Open Embed
Embedded·IoT·Edge

Edgelogix1240 User Manual V1.0

Industrial Edge controller for IIoT

Revision History

Revision	Date	Changes
1.0	24-08-2022	Initial

Explanation of symbols used

The following symbols are used in these instructions:

NOTE

NOTE indicates tips, recommendations and useful information on specific actions and facts.

NOTICE

NOTICE indicates a situation which may lead to property damage if not avoided.

CAUTION

CAUTION indicates a dangerous situation of risk

Contents

1. Introduction

EdgeLogix, modular,open-archiecture edge controllers manage complex interfaces across assets and devices or into the cloud directly, with legacy and next generation industry control system.EdgeLogix 1200 provides performance and scalability for a wide range of industrial applications, including motion control, networking, IO and IIoT in a compact model, as while as the advantages of traditional IEC-61131-3 programming with the flexibility of Linux.
The EdgeLogix 1200 Series covers all the functions required of logic computing, including easy operation and compatibility with a variety of control and measurement applications. This flexible device for ultra-reliable measurement and control of industry users the customized logic and control needed to meet application requirements. Industry-leading configurability and programmability fulfill standard to complex requirements while secure, built-in flow measurement calculations make it easier than ever to prove compliance. In addition, cloud-enabled functionality for licensing simplifies day-to-day operations. Digitally transform your operation by streamlining complex processes with the agile, intuitive EdgeLogix . This new controller is also part of OpenEmbed's next-generation EdgeLogix Series measurement and control platform that offers a common set of configuration tools, to expedite setup and facilitate commonly performed tasks.

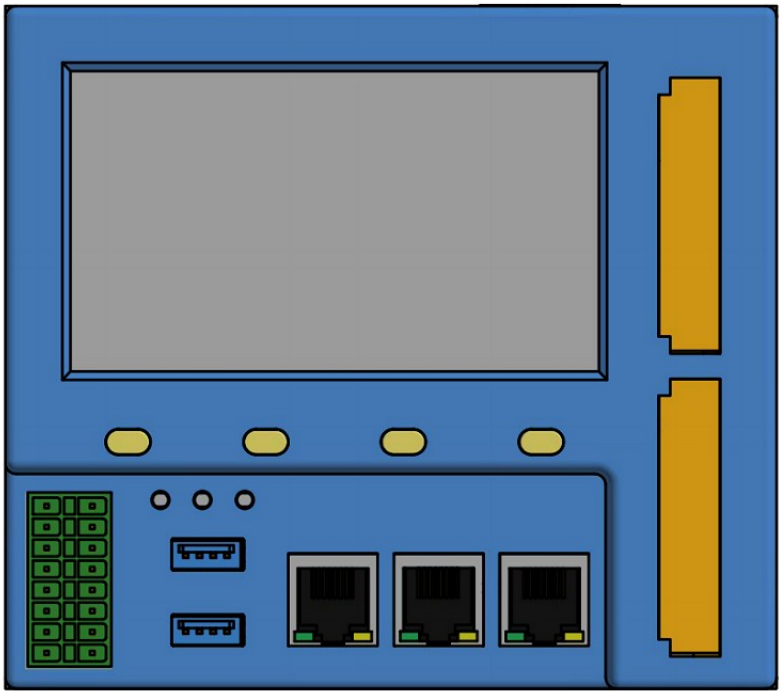
1.1 Features

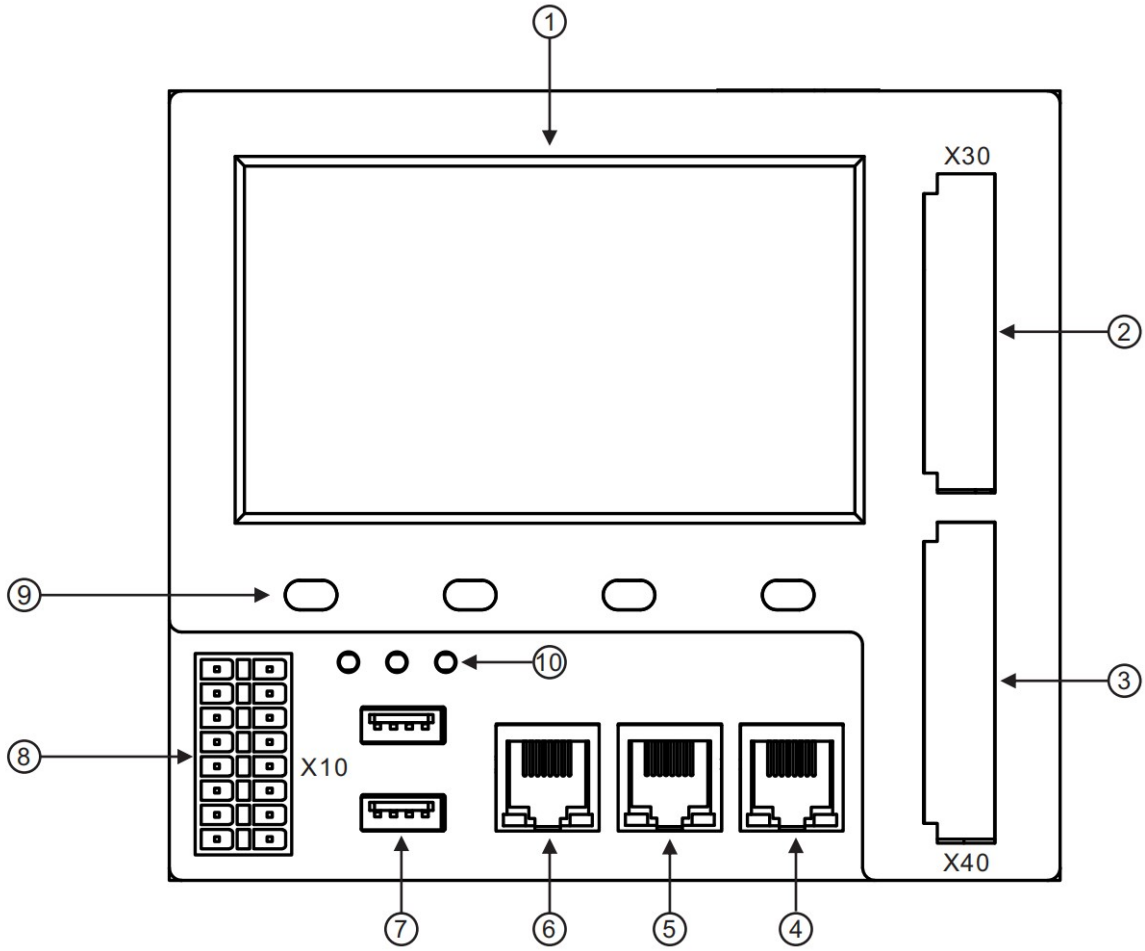
- Rugged, reduced-maintenance hardware
- High isolation, surge, and short circuit protection
- Open architecture support custom programming
- Ethernet, I/O ,4G/LTE, Canopen and Modbus bridging
- Natively Supports Modbus & Canopen Protocols
- Cloud Connectivity to IIoT Cloud Platforms
- Display for commissioning and diagnostics
- IEC 61131-3 compliant programs support(under developing).
- Flexbility of local BUS extension
- Neural Processing Unit (NPU) enables Artificial Intelligence for automation
- Wide power supply from 10.8 to 36V DC

These features make the EdgeLogix designed as a cost-effective controller that provides the functions required for a variety of field automation applications. The EdgeLogix monitors, measures, and controls equipment in a remote environment. It is ideal for applications requiring flow computation; Proportional, Integral, and Derivative (PID) control loops; logic sequencing control; and a gateway with flexible wireless and field sensors expansion.

1.2 Interfaces summary

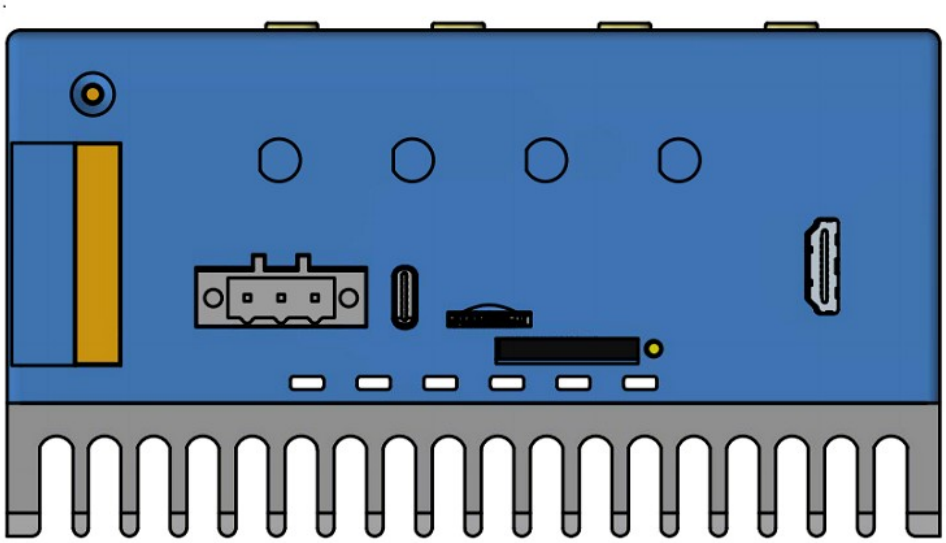
1.2.1 Front view

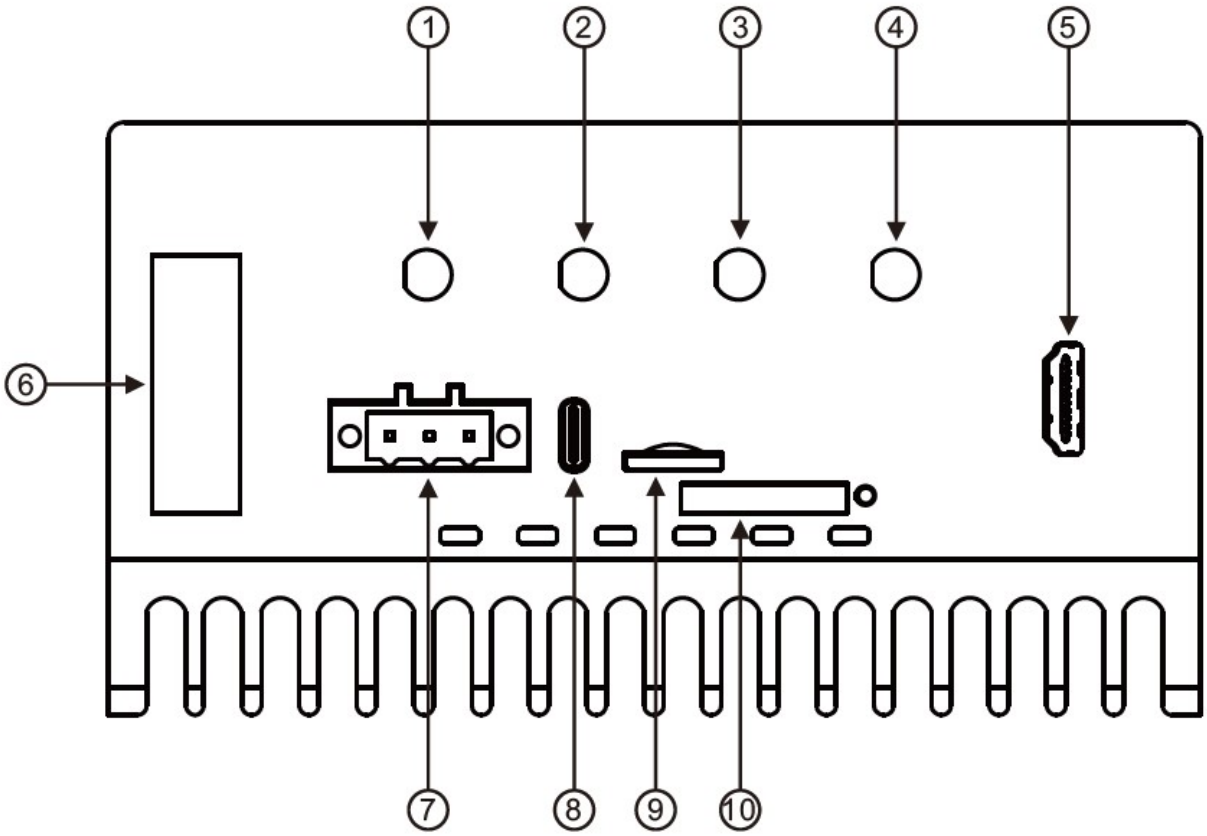




1. 4.3 inch LCD panel
2. X30,up connector of Signal Board
3. X40,down connector of Signal Board
4. X3,Ethernet port 3
5. X2,Ethernet port 2
6. X1,Ethernet port 1
7. Dual USB 2.0 port
8. X10,Left connector,Multi-Func phoenix connector
9. Key board
10. 3x dual color LED

1.2.2 Top view



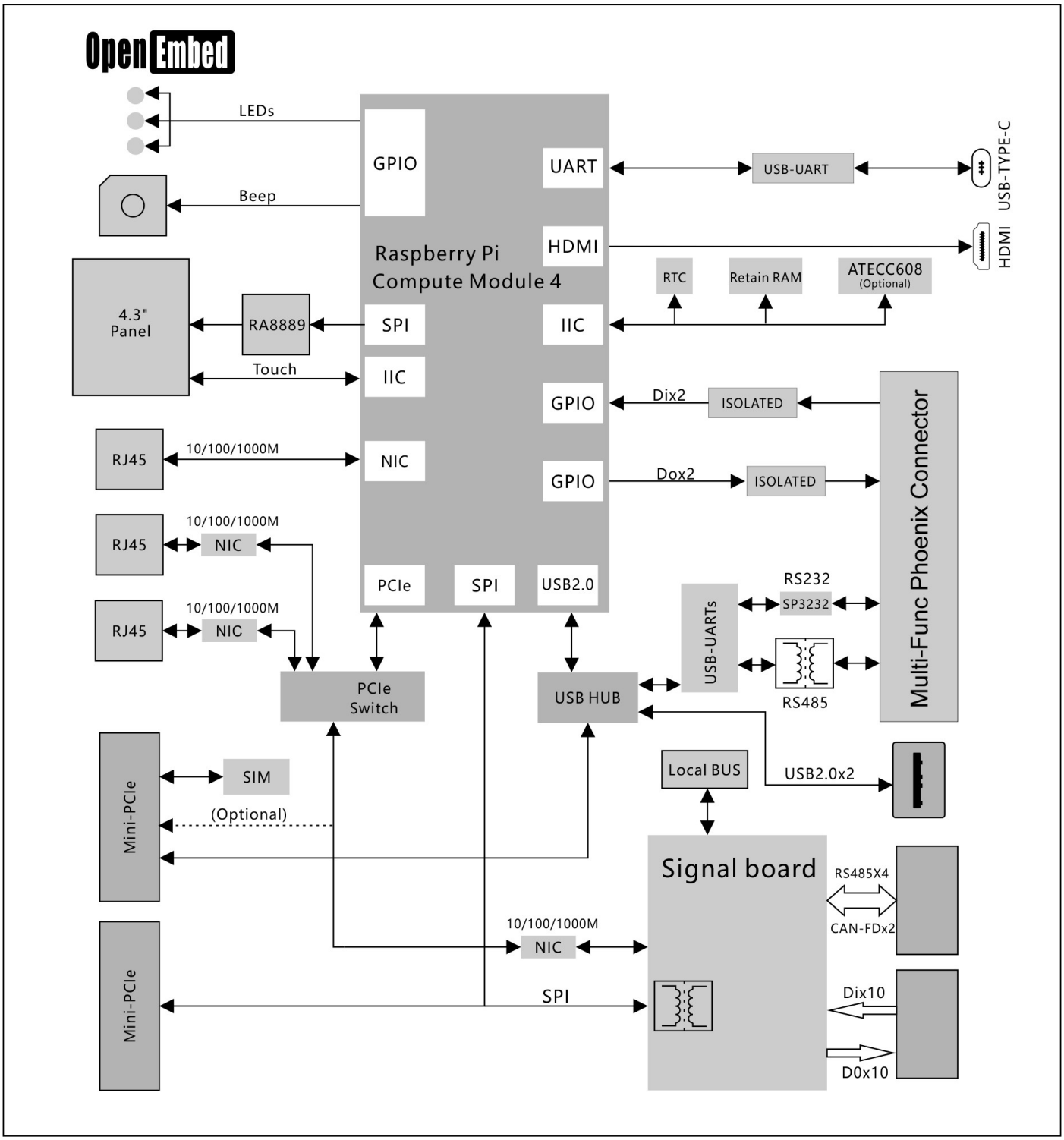


1. Antenna A4
2. Antenna A3
3. Antenna A2
4. Antenna A1
5. HDMI port to monitor
6. LocalBUS port
7. Main power supply
8. Console of Tycpe-C
9. TF card slot
10. SIM card slot

1.3 Product label

1.4 Block Diagram

The processing core of the Edgelogix 1240 is a Raspberry CM4 board. A OpenEmbed specific base board implements the specific features. Refer to next figure for the block diagram.

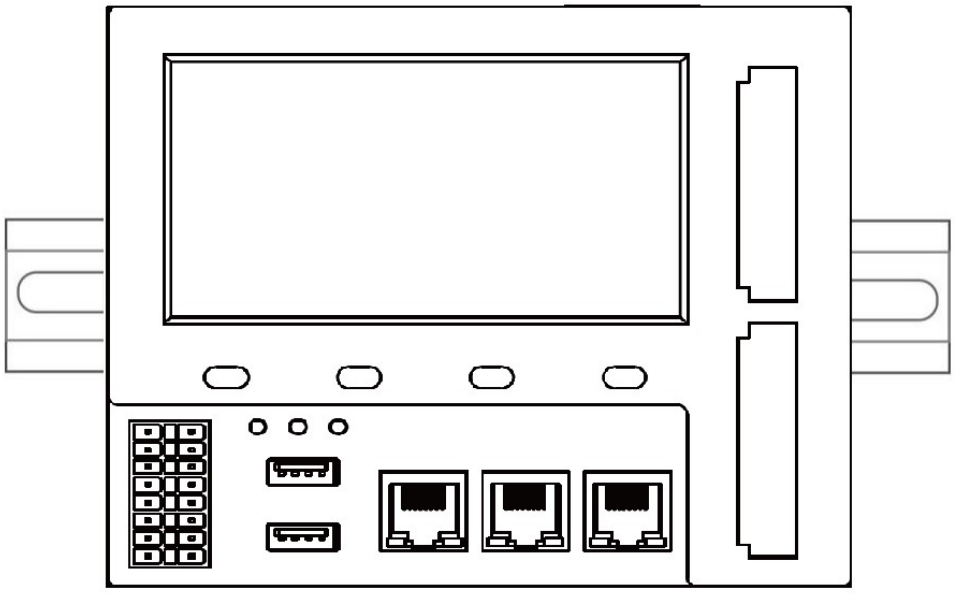


2. Installation and Wiring

2.1 Mounting

The 35mm DIN-rail mount is the primary method, as while as the wall mount.

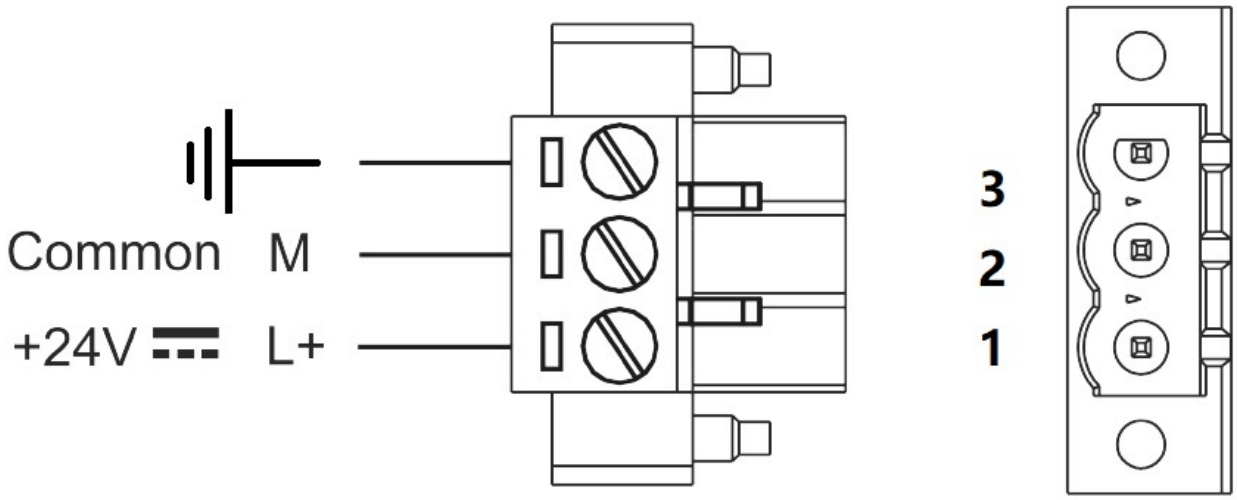
• The entire power supply must be disconnected and electrostatic discharge must take place on the housing or ground connection before removing any covers or components from the device and installing or removing any accessories, hardware or cables.
• Remove the power cable from the device.
• All covers and components, accessories, hardware and cables must be installed .



2.2 Connectors and Interfaces

2.2.1 Power supply

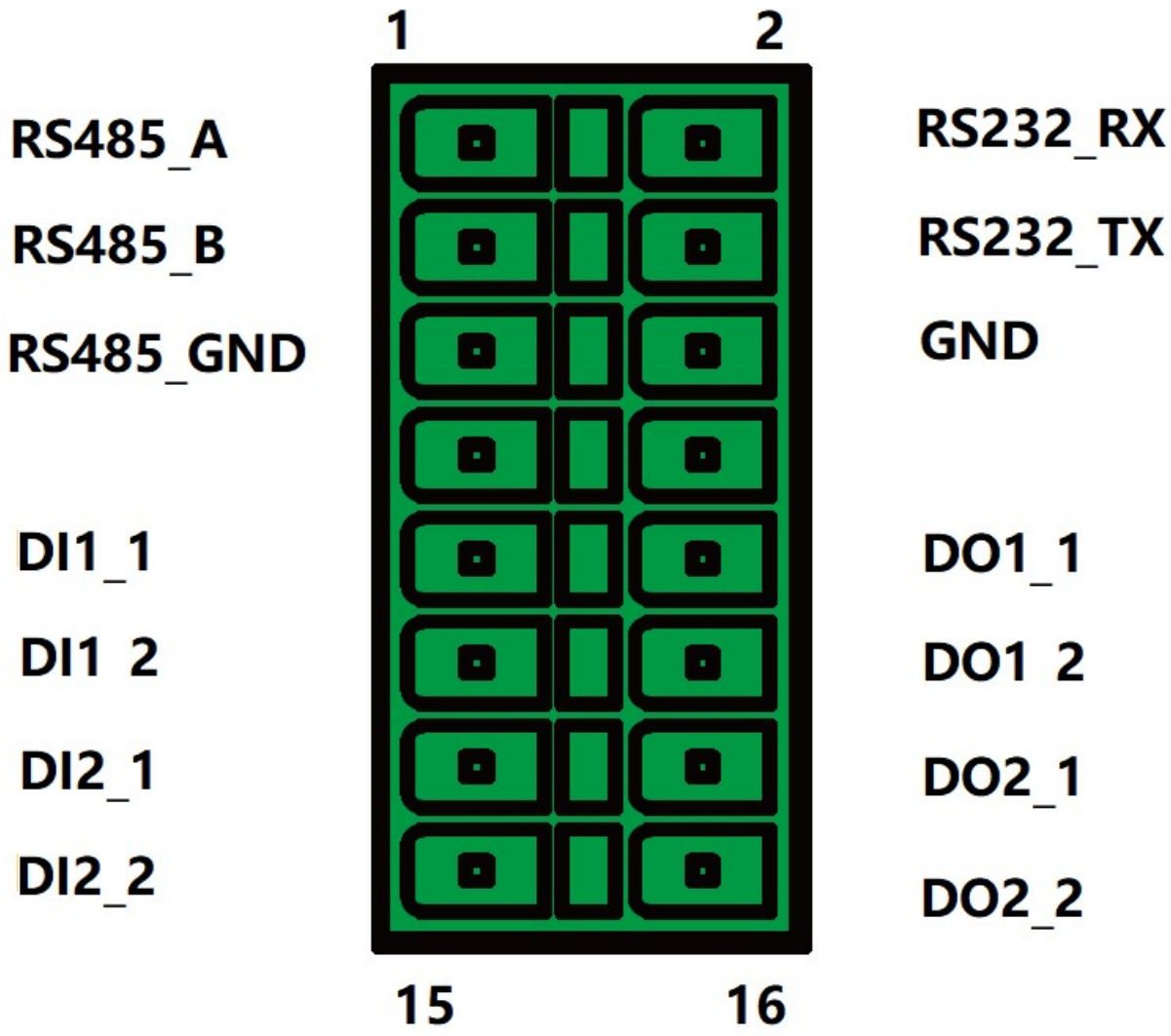
Connect the device to the voltage supply according to the following figure.



1. 24V, main power supply+
2. GND, main power supply-
3. EARTH, connect to earth

2.2.2 Left connector

Left connector is a Multi-Func phoenix connector .



NOTE 1: 24awg to 16awg cable are suggested.

NOTE 2: All RS485 signals are isolated with other signals.

NOTE 3: All DO and DI signals are isolated.

Pin#	Signal of terminal	PIN Level of active	PIN of GPIO from BCM2711	NOTE
1	RS232_RX			
3	RS232_TX			
5	RS232_GND			
2	RS485_A			
4	RS485_B			
6	RS485_GND			
09	DO1_1	HIGH	GPIO24	
11	DO1_2			
13	DO2_1	HIGH	GPIO25	
15	DO2_2			
10	DI1_1	HIGH	GPIO17	
12	DI1_2			
14	DI2_1	HIGH	GPIO27	
16	DI2_2			

◆ Characteristics of Isolated RS485 Interface

- Can used as Modbus/RTU Master or Modbus/RTU Extenstion .
- Supported Function Codes: #01, #02, #03, #04, #05, #06, #07, #0F, #10 .
- Maximum 32 devices on bus (1 master and 31 extenstions) .
- Built-in asymmetrical protection against transient voltages resulting from electro-static discharge (ESD), electrical fast transients (EFT), and lighting.
- Terminal resistor of 120 OHM has been installed default.

◆ Characteristics of RS232 Interface

The RS-232 serial interface communication standard has been in use for many years. It is one of the most widely used connections for serial data transmitting because it is simple and reliable.
The RS232 serial interface standard still retains its popularity and remains in widespread use. It is still found on some computers and many interfaces, often being

used for applications ranging from data acquisition to supply a serial data communications facility in general computing environments.
The interfaces intended to operate over distances of up to 15 meters.

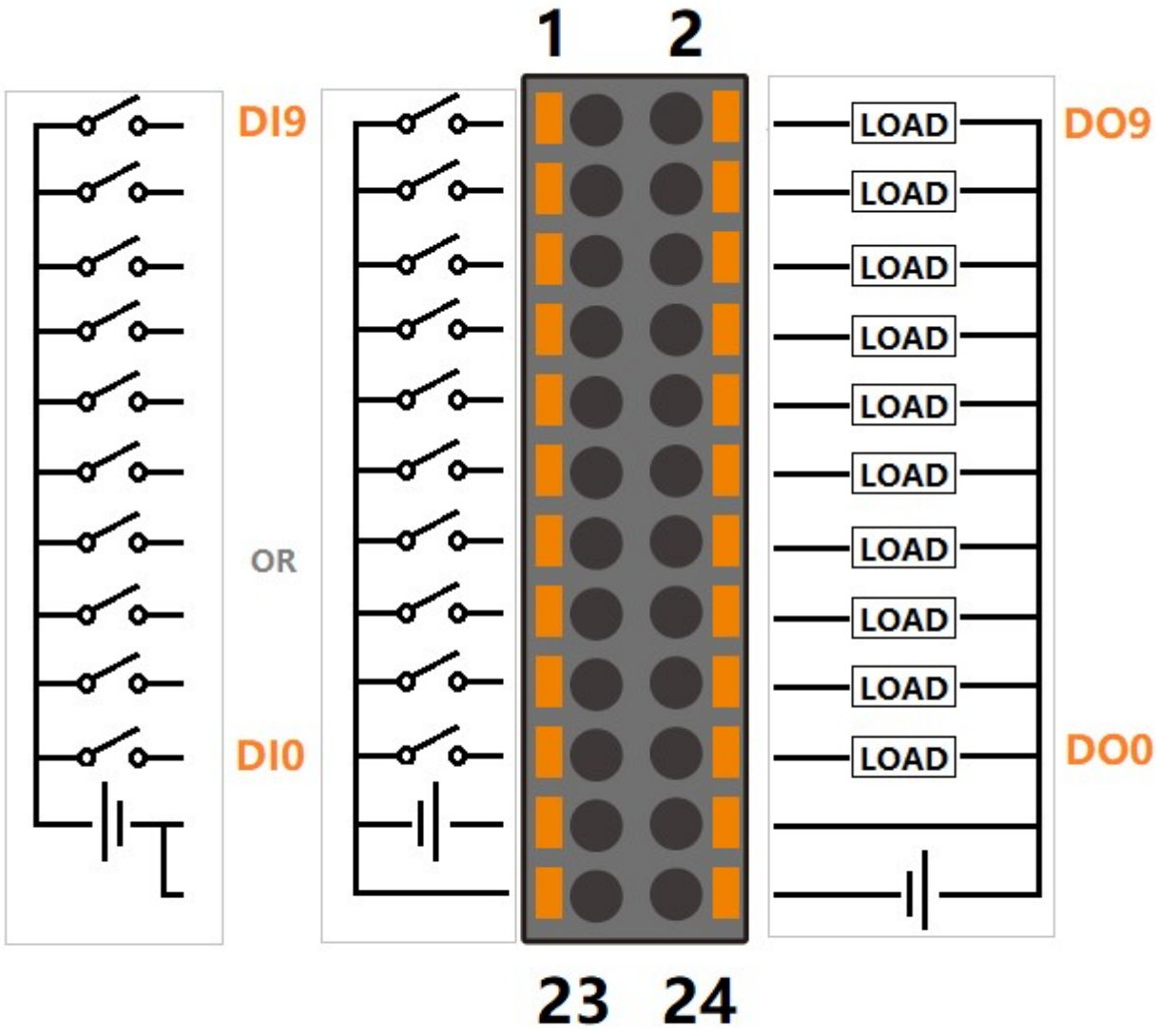
◆ **Characteristics of I/O Interface**

- DC voltage for input is 24V(+- 10%).
- DC voltage for output should be under 60V ,the current capacity is 500ma.
- Channel 1 and channel 2 of input are isolated to each other.
- Channel 1 and channel 2 of output are isolated to each other.

2.2.3 Connectors of Signal Board

The signal board is fully isolated with main PCB board. It contains X30,X40 and X6 of connectors.
X30 is used as DIO signals.The following figure shows details of wiring.

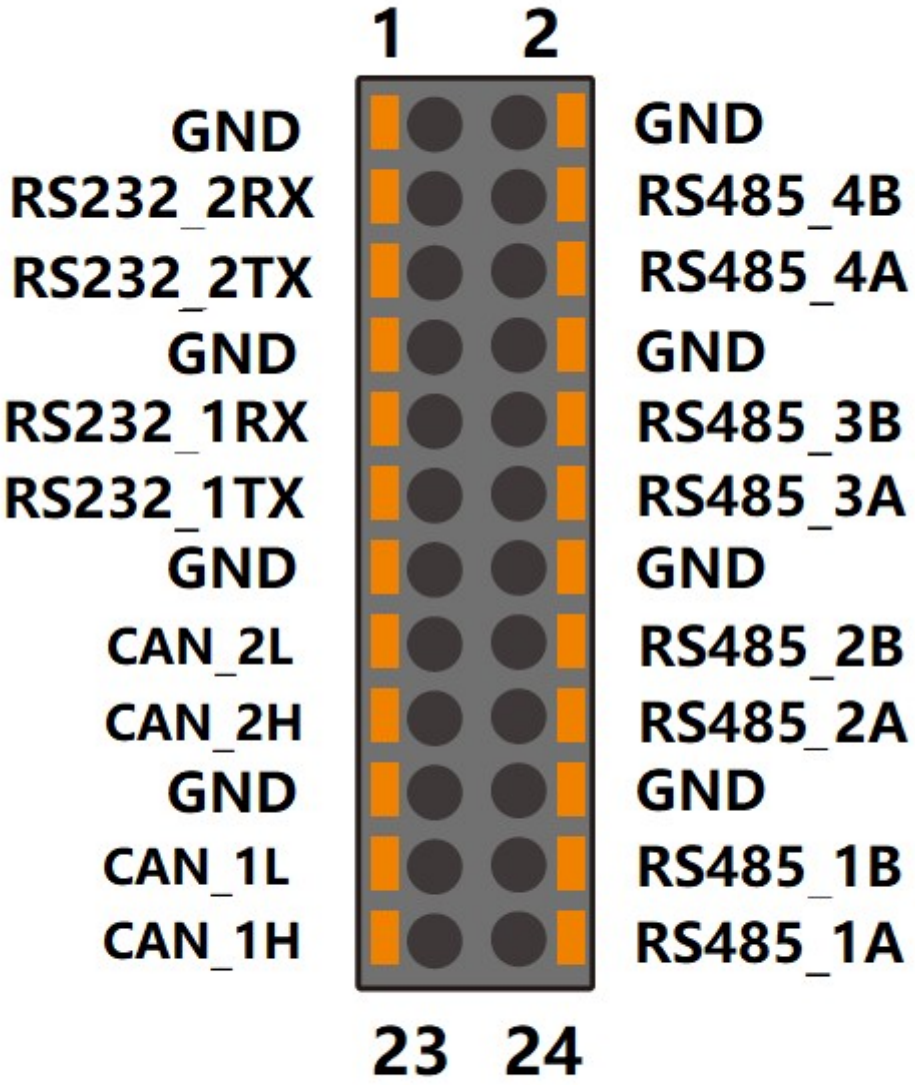
X30 wiring



◆ Characteristics of DI and DO Interface

- The power supply of DI should be 5-36V DC,24V default.
- The power supply of DO should be 10.8-60V DC,24V default, and the current of each channel is 1A.

X40 wiring



NOTE: All “GND” signals are connected together and isolated with main power island.

X6 connector

X6 connector is used for Local Bus extensions, such as DO,DI,AO,AO or RTD module can be connected in this bus.

2.2.4 HDMI

Directly connected to the Raspberry PI CM4 board with TVS array.The default display in Edgelogix 1240 conforms to the HDMI standard.

2.2.5 Ethernet

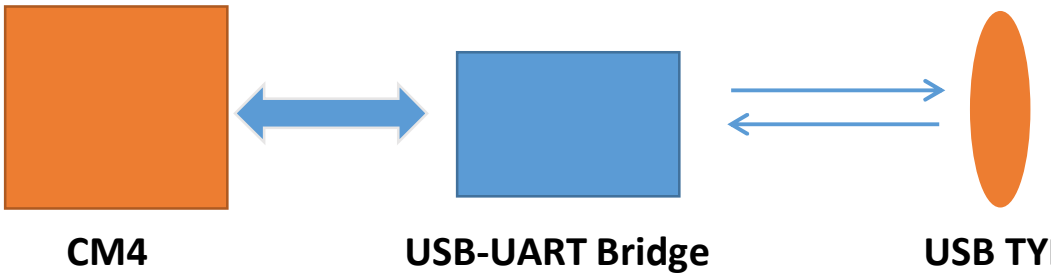
Ethernet interface X1 is same as Raspberry PI CM4,10/100/1000-BaseT supported, available through the X1 shielded modular jack. Twisted pair cable or shielded twisted pair cable can be used to connect to this port.

2.2.6 USB HOST

There are two USB interfaces at the connector panel.The two ports share the same electronic fuse.

NOTE: Max current for both ports is limited to 1600ma.

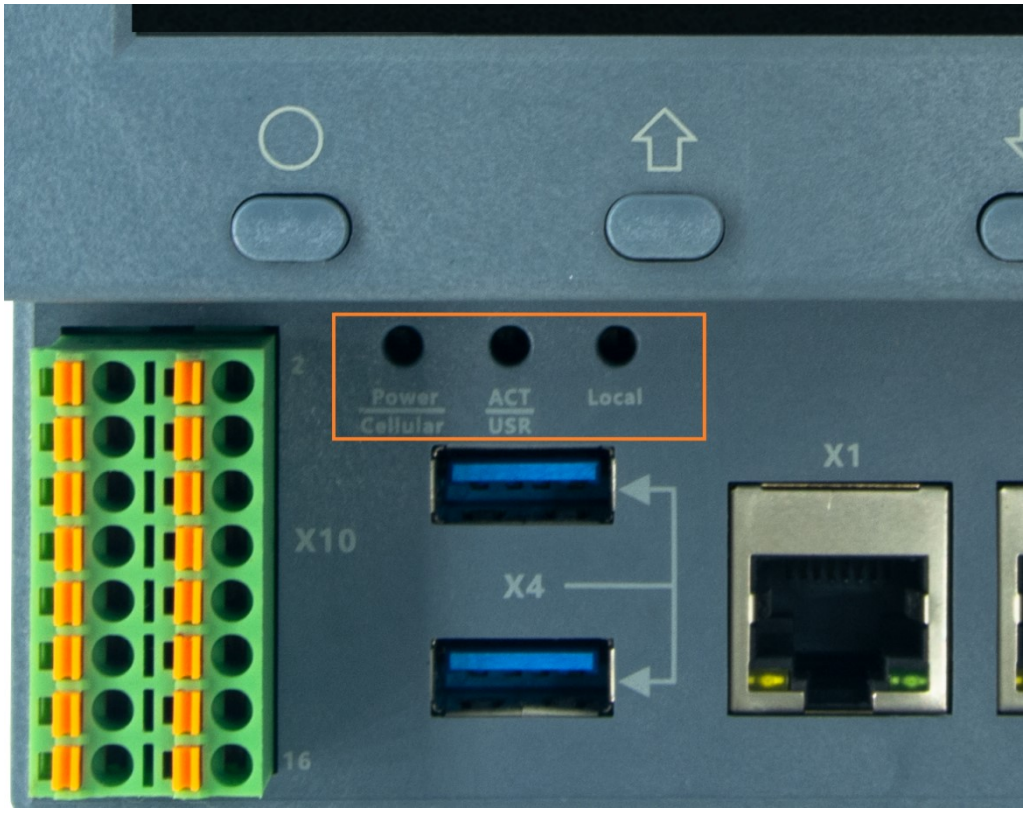
2.2.7 Console(USB TYPEC)



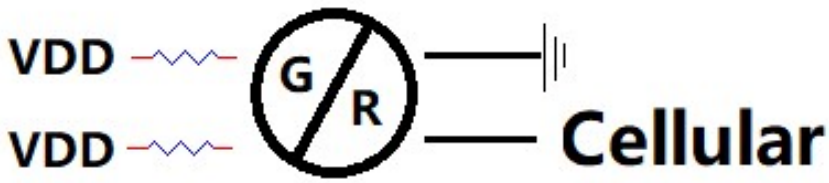
The design of console used a USB-UART converter, most OS of the computer have the driver, if not , the link below may be useful:
http://www.wch-ic.com/products/CH9102.html
This port is used as a Linux console default.You can log into the OS use the settings of 115200,8n1(Bits: 8, Parity: None, Stop Bits: 1, Flow Control: None).A terminal program such as putty is needed,too.
The default user name is pi and password is raspberry.

2.2.8 LED

Edgelog 1240 use three green/red dual colour LED as outside indicators.

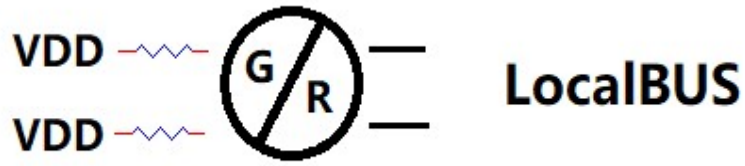


LED1: green as power indicator and red when 4G/LTE active.



LED2: green as signal indicator and red as user programmable led connected to GPIO13, high active and programmable.

LED3: LED3 is used for Local BUS, it is to be defined in future. It indicates the communication between main and extensions.



2.2.9 SMA Connector

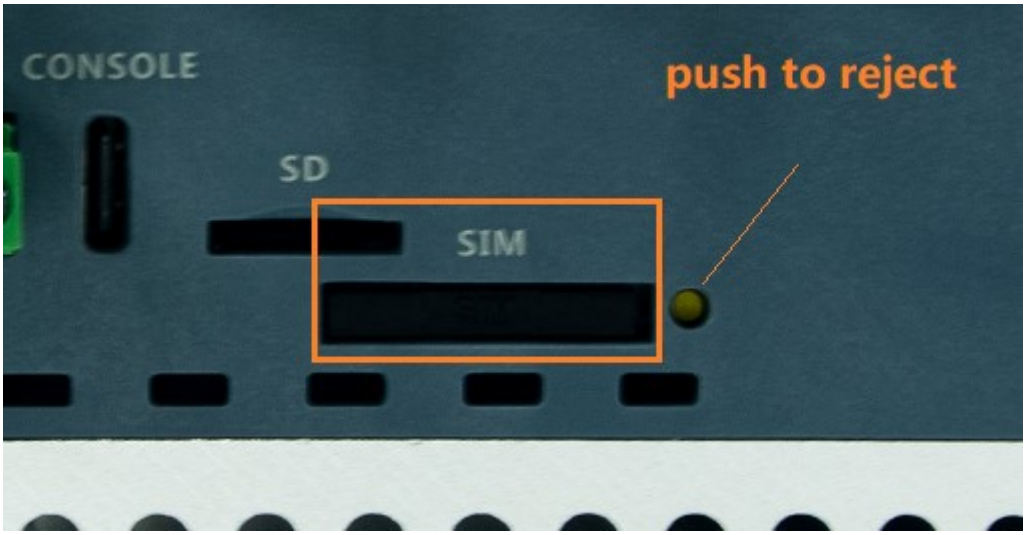
There are four SMA Connector holes for antennas. The antenna types are very depend on what modules fitted into the Mini-PCIe socket. The A1 is recommended for WI-FI signal from CM4 module and A2 for cellular.

NOTES:

1. The functions of the antennas are not fixed,maybe adjusted to cover other usage.

2.2.10 SIM card slot

The sim card is only needed in cellular(4G/LTE or others based on cellular technology) mode.

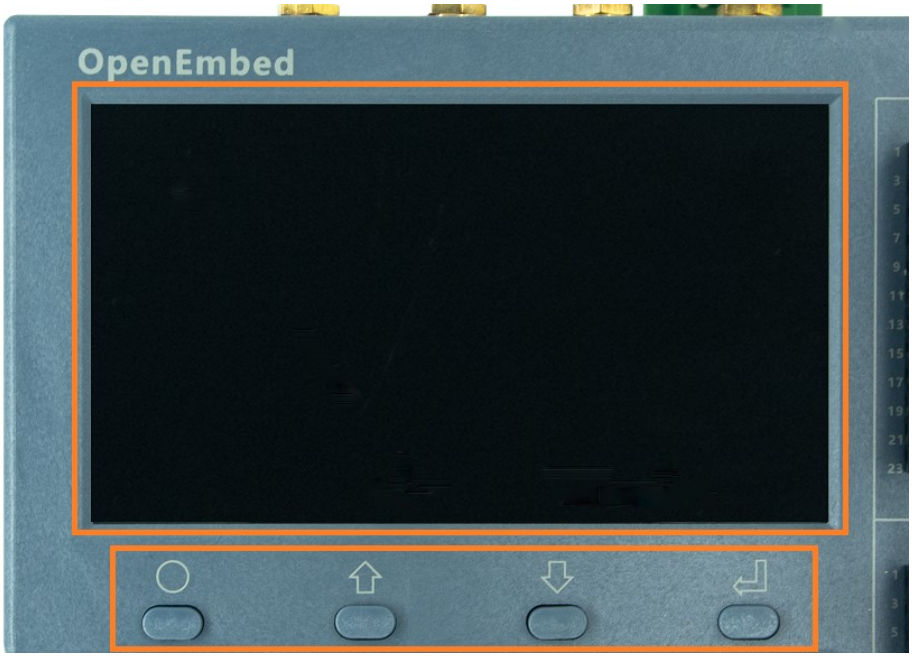


NOTES:

1. Only BIG Sim card is accepted,pay attention to the card size.

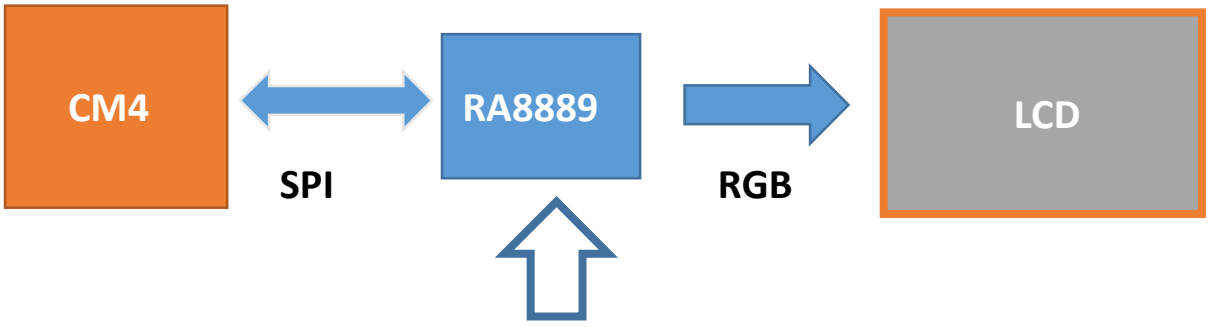
2.2.11 LCD panel and keyboard

The LCD display allows you to view meter data and perform basic configuration, or used for system diagnosis.



◆ LCD panel

The LCD display has the resolution of 800x480 pixel. It has a individual display controller connector to main CPU(Raspberry PI CM4) via SPI interface.The program model is full open to customers.



The backlight dims after a defined period of inactivity. When the meter detects an unacknowledged active high priority alarm, the display flashes until the alarm is acknowledged.

◆ ○ Home button

Pressing the home button takes you to the associated menu screen. If you are in a data screen, pressing the home button takes you to the display menu, and pressing home twice takes you to the summary display screen. If you are in a setup screen, pressing home takes you to the setup menu, and pressing home again takes you to the display menu.
Function keys

◆ ⇧⇩ Arrow button

The two arrow keys can be used for navigation and selection.

◆  Enter button

Normally used as confirm or Enter.

2.3 GPIO Multiplex

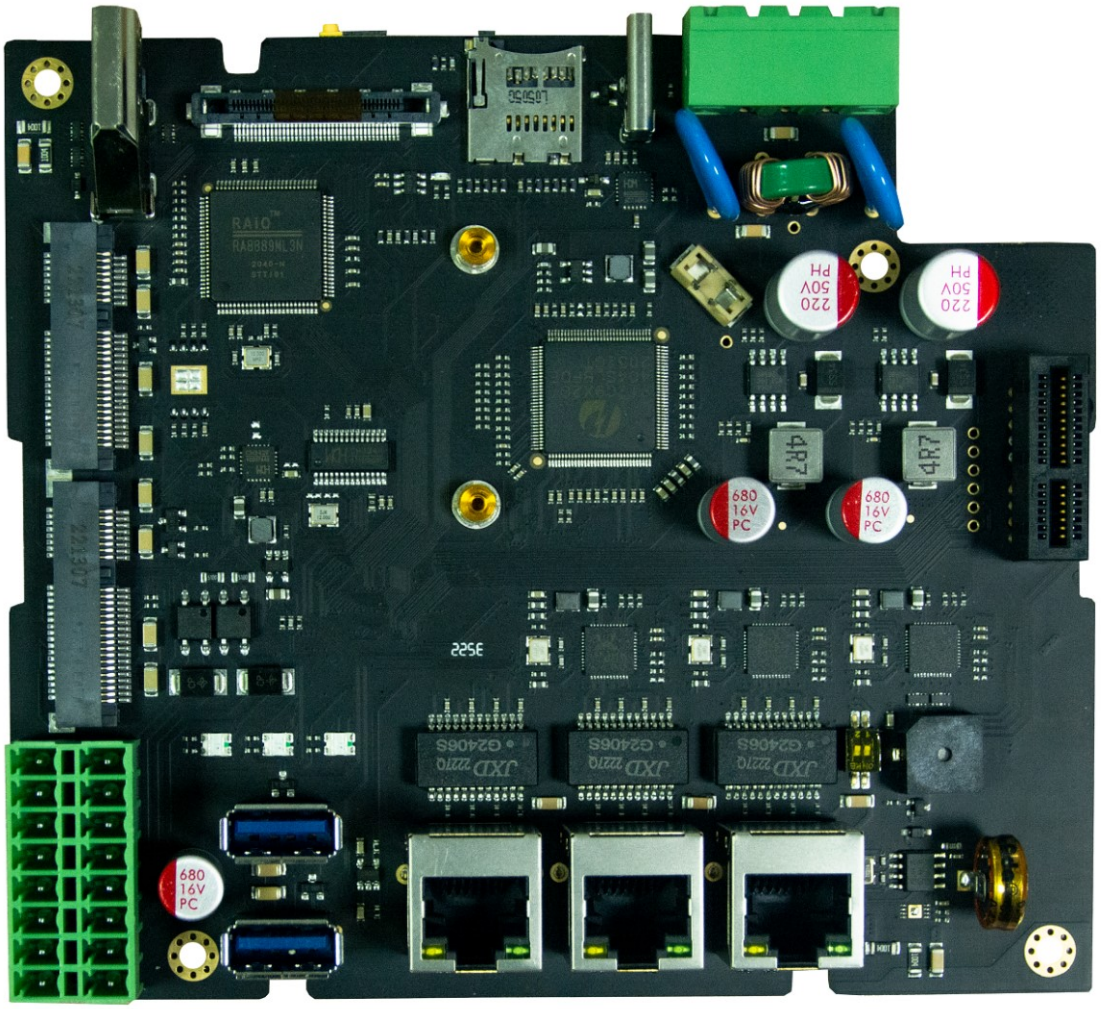
Overview of the GPIO usage from CM4,most of the GPIO have the fixed function as list.

Name	IO of BCM2711	Type	Function
	GPIO 0		
	GPIO 1		

I2C_SDA	GPIO 2		
I2C_SCL	GPIO 3		
WDT_O	GPIO 4	Output	Active and feed watchdog
mPCIE_RST1	GPIO 5	Output, high active	Mini PCIE 1 reset
mPCIE_RST2#	GPIO 6	Output, low active	Mini PCIE 2 reset
SPI1_SS2#	GPIO 7		SPI1
SPI1_SS1#	GPIO 8		
SPI1_MISO	GPIO 9		
SPI1_MOSI	GPIO 10		
SPI1_SCK	GPIO 11		
Key_INT#	GPIO 12		
LED_USR	GPIO 13	High active	
Uart0_tx	GPIO 14		Console
Uart0_rx	GPIO 15		
SPI2_INT#	GPIO 16	Input	SPI2
DI1	GPIO 17	Input	
SPI2_SS1#	GPIO 18		SPI2
SPI2_MISO	GPIO 19		
SPI2_MOSI	GPIO 20		
SPI2_SCK	GPIO 21		
mPCIE_PWR1	GPIO 22	High active	Open power supply of mini pcie slot 1
Buzzer	GPIO 23	High active	
DO1	GPIO 24	High active	
DO2	GPIO 25	High active	
SPI2_CMD#	GPIO 26	Output	SPI2
DI2	GPIO 27	Input	

2.4 Mainboard

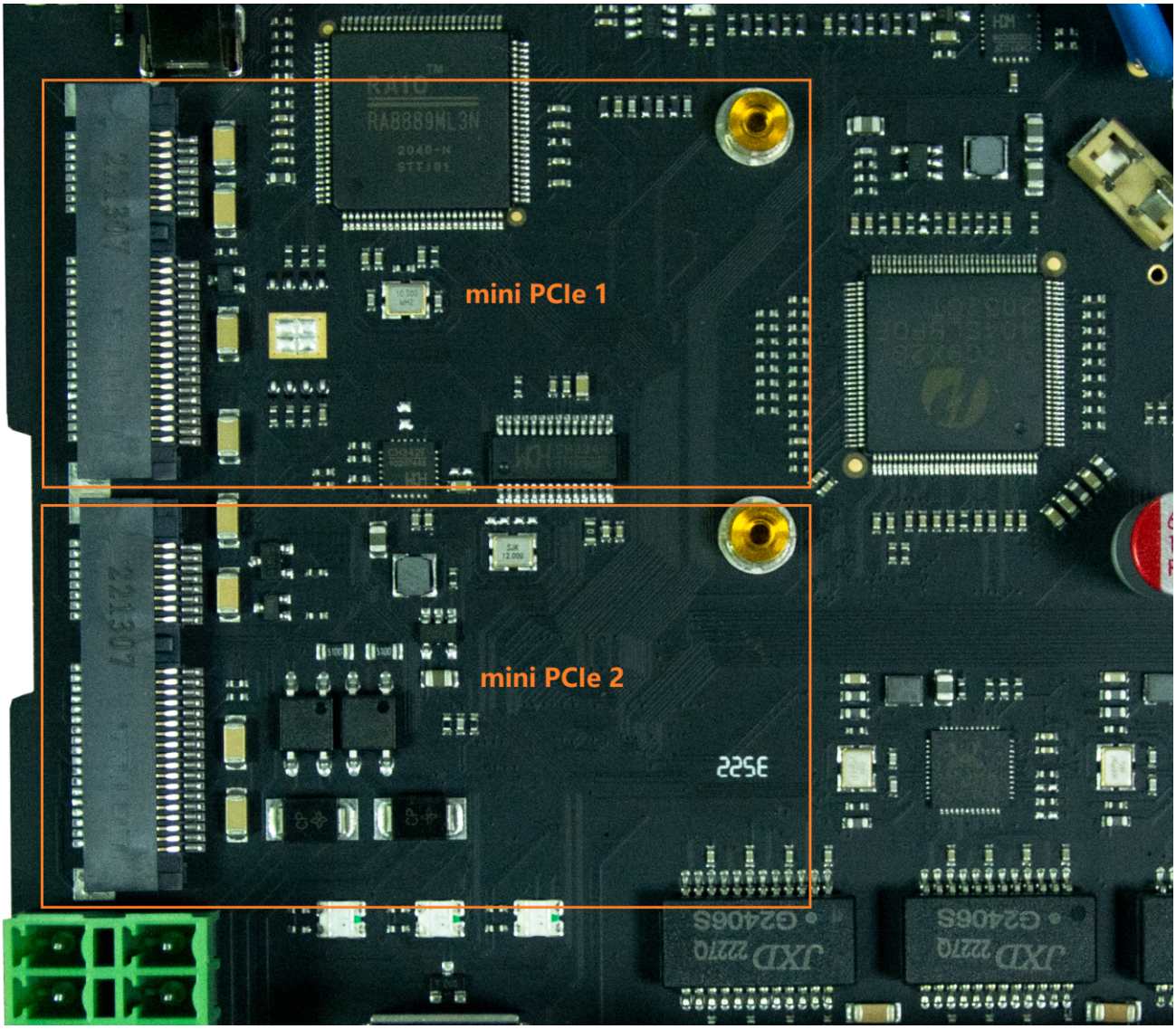
The Mainrboard spans the inner width of the device and has outward-facing ports on frond and up sides. It is mounted to the heat sink with four M3x6 pan head screws.



2.4.1 Mini PCIe

EdgeLogix 1240 itself has two mini PCIe cad slot, one for 4G/LTE with SIM cad support and the other has SPI signals.

The orange area is the rough PCIe add-on card position,only one M2x5 screw is needed.



The table below show all the signals. Full size Mini-PCIe card are supported.

MiniPCIe 1

Signal	PIN#	PIN#	Signal
	1	2	4G_PWR

	3	4	GND
	5	6	USIM_PWR
	7	8	USIM_PWR
GND	9	10	USIM_DATA
	11	12	USIM_CLK
	13	14	USIM_RESET#
GND	15	16	
	17	18	GND
	19	20	
GND	21	22	PERST#
	23	24	4G_PWR
	25	26	GND
GND	27	28	
GND	29	30	UART_PCIE_TX
	31	32	UART_PCIE_RX
	33	34	GND
GND	35	36	USB_DM
GND	37	38	USB_DP
4G_PWR	39	40	GND
4G_PWR	41	42	4G_LED
GND	43	44	USIM_DET
	45	46	
	47	48	
	49	50	GND
	51	52	4G_PWR

NOTE 1: All blank signals are NC(no connect).

NOTE 2: 4G_PWR is the individual power supply for Mini-PCIe card . It can be shout down or turn on by the GPIO22 of CM4,the control signal is high active.

NOTE 3:4G_LED signal is connected to LED1 internally.

MiniPCIe 2

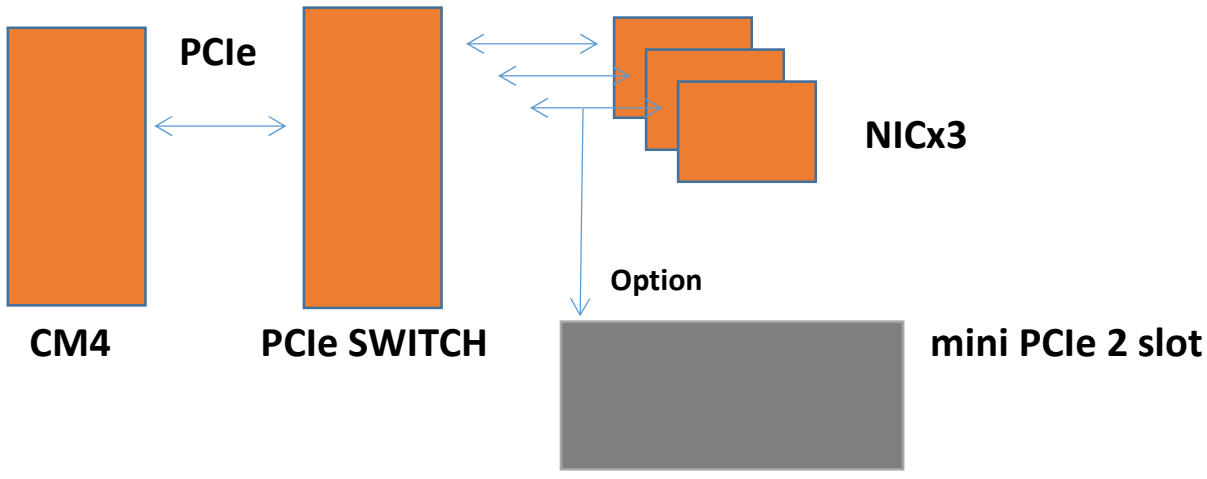
Signal	PIN#	PIN#	Signal
	1	2	PWR
	3	4	GND
	5	6	
	7	8	
GND	9	10	
PCIe_clkn(optional)	11	12	
PCIe_clkp(optional)	13	14	

GND	15	16	
	17	18	GND
	19	20	
GND	21	22	PERST#
PCIe_txn(optional)	23	24	PWR
PCIe_rxp(optional)	25	26	GND
GND	27	28	
GND	29	30	
PCIe_txn(optional)	31	32	
PCIe_txp(optional)	33	34	GND
GND	35	36	
GND	37	38	
PWR	39	40	GND
PWR	41	42	
GND	43	44	
SPI1_SCK	45	46	
SPI1_MISO	47	48	
SPI1_MOSI	49	50	GND
SPI1_SS	51	52	PWR

NOTE 1: SPI1 signals are used only for LoraWAN card, such as SX1301,SX1302 from the third company,Or some other card customized.

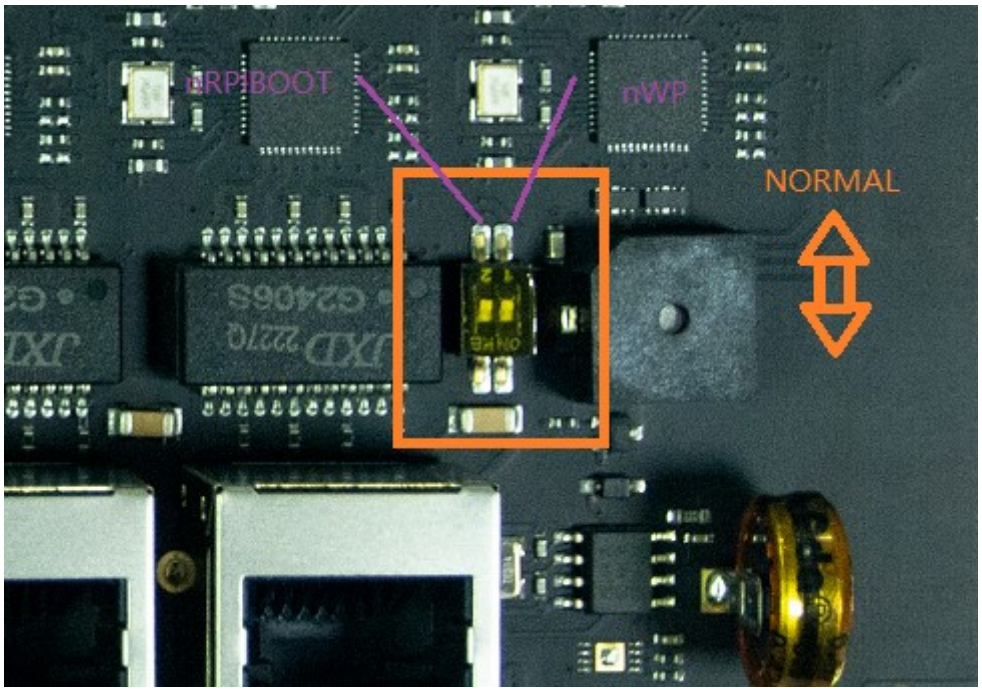
NOTE 2: All PCIe signals are optional

2.4.2 PCIe subsystem



The CM4 itself has only on channel of PCIe 1x. The design of EdgeLogix 1240 use a switch to extern 3 NIC cards and one optional channel to mini PCIe 2 slot.

2.4.3 Boot mode



The dip switch is used to configure other boot modes. There are 2 pins related to the feature, nWP(CM4 PIN20) and nRPIBOOT(CM4 PIN93). T A low on nRPIBOOT pin forces booting from an RPI server (e.g. PC or a Raspberry Pi); if not used leave floating. Internally pulled up via 10k ohm to +3.3V.

2.4.3 LCD board

2.4.4 Signal board

3. Drivers and Programming

3.1 LED

The is a LED used as user indicator, refer to 2.2.8 .
Use LED2 as a example to test the function.

```
$ sudo -i      #enable root account privileges
$ cd /sys/class/gpio
$ echo 13 > export    #GPIO13 which is user LED of LED2
$ cd gpio13
$ echo out > direction
$ echo 1 > value    # turn on the user LED, HIGH active
OR
$ echo 0 > value    # turn off the user LED
```

3.2 Serial Port (RS232 and RS485)

There are two individual serial ports in the system. The /dev/ttyACM1 as RS232 port and /dev/ttyACM0 as RS485 port. Use RS232 as a example.

```
$ python
>>> import serial
>>> ser=serial.Serial('/dev/ttyACM1',115200,timeout=1)
>>> ser.isOpen()
  true
>>> ser.isOpen()
>>> ser.write('1234567890')
  10
```

3.3 Cellular over Mini-PCIe

◆ **Use Quectel EC20 as a example and follow the steps :**

1. **Insert the EC20 into Mini-PCIe 1 socket and sim card in related slot, connect the antenna.**
2. **Log in the system via console use pi/raspberry.**
3. **Turn on the power of Mini-PCIe socket and release the reset signal.**

```
$ sudo -i      #enable root account privileges
$ cd /sys/class/gpio
$ echo 22 > export    #GPIO22 which is POW_ON signal
$ echo 5 > export    #GPIO5 which is reset signal

$ cd gpio22
```

```
$ echo out > direction
$ echo 1 > value    # turn on the power of Mini PCIe
AND
$ cd gpio5
$ echo out > direction
$ echo 1 > value    #    reset signal of Mini PCIe
$ echo 0 > value    # release the reset signal of Mini PCIe
```

NOTE 1: Then the LED of cellular is start to flash.
NOTE 2: GPIO5, High for reset and Low for normal operation.

4. Check the device:

```
$ lsusb
$ Bus 001 Device 005: ID 2c7c:0125 Quectel Wireless Solutions Co., Ltd. EC25 LTE modem
   ......
$ dmesg
$
  ......
[    185.421911] usb 1-1.3: new high-speed USB device number 5 using dwc_otg
[    185.561937] usb 1-1.3: New USB device found, idVendor=2c7c, idProduct=0125, bcdDevice= 3.18
[    185.561953] usb 1-1.3: New USB device strings: Mfr=1, Product=2, SerialNumber=0
[    185.561963] usb 1-1.3: Product: Android
[    185.561972] usb 1-1.3: Manufacturer: Android
[    185.651402] usbcore: registered new interface driver cdc_wdm
[    185.665545] usbcore: registered new interface driver option
[    185.665593] usbserial: USB Serial support registered for GSM modem (1-port)
[    185.665973] option 1-1.3:1.0: GSM modem (1-port) converter detected
[    185.666283] usb 1-1.3: GSM modem (1-port) converter now attached to ttyUSB2
[    185.666499] option 1-1.3:1.1: GSM modem (1-port) converter detected
[    185.666701] usb 1-1.3: GSM modem (1-port) converter now attached to ttyUSB3
[    185.666880] option 1-1.3:1.2: GSM modem (1-port) converter detected
[    185.667048] usb 1-1.3: GSM modem (1-port) converter now attached to ttyUSB4
[    185.667220] option 1-1.3:1.3: GSM modem (1-port) converter detected
[    185.667384] usb 1-1.3: GSM modem (1-port) converter now attached to ttyUSB5
[    185.667810] qmi_wwan 1-1.3:1.4: cdc-wdm0: USB WDM device
[ 185.669160]qmi_wwan 1-1.3:1.4 wwan0: register 'qmi_wwan' at usb-3f980000.usb-1.3, WWAN/QMI
   device,xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx
```

xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx is the MAC address.

```
$ ifconfig -a
   ......
   wwan0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>    mtu 1500
            inet 169.254.69.13    netmask 255.255.0.0    broadcast 169.254.255.255
            inet6 fe80::8bc:5a1a:204a:1a4b    prefixlen 64    scopeid 0x20<link>
            ether 0a:e6:41:60:cf:42    txqueuelen 1000    (Ethernet)
```

RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 165 bytes 11660 (11.3 KiB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

5. How to use AT command

$ miniterm --- Available ports:
--- 1: /dev/ttyAMA0 'ttyAMA0'
--- 2: /dev/ttyttyACM0 'CP2105 Dual USB to UART Bridge Controller'
--- 3: /dev/ttyttyACM1 'CP2105 Dual USB to UART Bridge Controller'
--- 4: /dev/ttyUSB0 'Android'
--- 5: /dev/ttyUSB1 'Android'
--- 6: /dev/ttyUSB2 'Android'
--- 7: /dev/ttyUSB3 'Android'
--- Enter port index or full name:
$ miniterm /dev/ttyUSB3 115200

Some useful AT command :

- AT //should return OK
- AT+QINISTAT //return the initialization status of (U)SIM card, the response should be 7
- AT+QCCID //returns the ICCID (Integrated Circuit Card Identifier) number of the (U)SIM card

6. How to dial

$su root
$ cd /usr/app/linux-ppp-scripts
$./quectel-pppd.sh

Then the 4G led is flashing.
If success, the return like this:

```
pi@raspberrypi:~$ ifconfig
eth0: flags=4099<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
        ether e4:5f:01:1f:e1:46  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
        RX packets 32437  bytes 4605705 (4.3 MiB)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 3177  bytes 370881 (362.1 KiB)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING>  mtu 65536
        inet 127.0.0.1  netmask 255.0.0.0
        inet6 ::1  prefixlen 128  scopeid 0x10<host>
        loop  txqueuelen 1000  (Local Loopback)
        RX packets 16  bytes 1328 (1.2 KiB)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 16  bytes 1328 (1.2 KiB)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

ppp0: flags=4305<UP,POINTOPOINT,RUNNING,NOARP,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
        inet 10.162.91.105  netmask 255.255.255.255  destination 10.64.64.64
        ppp  txqueuelen 3  (Point-to-Point Protocol)
        RX packets 4  bytes 52 (52.0 B)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 4  bytes 58 (58.0 B)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

wwan0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
        inet 169.254.165.219  netmask 255.255.0.0  broadcast 169.254.255.255
        inet6 fe80::d837:131c:a6c7:9399  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0x20<link>
        ether b6:a0:18:51:e3:ef  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
        RX packets 0  bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 75  bytes 9395 (9.1 KiB)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0
```

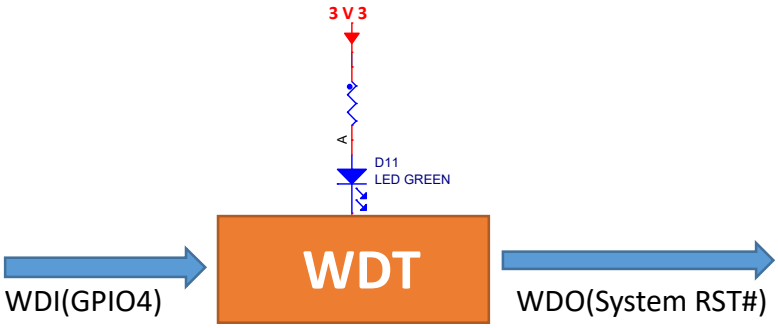
7. Add the router path

$ route add default gw 10.64.64.64 or your gateway XX.XX.XX.XX
Then have a test
$ ping google.com

3.4 WDT

3.4.1 Block Diagram of WDT

The WDT module have three terminals, input ,output and LED indicator.



Note: The LED is optional and not available in earlier hardware version.

3.4.2 How it works

1. System POWER ON.
2. Delay 200ms.
3. Send WDO a negative pulse with 200ms low level to reset the system.
4. Pull up WDO.
5. Delay 120 seconds while the indicator flashing(typical 1hz).
6. Turn off the indicator.
7. Wait for 8 pulses at WDI to active WDT module and light the LED.
8. Get Into WDT-FEED mode , at least one pulse should be feed into WDI in at least every 2 seconds, if not,the WDT module should output a negative pulse to reset the system.
9. Goto 2.

3.5 RTC

3.5.1

The chip of RTC is PCF8563 or other compatible.It is mounted on the system I2C bus.

The OS itself has the driver inside, only we need are some configurations.

3.5.2

Open /etc/rc.local AND add 2 lines:

```
echo " pcf8563 0x51" > /sys/class/i2c-adapter/i2c-1/new_device
hwclock -s
```

Then reset the system and the RTC is working.

Note：

1.make sure the i2c-1 driver point is open, and the point is closed default.
2. the estimated backup time of the RTC is 10 days.

3.6 LoraWAN over Mini-PCIe

We use WM1302 card from SEEEED Studio for example.

https://www.seeedstudio.com/WM1302-LoRaWAN-Gateway-Module-SPI-EU868-p-4889.html
https://wiki.seeedstudio.com/WM1302_module/

Step 1:

Insert the WM1302 card into Mini-PCIe 2 slot ,connect the antenna.

Step 2:

Turn on the power of Mini-PCIe 2

```
$ sudo -i      #enable root account privileges
$ cd /sys/class/gpio
$ echo 22 > export    #GPIO22 which is POW_ON signal

$ cd gpio22
$ echo out > direction
$ echo 1 > value    # turn on the power of Mini PCIe
```

Step 3:

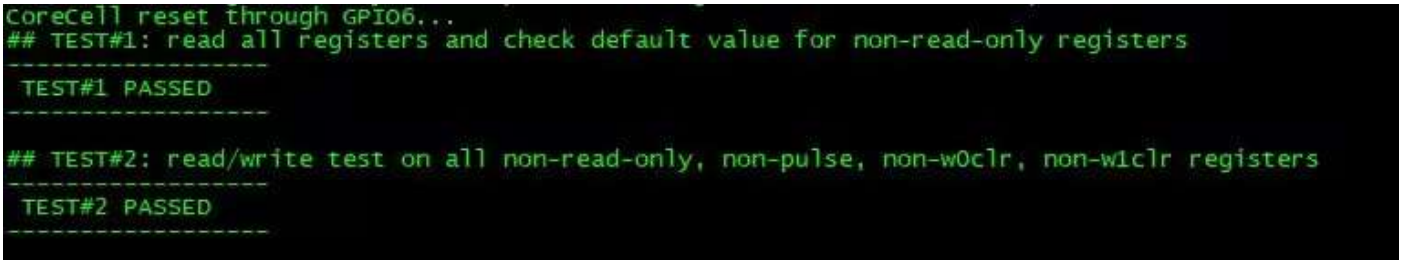
Down the test software at

git clone https://github.com/Lora-net/sx1302_hal

Modify the SX1302_RESET_PIN=6 (We use GPIO6 ans reset signal) reset_lgw.sh

Step 4:

$ ./test_loragw_reg -d /dev/spidev0.1



$ ./test_loragw_hal_tx -d /dev/spidev0.1 -r 1250 -f 868 -m LORA -b 125 -s 12 -z 20

$./test_loragw_hal_rx -d /dev/spidev0.1 -r 1250 -a 475.5 -b 476.5

3.7 Signal board

4. Software Basics

5. Applications

6. Electrical specifications

6.1 Power consumption

The power consumption of the EdgeLogix 1240 strongly depends on the application, the mode of operation and the peripheral devices connected. The given values have to be seen as approximate values. The following table shows power consumption parameters of the EdgeLogix 1240:

Note: On condition of power supply 24V, no add-on card in sockets and no USB devices.

Mode of operation	Current(ma)	Power	Remark
Idle	320		LCD ON
Stress test	360		stress -c 4 -t 10m -v &

6.2 Power supply

6.3 Left connector

6.4 X30

7.Mechanical