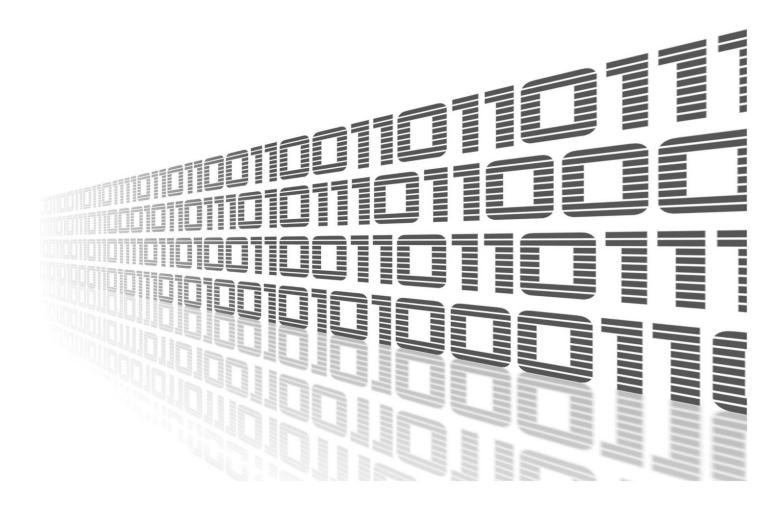




# **DNP3 Outstation**



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# **Used symbols**



Danger – Information regarding user safety or potential damage to the router.



Attention – Problems that can arise in specific situations.



Information – Useful tips or information of special interest.

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# 1. Description of Router App

- This router app is not included in the standard router firmware. For instructions on how to upload and install router apps, refer to the *Configuration Manual*.
- This router app was tested on firmware version 6.3.10. If you update the router's firmware, please check for a compatible version of this app, as an update may be required.
- This manual is intended for the version of the router app that is not compatible with the v2 router platform.

The *DNP3 Outstation* router app enables the router to communicate using the DNP3 (Distributed Network Protocol v.3) protocol. The app provides two main functionalities:

- **DNP3 Outstation:** The router acts as an outstation (or slave device), collecting data from its own inputs (e.g., digital inputs, voltage, temperature) and system variables. It reports this data to a DNP3 master, which is typically a SCADA server.
- **DNP3 Gateway:** The router can also function as a gateway, routing DNP3 messages between the IP-based master and other DNP3 devices connected to the router's serial ports.



Figure 1: Menu of Web Interface

The *DNP3 Outstation* router app has a web interface for configuration, which can be accessed by clicking the app's name on the *Router Apps* page of the main router web interface. The left pane of the web interface contains a menu for configuring and monitoring the app. It includes sections for *Information*, *Configuration*, and *Administration*. The *Administration* section contains the *Return* link, which takes you back to the main router web interface.



# 2. Configuration



If you are logged in with the *Usr* role, you will have read-only access to all configuration pages.

The *DNP3 Outstation* app is configured using the *Global*, *Data Points*, *Routing Targets*, and *Routing Table* pages, located in the *Configuration* section of the app's web interface.

## 2.1 Global

The *Global* page contains settings for the primary UDP/TCP connection and for verifying an established TCP connection. The *Enable DNP3 Outstation* checkbox activates the app. The other settings are described below.

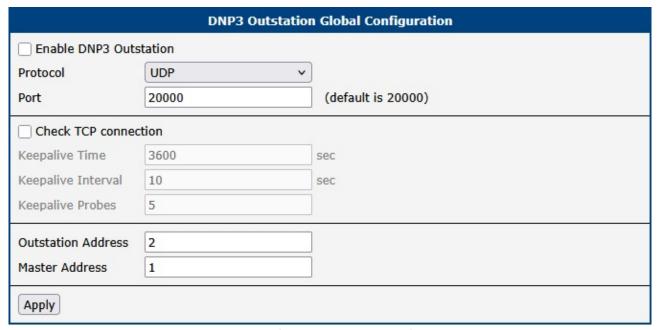


Figure 2: Configuration Form Global

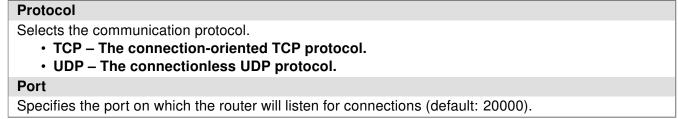


Table 1: Connection Configuration

Selecting the *Check TCP connection* checkbox enables keepalive probes to verify that an established TCP connection is still active. The following parameters can be configured:

### **Keepalive Time**

The idle time in seconds before sending the first keepalive probe (default: 3600).

## **Keepalive Interval**

The time in seconds to wait for a response to a keepalive probe (default: 10).

### **Keepalive Probes**

The number of unacknowledged probes to send before considering the connection dropped (default: 5).

Table 2: An Established TCP Connection Check

It is also necessary to specify the master and outstation device addresses:

### **Outstation Address**

The DNP3 address of this router (the outstation).

#### **Master Address**

The DNP3 address of the master device that will connect to this outstation.

Table 3: Device Specification

# 2.2 Data Points

The *Data Points* page is used to configure which data points are enabled and how they are reported, refer to figure below.

DNP3 Outstation Data Points Configuration							
			Binar	y Inputs			
Inde	Index Enabled Name Default Class						
0		Digital Input 0	None v				
1		Digital Input 1	None v				
2		Digital Input 2	None v	Not available			
3		Digital Input 3	None v	Not available			
			Binary	Outputs			
Inde	ex Enable	ed Name	Default Class	Modifiable			
0		Digital Output 0	None v				
1		Digital Output 1	None v	]_			
				g Inputs			
Inde	ex Enable	ed Name	Default Class	Low Limit	High Limit	Deadband	
0		Voltage	None v	0	100	2	
1		Temperature	None v	0	100	2	
2		Signal Strength	None v	0	100	2	
3		Latitude	None v	0	100	2	
4		Longitude	None v	0	100	2	
			Cou	unters			
Inde	ex Enable	ed Name	Default Class	Limit			
0		WAN Rx	None v	1000			
1		WAN Tx	None v	1000			
2		Mobile Uptime	None v	1000			
3		Serial Number	None v	1000			
4		System Uptime	None v	1000			
Пн	Hold events until there are multiple						
Class1 Min. Events 5							
Class2 Min. Events 5							
Class3 Min. Events 5							
Apply							

Figure 3: Configuration Form Data Points

Data points are enabled using the checkbox in the *Enabled* column. In the *Default Class* column, you can assign a class to each data point. This class determines how event data is reported.

The following subsections describe the available data points, grouped by type.

## 2.2.1 Binary Inputs

Index	Description
0	Digital Input 0 – The first digital input
1	Digital Input 1 – The second digital input
2	Digital Input 2 – The third digital input
3	Digital Input 3 – The fourth digital input

Table 4: Binary Inputs

## 2.2.2 Binary Outputs

Index	Description
0	Digital Output 0 – The first digital output
1	Digital Output 1 – The second digital output

Table 5: Binary Outputs

When *Modifiable* column is checked, it is possible to change value of the binary output with a control command (selec-operate or direct operate). Only CROB LATCH variation is supported.

## 2.2.3 Analog Inputs

For *Analog Inputs*, you can also configure *Low Limit*, *High Limit*, and *Deadband* values for event generation. *Low Limit* and *High Limit* define the thresholds for the analog value. The *Deadband* value prevents multiple events from being generated when an analog value fluctuates near a limit. After a limit is crossed, the value must return past the limit by the deadband amount before it is considered to have returned to the normal range.

For example, if *Low Limit* is 10 and *Deadband* is 2, an event is triggered when the value drops below 10. The value is considered back to normal only after it rises above 12 (*Low Limit + Deadband*). Similarly, if *High Limit* is 50, an event is triggered when the value exceeds 50, and it returns to normal only after dropping below 48 (*High Limit - Deadband*).

Index	Description
0	Input supply voltage. The value must be divided by 1000 to get the voltage in Volts.
1	Internal router temperature in degrees Celsius (°C).
2	Signal strength of the cellular connection.
3	GPS Latitude in degrees. The value must be divided by 1,000,000.
4	GPS Longitude in degrees. The value must be divided by 1,000,000.

Table 6: Analog Inputs

- 1
- Note that the ability to read input voltage and router temperature is not available on all router models.
- GPS values are only available on routers with GNSS hardware. The *GPS* router app must also be installed and running on these devices.

### 2.2.4 Counters

Index	Description
0	Received data on the primary WAN interface (in bytes).
1	Transmitted data on the primary WAN interface (in bytes).
2	Duration of the current mobile WAN connection (in minutes).
3	Serial number cut to only last 9 digits.
4	Total system uptime since the last reboot (in seconds).

Table 7: Counters

The limit, configured in *Limit* column, specifies how much a counter must increase a value to send an event.

### 2.2.5 Number of Events

The settings at the bottom of the page let you control when unsolicited event messages are sent. If the *Hold events until there are multiple* checkbox is unchecked, messages are sent immediately. If the checkbox is checked, messages are held until the queue for a given class reaches the number specified by *ClassX Min. Events*. Setting this value to 1 also causes messages to be sent immediately.

# 2.3 Routing Targets

The *Routing Targets* page is used to define communication endpoints (targets) for routing DNP3 messages. These targets can be local serial ports or remote IP connections. If the router has a serial expansion port, a section for configuring it will be displayed. This section is hidden if no serial port is available.

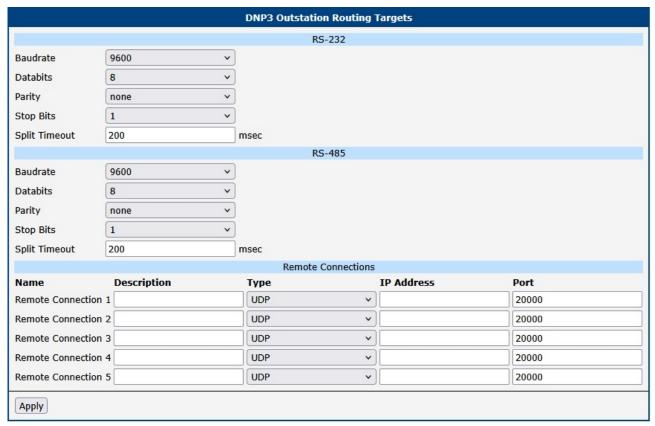


Figure 4: Configuration Form Routing Targets

The user can specify the following serial port parameters:

#### **Baudrate**

Serial communication speed in bits per second (bps).

#### **Databits**

The number of data bits per character.

## **Parity**

Parity bit for error checking.

- none No parity bit is used.
- even Even parity is used.
- · odd Odd parity is used.

#### **Stop Bits**

The number of stop bits to indicate the end of a character.

#### **Split Timeout**

The timeout in milliseconds for assembling message fragments. If a pause between received characters on the serial line exceeds this value, the router assumes the message is complete and processes the received data.

Table 8: Configuration of Expansion Ports

The *Remote Connections* section allows you to define network targets. These defined targets will be available for selection in the DNP3 routing table.

## **Description**

A user-friendly name or description for the remote connection.

## **Type**

The network protocol to use for the connection.

- TCP The connection-oriented TCP protocol.
- UDP The connectionless UDP protocol.

### **IP Address**

The IP address of the remote DNP3 device.

#### Port

The TCP or UDP port number of the remote DNP3 device.

Table 9: Configuration of Remote Connections

# 2.4 Routing Table

The *Routing Table* page allows you to create static routes for DNP3 messages. Each rule maps a destination *DNP3 Address* to a specific communication *Target* that was configured on the *Routing Targets* page. When the router receives a message for a specific DNP3 address, it forwards it to the corresponding target.

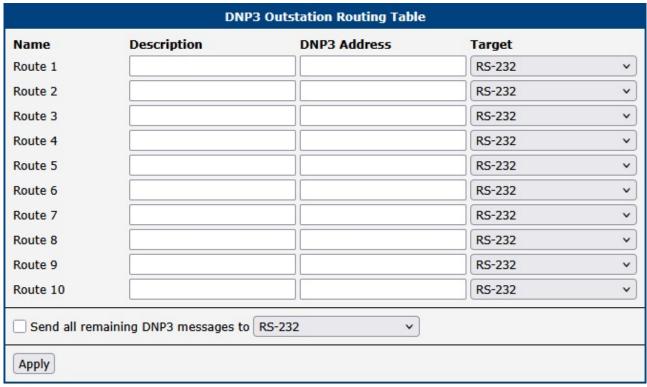


Figure 5: Configuration Form Routing Table

The individual columns have the following meaning:

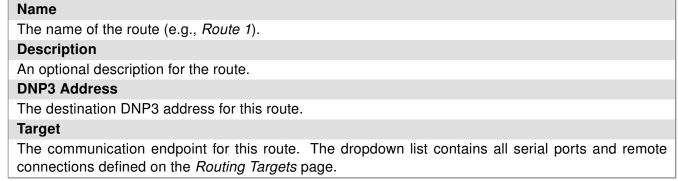


Table 10: Configuration Form Routing Table

The Send all remaining DNP3 messages to option defines a default route. Any message for a DNP3 address not explicitly defined in the routing table will be sent to this selected target.

# 3. Application Activity Monitoring

#### 3.1 Statistics

To view communication statistics, navigate to  $Information \rightarrow Statistics$  in the app's web interface. This page displays low level statistics, including the number of frames sent and received, and the count of CRC errors.

# DNP3 Outstation

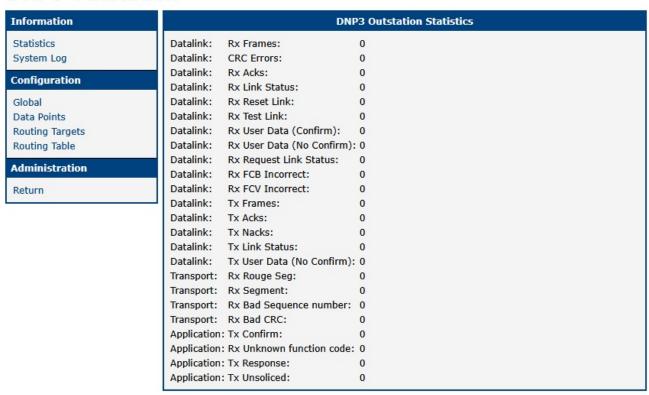


Figure 6: Statistics

# 3.2 System Log

For troubleshooting, you can view detailed log messages by navigating to the *Information*  $\rightarrow$  *System Log* page within the app's interface. This log is filtered to show only messages from the *DNP3 Outstation* app. To view the complete, unfiltered system log, navigate to  $Status \rightarrow System Log$  in the main router web interface.

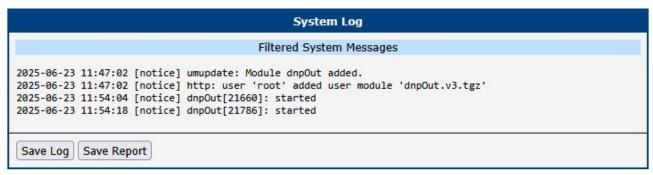


Figure 7: System Log

# 4. Related Documents

You can obtain product-related documents on the Engineering Portal at icr.advantech.com.

To get your router's *Quick Start Guide*, *User Manual*, *Configuration Manual*, or *Firmware*, go to the *Router Models* page, find the required model, and switch to the *Manuals* or *Firmware* tab, respectively.

The Router Apps installation packages and manuals are available on the Router Apps page.

For Development Documents, go to the Development page.