Polling interval (ms)
---------------	-------	-----------	-----------	-----------------------

### Binary Input Settings

DNP3 TCP Master Settings > Outstation Settings > Binary Input Settings

Points

Index

Advance Commands

Function code	Group
---------------	-------

Command Parameters

Function Code Read

Group 1: binary input

Variation 0: Any variation

Qualifier 06: all

Polling interval 5000 (100 - 600000 ms)

Command Parameters	Group	Variation	Qualifier
Select Read Binary Input method	1: binary input	0: Any variation	06: all
	2: binary input event	0: Any variation	06: all
		1: Without time	07/08: limited quantity (1-65535)
		2: With absolute time	
		3: With relative time	

## Binary Output

### Default CROB Parameters

### Binary Output Settings

DNP3 TCP Master Settings > Outstation Settings > Binary Output Settings

Points

Index 1-2

Default CROB parameters

Index	Function code	Control models	Object count	On time (ms)	Off time (ms)	Fault protection type	Fault protection timeout (sec)
1	3/4: Select-Operate	Latch on-off model				Keep latest data	60000 (1 - 86400s)
2	3/4: Select-Operate	Latch on-off model				Keep latest data	60000 (1 - 86400s)

Parameter	Value	Default	Description
Function code	3/4: Select-Operate 5: Direct Operate 6: Direct Operate, No Ack		The method of CROB (Control Relay Output Blocks) control request
Control models	Latch on-off model Close-trip model Activation model		Regarding control models, refer to DNP3 device attributes.
Object count	0 to 65535	1	The count number of pulses on/off with on time and off time for the close-trip model and activation model.
On time (ms)	0 to 4294967295	100	Pulse on time
Off time (ms)	0 to 4294967295	100	Pulse off time
Fault protection type	Keep latest data On Off Close Trip	Keep latest data	When communication on the opposite side stops, users can select a protection method to write a CROB request to the end device.
Fault protection timeout (sec)	1 to 86400 seconds	60000	Available for ON-OFF (latch on-off model), Close-trip (close-trip model)

### Advance Commands

Read current Binary Output value.

### Binary Output Settings

DNP3 TCP Master Settings > Outstation Settings > Binary Output Settings

Points

Index

Default CROB parameters

Index	Function code	Control models	Object count	On time (ms)	Off time (ms)	Fault protection type	Fault protection timeout (sec)
1	3/4: Select-Operate	Ac				60000	(1 - 86400s)
2	3/4: Select-Operate	La				60000	(1 - 86400s)

#### Command Parameters

Function Code: Read

Group: 10: binary Output

Variation: 0: Any variation

Qualifier: 06: all

Polling interval: 5000 (100 - 600000 ms)

Command Parameters	Group	Variation	Qualifier
Select Read Binary Output method	10: Binary Output	0: Any variation	06: all

## Counter Settings

### Counter Settings

DNP3 TCP Master Settings > Outstation Settings > Counter Settings

Points

Index --

Default freeze function
 

7: Freeze  
 8: Freeze No Ack  
 9: Freeze Clear  
 10: Freeze Clear No Ack

Advance Commands

+ Add
✎ Edit
📄 Clone
🗑 Delete

Function code	Group	Variation	Qualifier	Polling interval (ms)

OK
Cancel

### Default freeze function (options 7, 8, 9, and 10)

The purpose of this function is to copy the value of the current point of an outstation counter to a second and separate memory location associated with the same point. The copied value is referred to as the frozen value and remains constant until the next freeze operation for the same point of the outstation counter is performed.

Parameters	Value	Description
Default freeze function	7: Freeze (Default)	Sends the IMMED_FREEZE function code to the outstation. Result: A null response from the outstation.
	8: Freeze No Ack	Sends the IMMED_FREEZE_NR function code to the outstation. This function code is recommended for broadcast freezing. Result: No response from the outstation.
	9: Freeze Clear	Sends the IMMED_FREEZE function code to the outstation. Result: The current value of the outstation counter is immediately reset to 0 and a null response is received from the outstation.
	10: Freeze Clear No Ack	Sends IMMED_FREEZE_NR function code to the outstation. Result: The current value of the outstation counter is immediately set to 0 and no response is received from the outstation.

### Advanced Commands

Command used to read the current data in the counter.

Command Parameters	Group	Variation	Qualifier
Select Read Counter method	20: counter	0: Any variation	06: all
	21: frozen counter	0: Any variation	06: all
	22: counter event	0: Any variation	06: all 07/08: limited quantity (1-65535)

To send a freeze request, press the **Control** button on the I/O mapping page as shown below:

The screenshot shows the I/O mapping interface. On the left, a 'Modbus TCP Client' is connected to a 'Modbus TCP Server' (Role 1 of MGate5109). On the right, a 'DNP3 TCP/UDP Master' (Role 2 of MGate5109) is connected to a 'DNP3 TCP/UDP Outstation'. A legend indicates that white boxes represent mapped indices and grey boxes represent unmapped indices. A table on the left shows 'Coil Address' and 'Reg Address' with 'Not support' entries. A central dropdown menu is set to 'All', with buttons for 'CROB', 'AO Cmd', and 'Control'. The 'Control' button is highlighted with a red box. Below it, a table lists 'Outstation' (1 and 2), 'Index' (Freeze [ 0 ], Coldrestart [ 1 ], Freeze [ 2 ], Coldrestart [ 3 ]), and 'Type' (Value, 2 byte/point).

Modbus client/master writes a value of 256 to a relative Register Address (40000 based); the MGate will trigger a freeze request to the outstation according to the configuration. After sending out the command, the MGate will reset the relative Modbus address value to 0.

### Analog Input

The screenshot shows the 'Analog Input Settings' dialog box. The title is 'Analog Input Settings' and the breadcrumb is 'DNP3 TCP Master Settings > Outstation Settings > Analog Input Settings'. Under 'Points', the 'Index' is set to '1-2'. Under 'Advance Commands', there are buttons for '+ Add', 'Edit', 'Clone', and 'Delete'. Below these is a table with the following columns: 'Function code', 'Group', 'Variation', 'Qualifier', and 'Polling interval (ms)'. At the bottom, there are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

**Advanced Commands:**

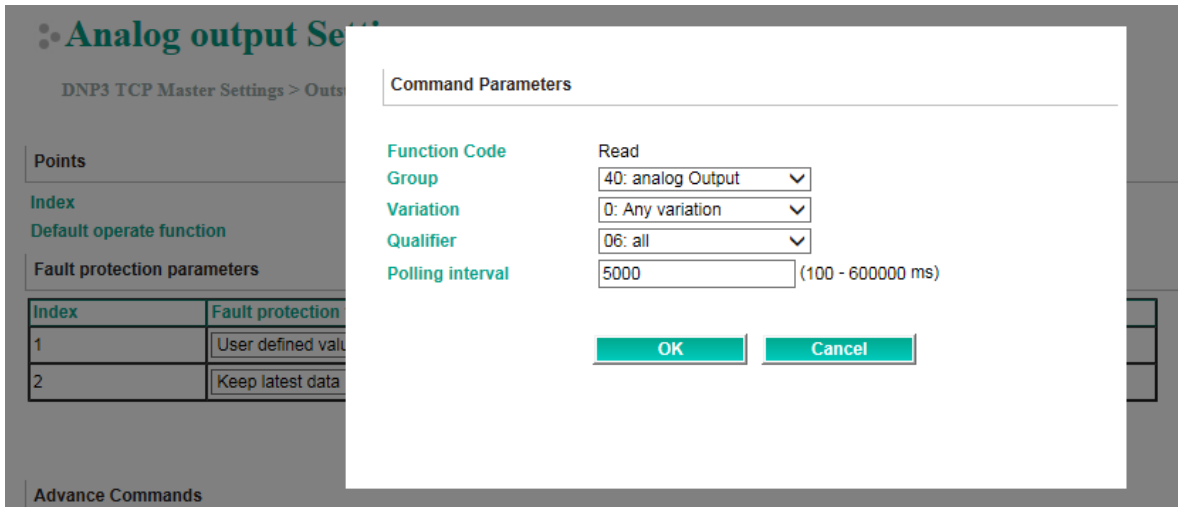
Command Parameters	Group	Variation	Qualifier
Select Read Analog Input method	30: analog input	0: Any variation	06: all
	32: analog input event	0: Any variation	06: all 07/08: limited quantity (1-65535)

**Analog Output**

Fault protection parameters	Fault protection type	Fault protection timeout (sec)
When communication on the opposite side stops, users can select a protection method to write a request to the end device.	Keep latest data	-
	Clear data to zero	60000, (1-86400 s.)
	User-defined value	(-32768 to 32767)

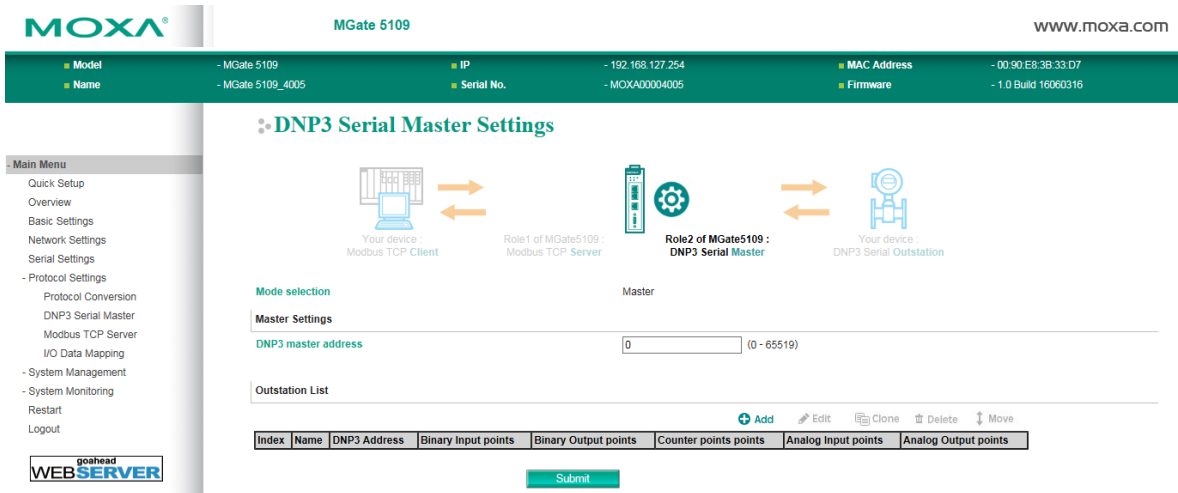
**Advanced Commands:**

Read the current analog output value.



Command Parameters	Group	Variation	Qualifier
Select Read Analog Input method	40: analog output	0: Any variation	06: All

**A4. DNP3 Serial Master Settings**



**Master Settings**

Parameter	Value	Default	Description
DNP3 master address	0 to 65519	1	DNP3 master address

**Outstation List**

Refer to A3. DNP3 TCP/UDP Master Settings

## DNP3 Object Setting

Refer to A3. DNP3.TCP/UDP Master Settings.

DNP3 serial Master supports an auto-detection function, which can automatically detect DNP3 serial outstation attributes, such as quantity of BI, BO, and so on.

The screenshot shows the Moxa MGate 5109 configuration interface. At the top, there is a header with the Moxa logo and the device name 'MGate 5109'. Below this, there is a status bar with fields for Model, Name, IP, Serial No., MAC Address, and Firmware. The main configuration area is divided into several sections: 'DNP3 data link address', 'Unsolicited Message', 'Polling all class 0 static points', 'Polling class 1 events', 'Polling class 2 events', 'Polling class 3 events', 'Advance Settings', and 'DNP3 Object Setting'. The 'DNP3 Object Setting' section contains a table with columns for Object, Points Index, and Commands. A red box highlights the 'Auto Detection' button in this section. Below the table, there are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Object	Points Index	Commands
Binary Input	Ex: 0-5,7,65530-65535	-
Binary Output	Ex: 0-5,7,65530-65535	-
Counter	Ex: 0-5,7,65530-65535	-
Analog Input	Ex: 0-5,7,65530-65535	-
Analog Output	Ex: 0-5,7,65530-65535	-

The screenshot shows the 'Auto DNP3 Outstation Detection' dialog box. It has a title bar with the text 'Auto DNP3 Outstation Detection'. Below the title bar, there is a checkbox for 'Auto scroll'. There are three buttons: 'Start', 'Stop', and 'Save'. To the right of the buttons, it says 'Ready to capture.'. Below this, there is a table with columns for Object and Points Index. Below that, there is another table with columns for No., Data Link Address, Object Type, and Points Index.

Object	Points Index
Binary Input	0-39
Binary Output	0-34
Counter	0-29
Analog Input	0-74
Analog Output	0-24

No.	Data Link Address	Object Type	Points Index
1	4	Binary Input	0-39
2	4	Binary Output	0-34
3	4	Counter	0-29
4	4	Analog Input	0-74
5	4	Analog output	0-24

## A5. Modbus TCP Server (Slave) Settings

### ⚙️ Modbus TCP Settings

Your device : Modbus TCP Client      **Role 1 of MGate5109 : Modbus TCP Server**      Role 2 of MGate5109 : DNP3 Serial Outstation      Your device : DNP3 Serial Master

**Role** Server

**Server Settings**

**Unit ID**  (1 - 255)

**TCP port**

### Server Settings

Parameter	Value	Default	Description
Unit ID	1 to 255	1	The Modbus slave ID that this server/slave module will accept.
TCP port	1 to 65535	502	The TCP port number.

## A6. Modbus RTU/ASCII Slave Settings

### ⚙️ Modbus RTU/ASCII Settings

Your device : DNP3 TCP Master      Role 1 of MGate5109 : DNP3 TCP Outstation      **Role 2 of MGate5109 : Modbus RTU/ASCII Slave**      Your device : Modbus RTU/ASCII Master

**Role** Slave

**Mode**

**Slave Settings**

**Slave ID**  (1 - 255)

### Slave Settings


Parameter	Value	Default	Description
Mode	RTU or ASCII	RTU	The Modbus protocol type
Slave ID	1 to 255	2	The Modbus slave ID that this server/slave module will accept.

## A7. DNP3 TCP/UDP Outstation Settings


The DNP3 TCP/UDP outstation configuration comprises three parts: **Basic Settings**, **Advanced Settings**, and **DNP3 Object Settings**. The basic settings section is used to specify the outstation information for the MGate.

The advanced settings section is for setting additional parameters, while the last section is for DNP3 object-related settings.

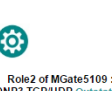
### DNP3 TCP/UDP Outstation Settings




Your device  
Modbus TCP Client



Role1 of MGate5109  
Modbus TCP Server



Role2 of MGate5109  
DNP3 TCP/UDP Outstation



Your device  
DNP3 TCP/UDP Master

Mode selection

Basic Settings

DNP3 address  (0 - 65519)

Local port  (1 - 65535)

Network Type  
 TCP  UDP

Enable unsolicited response  
 Enable  Disable

Unsolicited response master DNP3 address  
 (1 - 65519)

Unsolicited response master IP/Port  
 :  (1 - 65535)

Outstation

Advance Settings

Maximum fragment size  (2048 - 4096)

Application layer timeout  (1000 - 1000000 ms)

Enable self-address support  
 Enable  Disable

Unsolicited response hold time  (1 - 9999 ms)

Unsolicited response retry  (0 - 100)

Event buffer overflow  
 Drop the oldest  Drop the newest

Data link confirm mode  
 Enable  Disable

Data link response timeout  (0 - 65535 ms)

Data link max retry  (0 - 5)

Object status timeout  (5-3600s, 0 for disable)

Object Type	Number of Points	Parameters
Binary Input	100	Default static variation (1: Packed Format) Default event variation (1: Without Time)
Binary Output	100	--
Counter	32	Counter length (1: 32 Bit)
Analog Input	32	Analog input length (1: 32 Bit)
Analog Output	32	--

### Basic Settings

Parameter	Value	Default	Description
DNP3 address	0 to 65519	4	Outstation address (MGate 5109)
Local port	1 to 65535	20000	The TCP port number
Network Type	TCP UDP	TCP	Network Type
Enable unsolicited response	Enable Disable	Enable	Enables the MGate to initiate unsolicited responses.
Unsolicited response master DNP3 address	1 to 65519	3	DNP3 master address to which the MGate 5109 unsolicited response is sent .
Unsolicited response master IP/Port (for TCP mode)	192.168.1.1: (1-65535)	192.168.1.1: 20000	DNP3 master IP address/Port to which the MGate 5109 unsolicited response is sent.
Remote master IP/Port (for UDP mode)	192.168.1.1: (1-65535)	192.168.1.1: 20000	DNP3 master IP address/Port to which the MGate 5109 unsolicited response is sent.

After configuring the **Basic Settings**, you may need to configure some advanced parameters, which you can find in the **Advanced Settings** section.

## Advanced Settings

Maximum fragment size	<input type="text" value="2048"/>	(2048 - 4096)
Application layer timeout	<input type="text" value="10000"/>	(1000 - 1000000 ms)
Enable self-address support	<input type="button" value="Enable"/> ▾	
Unsolicited response hold time	<input type="text" value="1000"/>	(1 - 9999 ms)
Unsolicited response retry	<input type="text" value="5"/>	(0 - 100)
Event buffer overflow	<input type="button" value="Drop the oldest"/> ▾	
Data link confirm mode	<input type="button" value="Disable"/> ▾	
Data link response timeout	<input type="text" value="3000"/>	(0 - 65535 ms)
Data link max retry	<input type="text" value="5"/>	(0 - 5)
Object status timeout	<input type="text" value="60"/>	(5-3600s, 0 for disable)

Parameter	Value	Default	Description
Maximum fragment size	2048 to 4096	2048	A fragment is a block of octets containing request or response information transported between a master and an outstation. DNP3 limits the amount of memory devices employed to send and receive messages. It achieves this by specifying the maximum length of each fragment and allowing response messages to be divided into one or multiple fragments. Small messages, requiring only a few octets, can fit into a single fragment, whereas larger messages may require multiple fragments.
Application layer timeout	1000 to 1000000 ms	10000	DNP3 application layer timeout.
Enable self-address support	Enable Disable	Enable	Devices that support this address and have the self-address feature enabled, must process frames with destination address 0xFFFC as if the message has used the device's unique individual address. This feature can simplify the commissioning, troubleshooting, and maintenance of devices because it is not necessary to know the receiving device's address ahead of time. Only enable a single device at a time for processing messages with the self-address destination so that multiple devices do not respond.
Unsolicited response hold time	1 to 9999 ms	1000	The outstation keeps the unsolicited message on hold time before the DNP3 master requests a confirmation message.
Unsolicited response retry	0 to 100	5	Retry count
Event buffer overflow	Drop the oldest Drop the latest	Drop the oldest	Behavior when MGate event buffer overflows.
Data link confirm mode	Enable Disable	Disable	This value specifies whether data link frames sent to the remote device require a data link confirmation. This parameter should be set to <b>Disable</b> for almost all applications.
Data link response timeout	0 to 65535 ms	3000	This parameter specifies the required time for a data link confirmed to be from the remote device before a retry is attempted
Data link max retry	0 to 5	5	The maximum number of retries at the data link level to get confirmation. If this value is set to 0, retries are disabled at the data link level of the protocol. This parameter is only used if the frame is sent when confirmation is requested.
Object status timeout	5 to 3600 s. 0: Disable	60	

## DNP3 Object Settings

You must configure the **Number of Points** for each object in the **DNP3 Object Setting** section of the **DNP3 TCP/UDP Outstation Setting**. The number of points that you must configure for an object depends on the volume of data generated by a corresponding object on the other side of the MGate. Refer to *chapter 4, Protocol Settings—I/O Data Mapping* section for additional information.

DNP Object Settings		
Object Type	Number of Points	Parameters
Binary Input	100	Default static variation (1: Packed Format) Default event variation (1: Without Time)
Binary Output	100	--
Counter	32	Counter length (1: 32 Bit)
Analog Input	32	Analog input length (1: 32 Bit)
Analog Output	32	--

Besides the **Number of Points** for an object, you can configure the **Binary Input**, **Counter**, and **Analog Input** for an event class. Select the corresponding links to configure these settings.

DNP Object Settings		
Object Type	Number of Points	Parameters
<a href="#">Binary Input</a>	100	Default static variation (1: Packed Format) Default event variation (1: Without Time)
<a href="#">Binary Output</a>	100	--
<a href="#">Counter</a>	32	Counter length (1: 32 Bit)
<a href="#">Analog Input</a>	32	Analog input length (1: 32 Bit)
<a href="#">Analog Output</a>	32	--

### Binary Input

The screenshot shows the 'Binary Input Settings' page in the MGate 5109 web interface. The page is titled 'Binary Input Settings' and includes a navigation menu on the left. The main content area shows the following configuration options:

- Binary Input**
  - Number of points: 100
  - Default static variation: 1: Packed Format
  - Default event variation: 1: Without Time
- Event Settings**

Point Index	Class of Event
0	# 0 @ 1 @ 2 @ 3
1	# 0 @ 1 @ 2 @ 3
2	# 0 @ 1 @ 2 @ 3
3	# 0 @ 1 @ 2 @ 3
4	# 0 @ 1 @ 2 @ 3
5	# 0 @ 1 @ 2 @ 3
6	# 0 @ 1 @ 2 @ 3
7	# 0 @ 1 @ 2 @ 3
8	# 0 @ 1 @ 2 @ 3
9	# 0 @ 1 @ 2 @ 3
10	# 0 @ 1 @ 2 @ 3
11	# 0 @ 1 @ 2 @ 3

The **Binary Input** parameters define the format of the outstation's response to DNP3 commands from the DNP3 Master.

Binary Input Setting	Value	Description
Default Static Variation	1: Packet Format 2: With Flags	<b>1: Packet Format</b> —Reports only the state of the inputs <b>2: With Flag</b> —Reports the state of the inputs and the status flags.
Default Event Variation	1: Without Time 2: With Absolute Time 3: With Relative Time	

In **Event Settings**, you can set the value of each point index to Class 0/1/2/3 (Default: Class 0).

Point Index	Class of Event
0	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3
1	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3
2	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3
3	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3
4	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3
5	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3
6	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3
7	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3
8	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3
9	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3
10	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3
11	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3
12	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3

### Counter Settings

The outstation monitors predefined data points and generates events. These events are each placed in one of three classes—Class 1, 2, or 3. In addition, Class 0 is defined as the "static" state or the status of the monitored data. Counters are used to track the data points defined for the monitored data. This model of event-oriented data reporting using a class improves bandwidth efficiency.

Set the value of each point index to Class 0/1/2/3 (Default: Class 0) in the **Event Settings** section of the **Counter Settings** page.

Counter Settings	Value	Description
Default Static Variation	1: 32-Bit With Flag 2: 16-Bit With Flag 3: 32-Bit Without Flag 4: 16-Bit Without Flag	With Flag—reports the value of the counter and the status flag. Without Flag—Reports the value of the counter only.
Default Event Variation	1: 32-Bit With Flag 2: 16-Bit With Flag 5: 32-Bit With Flag and Time 6: 16-Bit With Flag and Time	With Flag—reports the value of the counter event and the status flag. With Flag and Time—Reports the value of the counter event with status flag and time tag.
Internal Memory Mapping Length	32-Bit, 16-Bit	Unit length of counter value for data mapping

## Analog Input Settings

For analog inputs, besides setting the value of each point index to Class 0/1/2/3 (Default: Class 0), you can also configure an event trigger method in the **Event Settings** section of the **Analog Input Settings** page.

The screenshot shows the 'Analog Input Settings' page for an MGate 5109. At the top, there is a status bar with fields for Model, Name, IP, Serial No., MAC Address, and Firmware. Below this is a navigation menu on the left and a main configuration area. The main area includes a 'Main Menu' sidebar, a 'Number of points' field set to 32, and an 'Internal memory mapping length' dropdown set to 32-Bit. The core of the page is a table with 8 rows, one for each point index (0-7). Each row contains: 'Point Index', 'Default static variation' (a dropdown menu), 'Default event variation' (a dropdown menu), 'Class of Event' (radio buttons for 0, 1, 2, 3), and 'Event Trigger Method' (a dropdown menu). The 'Event Trigger Method' dropdowns are currently set to 'Change of state'.

Each point of Analog Input can define its own “static variation” and “event variation”.

Analog Input Settings	Value	Description
Default Static Variation	1: 32-Bit With Flag 2: 16-Bit With Flag 3: 32-Bit Without Flag 4: 16-Bit Without Flag 5: Single-Precision, Floating –Point With Flag	With Flag—reports the value of the analog input and the status flag. Without Flag—reports the value of the analog input only.
Default Event Variation	1: 32-Bit Without Time 2: 16-Bit Without Time 3: 32-Bit With Time 4: 16-Bit With Time 5: Single-Precision, Floating –Point Without Time 7: Single-Precision, Floating –Point With Time	Without Time—reports the value of the event analog input only. With Time—reports the value of the analog input event with a time tag.
Internal Memory Mapping Length	32-Bit, 16-Bit	Unit length of counter value for data mapping

When you classify a point as event class **1**, **2**, or **3**, two event trigger methods can be selected as follows:

Event Trigger Method	Value/Range	Description
Change of state	N/A	An event is triggered when there is a change in value
Deadband	0 to 65535	An event is triggered when a value goes over the deadband range.

## Analog Output Settings

MOXA MGate 5109 www.moxa.com

Model: MGate 5109 IP: 192.168.127.254 MAC Address: 00 90 E8 63 5F B7  
 Name: MGate 5109\_7374 Serial No.: TAGEE1047374 Firmware: - 2.2 Build 20020618

### Analog Output Settings

Analog Output

Number of points: 32

Internal memory mapping length: 16-Bit

Event Settings

Point Index	Default static variation
0	2: 16-Bit With Flag
1	2: 16-Bit With Flag
2	2: 16-Bit With Flag
3	2: 16-Bit With Flag
4	2: 16-Bit With Flag
5	2: 16-Bit With Flag
6	2: 16-Bit With Flag
7	2: 16-Bit With Flag
8	2: 16-Bit With Flag
9	2: 16-Bit With Flag
10	2: 16-Bit With Flag
11	2: 16-Bit With Flag

Each point of Analog Output can define its own "static variation".

Analog Output Settings	Value	Description
Default Static Variation	1: 32-Bit With Flag 2: 16-Bit With Flag 3 Single-Precision, Floating -Point With Flag	With Flag—reports the value of the analog output with flag.
Internal Memory Mapping Length	32-Bit, 16-Bit	Unit length of counter value for data mapping

## A8. DNP3 Serial Outstation Settings

The DNP3 TCP/UDP outstation configuration consists of three parts: Basic Settings, Advanced Settings, and DNP3 Object Settings. The basic settings section is used to specify the outstation information for MGate. The advanced settings section is for setting additional parameters, while the last section is for configuring the DNP3 object related settings. For additional details, refer to section A7. *DNP3 TCP/UDP Outstation Settings*.

### DNP3 Serial Outstation Settings

Your device: DNP3 Serial Master ↔ Role1 of MGate5109: DNP3 Serial Outstation ↔ Role2 of MGate5109: Modbus TCP Client ↔ Your device: Modbus TCP Server

Outstation

**Basic Settings**

DNP3 address: 4 (0 - 65519)

Enable unsolicited response: Enable

Unsolicited response master DNP3 address: 3 (1 - 65519)

**Advanced Setting**

Maximum fragment size: 2048 (2048 - 4096)

Application layer timeout: 10000 (1000 - 1000000 ms)

Enable self-address support: Enable

Unsolicited response hold time: 1000 (1 - 9999 ms)

Unsolicited response retry: 5 (0 - 100)

Event buffer overflow: Drop the oldest

Data link confirm mode: Disable

Data link response timeout: 3000 (0 - 65535 ms)

Data link max retry: 5 (0 - 5)

Time sync: Enable

Object status timeout: 60 (5-3600s, 0 for disable)

**DNP Object Settings**

Object Type	Number of Points	Parameters
Binary Input	100	Default static variation (1: Packed Format) Default event variation (1: Without Time)
Binary Output	100	--
Counter	32	Counter length (1: 32 Bit)
Analog Input	32	Analog input length (1: 32 Bit)
Analog Output	32	--

# Protocol Settings—I/O Data Mapping

After you have configured Role 1 and Role 2 (client/master and server/slave) of the MGate settings, the PLC/SCADA in the master role will start monitoring and controlling the remote slave device. The MGate uses its internal memory to facilitate data exchange. The **I/O Data Mapping** page shows the complete mapping status.

The screenshot shows the MGate 5109 web interface. At the top, there is a status bar with the following information:

- Model: MGate 5109
- Name: MGate 5109\_4005
- IP: 192.168.127.254
- Serial No.: MOXA00004005
- MAC Address: 00:90:E8:3B:33:D7
- Firmware: 1.2 Build 16072111

Below the status bar is a "Welcome to MGate 5109" section with a table of system information:

Model name	MGate 5109
Serial No.	MOXA00004005
Firmware version	1.2 Build 16072111
Ethernet IP address	192.168.127.254
Ethernet MAC address	00:90:E8:3B:33:D7
Up time	0 days 01h:20m:23s
Power 1	On
Power 2	Off
microSD	Not Detected

On the left side, there is a "Main Menu" with various options. The "I/O Data Mapping" option is highlighted with a red box.

The following examples illustrate Role 1 and Role 2 configurations of the MGate:

## Example 1—The MGate 5109 as Modbus TCP Server (Role 1) and DNP3 Serial Master (Role 2)

The Modbus client/master must write the value 1 to the corresponding **Coil Address**, 1x0001, if the Modbus client/master wants to set the DNP3 outstation value BO [0] to 1. The MGate will then trigger a BO [0] write request to the outstation.

The screenshot shows the "I/O Data Mapping" configuration page. At the top, there is a "Select your scenario" dropdown menu set to "Modbus TCP Client --> DNP3 Serial Outstation".

Below the dropdown, there is a diagram illustrating the data flow:

```

    graph LR
      A[Your device: Modbus TCP Client] -- write --> B[Role 1 of MGate5109: Modbus TCP Server]
      B -- write --> C[Role 2 of MGate5109: DNP3 Serial Master]
      C -- write --> D[Your device: DNP3 Serial Outstation]
  
```

Below the diagram, there are checkboxes for "mapped index" and "un-mapped index". A dropdown menu is set to "All".

The main part of the page is a table with the following columns: **Coil Address**, **Reg Address**, **Outstation**, **Index**, and **Type**. The table is highlighted with a red border.

Coil Address	Reg Address	Outstation	Index	Type
1x0001 - 1x0001	4x0001 - 4x0001	1	BO [0]	Value, 1 bit/point
1x0002 - 1x0002	4x0001 - 4x0001		BO [1]	Value, 1 bit/point
1x0003 - 1x0003	4x0001 - 4x0001		BO [2]	Value, 1 bit/point
1x0004 - 1x0004	4x0001 - 4x0001		BO [3]	Value, 1 bit/point
1x0005 - 1x0005	4x0001 - 4x0001		BO [4]	Value, 1 bit/point
1x0006 - 1x0006	4x0001 - 4x0001		BO [5]	Value, 1 bit/point
1x0007 - 1x0007	4x0001 - 4x0001		BO [6]	Value, 1 bit/point
1x0008 - 1x0008	4x0001 - 4x0001		BO [7]	Value, 1 bit/point
1x0009 - 1x0009	4x0001 - 4x0001		BO [8]	Value, 1 bit/point
1x0010 - 1x0010	4x0001 - 4x0001		BO [9]	Value, 1 bit/point
1x0011 - 1x0011	4x0001 - 4x0001		BO [10]	Value, 1 bit/point

Likewise, if the Modbus client/master wants to read the value in DNP3 outstation index AI [0], the Modbus client/master must send a request to read the Modbus addresses 4x9217 and 4x9218, whose value will be periodically updated because of cyclic polling to the outstation on the other side.

**I/O Data Mapping**

Select your scenario: Modbus TCP Client <-- DNP3 Serial Outstation

Your device: Modbus TCP Client      Role 1 of MGate5109: Modbus TCP Server      Role 2 of MGate5109: DNP3 Serial Master      Your device: DNP3 Serial Outstation

: mapped index       : un-mapped index

All

Coil Address	Reg Address	Outstation	Index	Type
--	4x9217 - 4x9218		AI [0]	Value, 4 byte/point Flag, 1 byte/point
--	4x25601 - 4x25601		AI [1]	Value, 4 byte/point Flag, 1 byte/point
--	4x9219 - 4x9220		AI [2]	Value, 4 byte/point Flag, 1 byte/point
--	4x25601 - 4x25601		AI [3]	Value, 4 byte/point Flag, 1 byte/point
--	4x9221 - 4x9222		AI [4]	Value, 4 byte/point Flag, 1 byte/point
--	4x25602 - 4x25602			
--	4x9223 - 4x9224			
--	4x25602 - 4x25602			
--	4x9225 - 4x9226			
--	4x25603 - 4x25603			

### Example 2—The MGate 5109 as DNP3 TCP Outstation (Role 1) and Modbus RTU Master (Role 2)

For the DNP3 master to control the Modbus coil command, we have created a command called Door\_control. The DNP3 type of the Door\_control command is set as Binary Output. BO [0] should be mapped to the Door\_control command, as shown in the I/O Data Mapping table below. When the DNP3 TCP client/master sends a write command to BO [0], MGate will trigger a Door\_control request to the Modbus server/slave.

**I/O Data Mapping**

Select your scenario: DNP3 TCP/UDP Master --> Modbus RTU/ASCII Slave

Modbus Mapping address arrangement: Automatic

Your device: DNP3 TCP/UDP Master      Role 1 of MGate5109: DNP3 TCP/UDP Outstation      Role 2 of MGate5109: Modbus RTU/ASCII Master      Your device: Modbus RTU/ASCII Slave

: Full mapping       : Un-full mapping       : None mapping

Type	Index	Name	Function	Internal Address	Quantity
Binary Output	0 ... 0	Door_control	5	0 ... 0	1 bytes

Submit

Likewise, if a DNP3 TCP master wants to read the Modbus register command named `Current_Value`, the DNP3 type must first be set to Analog Input. The I/O Data Mapping table shows that AI [0] is mapped to the `Current_Value` command. The DNP3 TCP master can read AI [0] of the outstation, whose value will be periodically updated because of the cyclic polling to the Modbus server/slave on the other side of the MGate.

**I/O Data Mapping**

Select your scenario: DNP3 TCP/UDP Master <--> Modbus RTU/ASCII Slave

Modbus Mapping address arrangement: Automatic

read read

Your device: DNP3 TCP/UDP Master      Role 1 of MGate5109: DNP3 TCP/UDP Outstation      Role 2 of MGate5109: Modbus RTU/ASCII Master      Your device: Modbus RTU/ASCII Slave

Full mapping    Un-full mapping    None mapping

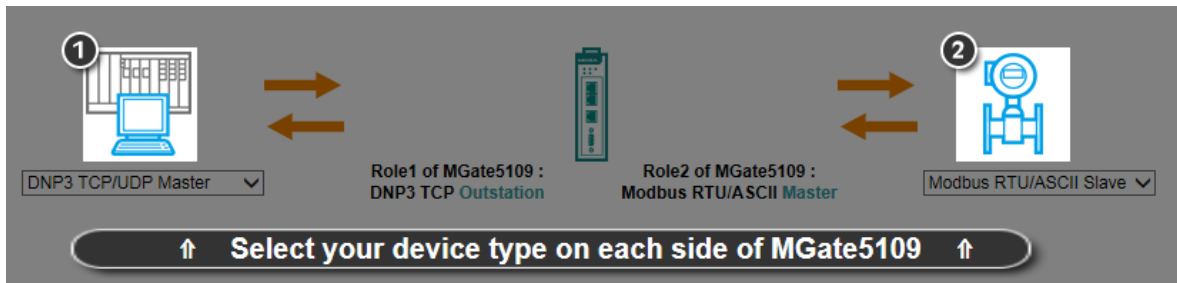
Type	Index	Name	Function	Internal Address	Quantity
Analog Input	0 ... 0	Current_Value	3	0 ... 3	4 bytes

Submit

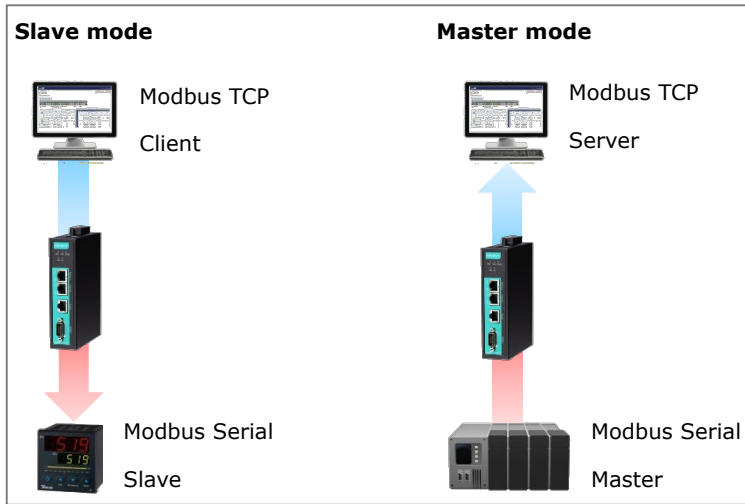
## Protocol Settings (Transparent Mode)

### Modbus Transparent

Only the following combination can select transparent mode.



Connected serial device's mode	Device 1	Device 2
Client (Master) mode	MB RTU/ASCII Master	MB TCP Server
Server (Slave) mode	MB TCP Client	MB RTU/ASCII Slave



## Protocol Settings—Modbus Transparent—Mode

### Modbus Protocol Settings

Mode
Slave ID Map
Priority Control
Advanced Settings

**Modbus Parameters**

Connected serial device's mode: Slave

Transmission mode:  (dropdown)

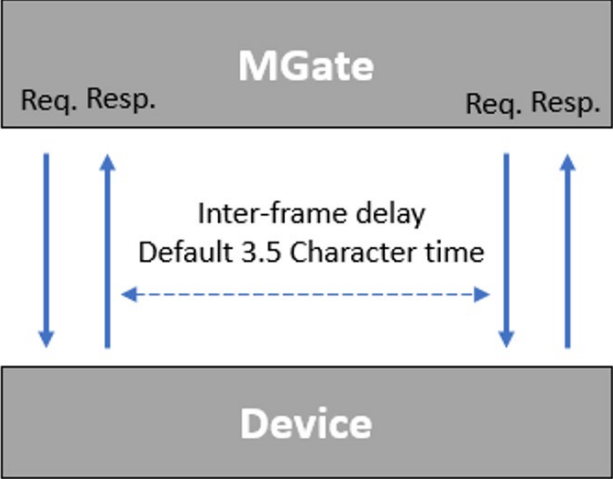
Response timeout:  (10 - 120000 ms)

Inter-character timeout:  (10 - 500 ms)

Inter-frame delay:  (10 - 500 ms)

Parameter	Value	Default	Description
Transmission mode	RTU ASCII	RTU	Modbus transmission mode

Parameter	Value	Default	Description
Response timeout	10 to 120000 ms	1000	<p>According to the Modbus standard, the time it takes for a server/slave device to respond to a request is defined by the device manufacturer. Based on this response time, a client/master can be configured to wait a certain amount of time for a server/slave's response. If no response is received within the specified time, the client/master will disregard the request and continue operation. This allows the Modbus system to continue operation even if a server/slave device is disconnected or faulty. On the MGate 5109, the Response timeout field is used to configure how long the gateway will wait for a response from a Modbus ASCII or RTU server/slave. Refer to your device manufacturer's documentation to manually set the response time.</p> <p>The MGate 5109 can also auto-detect the response timeout. Instead of manually figuring out the appropriate setting, you can click <b>Auto Detection</b> to have the MGate figure out the setting for you. Once a value has been recommended, you can fine-tune it to get the best performance. You can specify the Modbus function and starting address in the Auto Detection screen for different devices. This function is only available when the MGate 5109 connects to Modbus RTU/ASCII slaves.</p>
Inter-character timeout (only for Modbus RTU)	10 to 500 ms	0	<p>The time interval between characters in one frame. When the baudrate is lower than 19200 bps, the default value is 0, which is 1.5-character time. When the baudrate is larger than 19200 bps, the MGate uses a predefined fixed value that is not user configurable. When the serial side of the MGate receives one character, and the next one comes after the "inter-character timeout" defined, the frame will be discarded because of timeout.</p>

Parameter	Value	Default	Description
Inter-frame delay (only for Modbus RTU)	10 to 500 ms	0	<p>Defines the time interval between an RTU response and the next RTU request. When the baudrate is lower than 19200 bps, the default value is 0, which is 3.5-character time. When the baudrate is larger than 19200 bps, the MGate uses a predefined fixed value that is not user configurable. This function solves the issue that some devices can't handle the RTU requests quickly enough, so the MGate opens to user-defined values.</p> <p>How do you calculate Modbus character time? E.g., if the baudrate is 9,600 bps, 1 character time is about 1 ms. In a serial frame (11 bits, including start bit, data, parity bit, and stop bit), 9,600 bps approximately equals to 960 characters/s, so transmitting 1 character needs about <math>1/960 = 1 \text{ ms}</math></p> 

## Protocol Settings—Modbus Transparent— Server (Slave) ID Map

In server (slave) mode, the default server (slave) ID mapping will define all Modbus IDs to the serial port since the MGate 5109 only has one serial port. In client (master) mode, you have to add all the Modbus IDs manually.

### ⚙️ Modbus Protocol Settings

Mode
Slave ID Map
Priority Control
Advanced Settings

Slave ID Table

+ Add    ✎ Edit    🗑 Delete

Channel No.	Type	Slave ID Range (Virtual ID <-> Real Device ID)	Destination
1	Modbus serial	001 - 254 <-> 001 - 254	Port 1

Submit

Add or modify the server (slave) ID mapping via the Add or Edit button.

Parameter	Value	Default	Description
Remote IP address	0.0.0.0 to 255. 255. 255.255		For Modbus TCP: the IP address of a remote server/slave device.
TCP Port	1 to 65535		For Modbus TCP: the TCP port number of a remote server/slave device.
Server (Slave) ID Start	1 to 254	0	This specifies the range of IDs that will be routed to the selected set of server/slave devices.
Server (Slave) ID End	1 to 254	0	
Server (Slave)ID Offset	-253 to 253	0	This specifies the difference between the virtual slave ID and the actual slave ID. If a slave's virtual ID is 16 and the actual ID is 5, you would set the offset to -11. This offset is applied to the entire range of virtual slave IDs.

## How Server (Slave) IDs are Mapped on the MGate 5109

With the server (slave) ID table, smart routing is achieved for units with multiple serial ports. Since each virtual server (slave) ID is routed to a specific Modbus network, requests are not broadcast over all serial ports. This keeps communication efficient and prevents devices on one port from slowing down the entire system.

When a Modbus client/master requests information from a Modbus server (slave) device, the request is addressed to the desired slave's ID, which must be unique on the network. When Modbus networks are integrated by a Modbus gateway, complications can arise if the same server (slave) ID is being used on different networks. If this is not properly addressed, a request sent to that server (slave) ID would receive more than one response, causing communication problems.

With the MGate 5109, this situation is addressed by using a server (slave) ID map. While configuring the MGate, users set up a range of "virtual" server (slave) IDs that are mapped to server (slave) devices on a specific Modbus network. To send a request to a server (slave) device that is on a different Modbus network, a Modbus client/master would address the request to the appropriate (virtual) server (slave) ID. The MGate then routes that request as specified by the server (slave) ID map.

For example, if a TCP client/master needs information from an ASCII server/slave, it addresses the request to the corresponding virtual server (slave) ID as defined on the MGate's server (slave) ID map. The MGate identifies the request as within its virtual server (slave) ID range and forwards the request to the Modbus ASCII by the device's actual server (slave) ID.

Virtual server (slave) IDs must not conflict with each other or with other TCP slave IDs.

When a serial port is set to RTU slave or ASCII server (slave) mode, a virtual ID range will already be created for you. Select the entry in the table and change the range and offset as needed. For TCP slaves, you can add an entry that assigns a range of virtual IDs to a specific IP address, using the **Remote TCP Slave IP setting**.



## ATTENTION

The MGate 5109 will disregard any request that is not addressed to a virtual server (slave) ID on its server (slave) ID map. If a device has not been assigned a virtual server (slave) ID, it will not be accessible by masters on the other side of the Modbus gateway.

## Protocol Settings—Modbus Transparent—Priority Control

The Priority Control tab is where emergency requests are enabled and configured.

The screenshot shows the 'Modbus Protocol Settings' interface with the 'Priority Control' tab selected. The interface includes several sections for configuring priority control:

- Specified TCP Port:** A dropdown menu set to 'Enable' and a text input field containing '7502' with a range '(1024 - 65535)'.
- Specified Master:** A dropdown menu set to 'Enable' and a table with columns 'Master No.', 'Type', and 'Definition'. Above the table are buttons for '+ Add', 'Edit', 'Clone', and 'Delete'.
- Specified Request:** A dropdown menu set to 'Enable' and a table with columns 'Request No.', 'Slave ID', 'Function Code', and 'Data'. Above the table are buttons for '+ Add', 'Edit', 'Clone', and 'Delete'.

Priority control is designed for requests that are sent to Modbus RTU/ASCII servers/slaves. Since Modbus RTU/ASCII servers/slaves cannot handle multiple requests, the Modbus gateway must send each request individually and wait for the response before sending the next request. As requests stack up, the response time can suffer. This can cause problems for certain critical requests that require an immediate response.

With priority control, you can specify that certain requests are sent to the front of the queue for more immediate response times. Priority requests can be specified by the client/master (IP address or serial port), TCP port, or command type server (slave) ID, function code, or data). When the Modbus gateway identifies a priority request, the request will immediately be placed at the front of the queue.

To define a priority request, enable the appropriate priority scheme (i.e., **Specified Masters**, **Specified TCP Port**, or **Specified Requests**). Then, specify the parameter(s) that will indicate a priority request. Finally, click **Add/Modify** to apply this definition. (This last step is not necessary for **Specified TCP Port**.)

## Protocol Settings—Modbus Transparent—Advanced Settings

The Advanced Settings tab is where certain adjustments can be made to fine-tune the communication between different Modbus networks. You can configure Initial Delay, Modbus TCP Exception, Modbus TCP listen port, Modbus TCP Response Time-out, and Self-Slave ID for digital I/O control.

## Modbus Protocol Settings

Mode
Slave ID Map
Priority Control
Advanced Settings

**Advanced Settings**

Initial delay  (0 - 30000 ms)

Modbus TCP exception

Modbus TCP listen port  (1 - 65535)

Modbus TCP response timeout  (10 - 120000 ms)

Parameter	Value	Default	Description
Initial delay	0 to 3000ms	0	Some Modbus servers/slaves may take more time to boot up than other devices. For certain environments, this may cause the entire system to suffer from repeated exceptions during the initial boot-up. After booting up, you can force the MGate to wait before sending the first request with the <b>Initial Delay</b> setting.
Modbus TCP exception	Disable Enable	Disable	The MGate 5109 is a protocol gateway that transparently passes requests and responses between the Ethernet and serial interfaces. In some situations, it may be necessary for the gateway to return an exception in response to a request from a Modbus TCP client/master. This is enabled or disabled with the <b>Modbus TCP Exception</b> setting. When enabled, the unit can return two types of exceptions:
Modbus TCP listen port	1 to 65535	502	Allows you to change the Modbus TCP listen port from the default value (502).
Modbus TCP response timeout	10 to 120000	1000	According to the Modbus standard, the time that it takes for a server/slave device to respond to a request is defined by the device manufacturer. Based on this response time, a client/master can be configured to wait a certain amount of time for a server/slave's response. If no response is received within the specified time, the client/master will disregard the request and continue operation. This allows the Modbus system to continue operation even if a server/slave device is disconnected or faulty. On the MGate 5109, the <b>Modbus TCP response timeout</b> field is used to configure how long the gateway will wait for a response from a Modbus ASCII or RTU server/slave. Refer to your device manufacturer's documentation to manually set the response timeout.

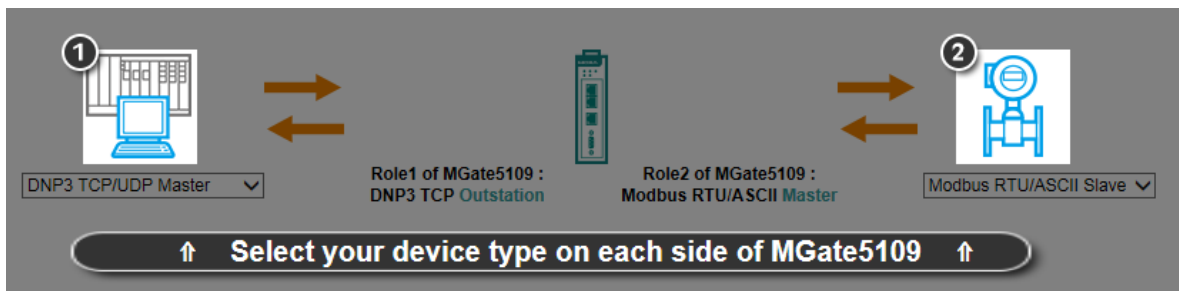
### Modbus TCP exception

Exception	Conditions
Timeout	There was no response from the server/slave. Maybe the device is offline, or the serial cable is broken.
Request dropped	There are two situations that will cause this exception: The request queue is full (32 requests queue for each client/master) The destination ID is not included in the slave ID map.

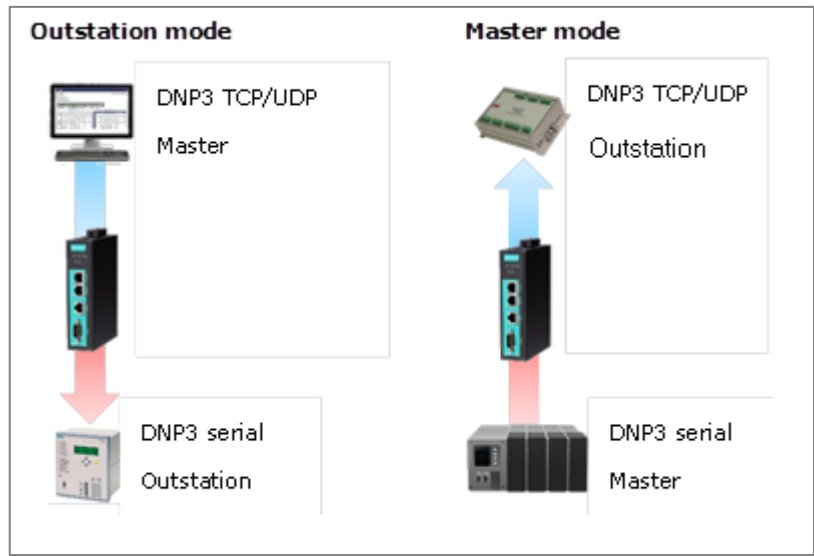
Not all Modbus TCP clients/masters require this exception, so it is up to you to determine if this setting should be enabled.

## DNP3 Transparent

The MGate 5109 Series supports DNP3 transparent mode. Only the following combination can select transparent mode:



Connected serial device's mode	Device 1	Device 2
Master mode	DNP3 serial Master	DNP3 TCP/UDP Outstation
Outstation mode	DNP3 TCP/UDP Master	DNP3 Serial Outstation



Add all DNP3 devices to the table, including the master and all outstations.

### DNP3 Protocol Settings

Mode
**Address Table**
Advanced Settings

Address Table

+ Add    ✎ Edit    🗑 Delete

Channel No.	Type	DNP3 Address Range (Virtual Address <-> Real Device Address)	Destination
1	DNP3 serial	00001 - 00005 <-> 00001 - 00005	Port 1
2	DNP3 TCP	00011 - 00015 <-> 00011 - 00015	192.168.1.1 : 20000

Submit

### DNP3 Protocol Settings

Mode
**Address Table**
Advanced Settings

DNP3 Address

IP address        Port

DNP3 address start   

DNP3 address end   

DNP3 address offset

OK    Cancel

Parameter	Value	Default	Description
IP address	0.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255		The IP address of the remote DNP3 device.
Port	1 to 65535	20000	DNP3 default using port 20000.
DNP3 address Start	0 to 65519	0	This specifies the range of IDs that will be routed to the selected set of slave devices.
DNP3 address End	0 to 65519	0	
DNP3 address Offset	0 to 65519	0	This specifies the difference between the virtual slave ID and the actual slave ID. If a slave's virtual ID is 16 and the actual ID is 5, you would set the offset to -11. This offset is applied to the entire range of virtual slave IDs.

For DNP3 packet frames from the Ethernet side, you need to assign a serial port along with related ranges of DNP3 addresses to receive these DNP3 data packets. Similarly, for DNP3 packet frames coming from the serial side, you need to assign the DNP3 device's address and IP address. The default IP address is 192.168.1.1; change the IP address based on your DNP3 equipment settings. If there are multiple outstation devices on the Ethernet side, you will need to add these devices' IP addresses and DNP3 addresses to the routing table. The gateway will drop a DNP3 packet frame if the destination DNP3 device address or IP address is not defined in the gateway.

## Protocol Settings—DNP3 Transparent—Advanced Settings

Allows you to change the default value (20000) of the DNP3 TCP listen port.

**DNP3 Protocol Settings**

Mode | Address Table | **Advanced Settings**

DNP3 TCP Settings

Listen port:  (1 - 65535)

Parameter	Value	Default	Description
Listen port	1 to 65535	20000	The default DNP3 TCP listen port is 20000; you can change it to any number between 1 and 65535.

## System Management

### System Management—Accessible IP List

**Accessible IP List**

Enable the accessible IP list. ("Disable" will allow all IP's connection request.)

No.	Active	IP	Netmask
1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="192.168.127.11"/>	<input type="text" value="255.255.255.0"/> x
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

These settings are used to restrict access to the module by IP address. Only IP addresses on the list will be allowed access to the device. You may add a specific address or range of addresses by using a combination of an IP address and a netmask as follows:

**To allow access to a specific IP address:** Enter the IP address in the corresponding field; enter 255.255.255.255 for the netmask.

**To allow access to hosts on a specific subnet:** For both the IP address and netmask, use 0 for the last digit (e.g., "192.168.1.0" and "255.255.255.0").

**To allow access to all IP addresses:** Make sure that **Enable** the accessible IP list is not checked.

Additional configuration examples are shown in the following table:

Desired IP Range	IP Address Field	Netmask Field
Any host	Disable	Enable
192.168.1.120	192.168.1.120	255.255.255.255
192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.254	192.168.1.0	255.255.255.0
192.168.0.1 to 192.168.255.254	192.168.0.0	255.255.0.0
192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.126	192.168.1.0	255.255.255.128
192.168.1.129 to 192.168.1.254	192.168.1.128	255.255.255.128

## System Management—DoS Defense

Users can select from several options to enable DoS Defense to fend off cybersecurity attacks. A denial-of-service (DoS) attack is an attempt to make a machine or a network resource unavailable. Users can select from the following options to counter DoS attacks.

### DoS Defense

**Configuration**

Null Scan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Xmas Scan	<input type="checkbox"/>
NMAP-Xmas Scan	<input type="checkbox"/>
SYN/FIN Scan	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIN Scan	<input type="checkbox"/>
NMAP-ID Scan	<input type="checkbox"/>
SYN/RST Scan	<input type="checkbox"/>

**SYN-Flood**

Enable	<input type="checkbox"/>
Limit	<input type="text" value="4000"/> (pkt/s)

**ICMP-Death**

Enable	<input type="checkbox"/>
Limit	<input type="text" value="4000"/> (pkt/s)

## System Management—System Log Settings

### System Log Settings

Event Group	Syslog	Local Log	Summary
System	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	System cold start, System warm start
Network	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DHCP/BOOTP get IP/renew, NTP connect fail, IP conflict, Network link down
Configuration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Login fail, IP changed, Password changed, Firmware upgrade, SSL certificate import, Config import, Config export, Configuration change, Clear event log
DNP3 TCP/UDP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DNP3 TCP/UDP communication logs
Modbus TCP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modbus TCP communication logs

**Local Log Settings**

Enable log capacity warning at  (%)

Warning by:  SNMP Trap  Email

Event log oversize action:

**Syslog Settings**

Syslog server IP	<input type="text"/>
Syslog server port	<input type="text" value="514"/>

The system log settings enable the MGate firmware to record important events for future verification. The recorded information can only be displayed on the web console.

The available information that can be recorded includes the following events:

Event Group	Description
System	System Cold Start, System Warm Start
Network	DHCP/BOOTP Get IP/Renew, NTP Connect Fail, IP Conflict, Network Link Down
Configuration	Login Fail, IP Changed, Password Changed, Firmware Upgrade, SSL Certificate Import, Configuration Import/Export
DNP3 TCP/UDP	DNP3 TCP/UDP Communication logs
Modbus TCP	Modbus TCP Communication logs

Local Log Settings	Description
Enable log capacity warning (%)	When the log amount exceeds the warning percentage, it will trigger an event to SNMP Trap or Email.
Warning by	SNMP Trap Email
Event log oversize action	Overwrites the oldest event log Stops recording event log

Syslog Settings	Description
Syslog server IP	IP address of a server that will record the log data.
Syslog server port	514

## System Management—Auto Warning Settings

### ⚙️ Auto Warning Settings

**System Event**

Cold start	Mail <input type="checkbox"/>	Trap <input type="checkbox"/>	
Warm start	Mail <input type="checkbox"/>	Trap <input type="checkbox"/>	
Power input 1 failure	Mail <input type="checkbox"/>	Trap <input type="checkbox"/>	Relay <input type="checkbox"/>
Power input 2 failure	Mail <input type="checkbox"/>	Trap <input type="checkbox"/>	Relay <input type="checkbox"/>
Ethernet 1 link down	Mail <input type="checkbox"/>	Trap <input type="checkbox"/>	Relay <input type="checkbox"/>
Ethernet 2 link down	Mail <input type="checkbox"/>	Trap <input type="checkbox"/>	Relay <input type="checkbox"/>

**Config Event**

Console login fail	Mail <input type="checkbox"/>	Trap <input type="checkbox"/>
IP changed	Mail <input type="checkbox"/>	
Password changed	Mail <input type="checkbox"/>	

Auto Warning is triggered by different events. When a checked trigger condition occurs, the MGate can send email alerts, SNMP Trap messages, or open/close the circuit of the relay output and trigger the Fault LED to start blinking. To enable an email alert, configure the email address on the **Email Alert** page. Likewise, to enable SNMP trap alerts, configure the SNMP trap server on the **SNMP Trap** page.

## System Management—Email Alert

**Email Alert**

Mail Settings

Mail server (SMTP)

My server requires authentication

User name

Password

From email address

To email address 1

To email address 2

To email address 3

To email address 4

Parameters	Description
Mail server (SMTP)	The mail server's domain name or IP address.
Username	This field is for your mail server's username, if required.
Password	This field is for your mail server's password, if required.
From email address	This is the email address from which automatic email warnings will be sent.
To email addresses 1 to 4	Email addresses to which automatic email warnings will be sent.

## System Management—SNMP Trap

**SNMP Trap**

SNMP Trap

SNMP trap server IP or domain name

Trap version  v1  v2c

Trap community

Parameters	Description
SNMP trap server IP	Use this field to show the IP address for receiving SNMP traps.
Trap version	Use this field to select the SNMP trap version.
Trap community	Use this field to designate the SNMP trap community.

## System Management—SNMP Agent

### SNMP Agent Settings

Configuration

SNMP	Enable ▾
Contact name	<input type="text"/>
Read community string	<input type="text" value="public"/>
Write community string	<input type="text" value="private"/>
SNMP agent version	V1, V2c ▾
Read only user name	<input type="text" value="rouser"/>
Read only authentication mode	Disable ▾
Read only password	<input type="text"/>
Read only privacy mode	Disable ▾
Read only privacy	<input type="text"/>
Read/write user name	<input type="text" value="rwuser"/>
Read/write authentication mode	Disable ▾
Read/write password	<input type="text"/>
Read/write privacy mode	Disable ▾
Read/write privacy	<input type="text"/>

Parameters	Description
SNMP	To enable the SNMP Agent function, select the <b>Enable</b> option and enter a community name (e.g., public).
Contact name	The optional SNMP contact information usually includes an emergency contact name and telephone number.
Read community string	This is a text password mechanism that is used to weakly authenticate queries to agents of managed network devices.
Write community string	This is a text password mechanism that is used to weakly authenticate changes to agents of managed network devices.
SNMP agent version	The MGate 5109 supports SNMP V1, V2c, and V3.

### Read-only and Read/write access control

The following fields allow you to define usernames, passwords, and authentication parameters for two levels of access: read-only and read/write. The name of the field will show which level of access it refers to. For example, **Read-only** authentication mode allows you to configure the authentication mode for read-only access, whereas **Read/write** authentication mode allows you to configure the authentication mode for read/write access. For each level of access, you may configure the following:

Parameters	Description
Username	Use this optional field to identify the username for the specified level of access.
Authentication mode	Use this field to select MD5 or SHA as the method of password encryption for the specified level of access, or to disable authentication.
Privacy mode	Use this field to enable or disable DES_CBC data encryption for the specified level of access.
Password	Use this field to set the password for the specified level of access.
Privacy	Use this field to define the encryption key for the specified level of access.

## System Management—LLDP Settings

The Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) standardizes the method that devices on a network use to periodically send information about their configuration and status. This self-identification method keeps all LLDP devices on a network informed of each other's status and configuration. You can use the SNMP protocol to then send the LLDP information on the network devices to Moxa's MXview to create an auto network topology and for network visualization.

The MGate web interface lets you enable or disable LLDP and set the LLDP transmit interval. In addition, you can go to **System Monitoring—System Status—LLDP Table** to view the MGate's neighbor-list, which is created based on the information reported by neighboring devices on the network.

### LLDP Settings

Configuration

LLDP

Message transmit interval  (5 - 16383 secs)

Parameters	Values	Description
Message transmit interval	5 to 16383 secs (Default:30 secs)	The MGate will send information on the configuration and status of devices in a network at regular intervals based on the value configured here.

## System Management—Certificate

### Certificate

SSL Certificate

Issued to 192.168.127.254

Issued by 192.168.127.254

Valid from 2016/6/5 to 2026/6/3

Select SSL certificate file

Delete SSL certificate file

Use this function to load the Ethernet SSL certificate. Select or browse for the certificate file in the Select SSL certificate/key file field. This function is only available on the web console.

## System Management—Misc. Settings

This page includes console settings, password and relay output.

### System Management—Misc. Settings—Console Settings

#### ⚙️ Console Settings

**Configurations**

HTTP console Enable ▼

HTTPS console Enable ▼

Telnet console Enable ▼

SSH console Enable ▼

Serial console Enable ▼

Reset button Always enable ▼

MOXA Command Enable ▼

**Session Settings**

Maximum Login User For HTTP+HTTPS 5 (1 ~ 10)

Auto Logout Setting 5 (0 ~ 1440 min, 0 for Disable)

Submit

Configuration	Value	Description
HTTP/HTTPS	Enable/Disable	This setting is to enable/disable the web console. For security issues, users can only enable HTTPS or just disable all settings.
Telnet/SSH	Enable/Disable	
Serial console	Enable/Disable	
Reset button protection	Disable after 60 sec, Always enable	The MGate provides a reset button to clear passwords or load factory default settings. But for security issues, users can disable this function. In disabled mode, the MGate will still enable this function within 60 seconds after boot-up, just in case users really need to reset this function.
MOXA command	Enable/Disable	
Session Settings	Value	Description
Maximum Login User for HTTP+HTTPS	1 to 10	
Auto Logout Setting	0 to 1440 min.	Sets the auto-logout time.

## System Management—Misc. Settings—Notification Message

### Notification Message

Notification Message

Login message

0 character/Maximum 240 character

Login authentication failure message

The account or password you entered is incorrect.  
(Your account will be temporarily locked if excessive tried.)

111 character/Maximum 240 character

Users can input a message for Login or for Login authentication failure message.

## System Management—Misc. Settings—Account Management

### Account Management

Add Account Settings

+ Add
✎ Edit
🗑 Delete

Account Name	Group
admin	admin
user	user

Submit

Parameters	Value	Description
Account	admin, user	Users can change the passwords for different accounts. The MGate provides two different level accounts: <b>admin</b> and <b>user</b> . Admin account can access and change all the settings through the web console. User accounts can only view the setting and can't change anything.

## System Management—Misc. Settings—Login Password Policy

### Login Password Policy

**Account Password Policy**

Minimum length  (4 ~ 16)

Enable password complexity strength check

At least one digit(0-9)

Mixed upper and lower case letters(A-Z, a-z)

At least one special character: ~!@#\$%^&\*~\_!;:.,<>[]{}()

Password lifetime  (90 ~ 180 days)

**Account Login Failure Lockout**

Enable

Retry failure threshold  (1 ~ 10 time)

Lockout time  (1 ~ 60 min)

Account Password Policy	Value	Description
Minimum length	4 to 16	
Enable password complexity strength check		Select how the MGate checks the password's strength
Password lifetime	90 to 180 days	Set the password's lifetime period.

Account Login Failure Lockout	Value	Description
Retry failure threshold	1 to 10 times	
Lockout time	1 to 60 min.	

## System Management—Maintenance

### System Management—Maintenance—Ping

This network testing function is available only on the web console. The MGate gateway will send an ICMP packet through the network to a specified host, and the result can be viewed on the web console immediately.

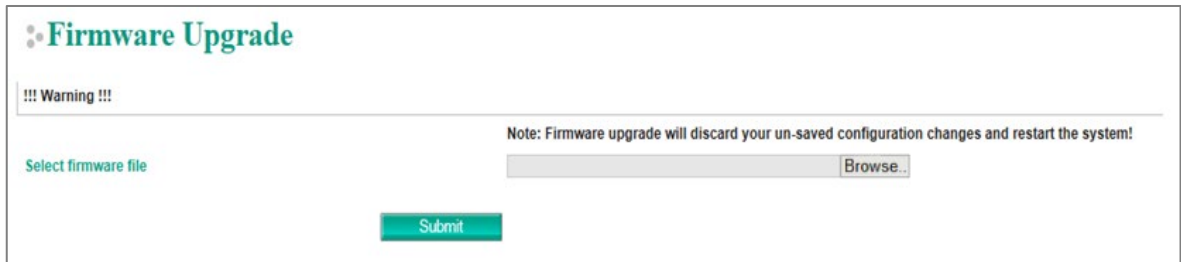
### Ping Test

**Ping Destination**

Destination

## System Management—Maintenance—Firmware Upgrade

Firmware updates for the MGate 5109 are at [www.moxa.com](http://www.moxa.com). After you have downloaded the new firmware onto your PC, you can use the web console to write it onto your MGate 5109. Select the desired unit from the list in the web console and click **Submit** to begin the process.



The screenshot shows the 'Firmware Upgrade' page. At the top, there is a title 'Firmware Upgrade' with a warning icon. Below the title, there is a '!!! Warning !!!' section. A note states: 'Note: Firmware upgrade will discard your un-saved configuration changes and restart the system!'. There is a 'Select firmware file' label next to a file input field with a 'Browse...' button. At the bottom, there is a 'Submit' button.



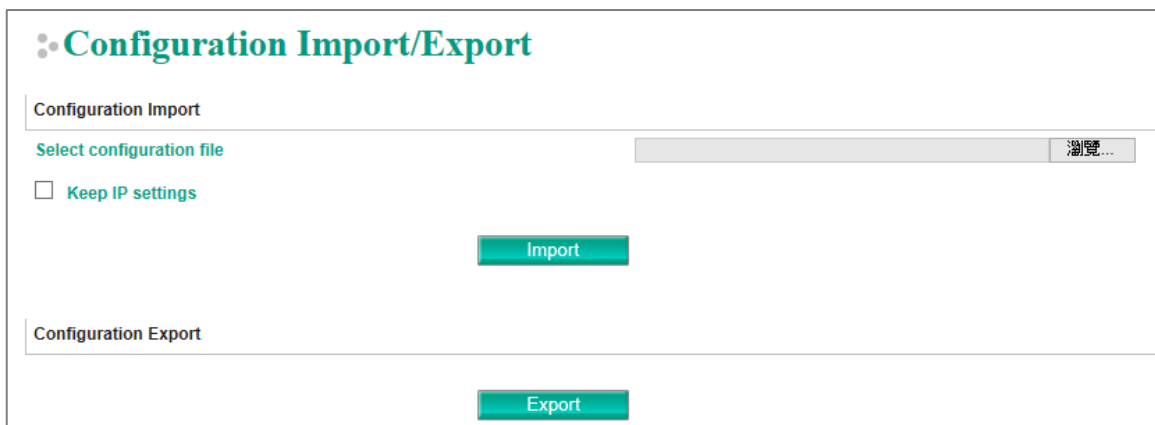
### ATTENTION

DO NOT turn off the MGate power before the firmware upgrade process is completed. The MGate will erase the old firmware to make room for the new firmware to flash memory. If you power off the MGate and terminate the progress, the flash memory will contain corrupted firmware and the MGate will fail to boot. If this happens, call Moxa RMA services.

## System Management—Maintenance—Configuration Import/Export

There are three main reasons for using the Import and Export functions:

- **Applying the same configuration to multiple units.** The Import/Export configuration function is a convenient way to apply the same settings to units in different sites. You can export the configuration as a file and then import the configuration file onto other units at any time.
- **Backing up configurations for system recovery.** The export function allows you to export configuration files that can be imported onto other gateways to restore malfunctioning systems within minutes.
- **Troubleshooting.** Exported configuration files can help administrators identify system problems, which provide useful information for Moxa's Technical Service Team when maintenance visits are requested.



The screenshot shows the 'Configuration Import/Export' page. At the top, there is a title 'Configuration Import/Export' with a warning icon. Below the title, there are two sections: 'Configuration Import' and 'Configuration Export'. The 'Configuration Import' section has a 'Select configuration file' label next to a file input field with a '瀏覽...' button. Below this, there is a checkbox labeled 'Keep IP settings'. At the bottom of the 'Configuration Import' section, there is an 'Import' button. The 'Configuration Export' section has an 'Export' button.

## System Management—Maintenance—Load Factory Default

To clear all the settings on the unit, use the Load Factory Default to reset the unit to its initial factory default values.

### ⚙️ Load Factory Default

Click on **Submit** to reset all settings, including the console password, to the factory default values. To leave the IP address, netmask and gateway settings unchanged, make sure that **Keep IP settings** is enabled.

Reset to Factory Default

Keep IP settings

**Submit**



### ATTENTION

**Load Default** will completely reset the configuration of the unit, and all the parameters you have saved will be discarded. Do not use this function unless you are sure you want to completely reset your unit.

## System Monitoring (Troubleshooting)

MGate 5109 provides easy-to-use and useful troubleshooting tools. If a communication issue occurs, we suggest that you first check the **Protocol Status > Diagnosis** page for the status of the protocol. To analyze the Modbus/DNP serial traffic, view the network logs available at **Protocol Status > Traffic**.

## System Monitoring—System Status

### System Monitoring—System Status—Network Connections

Go to **Network Connections** under **System Status** to view network connection information.

### ⚙️ Network Connections

Auto refresh

Protocol	Recv-Q	Send-Q	Local Address	Foreign Address	State
TCP	0	0	*:4900	*:0	LISTEN
TCP	0	0	*:80	*:0	LISTEN
TCP	0	0	*:502	*:0	LISTEN
TCP	0	0	*:22	*:0	LISTEN
TCP	0	0	*:23	*:0	LISTEN
TCP	0	0	*:443	*:0	LISTEN
TCP	0	0	192.168.127.254:80	192.168.127.222:5980	ESTABLISHED
UDP	0	0	*:161	*:0	
UDP	0	0	*:4800	*:0	

## System Monitoring—System Status—System Log

Go to Network Connections under System Status to view network connection information.

### System Log

System Log

[Export](#) [Clear log](#) [Refresh](#)

## System Monitoring—System Status—Relay State

The MGate gateway includes a built-in relay circuit that is triggered in the event of a power failure or if the Ethernet link is down. View the relay status on this page.

### Relay State

Auto refresh

Power input 1 failure	N/A	Acknowledge Event
Power input 2 failure	N/A	Acknowledge Event
Ethernet 1 link down	N/A	Acknowledge Event
Ethernet 2 link down	N/A	Acknowledge Event

## System Monitoring—System Status—LLDP Table

See LLDP-related information, including Port, Neighbor ID, Neighbor Port, Neighbor Port Description, and Neighbor System.

### LLDP Table

Port	Neighbor ID	Neighbor Port	Neighbor Port Description	Neighbor System
sw0	ks-hsu01	port-001		KS-HSU01

# System Monitoring—Protocol Status

## System Monitoring—Protocol Status—I/O Data View

This page displays the internal memory information for input and output data transfers. View updated values for communication verification here. This function is only available on the web console.

**I/O Data View**

Auto refresh

Data flow direction: Modbus TCP Client --> DNP3 Serial Master Start address(Hex):  Length:  Format:

Internal Address	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F
000h	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
001h	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
002h	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
003h	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
004h	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
005h	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
006h	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
007h	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

## System Monitoring—Protocol Status—Diagnose

The MGate provides status information for DNP3, Modbus RUB/ASCII, and Modbus TCP troubleshooting. Verify data or packet counters to make sure the communications are running smoothly.

### Modbus RTU/ASCII Diagnose (Master)

**Modbus RTU/ASCII Diagnose**

Auto refresh

Category	Item	Value
Modbus	Mode	RTU Master
	Sent request	0
	Received valid response	0
	Received invalid response	0
	Received CRC/LRC Error	0
	Received exception	0
	Timeout	0
Serial Port	Port is not opened.	

### Modbus RTU/ASCII Diagnose (Slave)

**Modbus RTU/ASCII Diagnose**

Auto refresh

Category	Item	Value
Modbus	Mode	RTU Slave
	Slave ID	2
	Received valid request	0
	Received invalid request	0
	Received CRC/LRC error	0
	Sent response	0
	Sent exception	0
Serial Port	Port number	1
	Break	0
	Frame error	0
	Parity error	0
	Overrun error	0

## Modbus TCP Diagnose (Client/Master)

❖ Modbus TCP Diagnose		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Auto refresh		
Category	Item	Value
Modbus	Mode	Master
	Number of connection	0
	Sent request	0
	Received valid response	0
	Received invalid response	0
	Received exception	0
	Timeout	0
Connections		

## Modbus TCP Diagnose (Slave/Server)

❖ Modbus TCP Diagnose		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Auto refresh		
Category	Item	Value
Modbus	Mode	Slave
	Number of connection	0
	Received valid request	0
	Received invalid request	0
	Sent response	0
	Sent exceptions	0
Connections		

## DNP3 Serial Master Diagnose

**DNP3 Serial Master Diagnose**

Auto refresh

Select connected device: All

Communication Statistics

Name	DNP3 Address	Msg Tx	Msg Rx	Last Msg Tx Time	Last Msg Rx Time
Outstation2	2	0	0	N/A	N/A
Outstation3	3	0	0	N/A	N/A

**DNP3 Serial Master Diagnose**

Auto refresh

Select connected device: Outstation address 2

Device Details

Status: Connected  
 Internal Indications: 0x0000  
 Received Binary Input Event Count: 0  
 Received Counter Event Count: 0  
 Received Analog Input Event Count: 0

Point Information

Binary Input

Point Index	Value	Flags	Time Updated
0	OFF	N/A	N/A
1	OFF	N/A	N/A
2	OFF	N/A	N/A
3	OFF	N/A	N/A
4	OFF	N/A	N/A
5	OFF	N/A	N/A
6	OFF	N/A	N/A
7	OFF	N/A	N/A
8	OFF	N/A	N/A
9	OFF	N/A	N/A
10	OFF	N/A	N/A

## DNP3 Serial Outstation Diagnose

**DNP3 Serial Outstation Diagnose**

Auto refresh

Outstation Statistics

Received Requests: 0  
 Sent Responses: 0  
 Sent Unsolicited Message: 0  
 Binary Input Event buffer: 0  
 Counter Event buffer: 0  
 Analog Input Event buffer: 0  
 Connected Master IP:

Point Information

Binary Input

Point Index	Value	Flags	Time Updated
0	OFF	OFFLINE	N/A
1	OFF	OFFLINE	N/A
2	OFF	OFFLINE	N/A
3	OFF	OFFLINE	N/A
4	OFF	OFFLINE	N/A
5	OFF	OFFLINE	N/A
6	OFF	OFFLINE	N/A
7	OFF	OFFLINE	N/A
8	OFF	OFFLINE	N/A
9	OFF	OFFLINE	N/A

## DNP3 TCP/UDP Master Diagnose

**DNP3 TCP/UDP Master Diagnose**

Auto refresh

Select connected device: All

**Communication Statistics**

Name	DNP3 Address	IP Address	Msg Tx	Msg Rx	Last Msg Tx Time	Last Msg Rx Time
Outstation2	2	192.168.127.112:20000	0	0	N/A	N/A
Outstation3	3	192.168.127.113:20000	0	0	N/A	N/A

**DNP3 TCP/UDP Master Diagnose**

Auto refresh

Select connected device: Outstation address 2

**Device Details**

Status: Disconnected  
 Internal Indications: 0x0000  
 Received Binary Input Event Count: 0  
 Received Counter Event Count: 0  
 Received Analog Input Event Count: 0

**Point Information**

Binary Input	Value	Flags	Time Updated
Binary Output Counter			
Frozen Counter	OFF	N/A	N/A
Analog Input	OFF	N/A	N/A
Analog Output			
2	OFF	N/A	N/A
3	OFF	N/A	N/A
4	OFF	N/A	N/A
5	OFF	N/A	N/A
6	OFF	N/A	N/A
7	OFF	N/A	N/A
8	OFF	N/A	N/A
9	OFF	N/A	N/A

## DNP3 TCP/UDP Outstation Diagnose

**DNP3 TCP/UDP Outstation Diagnose**

Auto refresh

**Outstation Statistics**

Received Requests: 0  
 Sent Responses: 0  
 Sent Unsolicited Message: 0  
 Binary Input Event buffer: 0  
 Counter Event buffer: 0  
 Analog Input Event buffer: 0  
 Connected Master IP:

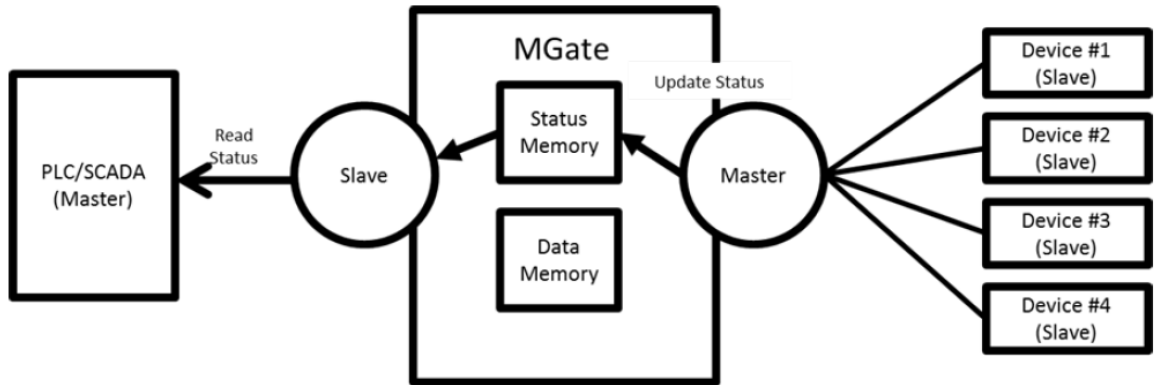
**Point Information**

Binary Input	Value	Flags	Time Updated
Binary Output Counter			
Frozen Counter	OFF	OFFLINE	2016-06-07 08:15:35
Analog Input	OFF	OFFLINE	2016-06-07 08:15:35
Analog Output			
2	OFF	OFFLINE	2016-06-07 08:15:35
3	OFF	OFFLINE	2016-06-07 08:15:35
4	OFF	OFFLINE	2016-06-07 08:15:35
5	OFF	OFFLINE	2016-06-07 08:15:35
6	OFF	OFFLINE	2016-06-07 08:15:35
7	OFF	OFFLINE	2016-06-07 08:15:35
8	OFF	OFFLINE	2016-06-07 08:15:35
9	OFF	OFFLINE	2016-06-07 08:15:35



# Status Monitoring

Status Monitoring helps users monitor slave device communication status by PLC/SCADA master. (See schematic diagram below.) Status monitoring only works when the MGate acts as the “Master”. This function always works in the background while the MGate is operating. If there are no issues, the MGate will not list any monitored information. But when an error occurs, the MGate will list the status into the specified memory, which can be retrieved by PLC/SCADA via Ethernet/IP or Modbus protocol. Once the issue has been solved, the MGate will eliminate the error status.



## Format:

The maximum number of entries for Status Monitoring lists is 30. Each entry frame has eight bytes, which contain the information of device ID, information group, and protocol information content. The format is:

4 bytes	1 byte	3 bytes
Device ID	Information Group Type	Protocol Information

## Device ID:

The first four bytes of the status monitoring data represent the device ID, which could be an IPv4 address or a Modbus server (slave) ID (for example: Modbus server (slave) ID).

## Information Group Type:

The fifth byte is the information group, which is defined below:

- 0x00: Reserved, currently not in use.
- 0x01: Connection info group, which represents the connection drop or other error related to the connection step.
- 0x02: Protocol-related status information, which will be defined by each protocol.
- 0x03: Moxa defined status.
- 0x04: Vendor specified.

## Protocol Information:

The Protocol Information will be influenced by the Information Group.

If the value in the **Information Group** is 0x01, the three protocol information bytes will take the values 0x00, 0x00, 0xFF. This means a server (slave) device was disconnected or unable to connect successfully.

Information Group	Protocol Information		
1 byte	1 byte	1 byte	1 byte
0x01	0x00	0x00	0xFF

If the Information Group is 0x02, different protocols of the format will be different.

## Modbus Client/Master Error:

Information Group	Protocol Information		
1 byte	1 byte	1 byte	1 byte
0x02	<b>Reserved</b> (should be all 0)	<b>Modbus</b> Function code	<b>Modbus</b> Exception code

For details regarding the Modbus function code and exception code, refer to the Modbus protocol specification.

A server/slave device was disconnected or unable to connect success:

1st & 2nd bytes: Should be all 0.

3rd byte: Should be **0xFF**.

After the server/slave device was connected:

1st byte: Reserved, should be all 0.

2nd byte: The function code of the Modbus command when an error occurs.

3rd byte: The Modbus exception code that the server/slave device responds to (refer to the specification of the corresponding server/slave device). When the device disconnects or the connection times out, the exception code will be 0xFF.

**DNP3 Master Error:**

Information Group	Protocol Information		
1 byte	1 byte	1 byte	1 byte
0x02	<b>Reserved</b> (Should be all 0)	<b>DNP3</b> IIN2.X (MSB)	<b>DNP3</b> IIN1.X (LSB)

The server (slave) device was disconnected or unable to connect success:

1st & 2nd bytes: should be all 0.

3rd byte: should be 0xFF.

After the server (slave) device was connected:

1st byte: reserved, should be all 0.

2nd byte: the IIN2.X (MSB) from outstation response fragment.

3rd byte: the IIN1.X (LSB) from outstation response fragment.

When the IIN occurs below, field device status monitoring data will be generated:

- IIN1.6 device trouble
- IIN2.0 function code not supported
- IIN2.1 object unknown
- IIN2.2 parameter error
- IIN2.3 event buffer overflow
- IIN2.5 configuration corrupt

**Access method:**

**Modbus:**

If the user's device is Modbus client/master, and the MGate acts as a Modbus server/slave, the user can get the status monitoring information through function code 0x03, with protocol register address 60000 (in PLC view, the address is 60001); Quantity 1 to 120 (total 240 bytes).

## 5. Configuration (Text-mode Console)

The MGate 5109 supports a text-mode console with a serial interface, Telnet, and SSH protocols. The user interface is the same in all text-mode consoles. Note that the text-mode console does not support all configuration items. Some parameters must be configured through the web console.

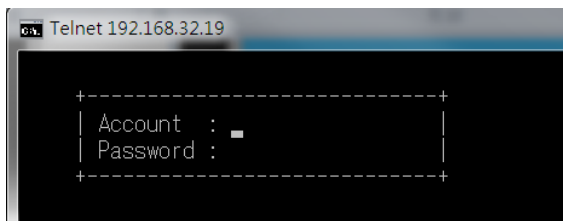
You must use a DB9-to-RJ45 cable to connect the serial console port on the MGate gateway's front panel to the serial port on the host. The serial console parameters are 115.2 kbps; parity: none; 8 data bits; and one stop bit.

For telnet and SSH, use HyperTerminal or PuTTY to connect to the MGate. Note that the Telnet protocol transfers account and password information over the Internet using plain text, so Telnet is essentially obsolete and should be replaced by the SSH protocol.

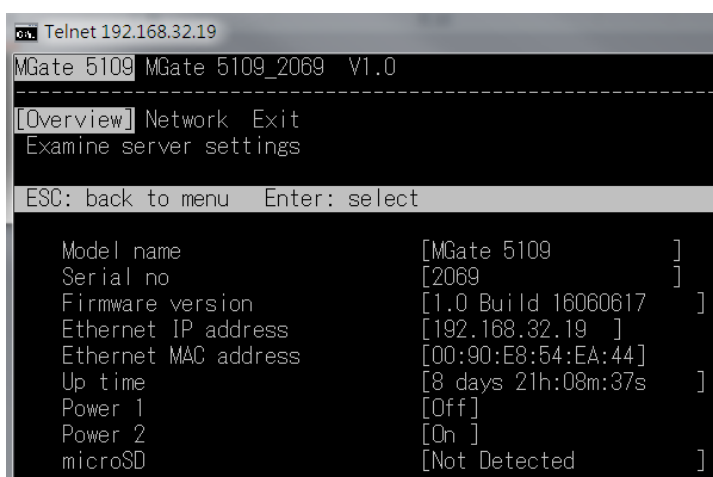
To connect to the MGate Telnet/SSH console, load the Telnet/SSH program and connect to the MGate IP address.

For the serial interface, use a null modem (crossover) cable to connect the serial port on the host to the serial console port on the MGate's front panel. The serial console parameters are 115.2 kbps, none for parity, 8 data bits, and one stop bit. You can use a terminal program such as PComm Terminal Emulator or PuTTY to connect to the MGate serial console.

On the first page, input the account and password. The account supports two types of users: **admin** and **user**. An "admin" account can change all the settings, but a "user" account can only review the settings. A "user" account cannot change the configuration. The default password for **admin** is **moxa**.



The text-mode console will display the menu-driven interface. Use the arrow keys to move the menu bar. To select the option, press the "Enter" key to go next level menu. To go to the previous level menu, press the "Esc" key to quit. If necessary, the MGate will need to restart activating the setting.



# 6. Network Management Tool (MXstudio)

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This chapter provides an overview of Moxa's MXstudio industrial network management suite.

## Overview

Moxa's MXstudio industrial network management suite includes tools that you might need throughout your industrial network life cycle, such as MXconfig industrial network configuration tool, MXview industrial management software, and N-Snap industrial network snapshot tool. The MXstudio suite in the MGate 5109 includes MXconfig and MXview, which are used for mass configuration of network devices and monitoring network topology, respectively. The following functions are supported:

Tool	Function Support
MXconfig	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. System name and login password modification</li><li>2. Network settings</li><li>3. Configuration import/export</li><li>4. Firmware upgrade</li></ol>
MXview	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Configuration import/export</li><li>2. LLDP for topology analysis</li><li>3. Security View**</li></ol>

\*\* Security features based on IEC-62443 standard.