

# ILS1B, ILS1F, ILS1R

Lexium Integrated Drive

Product manual

V2.00, 09.2008



## Important information

This manual is part of the product.

Carefully read this manual and observe all instructions.

Keep this manual for future reference.

Hand this manual and all other pertinent product documentation over to all users of the product.

Carefully read and observe all safety instructions and the chapter "Before you begin - safety information".

Some products are not available in all countries.

For information on the availability of products, please consult the catalog.

Subject to technical modifications without notice.

All details provided are technical data which do not constitute warranted qualities.

Most of the product designations are registered trademarks of their respective owners, even if this is not explicitly indicated.

## Table of Contents

<b>Important information</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Writing conventions and symbols</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>1 Introduction</b>	<b>9</b>
1.1 About this manual	9
1.2 Unit overview	9
1.3 Components and interfaces	10
1.3.1 Components	12
1.3.2 Interfaces	13
1.4 Name plate	14
1.5 Type code	15
1.6 Documentation and literature references	16
1.7 Declaration of conformity	17
1.8 TÜV certificate for functional safety	18
<b>2 Before you begin - safety information</b>	<b>19</b>
2.1 Qualification of personnel	19
2.2 Intended use	19
2.3 Hazard categories	20
2.4 Basic information	21
2.5 Functional safety	22
2.6 Standards and terminology	23
<b>3 Technical Data</b>	<b>25</b>
3.1 Certifications	25
3.2 Ambient conditions	25
3.3 Mechanical data	27
3.3.1 Degree of protection	27
3.3.2 Mounting position	28
3.3.3 Dimensions	29
3.4 Electrical Data	31
3.4.1 Supply Voltage VDC at CN1	31
3.4.2 Fieldbus at CN2	31
3.4.3 Fieldbus at CN3	32
3.4.4 24V signals to CN4	32
3.4.5 STO safety function at CN5 and CN6	32
3.5 Conditions for UL 508C	33

<b>4 Basics</b>	<b>35</b>
4.1 Functional safety	35
<b>5 Engineering</b>	<b>37</b>
5.1 External power supply units	37
5.1.1 Supply voltage	37
5.2 Ground design	39
5.3 Safety function STO ("Safe Torque Off")	40
5.3.1 Definitions	40
5.3.2 Function	40
5.3.3 Requirements for using the safety function	41
5.3.4 Application examples STO	43
5.4 Monitoring functions	44
<b>6 Installation</b>	<b>45</b>
6.1 Electromagnetic compatibility, EMC	46
6.2 Mechanical installation	47
6.3 Electrical installation	50
6.3.1 Wiring examples	51
6.3.2 Overview of all connections	52
6.3.3 Connection via cable entry	53
6.3.4 Connection with industrial connectors	57
6.3.5 Connection of VDC supply voltage	57
6.3.6 PROFIBUS DP connection	60
6.3.7 CAN connection	64
6.3.8 RS485 connection	67
6.3.9 24V signal interface connection	70
6.3.10 Connection of STO safety function	72
6.4 Connection accessories	74
6.4.1 Accessory "Insert kit, 3x I/O"	74
6.4.2 Accessory "Insert kit, 2x I/O, 1x STO in"	74
6.4.3 Accessory "Insert kit, 1x STO in, 1x STO out"	74
6.4.4 Accessory "Insert kit, 4x I/O, 1x STO in, 1x STO out"	75
6.5 Checking wiring	76

<b>7</b>	<b>Commissioning</b>	<b>77</b>
7.1	Preparing for commissioning	78
7.2	Running commissioning	79
7.2.1	First setup	79
7.2.2	Starting 24V signal interface	79
7.2.3	Setting the motor phase currents	83
7.2.4	Testing safety functions	84
7.2.5	Releasing the holding brake manually	85
7.2.6	Testing with relative positioning	86
7.2.7	Optimizing the motor behavior	87
7.3	Lexium CT commissioning software	89
7.3.1	Firmware update via fieldbus	90
<b>8</b>	<b>Operation</b>	<b>91</b>
8.1	Basics	91
8.1.1	Default parameter values	91
8.1.2	External monitoring signals	92
8.1.3	Positioning limits	94
8.1.4	Internal monitoring signals	95
8.1.5	Operating states and state transitions	97
8.1.6	Operating-mode-specific status information	98
8.1.7	Other status information	99
8.2	Operating modes	101
8.2.1	Operating mode Jog	102
8.2.2	Operating mode Profile velocity	105
8.2.3	Operating mode Profile position	107
8.2.4	Operating mode Homing	109
8.3	Functions	116
8.3.1	Definition of the direction of rotation	116
8.3.2	Motion profile	116
8.3.3	Quick Stop	117
8.3.4	Programmable inputs and outputs	119
8.3.5	Fast position capture	123
8.3.6	Function of the holding brake	125
<b>9</b>	<b>Diagnostics and troubleshooting</b>	<b>127</b>
9.1	Error indication and troubleshooting	127
9.1.1	Diagnostics via commissioning software	127
9.1.2	Diagnostics via fieldbus	127
9.1.3	Operation state and error indication	132
9.1.4	Reset error message	132
9.1.5	Error classes and error response	132
9.1.6	Causes of errors and troubleshooting	133
9.2	Overview of error numbers	136

<b>10 Parameters</b>	<b>139</b>
10.1 Representation of parameters	139
10.2 Overview Parameters	140
10.3 Parameter groups	141
10.3.1 Parameter group "CAN"	141
10.3.2 Parameter group "Capture"	141
10.3.3 Parameter group "Commands"	142
10.3.4 Parameter group "Config"	143
10.3.5 Parameter group "ErrMem0"	144
10.3.6 Parameter group "Homing"	145
10.3.7 Parameter group "I/O"	146
10.3.8 Parameter group "Manual"	147
10.3.9 Parameter group "Motion"	148
10.3.10 Parameter group "Profibus"	149
10.3.11 Parameter group "Progl00"	149
10.3.12 Parameter group "PTP"	151
10.3.13 Parameter group "RS485"	151
10.3.14 Parameter group "Settings"	152
10.3.15 Parameter group "Status"	153
10.3.16 Parameter group "VEL"	157
<b>11 Accessories and spare parts</b>	<b>159</b>
11.1 Accessories	159
11.2 Gearboxes	161
<b>12 Service, maintenance and disposal</b>	<b>163</b>
12.1 Service address	164
12.2 Maintenance	164
12.2.1 Lifetime STO safety function	164
12.3 Replacing units	165
12.4 Shipping, storage, disposal	165
<b>13 Glossary</b>	<b>167</b>
13.1 Units and conversion tables	167
13.1.1 Length	167
13.1.2 Mass	167
13.1.3 Force	167
13.1.4 Power	167
13.1.5 Rotation	168
13.1.6 Torque	168
13.1.7 Moment of inertia	168
13.1.8 Temperature	168
13.1.9 Conductor cross section	168
13.2 Terms and Abbreviations	169
<b>14 Index</b>	<b>171</b>

## Writing conventions and symbols

*Work steps* If work steps must be performed consecutively, this sequence of steps is represented as follows:

- Special prerequisites for the following work steps
- ▶ Step 1
- ◁ Specific response to this work step
- ▶ Step 2

If a response to a work step is indicated, this allows you to verify that the work step has been performed correctly.

Unless otherwise stated, the individual steps must be performed in the specified sequence.

*Bulleted lists* The items in bulleted lists are sorted alphanumerically or by priority. Bulleted lists are structured as follows:

- Item 1 of bulleted list
- Item 2 of bulleted list
  - Subitem for 2
  - Subitem for 2
- Item 3 of bulleted list

*Making work easier* Information on making work easier is highlighted by this symbol:



*Sections highlighted this way provide supplementary information on making work easier.*

*Parameters* Parameters are shown as follows:

Gruppe.Name Index:Subindex

*SI units* SI units are the original values. Converted units are shown in brackets behind the original value; they may be rounded.

Example:

Minimum conductor cross section: 1.5 mm<sup>2</sup> (AWG 14)





# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 About this manual

This manual is valid for all ILS1B, ILS1F, ILS1R standard products. This chapter lists the type code for this product. The type code can be used to identify whether your product is a standard product or a customized model.

## 1.2 Unit overview

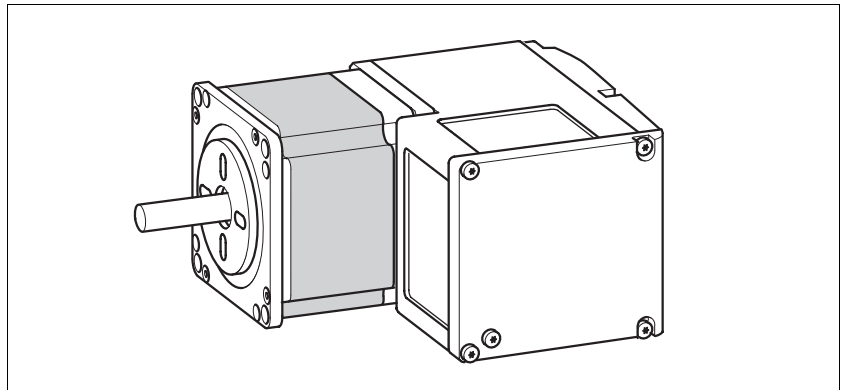


Figure 1.1 Device overview

The "Lexium Integrated Drive" consists of a stepper motor and integrated electronics. The product integrates interfaces, control electronics, a holding brake (optional) and the power stage.

*Reference value supply*

The "Lexium Integrated Drive" moves the motor according to the commands received by a fieldbus master, e.g. a PLC or a PC.

*Safety function*

The integrated safety function STO (IEC 61800-5-2) meets the requirements of Safety Integrity Level SIL2. The safety function allows for a category 0 stop as per EN 60204-1 without external power contactors. It is not necessary to interrupt the supply voltage. This reduces the system costs and the response times.

The STO safety function is available as of device revision RS10 (see nameplate).



*Using the library considerably facilitates controlling the device. The library is available for download from the Internet.*

<http://www.schneider-electric.com>

### 1.3 Components and interfaces

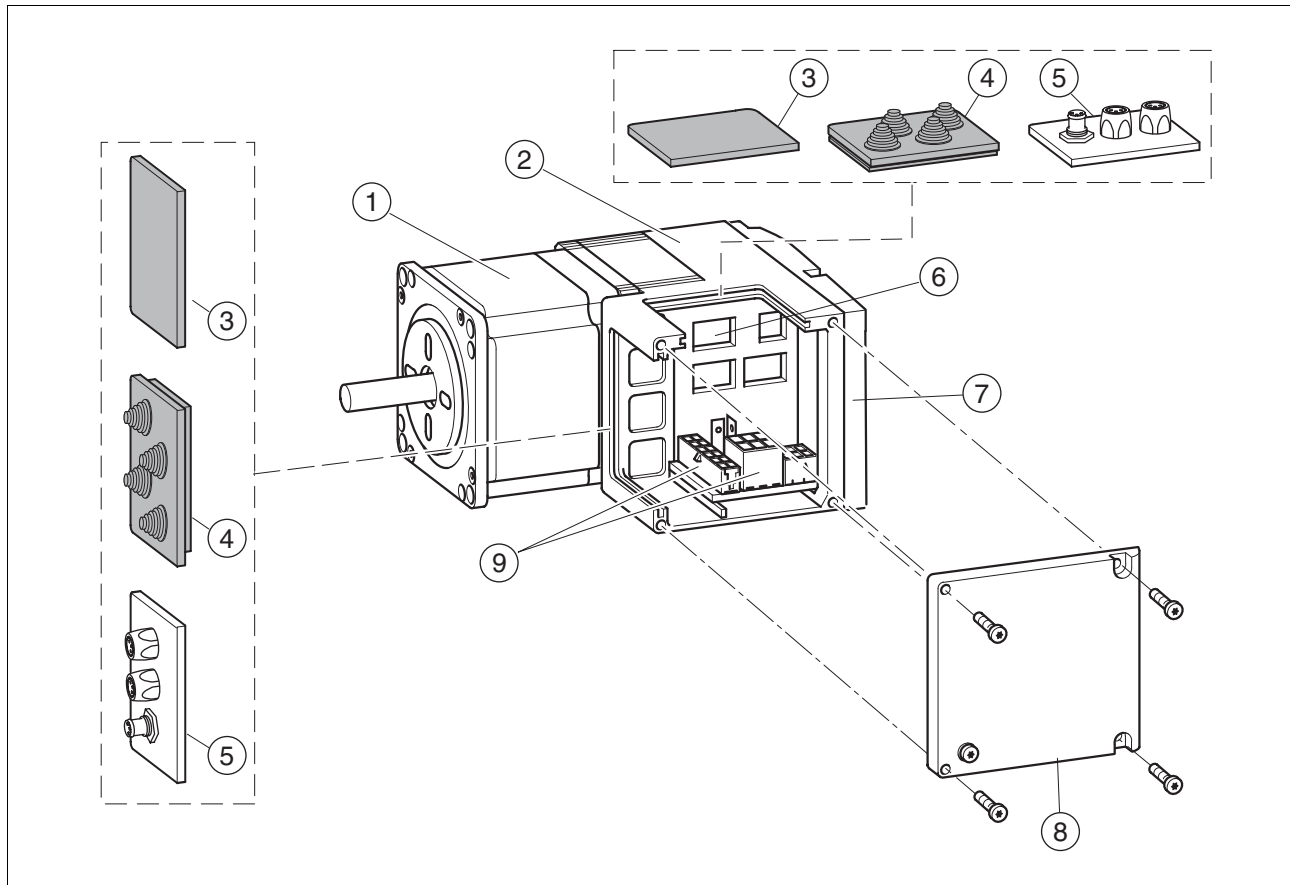


Figure 1.2 Components and interfaces

- (1) 3-phase stepper motor
- (2) Electronics housing
- (3) Insert for sealing (accessory)
- (4) Insert with cable entry (accessory)
- (5) I/O insert with industrial connector (accessory)
- (6) Switches for settings
- (7) Cover of electronics housing, must not be removed
- (8) Cover of connector housing, to be removed for installation
- (9) Electrical interfaces

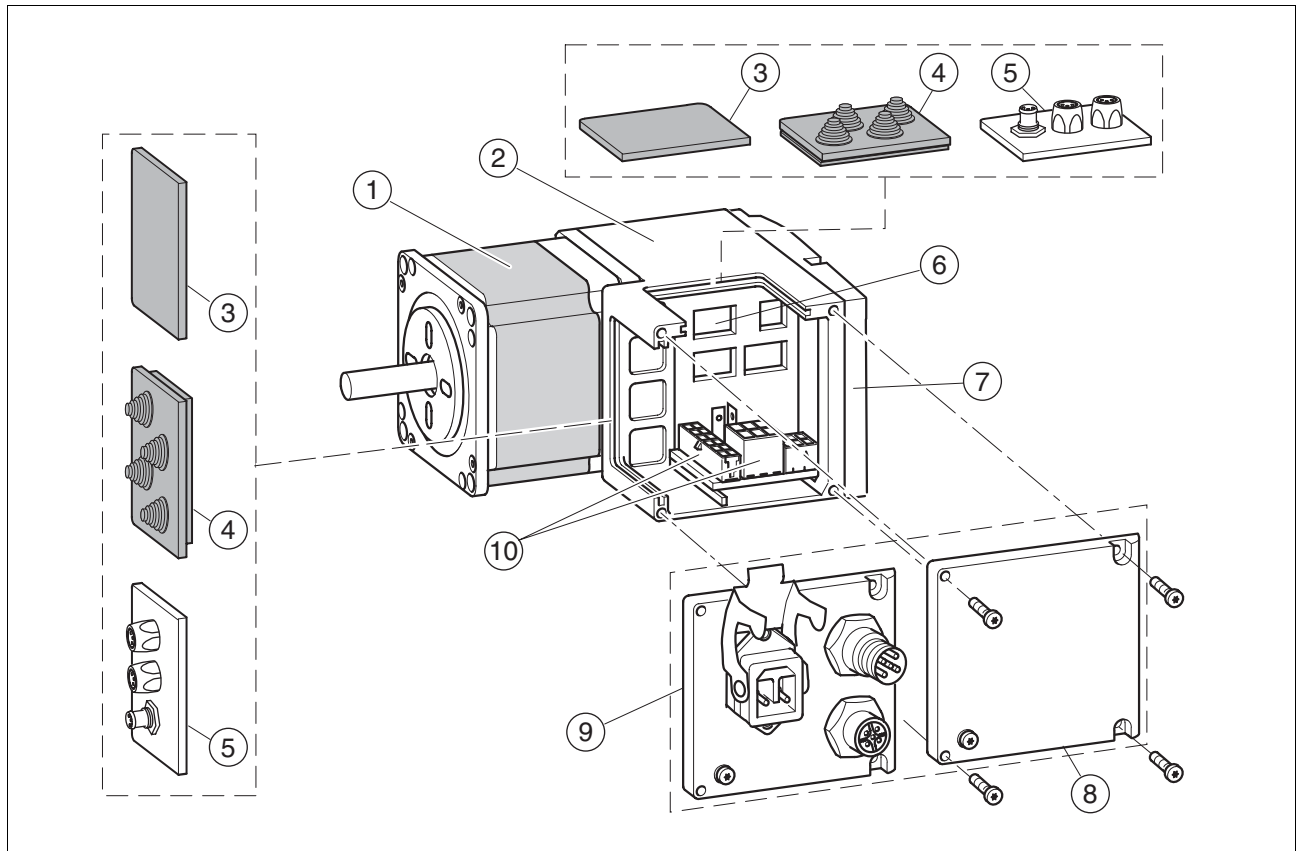


Figure 1.3 Components and interfaces

- (1) 3-phase stepper motor
- (2) Electronics housing
- (3) Insert for sealing (accessory)
- (4) Insert with cable entry (accessory)
- (5) I/O insert with industrial connector (accessory)
- (6) Switches for settings
- (7) Cover of electronics housing, must not be removed
- (8) Cover of connector housing, to be removed for installation
- (9) Cover with industrial connector for Vdc supply voltage and IN/OUT fieldbus connection (optional)
- (10) Electrical interfaces

### 1.3.1 Components

<i>Motor</i>	The motor is a brushless 3-phase stepper motor. The motor has a high power density due to the use of the latest magnetic materials and an optimized design.
<i>Electronics</i>	<p>The electronic system comprises control electronics and power stage. They have a common power supply and are not galvanically isolated.</p> <p>The drive can be parameterized and controlled via the fieldbus interface. 4 digital 24V signals are also available. Each of them can be used as an input or output.</p>
<i>Holding brake</i>	The drive can optionally be equipped with an integrated holding brake. The holding brake is controlled automatically.

### 1.3.2 Interfaces

Standard available interfaces:

*Supply voltage VDC*

The supply voltage VDC supplies the control electronics and the power stage.



*The ground connections of all interfaces are galvanically connected. For more information see chapter 5.2 "Ground design". This chapter also provides information on protection against reverse polarity.*

*Fieldbus interface*

Functions:

- Profibus DP connection
- CAN bus connection
- RS485 bus connection

The fieldbus interface is used for parameterizing and controlling the drive. The fieldbus interface allows the drive to be integrated into a fieldbus network and controlled by a master such as a PLC.

The drive can be commissioned via any of the above interfaces. This requires, for example, a PC with a suitable fieldbus converter (e.g. USB-CAN). The commissioning software is available for PCs; it supports the various fieldbus versions.

The firmware can be updated via any of the interfaces.

*24 V signal interface*

4 digital 24V signals are available. Each of them can be used as an input or outputs.

The 24V signals are available to the master controller. However, it is also possible to parameterize special functions such as connection of limit switches.

## 1.4 Name plate

The nameplate contains the following data:

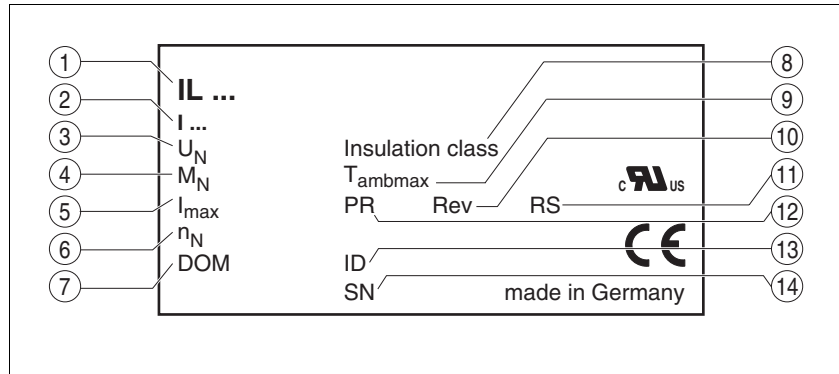


Figure 1.4 Nameplate

- (1) Type code
- (2) Type code (old designation)
- (3) Nominal voltage
- (4) Nominal torque
- (5) Maximum input current
- (6) Nominal speed
- (7) Date of manufacture
- (8) Thermal class
- (9) Maximum ambient air temperature
- (10) Software revision
- (11) Hardware revision
- (12) Firmware number
- (13) Material number
- (14) Serial Number

## 1.5 Type code

	ILS	1	F	57	1	P	B	1	A	0	--
<b>Motor</b> ILS = Stepper motor											
<b>Supply voltage</b> 1 = 24 ... 36 V <sub>DC</sub>											
<b>Communication interface</b> B = PROFIBUS DP F = CANopen DS301 R = RS485											
<b>Size</b> 57 = 57 mm <sup>1)</sup> 85 = 85 mm											
<b>Length</b> 1 = 1 stack 2 = 2 stacks 3 = 3 stacks											
<b>Winding</b> P = Medium speed of rotation/medium torque T = High speed of rotation/low torque											
<b>Connection version</b> B = Printed circuit board connector C = Industrial connector											
<b>Position capture</b> 1 = Stepper motor with index pulse											
<b>Holding brake</b> A = Without holding brake F = With holding brake <sup>2)</sup>											
<b>Gearbox</b> 0 = Without gearbox											
<b>Reserved</b>											

1) Not available in combination with the holding brake option.

2) Not available for size 57 mm.

### Customized product

In the case of a customized product, position 9 is an "S".  
Positions 10 ... 13 are the number of the customized product.

Example: IL●●●●●S1234--

## 1.6 Documentation and literature references

The following manuals belong to this product:

- **Product manual**, describes the technical data, installation, commissioning and all operating modes and functions.
- **Fieldbus manual**, description required to integrate the product into a fieldbus.

*Source product manuals* The current product manuals are available for download from the Internet.

<http://www.schneider-electric.com>

*Source EPLAN Macros* For easier engineering, macro files and product master data are available for download from the Internet at:

<http://www.schneider-electric.com>

*Additional literature* We recommend the following literature for more in-depth information:

- Ellis, George: Control System Design Guide. Academic Press
- Kuo, Benjamin; Golnaraghi, Farid: Automatic Control Systems. John Wiley & Sons



## 1.7 Declaration of conformity



SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC MOTION DEUTSCHLAND GmbH & Co. KG  
Breslauer Str. 7 D-77933 Lahr

### **EC DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY** **YEAR 2008**

- ☒ according to EC Directive Machinery 98/37/EC  
☒ according to EC Directive EMC 2004/108/EC  
☐ according to EC Directive Low Voltage 2006/95/EC

We declare that the products listed below meet the requirements of the mentioned EC Directives with respect to design, construction and version distributed by us. This declaration becomes invalid with any modification on the products not authorized by us.

Designation: Motors with integrated control electronics

Type: ILA, ILE, ILS

Product number: 0x6600xxxxxxx, 0x6610xxxxxxx, 0x66206xxxxxx, 0x66307xxxxxx  
0x6640xxxxxxx, 0x66606xxxxxx, 0x66707xxxxxx

Applied harmonized standards, especially: EN ISO 13849-1:2006, Performance Level "d" (category 3)  
EN 61800-3:2004, second environment  
EN 62061:2005, SILcl 2  
EN 61508:2001, SIL 2

Applied national standards and technical specifications, especially: UL 508C  
Product documentation

Schneider Electric Motion Deutschland  
GmbH & Co. KG

Company stamp: Postfach 11 80 • D-77901 Lahr  
Breslauer Str. 7 • D-77933 Lahr

Date/ Signature: 10 July 2008

Name/ Department: Wolfgang Brandstätter/Development

## 1.8 TÜV certificate for functional safety



## 2 Before you begin - safety information

### 2.1 Qualification of personnel

Only appropriately trained persons who are familiar with and understand the contents of this manual and all other pertinent product documentation are authorized to work on and with this product. In addition, these persons must have received safety training to recognize and avoid hazards involved. These persons must have sufficient technical training, knowledge and experience and be able to foresee and detect potential hazards that may be caused by using the product, by changing the settings and by the mechanical, electrical and electronic equipment of the entire system in which the product is used.

All persons working on and with the product must be fully familiar with all applicable standards, directives, and accident prevention regulations when performing such work.

### 2.2 Intended use

This product is a motor with an integrated drive and intended for industrial use according to this manual.

The product may only be used in compliance with all applicable safety regulations and directives, the specified requirements and the technical data.

Prior to using the product, you must perform a risk assessment in view of the planned application. Based on the results, the appropriate safety measures must be implemented.

Since the product is used as a component in an entire system, you must ensure the safety of persons by means of the design of this entire system (e.g. machine design).

Operate the product only with the specified cables and accessories. Use only genuine accessories and spare parts.

The product must NEVER be operated in explosive atmospheres (hazardous locations, Ex areas).

Any use other than the use explicitly permitted is prohibited and can result in hazards.

Electrical equipment should be installed, operated, serviced, and maintained only by qualified personnel.

## 2.3 Hazard categories

Safety instructions to the user are highlighted by safety alert symbols in the manual. In addition, labels with symbols and/or instructions are attached to the product that alert you to potential hazards.

Depending on the seriousness of the hazard, the safety instructions are divided into 4 hazard categories.

### DANGER

DANGER indicates an imminently hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, **will result** in death or serious injury.

### WARNING

WARNING indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, **can result** in death, serious injury, or equipment damage.

### CAUTION

CAUTION indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, **can result** in injury or equipment damage.

### CAUTION

CAUTION used without the safety alert symbol, is used to address practices not related to personal injury (e.g. **can result** in equipment damage).

## 2.4 Basic information

### **⚠ DANGER**

#### **UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES OF EQUIPMENT OPERATION**

When the system is started, the drives are usually out of the operator's view and cannot be visually monitored.

- Only start the system if there are no persons in the hazardous area.

**Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.**

### **⚠ WARNING**

#### **UNEXPECTED MOVEMENT**

Drives may perform unexpected movements because of incorrect wiring, incorrect settings, incorrect data or other errors.

Interference (EMC) may cause unpredictable responses in the system.

- Carefully install the wiring in accordance with the EMC requirements.
- Switch off the voltage at the inputs  $\overline{\text{STO\_A}}$  ( $\overline{\text{PWRR\_A}}$ ) and  $\overline{\text{STO\_B}}$  ( $\overline{\text{PWRR\_B}}$ ) to avoid an unexpected restart of the motor before switching on and configuring the drive system.
- Do NOT operate the drive system with unknown settings or data.
- Perform a comprehensive commissioning test.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in death or serious injury.**

**⚠ WARNING****LOSS OF CONTROL**

- The designer of any control scheme must consider the potential failure modes of control paths and, for certain critical functions, provide a means to achieve a safe state during and after a path failure. Examples of critical control functions are EMERGENCY STOP, overtravel stop, power outage and restart.
- Separate or redundant control paths must be provided for critical functions.
- System control paths may include communication links. Consideration must be given to the implication of unanticipated transmission delays or failures of the link.
- Observe the accident prevention regulations and local safety guidelines.<sup>1)</sup>
- Each implementation of the product must be individually and thoroughly tested for proper operation before being placed into service.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in death or serious injury.**

1) For USA: Additional information, refer to NEMA ICS 1.1 (latest edition), Safety Guidelines for the Application, Installation, and Maintenance of Solid State Control and to NEMA ICS 7.1 (latest edition), Safety Standards for Construction and Guide for Selection, Installation for Construction and Operation of Adjustable-Speed Drive Systems.

**⚠ CAUTION****UNEXPECTED BEHAVIOR AND DESTRUCTION OF SYSTEM COMPONENTS**

When you work on the wiring and when you unplug or plug in connectors, this may cause unexpected behavior and destruction of system components.

- Switch the power supply off before working on the wiring.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in injury or equipment damage.**

## 2.5 Functional safety

Using the safety functions integrated in this product requires careful planning. For more information see chapter 5.3 "Safety function STO ("Safe Torque Off")" on page 40.

## 2.6 Standards and terminology

Technical terms, terminology and the corresponding descriptions in this manual are intended to use the terms or definitions of the pertinent standards.

In the area of drive systems, this includes, but is not limited to, terms such as "safety function", "safe state", "fault", "fault reset", "failure", "error", "error message", "warning", "warning message", "alarm", etc.

Among others, these standards include:

- IEC 61800 series: "Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems"
- IEC 61800-7 series: "Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems - Part 7-1: Generic interface and use of profiles for power drive systems - Interface definition"
- IEC 61158 series: "Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications"
- IEC 61784 series: "Industrial communication networks - Profiles"
- IEC 61508 series: "Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems"

Also see the glossary at the end of this manual.





## 3 Technical Data

This chapter contains information on the ambient conditions and on the mechanical and electrical properties of the device family and the accessories.

### 3.1 Certifications

Product certifications:

Certified by	Assigned number	Validity
TÜV Nord	SAS-1728/08	2013-01-09
UL	File E 153659	

- Certified safety function* This product has the following certified safety function:
- Safety function STO "Safe Torque Off" (IEC 61800-5-2)

### 3.2 Ambient conditions

*Ambient temperature during operation* The maximum permissible ambient temperature during operation depends on the distance between the devices and the required power. Observe the pertinent instructions in the chapter Installation.

Operating temperature <sup>1) 2)</sup>	[°C]	0 ... 50
Operating temperature with current reduction of 2% per Kelvin <sup>1)</sup>	[°C]	50 ... 65

- 1) Limit values with flanged motor (steel plate 300x300x10 mm)  
 2) If the product is to be used in compliance with UL 508C, note the information provided in chapter 3.5 "Conditions for UL 508C".

*Ambient conditions transportation and storage* The environment during transport and storage must be dry and free from dust. The maximum vibration and shock load must be within the specified limits.

Temperature	[°C]	-25 ... +70
-------------	------	-------------

*Temperature*

Max. temperature of power stage <sup>1)</sup>	[°C]	105
Max. temperature of motor <sup>2)</sup>	[°C]	110

- 1) Can be read via parameter  
 2) Measured on the surface

*Relative humidity* The following relative humidity is permissible during operation:

Relative humidity (non-condensing)	[%]	15 ... 85
------------------------------------	-----	-----------

*Installation altitude* The installation altitude is defined as height above sea level.

Installation altitude	[m]	≤1000
-----------------------	-----	-------

*Vibration and shock*

Vibration, sinusoidal	As per IEC/EN 60068-2-6 0.15 mm (from 10 Hz ... 60 Hz) 20 m/s <sup>2</sup> (from 10 Hz ... 500 Hz)
-----------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Shock, semi-sinusoidal	As per IEC/EN 60068-2-27: 150 m/s <sup>2</sup> (11 ms)
------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------

*EMC*

Emission	IEC/EN 61800-3: Class C2 EN 61000-6-4 EN 55022: Class A
----------	---------------------------------------------------------------

Noise immunity	IEC/EN 61800-3: Second environment
----------------	------------------------------------

### 3.3 Mechanical data

#### 3.3.1 Degree of protection

*IP degree of protection* The product has the following IP degree of protection as per EN 60529.

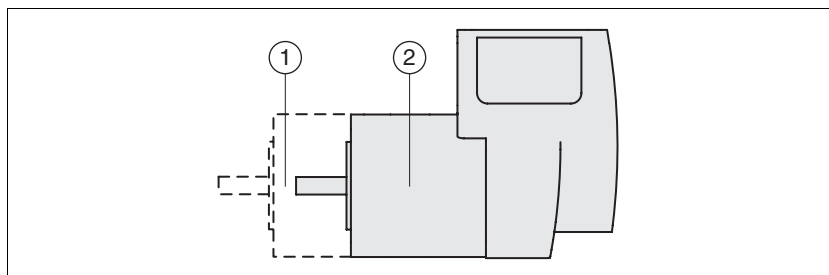


Figure 3.1 IP degree of protection

Item	Degree of protection
1 Shaft bushing	IP41
Shaft bushing with GBX gear (accessory)	IP54
2 Housing, except shaft bushing	IP54

The total degree of protection is determined by the component with the lowest degree of protection.

*Overview of IP degrees of protection*

First digit	Second digit
Protection against intrusion of objects	Protection against intrusion of water
0 No protection	0 No protection
1 External objects >50 mm	1 Vertically falling dripping water
2 External objects >12 mm	2 Dripping water falling at an angle (75 ° ... 90 °)
3 External objects >2.5 mm	3 Spraying water
4 External objects >1 mm	4 Splashing water
5 Dust-protected	5 Water jets
6 Dust-tight	6 Heavy sea
	7 Immersion
	8 Submersion

*Degree of protection if STO is used*

You must ensure that conductive substances cannot get into the product (pollution degree 2). If you use the safety function and conductive substances get into the product, the safety function may become inoperative.

### 3.3.2 Mounting position

*Mounting position* The following mounting positions are defined and approved as per EN 60034-7:

- IM B5 drive shaft horizontal
- IM V1 drive shaft vertical, shaft end down
- IM V3 drive shaft vertical, shaft end up

3.3.3 Dimensions

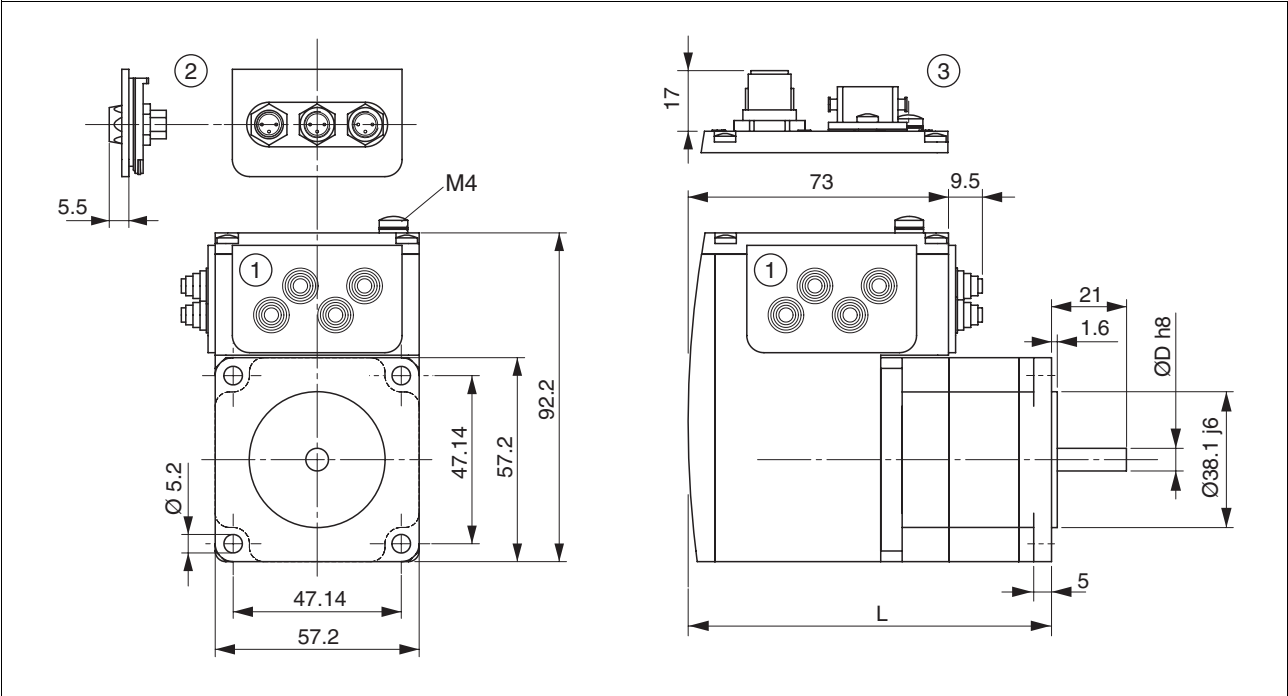


Figure 3.2 Dimensions

- (1) Insert with cable entry (accessory)
- (2) Insert kit (accessory)
- (3) Industrial connector (option)

Total length *L*

ILS••571...	P•1A0
Length	[mm] 101.9

ILS••572...	2P•1A0
Length	[mm] 115.9

ILS••573...	3P•1A0
Length	[mm] 138.9

Shaft diameter *D*

ILS••571...	P•1A0
D	[mm] 6.35

ILS••572...	2P•1A0
D	[mm] 6.35

ILS••573...	3P•1A0
D	[mm] 8

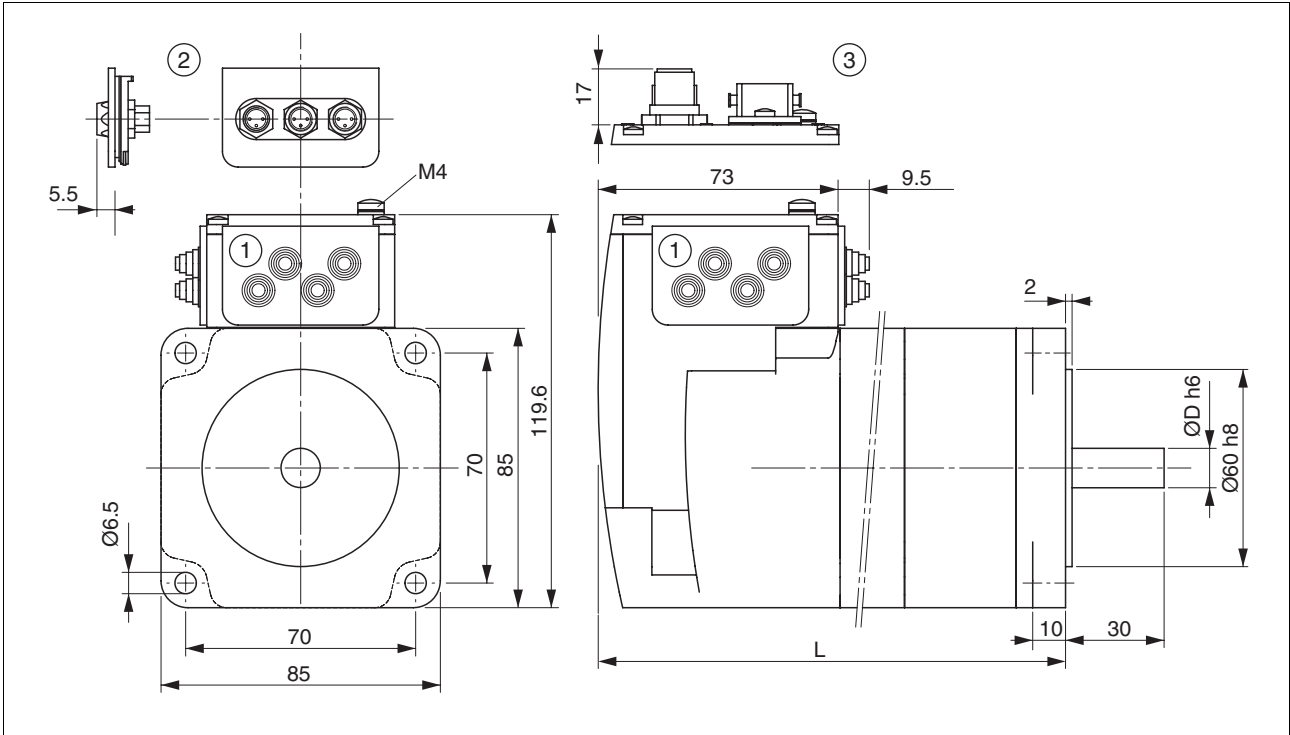


Figure 3.3 Dimensions

- (1) Insert with cable entry (accessory)
- (2) Insert kit (accessory)
- (3) Industrial connector (option)

Total length L

ILS●●851...	●●1A0	●●1F0
L	[mm] 140.6	187.3

ILS●●852...	●●1A0	●●1F0
L	[mm] 170.6	217.3

ILS●●853...	●●1A0	●●1F0
L	[mm] 200.6	247.3

Shaft diameter D

ILS●●851...	mm	●●1●0
D	[mm] 12	

ILS●●852...	●●1●0
D	[mm] 12

ILS●●853...	●●1●0
D	[mm] 14

### 3.4 Electrical Data

Overview of printed circuit board connectors

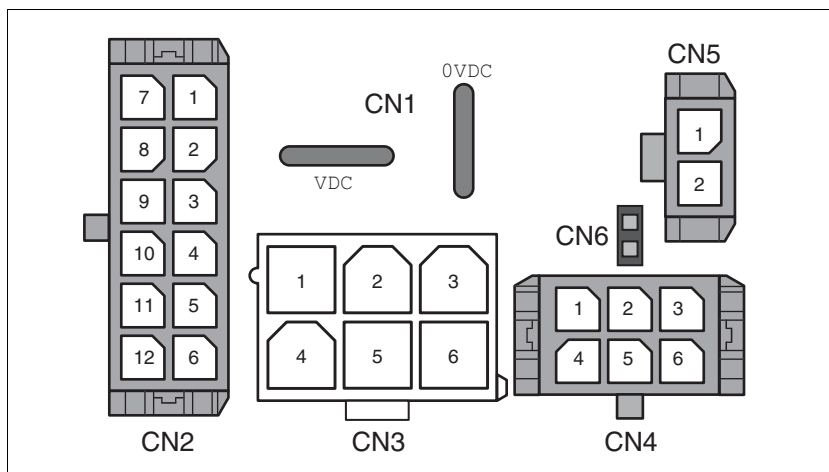


Figure 3.4 Overview of printed circuit board connectors

#### 3.4.1 Supply Voltage $V_{DC}$ at CN1

	ILS1•57•	ILS1•851 ILS1•852	ILS1•853
Nominal voltage	[ $V_{dc}$ ] 24 / 36	24 / 36	24 / 36
Limit values	[ $V_{dc}$ ] 18 ... 40	18 ... 40	18 ... 40
Ripple at nominal voltage	[ $V_{pp}$ ] $\leq 3.6$	$\leq 3.6$	$\leq 3.6$
Max. current input <sup>1)</sup>	[A]		
Winding type P	3.5	5	5
Winding type T	-	-	6
Fuse to be connected upstream <sup>2)</sup>	[A] $\leq 16$	$\leq 16$	$\leq 16$

1) The actual power requirement is often significantly lower, because the maximum possible motor torque is usually not required for operation of a system.

2) See chapter 5.1.1 "Supply voltage"

*Inrush current current* Charging current for capacitor C=1500  $\mu$ F

#### 3.4.2 Fieldbus at CN2

*CAN bus signals*

The CAN bus signals comply with the ISO 11898 standard and are not galvanically isolated.

Transmission rate	[kBaud] 50 / 100 / 125 / 250 / 500 / 800 / 1000
Transmission protocol	CANopen as per DS301

*Profibus signals*

The Profibus signals comply with the RS485 standard and are galvanically isolated.

Transmission rate	[kBaud] 9.6 / 19.2 / 45.45 / 93.75 / 187.5 / 500 / 1500 / 3000 / 6000 / 12000
Transmission protocol	Profibus DP V0

### 3.4.3 Fieldbus at CN3

*RS485 signals* The RS485 signals conform to the RS485 standard and are not galvanically isolated.

Transmission rate	[kBaud]	9.6 / 19.2 / 38.4
Transmission protocol		Manufacturer-specific protocol

### 3.4.4 24V signals to CN4

*Signal inputs* The signal inputs are galvanically connected to 0VDC and not protected against reverse polarity.

Logic 0 ( $U_{low}$ )	[V]	-3 ... +4.5
Logic 1 ( $U_{high}$ )	[V]	+15 ... +30
Input current (typical at 24V)	[mA]	2
Debounce time $IO0 \dots IO3$	[ms]	0.1
Debounce time $IO2$ and $IO3$ <sup>1)</sup>	[ms]	0.01

1) When the function "Fast Position Capture is used"

*Signal outputs* The signal outputs are galvanically connected to 0VDC and short-circuit protected.

Nominal voltage	[V]	24
Voltage range	[V]	23 ... 25
Maximum current (total)	[mA]	200
Maximum current per output	[mA]	100
Suitable for inductive loads	[mH]	1000

### 3.4.5 STO safety function at CN5 and CN6

The signal inputs are galvanically connected to 0VDC.

Logic 0 ( $U_{low}$ )	[V]	-3 ... +4.5
Logic 1 ( $U_{high}$ )	[V]	+15 ... +30
Input current $STO\_A$ ( $PWRR\_A$ ) (typical at 24V)	[mA]	$\leq 10$
Input current $STO\_B$ ( $PWRR\_B$ ) (typical at 24V)	[mA]	$\leq 3$
Debounce time	[ms]	1
Detection of signal difference between $STO\_A$ ( $PWRR\_A$ ) and $STO\_B$ ( $PWRR\_B$ )	[s]	$\geq 1$
Response time (until shutdown of power stage)	[ms]	<50
Permitted test pulse width of upstream devices	[ms]	<1



*Data for maintenance plan and safety calculations*

Use the following data of the STO safety function for your maintenance plan and the safety calculations:

Lifetime (IEC 61508)		20 years
SFF (IEC 61508) Safe Failure Fraction	[%]	66
HFT (IEC 61508) Hardware Fault Tolerance Type A subsystem		1
Safety integrity level IEC 61508 IEC 62061		SIL2 SILCL2
PFH (IEC 61508) Probability of Dangerous Hardware Failure per Hour	[1/h]	$1.84 \cdot 10^{-9}$
PL (ISO 13849-1) Performance Level		d (Category 3)
MTTF <sub>d</sub> (EN 13849-1) Mean Time to Dangerous Failure		4566 years
DC (EN 13849-1) Diagnostic Coverage	[%]	90

### 3.5 Conditions for UL 508C

If the product is used to comply with UL 508C, the following conditions must be met:

*Ambient temperature during operation*

Surrounding air temperature	[°C]	0 ... +50
Surrounding air temperature with current reduction of 2% per Kelvin	[°C]	50 ... 65

*Pollution degree*

Use in an environment with pollution degree 2.

*Power supply*

Use only power supply units that are approved for overvoltage category III.

*Wiring*

Use only 60/75 °C copper conductors.



## 4 Basics

### 4.1 Functional safety

Automation and safety engineering are two areas that were completely separated in the past but recently have become more and more integrated. Engineering and installation of complex automation solutions are greatly simplified by integrated safety functions.

Usually, the safety engineering requirements depend on the application. The level of the requirements results from the risk and the hazard potential arising from the specific application.

#### Working with IEC 61508

##### *IEC 61508 standard*

The standard IEC 61508 "Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems" covers the safety-related function. It is not only one single component but the entire function chain (e.g. from the sensor through the logical processing unit to the actuator) that is considered as one single unit. This function chain must meet the requirements of the specific safety integrity level as a whole. Systems and components that can be used in various applications for safety tasks with comparable risk levels can be developed on this basis.

##### *SIL, Safety Integrity Level*

The standard IEC 61508 defines 4 safety integrity levels (SIL) for safety functions. SIL1 is the lowest level and SIL4 is the highest level. A hazard and risk analysis serves as a basis for determining the required safety integrity level. This is used to decide whether the relevant function chain is to be considered as a safety function and which hazard potential it must cover.

##### *PFH, Probability of a dangerous hardware failure per hour*

To maintain the safety function, the IEC 61508 standard requires various levels of measures for avoiding and controlling faults, depending on the required SIL. All components of a safety function must be subjected to a probability assessment to evaluate the effectiveness of the measures implemented for controlling faults. This assessment determines the PFH (probability of a dangerous failure per hour) for a safety system. This is the probability per hour that a safety system fails in a hazardous manner and the safety function cannot be correctly executed. Depending on the SIL, the PFH must not exceed certain values for the entire safety system. The individual PFH values of a function chain are added; the total PFH value must not exceed the maximum value specified in the standard.

SIL	PFH at high demand or continuous demand
4	$\geq 10^{-9} \dots < 10^{-8}$
3	$\geq 10^{-8} \dots < 10^{-7}$
2	$\geq 10^{-7} \dots < 10^{-6}$
1	$\geq 10^{-6} \dots < 10^{-5}$

*HFT and SFF* Depending on the SIL for the safety system, the IEC 61508 standard requires a specific hardware fault tolerance HFT in connection with a specific proportion of safe failures SFF (safe failure fraction). The hardware fault tolerance is the ability of a system to execute the required safety function in spite of the presence of one or more hardware faults. The SFF of a system is defined as the ratio of the rate of safe failures to the total failure rate of the system. According to IEC 61508, the maximum achievable SIL of a system is partly determined by the hardware fault tolerance HFT and the safe failure fraction SFF of the system.

SFF	HFT type A subsystem			HFT type B subsystem		
	0	1	2	0	1	2
< 60%	SIL1	SIL2	SIL3	---	SIL1	SIL2
60% ... <90%	SIL2	SIL3	SIL4	SIL1	SIL2	SIL3
90% ... < 99%	SIL3	SIL4	SIL4	SIL2	SIL3	SIL4
≥99%	SIL3	SIL4	SIL4	SIL3	SIL4	SIL4

*Fault avoidance measures* Systematic errors in the specifications, in the hardware and the software, usage faults and maintenance faults of the safety system must be avoided to the maximum degree possible. To meet these requirements, IEC 61508 specifies a number of measures for fault avoidance that must be implemented depending on the required SIL. These measures for fault avoidance must cover the entire life cycle of the safety system, i.e. from design to decommissioning of the system.

## 5 Engineering

This chapter contains information on the application of the product that is vital in the design phase.

### 5.1 External power supply units

#### **⚠ DANGER**

##### **ELECTRIC SHOCK CAUSED BY INCORRECT POWER SUPPLY UNIT**

The  $\sqrt{VDC}$  and +24VDC supply voltages are connected with many exposed signal connections in the drive system.

- Use a power supply unit that meets the PELV (Protective Extra Low Voltage) requirements.
- Connect the negative output of the power supply unit to PE (ground).

**Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.**

#### 5.1.1 Supply voltage

*General* The power supply unit must be rated for the power requirements of the drive. The input current can be found in the technical data.

The actual power requirements are often significantly lower because the maximum possible motor torque is usually not required for normal operation of a system.

When designing the system, note that the input current of the drive is higher during the motor acceleration phase than during constant movement.

*Protection against reverse polarity* In the case of reverse polarity, the supply voltage is short-circuited. The drive is continuous short circuit-proof up to a short-circuit current of a maximum of 15 A. If the power is supplied by a transformer power supply unit, several hundred amperes may flow for a short period of time in the event of reverse polarity; the drive is rated for this and will not be damaged.

Fuse: a circuit-breaker (16 A, trip characteristic B) or a blade fuse (FKS, max. 15 A) or a fuse (5 mm x 20 mm, 10 A slow-blow).

*Regeneration condition* Note the following for drives with large external mass moments of inertia or for highly dynamic applications:

Motors return regeneration energy during deceleration. The DC bus can store a limited amount of energy in the capacitors. Connecting additional capacitors to the DC bus increases the amount of energy that can be stored.

If the capacity of the capacitors is exceeded, the excess energy must be discharged via internal or external braking resistors. If the energy is not discharged, an overvoltage monitor will shut off the power stage.

Overvoltages can be limited by adding a braking resistor with a corresponding braking resistor controller. This converts the regenerated energy to heat energy during deceleration.

Braking resistor controllers can be found in chapter 11 "Accessories and spare parts". See the product manual for a description of the braking resistor controller.

### **▲ CAUTION**

#### **LOSS OF CONTROL DUE TO REGENERATION CONDITION**

Regeneration conditions resulting from braking or external driving forces may increase the  $V_{DC}$  supply voltage to an unexpected level. Components not rated for this voltage may be destroyed or cause misoperation.

- Verify that all  $V_{DC}$  consumers are rated for the voltage occurring during regeneration conditions (for example limit switches).
- Use only power supply units that will not be damaged by regeneration conditions.
- Use a braking resistor controller, if necessary.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in injury or equipment damage.**

*24V signal power supply* A constant 24V signal power supply is available for the sensor system. It must not be connected in parallel with the 24V signal power supply of a different drive.

## 5.2 Ground design

The ground connections of all interfaces are galvanically connected, including the ground for the VDC supply voltage.

The module interfaces with galvanic isolation such as Profibus are exceptions to this.

The following points must be considered when you wire the drives in a system:

- The voltage drop in the VDC power supply lines must be kept as low as possible (less than 1 V). At higher ground potential differences between different drives, the communication / control signals may be affected.
- If the distance between the system components is greater, it is recommended to use decentralized power supply units close to the individual drives to supply the VDC voltage. However, the ground connections of the individual power supply units must be connected with the largest possible conductor cross section.
- The internal 24V signal power supply must not be connected in parallel with the internal 24V signal power supply of a different drive.
- If the master controller (e.g. PLC, IPC etc.) does not have galvanically isolated outputs for the drives, you must verify that the current of the VDC supply voltage has no path back to the power supply unit via the master controller. Therefore, the master controller ground may be connected to the VDC supply voltage ground at a single point only. This is usually the case in the control cabinet. The ground contacts of the various signal connectors in the drive are therefore not connected; there is already a connection via the VDC supply voltage ground.
- If the controller has a galvanically isolated interface for communication with the drives, the ground of this interface must be connected to the signal ground of the first drive. This ground may be connected to a single drive only to avoid ground loops. This also applies to a galvanically isolated CAN connection.

### *Equipotential bonding conductors*

Potential differences can result in excessive currents on the cable shields. Use equipotential bonding conductors to reduce currents on the cable shields.

The equipotential bonding conductor must be rated for the maximum current flowing. Practical experience has shown that the following conductor cross sections can be used:

- 16 mm<sup>2</sup> (AWG 4) for equipotential bonding conductors up to a length of 200 m
- 20 mm<sup>2</sup> (AWG 4) for equipotential bonding conductors with a length of more than 200 m

### 5.3 Safety function STO ("Safe Torque Off")

See page 35 for information on using the IEC 61508 standard..

#### 5.3.1 Definitions

<i>Safety function STO (IEC 61800-5-2)</i>	The safety function STO ("Safe Torque Off", "Safe Torque Off") shuts off the motor torque safely. It is not necessary to interrupt the supply voltage. There is no monitoring for standstill.
<i>"Power Removal"</i>	The STO safety function ("Safe Torque Off") is also known as "Power Removal".
<i>Category 0 stop (EN 60204-1)</i>	Stopping by immediate removal of power to the machine actuators (i.e. an uncontrolled stop).
<i>Category 1 stop (EN 60204-1)</i>	Controlled stop with power available to the machine actuators to achieve the stop. Power is not interrupted until the stop is achieved.

#### 5.3.2 Function

	The STO safety function integrated into the product can be used to implement an "EMERGENCY STOP" (EN 60204-1) for category 0 stops. With an additional, approved EMERGENCY STOP module, it is also possible to implement category 1 stops.
<i>Function principle</i>	<p>The STO safety function is triggered via 2 redundant inputs. The circuits of the two inputs must be separate so that there are always two channels.</p> <p>The switching process must be simultaneous for both inputs (skew &lt;1s). The power stage is disabled and an error message is generated. The motor can no longer generate torque and coasts down without braking. A restart is possible after resetting the error message with a "Fault Reset".</p> <p>The power stage is disabled and an error message is generated if only one of the two inputs is switched off or if the skew is too great. This error message can only be reset by switching off the product.</p>



### 5.3.3 Requirements for using the safety function

<div style="text-align: center;"><b>⚠ WARNING</b></div>	
<b>LOSS OF SAFETY FUNCTION</b> Incorrect usage may cause a hazard due to the loss of the safety function. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Observe the requirements for using the safety function.</li> </ul> <b>Failure to follow these instructions can result in death or serious injury.</b>	
<i>Category 0 stop</i>	During a category 0 stop, the motor coasts down in an uncontrolled way. If access to the machine coasting down involves a hazard (results of the hazard and risk analysis), you must take appropriate measures.
<i>Category 1 stop</i>	A controlled stop must be triggered with a category 1 stop. The controlled stop is not monitored by the drive system; in the case of a power outage or an error, the stop may not be performed correctly. Final shutoff of the motor is achieved by switching off the two inputs of the STO safety function. The shutoff is usually controlled by a standard EMERGENCY STOP module with a safe time delay.
<i>Behavior of holding brake</i>	Triggering the STO safety function means that the delay time for motors with holding brake is not effective. The motor cannot generate holding torque to bridge the time to application of the holding brake. Especially in the case of vertical axes it is important to verify whether additional measures are required to avoid lowering of the load.
<i>Vertical axes, external forces</i>	If external forces act on the motor (vertical axis) and an unwanted movement, for example caused by gravity, could cause a hazard, the motor must not be operated without additional measures for fall protection, corresponding to the required safety.
<i>Unintended restart</i>	Note that a master controller must not trigger an unintended restart after restoration of power (e.g. after a power outage).
<i>Degree of protection if STO is used</i>	You must ensure that conductive substances cannot get into the product (pollution degree 2). If you use the safety function and conductive substances get into the product, the safety function may become inoperative.

*Protected cable installation*

If short circuits or cross circuits can be expected in connection with the two signals of the STO safety function and if they are not detected by upstream devices, protected cable installation is required.

In the case of an unprotected cable installation, the two signals of the STO safety function may be connected to external voltage if a cable is damaged. If the two signals are connected to external voltage, the STO safety function is no longer operative.

Protected cable installation possibilities:

- Use separate cables for two signals. Any additional wires in these cables may only carry voltages according to PELV.
- Use a shielded cable. The grounded shield is designed to dissipate the external voltage in the case of damages and to trip the fuse in this way.
- Use a separately grounded shield. If there are other wires in the cable, the two signals must be isolated from these wires by a grounded, separate shield.

*Data for maintenance plan and safety calculations*

Use the following data of the STO safety function for your maintenance plan and the safety calculations:

Lifetime (IEC 61508)		20 years
SFF (IEC 61508)	[%]	66
Safe Failure Fraction		
HFT (IEC 61508)		1
Hardware Fault Tolerance		
Type A subsystem		
Safety integrity level		
IEC 61508		SIL2
IEC 62061		SILCL2
PFH (IEC 61508)	[1/h]	$1.84 \cdot 10^{-9}$
Probability of Dangerous Hardware Failure per Hour		
PL (ISO 13849-1)		d (Category 3)
Performance Level		
MTTF <sub>d</sub> (EN 13849-1)		4566 years
Mean Time to Dangerous Failure		
DC (EN 13849-1)	[%]	90
Diagnostic Coverage		

*Hazard and risk analysis*

As a system manufacturer you must conduct a hazard and risk analysis of the entire system. The results must be taken into account in the application of the STO safety function.

The type of circuit resulting from the analysis may differ from the following application examples. Additional safety components may be required. The results of the hazard and risk analysis always have priority.

### 5.3.4 Application examples STO

*Example of category 0 stop* Application without EMERGENCY STOP module, category 0 stop.

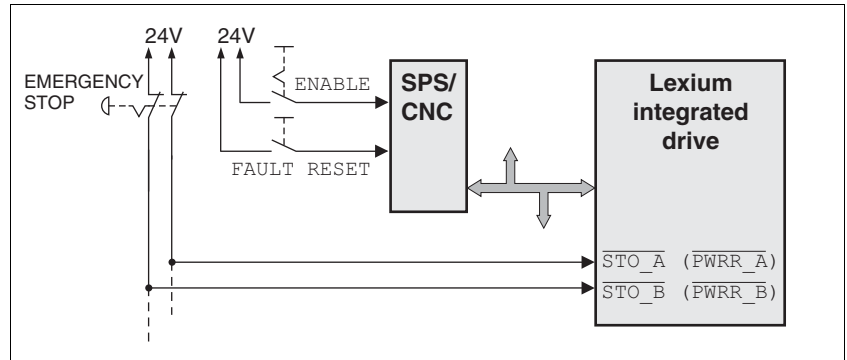


Figure 5.1 Example of category 0 stop

Please note:

- When the EMERGENCY STOP switch is tripped, this initiates a category 0 stop

*Example of category 1 stop* Application with EMERGENCY STOP module, category 1 stop.

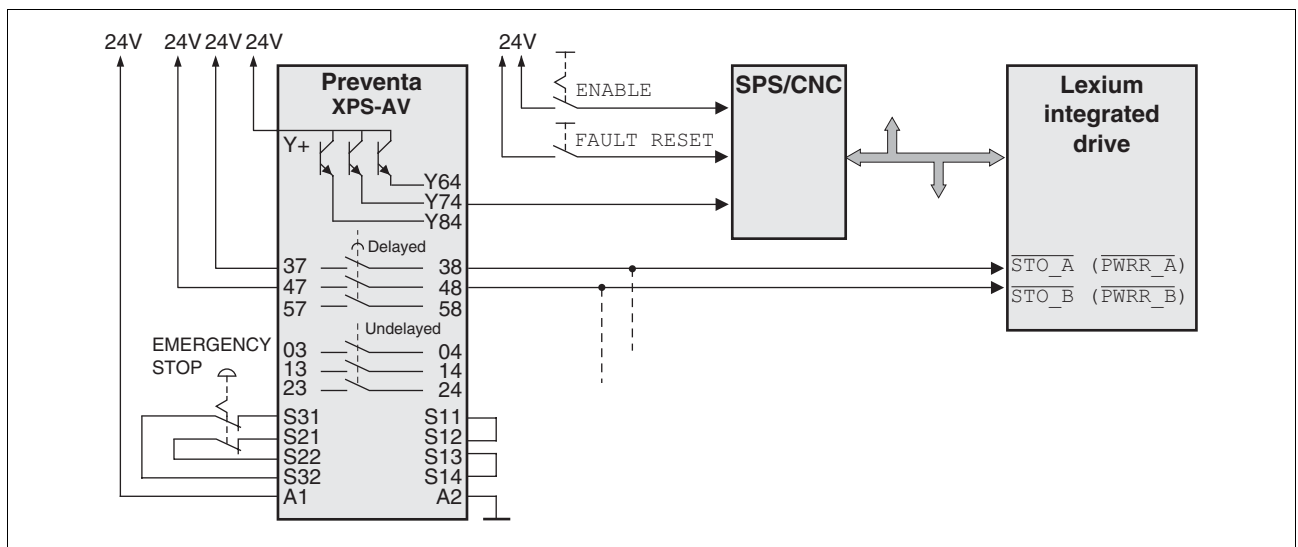


Figure 5.2 Example of category 1 stop

Please note:

- The master controller must immediately trigger a controlled stop, e.g. via the "Quick Stop" function.
- The inputs  $\overline{\text{STO\_A}}$  ( $\overline{\text{PWRR\_A}}$ ) and  $\overline{\text{STO\_B}}$  ( $\overline{\text{PWRR\_B}}$ ) must be switched off with a time delay. The delay is set at the EMERGENCY STOP safety module. If the motor has not yet stopped when the delay time has elapsed, it coasts down in an uncontrolled way (uncontrolled stop).
- The specified minimum current and the permissible maximum current of the relay must be observed if the relay outputs of the EMERGENCY STOP module are used.

## 5.4 Monitoring functions

The monitoring functions in the product can help to guard the system and reduce the risks involved in a system misoperation. These monitoring functions may not be used to protect persons.

The following monitoring functions are available:

Monitoring	Task
Stall detection	Checks the motor movement using the index pulse
Data link	Error response if the link becomes inoperative
Limit switch signals	Monitors for permissible range of travel
STOP switch signal	Stops motor with "Quick Stop"
Overvoltage and undervoltage	Monitors for overvoltage and undervoltage of the supply voltage
Motor overload	Monitors for excessively high current in the motor phases
Overtemperature	Monitors the device for overtemperature

## 6 Installation

### **⚠ WARNING**

#### **LOSS OF CONTROL**

- The designer of any control scheme must consider the potential failure modes of control paths and, for certain critical functions, provide a means to achieve a safe state during and after a path failure. Examples of critical control functions are EMERGENCY STOP, overtravel stop, power outage and restart.
- Separate or redundant control paths must be provided for critical functions.
- System control paths may include communication links. Consideration must be given to the implication of unanticipated transmission delays or failures of the link.
- Observe the accident prevention regulations and local safety guidelines.<sup>1)</sup>
- Each implementation of the product must be individually and thoroughly tested for proper operation before being placed into service.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in death or serious injury.**

1) For USA: Additional information, refer to NEMA ICS 1.1 (latest edition), Safety Guidelines for the Application, Installation, and Maintenance of Solid State Control and to NEMA ICS 7.1 (latest edition), Safety Standards for Construction and Guide for Selection, Installation for Construction and Operation of Adjustable-Speed Drive Systems.

### **⚠ CAUTION**

#### **RISK OF INJURY WHEN REMOVING CIRCUIT BOARD PLUGS**

- When removing them note that the connectors must be unlocked.
  - Supply voltage  $V_{DC}$ :  
Unlock by pulling at the plug housing
  - Miscellaneous:  
Unlock by pressing the locking lever
- Always hold the plug to remove it (not the cable).

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in injury or equipment damage.**



*The chapter Engineering contains basic information that you should know before starting the installation.*

## 6.1 Electromagnetic compatibility, EMC

### **⚠ WARNING**

#### **SIGNAL AND DEVICE INTERFERENCE**

Signal interference can cause unexpected responses of device.

- Install the wiring in accordance with the EMC requirements.
- Verify compliance with the EMC requirements.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury or equipment damage.**

This drive system meets the EMC requirements according to the standard IEC 61800-3, if the described measures are implemented during installation. If it is operated outside this scope, note the following:

### **⚠ WARNING**

#### **HIGH-FREQUENCY INTERFERENCE**

In a domestic environment this product may cause high-frequency interference that may require action to suppress interference.

EMC measures	Effect
Keep cables as short as possible. Do not install unnecessary cable loops, use short cables from the star point in the control cabinet to the external ground connection.	Reduces capacitive and inductive interference.
Ground the product via the motor flange or with a ground strap to the ground connection at the cover of the connector housing.	Reduces emissions, increases immunity.
Ground shields of digital signal wires at both ends by connecting them to a large surface or via conductive connector housings.	Reduces interference affecting the signal wires, reduces emissions
Connect large surface areas of cable shields, use cable clamps and ground straps	Reduces emissions.

The following cables must be shielded:

- Fieldbus cable
- STO safety function, see the requirements in chapter 5.3.3 "Requirements for using the safety function".

The following cables do not need to be shielded:

- Supply voltage  $V_{DC}$
- 24 V signal interface

*Equipotential bonding conductors*

Potential differences can result in excessive currents on the cable shields. Use equipotential bonding conductors to reduce currents on the cable shields.

The equipotential bonding conductor must be rated for the maximum current flowing. Practical experience has shown that the following conductor cross sections can be used:

- 16 mm<sup>2</sup> (AWG 4) for equipotential bonding conductors up to a length of 200 m
- 20 mm<sup>2</sup> (AWG 4) for equipotential bonding conductors with a length of more than 200 m

## 6.2 Mechanical installation

### **▲ CAUTION**

#### **HOT SURFACES**

Depending on the operation, the surface may heat up to more than 100°C (212°F).

- Do not allow contact with the hot surfaces.
- Do not allow flammable or heat-sensitive parts in the immediate vicinity.
- Consider the measures for heat dissipation described.
- Check the temperature during test runs.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in injury or equipment damage.**

### **▲ CAUTION**

#### **MOTOR DAMAGE AND LOSS OF CONTROL**

Shock or strong pressure applied to the motor shaft may destroy the motor.

- Protect the motor shaft during handling and transportation.
- Avoid shocks to the motor shaft during mounting.
- Do not press parts onto the shaft. Mount parts to the shaft by glueing, clamping, shrink-fitting or screwing.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in injury or equipment damage.**

**⚠ WARNING****MOTOR WITHOUT BRAKING EFFECT**

If power outage and faults cause the power stage to be switched off, the motor is no longer stopped by the brake and may increase its speed even more until it reaches a mechanical stop.

- Verify the mechanical situation.
- If necessary, use a cushioned mechanical stop or a suitable brake.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury or equipment damage.**

**⚠ WARNING****LOSS OF BRAKING FORCE DUE TO WEAR OR HIGH TEMPERATURE**

Applying the holding brake while the motor is running will cause excessive wear and loss of the braking force. Heat decreases the braking force.

- Do not use the brake as a service brake.
- Note that "EMERGENCY STOPS" may also cause wear
- At operating temperatures of more than 80°C (176°F), do not exceed a maximum of 50% of the specified holding torque when using the brake.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury or equipment damage.**

**⚠ WARNING****LOAD FALLS DURING SWITCHING ON**

When the brake of stepping motor drives is released and external forces are applied (vertical axes), the load may fall if the friction is low.

- In such applications, limit the load to a maximum of 25% of the static holding torque.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury or equipment damage.**



*To install a drive in locations difficult to access, it may be useful to carry out the electrical installation first and then install the fully wired drive.*

**Heat dissipation**

The motor may become very hot, e.g. in the case of incorrect arrangement of multiple motor. The surface temperature of the motor must not exceed 110 °C during continuous operation.

- Verify that the maximum temperature is not exceeded.
- Verify that there is sufficient heat dissipation, e.g. by means of good ventilation or heat dissipation via the motor flange.



<i>Mounting</i>	<p>The motor is designed to be mounted using four M5 screws. The motor flange must be mounted on a flat surface to avoid mechanical tension from being transmitted to the housing.</p> <p>Painted surfaces have an insulating effect. During mounting verify that the motor flange is mounted in such a way as to allow for good conductivity (electrical and thermal).</p>
<i>Mounting distances</i>	<p>No minimum clearances are required for installation. However, note that the motor can become very hot.</p> <p>Observe the bending radii of the cables used.</p>
<i>Ambient conditions</i>	<p>Observe the permissible ambient conditions.</p>

### 6.3 Electrical installation

#### **⚠ WARNING**

##### **UNEXPECTED BEHAVIOR CAUSED BY FOREIGN OBJECTS**

Foreign objects, deposits or humidity can cause unexpected behavior.

- Keep foreign objects from getting into the product.
- Do not remove the cover of the electronics housing. Only remove the connector housing cover.
- Verify correct seat of seals and cable entries.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury or equipment damage.**

#### **⚠ WARNING**

##### **LOSS OF SAFETY FUNCTION CAUSED BY FOREIGN OBJECTS**

Conductive foreign objects, dust or liquids may cause the STO safety function to become inoperative.

- You may not use the STO safety function unless you have protected the system against contamination by conductive substances.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in death or serious injury.**

#### **⚠ CAUTION**

##### **DAMAGE TO SYSTEM COMPONENTS AND LOSS OF CONTROL**

Interruptions of the negative connection of the controller supply voltage can cause excessively high voltages at the signal connections.

- Do not interrupt the negative connection between the power supply unit and load with a fuse or switch.
- Verify correct connection before switching on.
- Do not connect the controller supply voltage or change its wiring while the is supply voltage present.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in injury or equipment damage.**



*The chapter Engineering contains basic information that you should know before starting the installation.*

*The drive is equipped with parameter switches in the connector housing. Set the parameter switches before connecting the cables, because after connection they are difficult to access.*

### 6.3.1 Wiring examples

The following figure shows a typical wiring example. The limit switches and the reference switch are supplied via the internal 24V signal power supply.

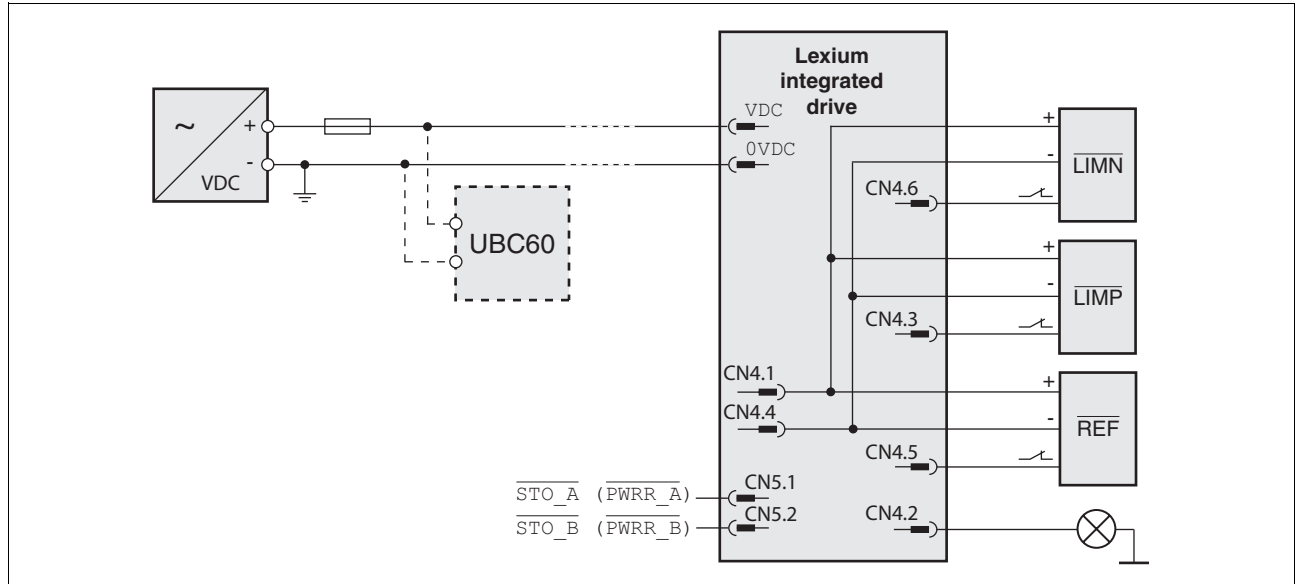


Figure 6.1 Wiring example

The UBC60 braking resistor controller is available as an accessory, see chapter 11 "Accessories and spare parts".

### 6.3.2 Overview of all connections

*Overview of printed circuit board connectors*

The following figure shows the pin assignment of the interfaces with the connector housing cover open.

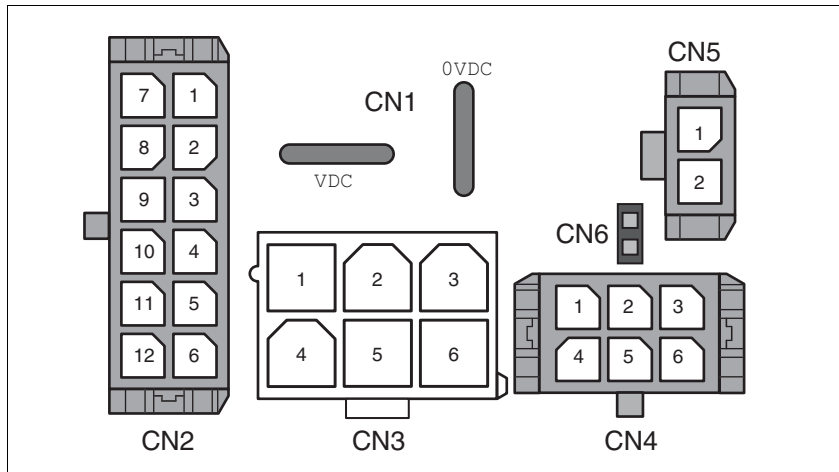


Figure 6.2 Overview of all connections

Connection	Assignment
CN1	Supply voltage VDC
CN2	Interface for PROFIBUS DP
CN3	Interface for CAN or RS485
CN4	24 V signal interface
CN5	Interface for STO safety function
CN6	Jumper for disabling STO safety function

The drive can be connected via cable entries or industrial connectors.

For connection via cable entries see page 53.

For connection via industrial connectors see page 57.

### 6.3.3 Connection via cable entry

The cable specifications and pin assignments can be found in the chapters that describe the connections.

#### Preparing and fastening cables

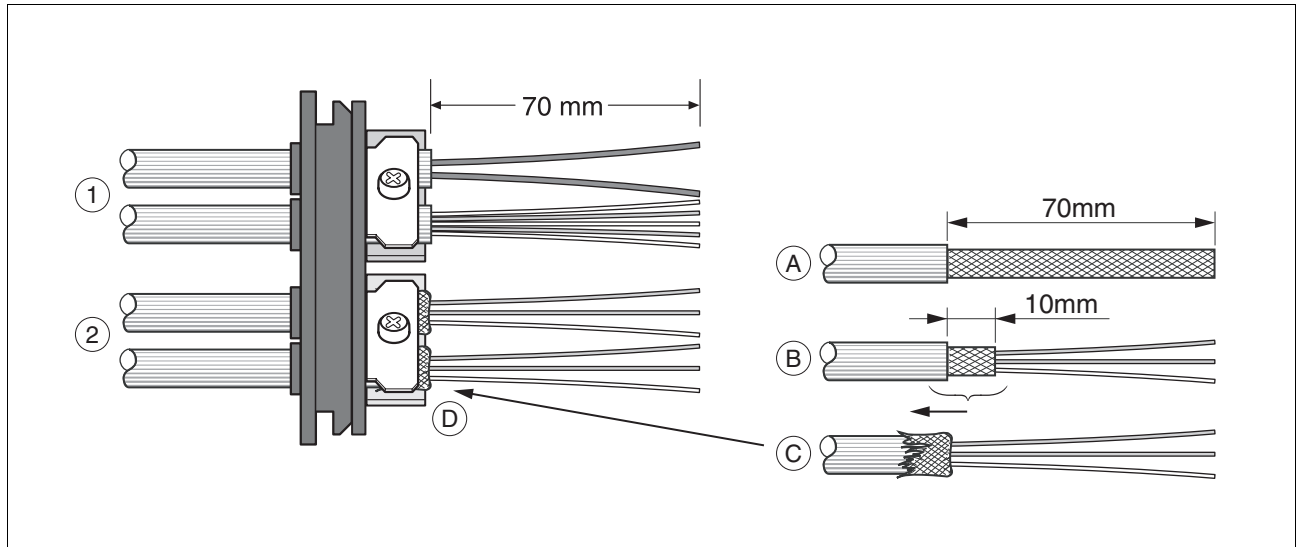


Figure 6.3 Fastening the cable in the cable entry

- (1) Unshielded cable
- (2) Shielded cable

- Trim the cable bushings to fit the cable.

NOTE: The specified degree of protection IP54 can only be achieved with properly trimmed cable bushings.

- (A) Strip the jacket of all cables; length 70 mm.
- (B) Shorten the shield to a rest of 10 mm.
- (C) Slide the shield braiding back over the cable jacket.
- (D) Loosen the strain relief.
- Push the cables through the strain relief.
- Glue EMC shielding foil around the shield.
- Pull the cable back to the strain relief.
- Fasten the strain relief.

#### Mounting connectors

The table below lists the parts and data required for assembly. Connector housings and crimp contacts are included in the accessories kit. See also chapter 11 "Accessories and spare parts".



Only use the special tool listed in the Accessories chapter to release single crimp contacts from the connector housing.

Connection	Conductor cross section of the crimp contact [mm <sup>2</sup> ]	Stripping length [mm]	Manufacturer's crimp contact no.	Crimping tool	Connector manufacturer	Connector type
CN1	0.75 ... 1.5 (AWG 18 ... 16) 2.5 ... 4.0 (AWG 12)	5 ... 65 ... 6	160773-6 341001-6	654174-1	Tyco Electronics	Positive Lock 1-926 522-1
CN2	0.14 ... 0.6 (AWG 24 ... 20)	2.5 ... 3.0	43030-0007	69008-0982	Molex	Micro-Fit 3.0 43025-1200
CN3	0.25 ... 1.0 (AWG 24 ... 18)	3.0 ... 3.5	39-00-0060	69008-0724	Molex	Mini-Fit Jr. 39-01-2065
CN4	0.14 ... 0.6 (AWG 24 ... 20)	2.5 ... 3.0	43030-0007	69008-0982	Molex	Micro-Fit 3.0 43025-0600
CN5	0.14 ... 0.6 (AWG 24 ... 20)	2.5 ... 3.0	43030-0007	69008-0982	Molex	Micro-Fit 3.0 43645-0200

Prepare the cable for connection as follows:

- ▶ Strip the ends of the cable.
- ▶ Attach cable lugs and crimp contacts. Verify that you have the correct crimp contacts and the matching crimping tool.
- ▶ Slide the cable lugs and crimp contacts straight into the connector until they snap in place.

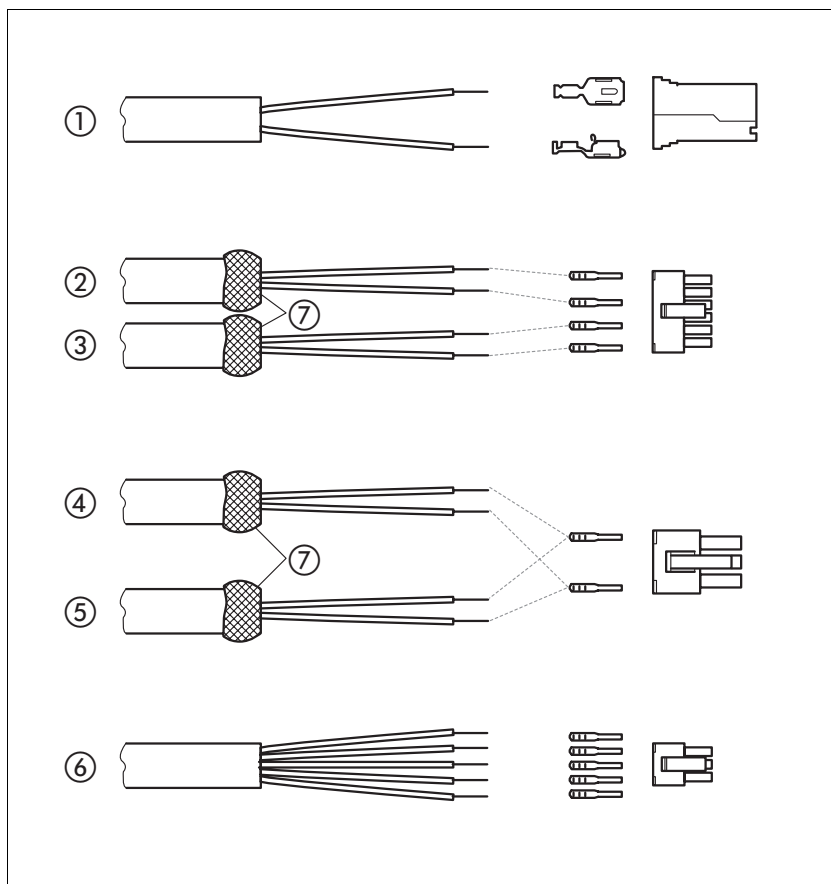


Figure 6.4 Connectors, cable lugs and crimp contacts

- (1) Supply voltage VDC
- (2) Fieldbus IN for PROFIBUS DP
- (3) Fieldbus OUT for PROFIBUS DP
- (4) Fieldbus IN for CAN or RS485
- (5) Fieldbus OUT for CAN or RS485
- (6) 24 V signal interface
- (7) Shield wire with EMC shield foil

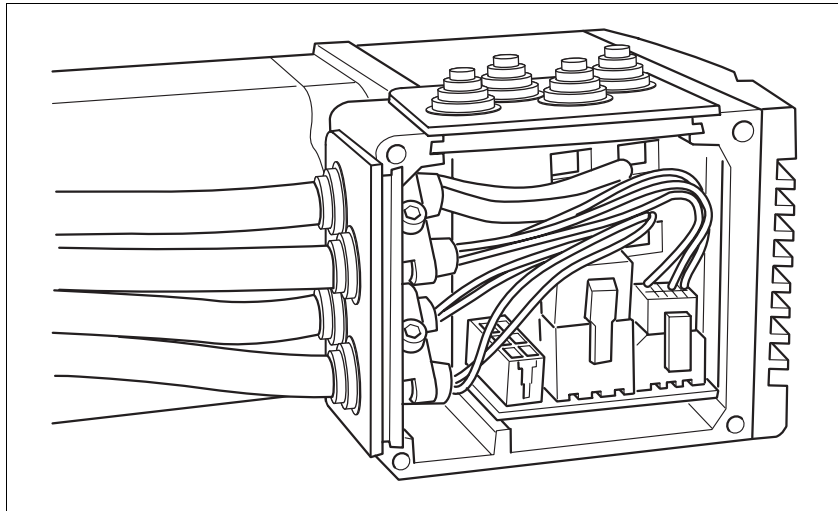
*Mounting the cable entry*

Figure 6.5 Inserting the cable entries

- Unscrew the connector housing cover.

NOTE: Shipping locks made of cardboard must not be used for operating the drive. Replace all shipping locks by cable entries or signal inserts.

- First adjust the parameter switches as these are difficult to access once the cables are connected.

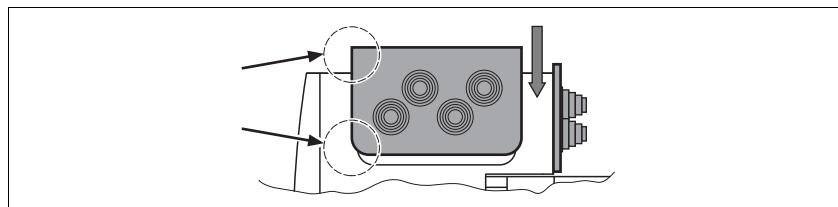
For a description of the parameter switches, see the chapters describing the connections.

- Connect the plug of the assembled cable to the matching socket. The plugs cannot be turned out of position and must click into place when being plugged in.

Only pull the connector housing (not the cable).

- Plug the cable entry in one of the two cutouts provided. The side to be used for the cable entry depends on the space available in your system.

NOTE: The pointed corners of the cable entry must point in the direction of the connector housing cover. Degree of protection IP54 is not reached if the cable entry is mounted the other way round.



- Close the cutout that is not used with a sealing insert for cutouts.
- Finally, screw the connector housing cover back into place.

If screws are lost use M3x12 only.



### 6.3.4 Connection with industrial connectors

Interface	Connector used
Supply voltage $\nabla$ DC	Hirschmann STASEI 200
Fieldbus PROFIBUS DP in/out	Circular connector M12, 5 poles, B-coded
Fieldbus CAN in/out	Circular connector M12 , 5 poles, A-coded
24V signal inputs and outputs	Circular connector M8, 3 poles
Safety function STO "Safe Torque Off" (IEC/EN 61800-5-2)	Circular connector M8, 4 poles

Because the requirements are different depending on the system configuration, pre-assembled cables specially designed for Ethernet fieldbus connections can be procured from various suppliers.

Information on pre-assembled cables, connector kits and recommended suppliers can be found in chapter 11 "Accessories and spare parts".

### 6.3.5 Connection of $\nabla$ DC supply voltage

#### **⚠ DANGER**

##### **ELECTRIC SHOCK CAUSED BY INCORRECT POWER SUPPLY UNIT**

The  $\nabla$ DC and +24 $\nabla$ DC supply voltages are connected with many exposed signal connections in the drive system.

- Use a power supply unit that meets the PELV (Protective Extra Low Voltage) requirements.
- Connect the negative output of the power supply unit to PE (ground).

**Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.**

#### **⚠ CAUTION**

##### **LOSS OF CONTROL DUE TO REGENERATION CONDITION**

Regeneration conditions resulting from braking or external driving forces may increase the  $\nabla$ DC supply voltage to an unexpected level. Components not rated for this voltage may be destroyed or cause misoperation.

- Verify that all  $\nabla$ DC consumers are rated for the voltage occurring during regeneration conditions (for example limit switches).
- Use only power supply units that will not be damaged by regeneration conditions.
- Use a braking resistor controller, if necessary.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in injury or equipment damage.**

**CAUTION**

**DAMAGE TO CONTACTS**

The connection for the controller supply voltage at the product does not have an inrush current limitation. If the voltage is switched on by means of switching of contacts, damage to the contacts or contact welding may result.

- Use a power supply unit that limits the peak value of the output current to a value permissible for the contact.
- Switch the power input of the power supply unit instead of the output voltage.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in equipment damage.**

**⚠ CAUTION**

**DAMAGE TO SYSTEM COMPONENTS AND LOSS OF CONTROL**

Interruptions of the negative connection of the controller supply voltage can cause excessively high voltages at the signal connections.

- Do not interrupt the negative connection between the power supply unit and load with a fuse or switch.
- Verify correct connection before switching on.
- Do not connect the controller supply voltage or change its wiring while the is supply voltage present.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in injury or equipment damage.**

Cable specifications and terminal

Two different crimp contacts are available for different conductor cross sections, see chapter 6.3.3 "Connection via cable entry".

Minimum conductor cross section	[mm <sup>2</sup> ]	0.75 (AWG 18)
Maximum connection cross section	[mm <sup>2</sup> ]	4.0 (AWG 12)
Stripping length	[mm]	5 ... 65 ... 6

Crimp contact 1607736-6	[mm <sup>2</sup> ]	
Minimum connection cross section		0.75 (AWG 18)
Maximum connection cross section		1.5 (AWG 16)

Crimp contact 341001-6	[mm <sup>2</sup> ]	
Minimum connection cross section		2.5 (AWG 12)
Maximum connection cross section		4.0 (AWG 12)

Unshielded cables may be used for the VDC supply voltage. Twisted pair is not required.

- Use pre-assembled cables to reduce the risk of wiring errors.
- Verify that wiring, cables and connected interfaces meet the PELV requirements.

*Connecting the cables*

- ▶ Note the specified technical data.
- ▶ Note the information provided in chapters 5.1 "External power supply units" and 5.2 "Ground design".
- ▶ Install fuses for the power supply cable accordance with the selected conductor cross section / wire gauge (note the inrush currents).

*Pin assignment printed circuit board connector*

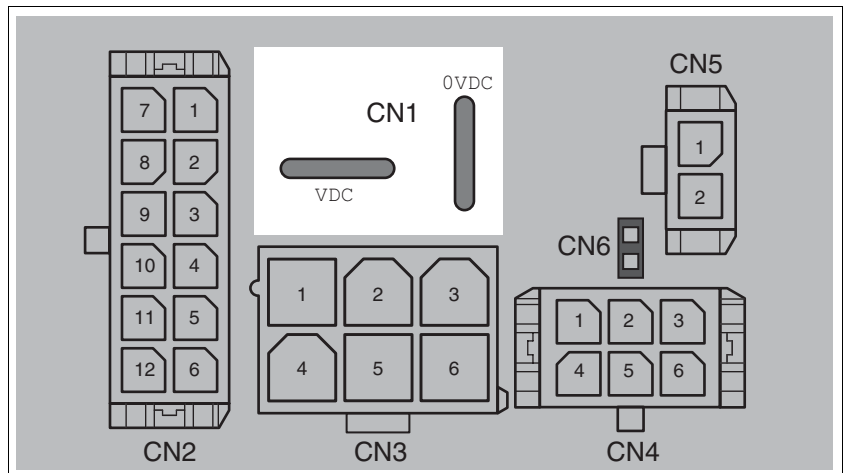


Figure 6.6 Pin assignment supply voltage

Signal	Meaning	Number <sup>1)</sup>
VDC	Supply voltage	1
0VDC	Reference potential to VDC	2

1) Information relates to pre-assembled cables

You can crimp together two wires to supply multiple drives via one DC bus. Two different crimp contacts are available for different conductor cross sections, see chapter 6.3.3 "Connection via cable entry".

Pin assignment industrial connector

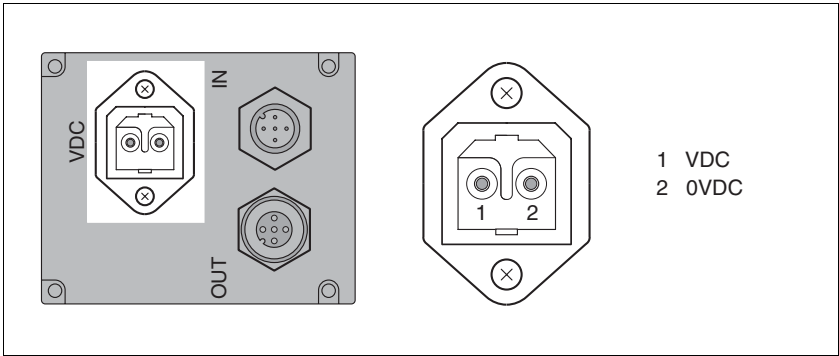


Figure 6.7 Pin assignment supply voltage

Pin	Signal	Meaning	Number <sup>1)</sup>
1	VDC	Supply voltage	1
2	OVDC	Reference potential to VDC	2

1) Information relates to pre-assembled cables

6.3.6 PROFIBUS DP connection

*Function* The PROFIBUS DP interface allows you to network the product as a slave in a Profibus network.

The drive system receives data and commands from a master bus device. Status information such as operating state and processing state is sent to the master as acknowledgement.

The fieldbus manual for the product provides detailed description on fieldbus networking.

Cable specifications and terminal

- Shielded cable
- Twisted-pair cables
- Grounding of the shield at both ends

Maximum cable length	[m]	See next table
Minimum conductor cross section	[mm <sup>2</sup> ]	0.34 (AWG 24)
Maximum connection cross section	[mm <sup>2</sup> ]	0.6 (AWG 20)
Stripping length	[mm]	2.5 ... 3.0

The maximum cable length depends on the baud rate and the signal propagation delay. The higher the baud rate, the shorter the bus cable needs to be.

Baud rate [kBaud]	Max. cable length [m]
9.6	1200
19.2	1200
45.45	1200
93.75	1200
187.5	1000
500	400
1500	200
3000	100
6000	100
12000	100

- Use equipotential bonding conductors, see page 47.
- Use pre-assembled cables to reduce the risk of wiring errors.
- Verify that wiring, cables and connected interfaces meet the PELV requirements.

#### Terminating resistor

Both ends of the entire bus system must be terminated with a terminating resistor.

The terminating resistor is already integrated and can be activated at the end of the network with a switch.

The diagram below shows the integrated terminating resistor.

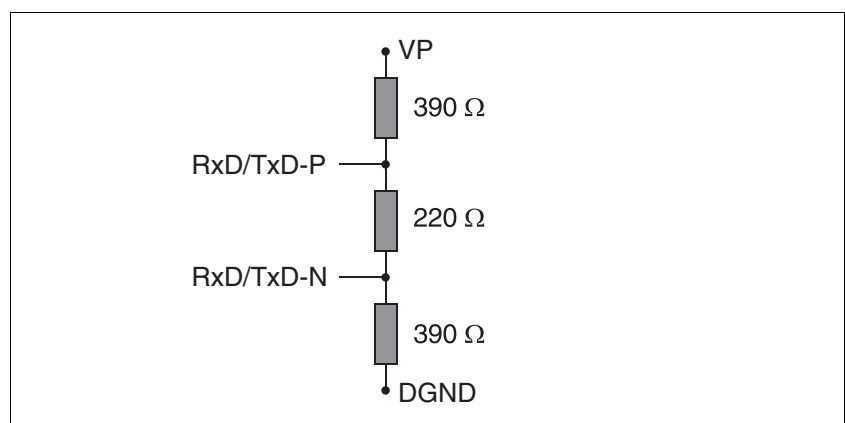


Figure 6.8 Terminating resistor

Setting address and baud rate

Every device on the network is identified by a unique, adjustable node address. Slaves on a Profibus network may have addresses in the range from 3 to 126. Addresses 0 to 2 are reserved for master devices.

The baud rate is detected automatically.

Factory settings:

- Address: 126
- Terminating resistor: OFF

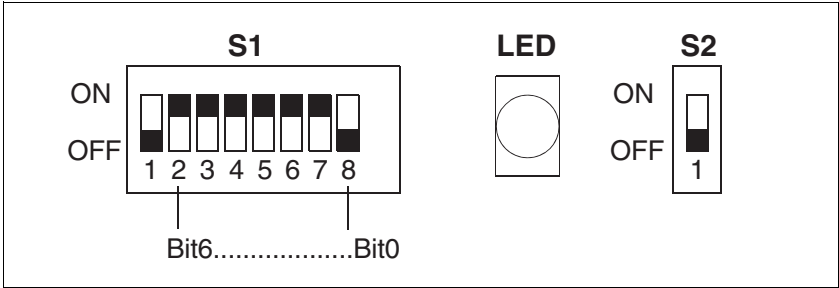


Figure 6.9 Parameter switch

Switch setting S1:	S1.2	S1.3	S1.4	S1.5	S1.6	S1.7	S1.8
Address bit:	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Fieldbus address 126 (default)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Fieldbus address 25 (example)	0	0	1	1	0	0	1

Switch setting S2:	S2.1
Terminating resistor on	ON
Terminating resistor off	OFF

LED	Communication indicator
LED on	Communication OK
LED off	No communication

Reserved parameter switches are provided for future extensions and must be set to OFF.

NOTE: Each device must have its own unique node address, which may only be assigned once in the network.

*Pin assignment printed circuit board connector*

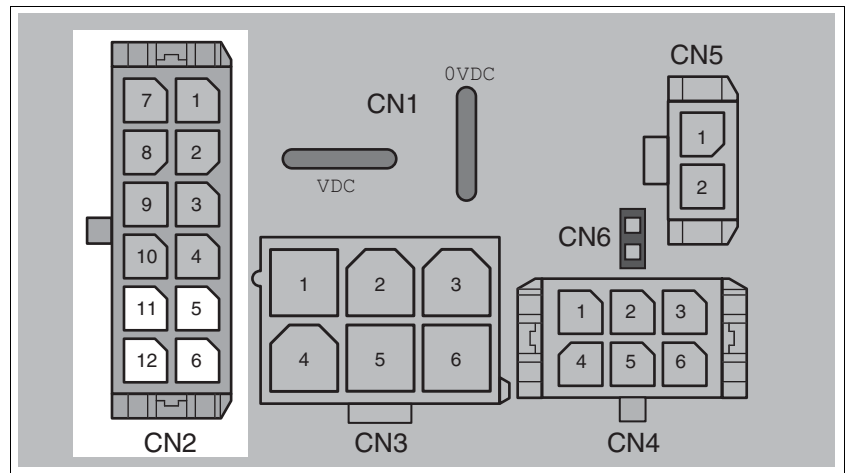


Figure 6.10 Pin assignment of Profibus fieldbus interface

Pin	Signal	Meaning (Color <sup>1)</sup> )	SUB-D <sup>1)</sup>
12	RxD/TxD-N	Profibus interface (green) IN	8
11	RxD/TxD-P	Profibus interface (red) IN	3
6	RxD/TxD-N	Profibus interface (green) OUT	8
5	RxD/TxD-P	Profibus interface (red) OUT	3

1) Information refers to pre-assembled cables

*Pin assignment industrial connector*

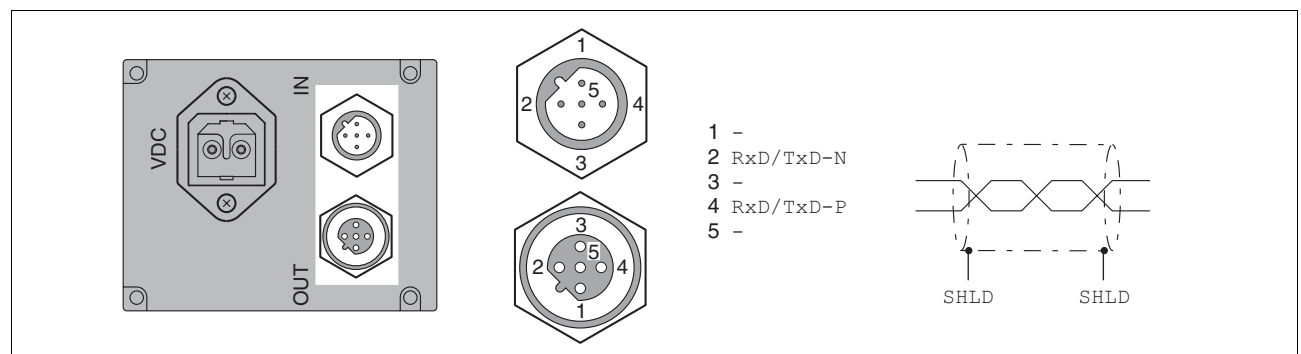


Figure 6.11 Pin assignment of Profibus fieldbus interface

Pin	Signal	Meaning
2	RxD/TxD-N	Profibus interface
4	RxD/TxD-P	Profibus interface
5		Internally connected to housing

The shield of the cable (SHLD) must be connected to the connector housing.

### 6.3.7 CAN connection

**Function** The CAN interface allows you to network the product as a slave in a CANopen network as per DS301.

The drive system receives data and commands from a master bus device. Status information such as operating state and processing state is sent to the master as acknowledgement.

The fieldbus manual for the product provides detailed description on fieldbus networking.

**Cable specifications and terminal**

- Shielded cable
- Twisted-pair cables
- Grounding of the shield at both ends

Maximum cable length	[m]	See next table
Minimum conductor cross section	[mm <sup>2</sup> ]	0.25 (AWG 22)
Maximum connection cross section	[mm <sup>2</sup> ]	1.0 (AWG 18)
Stripping length	[mm]	3.0 ... 3.5

The maximum cable length depends on the number of network devices, the baud rate and the signal propagation delay. The higher the baud rate, the shorter the bus cable needs to be.

Baud rate [kBaud]	Max. cable length [m]
1000	25
800	80
500	100
250	250
100	600
50	1000

- Use equipotential bonding conductors, see page 47.
- Use pre-assembled cables to reduce the risk of wiring errors.
- Verify that wiring, cables and connected interfaces meet the PELV requirements.

**Terminating resistor** Both ends of the entire bus system must be terminated with a terminating resistor.

The terminating resistor is already integrated and can be activated at the end of the network with a switch.

Fieldbus	Terminating resistor
CAN-Bus	120 Ω between CAN_H and CAN_L



*Setting address and baud rate*

Every device on the network is identified by a unique, adjustable node address.

Factory settings:

- Address: 127
- Baud rate: 125 kBaud

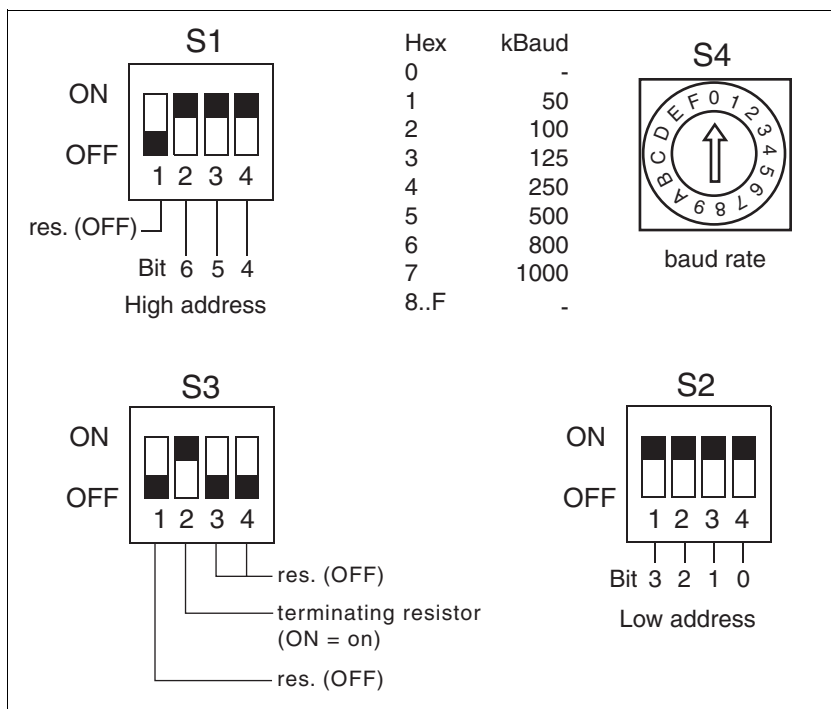


Figure 6.12 Parameter switch

Switch settings S1 and S2:	S1.2	S1.3	S1.4	S2.1	S2.2	S2.3	S2.4
Address bit:	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Fieldbus address 127 (default)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fieldbus address 25 (example)	0	0	1	1	0	0	1

Switch setting S4	Baud rate (Kbaud)
1	50
2	100
3	125
4	250
5	500
6	800
7	1000

Reserved parameter switches are provided for future extensions and must be set to OFF.

NOTE: Each device must have its own unique node address, which may only be assigned once in the network.

Pin	Signal	Meaning	SUB-D <sup>1)</sup>
3	CAN_H	CAN interface	7
6	CAN_L	CAN interface	2
4	CAN_0V	Internally connected to CN1 . 0VDC	3

The diagram illustrates the CAN module's physical layout and pin configuration. On the left, the PCB is shown with a VDC power connector, an IN pin header, and an OUT pin header. In the center, two hexagonal pin headers are shown with their respective pin numbers (1-5). On the right, a table defines the pins:

1	SHLD
2	-
3	CAN_0V
4	CAN_H
5	CAN_L

To the right of the table, a schematic shows the CAN\_H and CAN\_L signals as a differential pair, with CAN\_0V as a common ground reference.

Pin	Signal	Meaning
1	SHLD	Shield connection
2	–	internally bridged from IN to OUT
3	CAN_0V	Internally connected to CN1 .0VDC
4	CAN_H	CAN interface
5	CAN_L	CAN interface

### 6.3.8 RS485 connection

**Function** The drive system is commissioned via the RS485 interface and the commissioning software.

In addition, the RS485 interface allows you to network the product as a slave in an RS485 network.

The fieldbus manual for the product provides detailed description on fieldbus networking.

**Cable specifications and terminal**

- Shielded cable
- Twisted-pair cables
- Grounding of the shield at both ends

Maximum cable length	[m]	400
Minimum conductor cross section	[mm <sup>2</sup> ]	0.25 (AWG 22)
Maximum connection cross section	[mm <sup>2</sup> ]	1.0 (AWG 18)
Stripping length	[mm]	3.0 ... 3.5

- ▶ Use equipotential bonding conductors, see page 47.
- ▶ Use pre-assembled cables to reduce the risk of wiring errors.
- ▶ Verify that wiring, cables and connected interfaces meet the PELV requirements.

**Terminating resistor** Both ends of the entire bus system must be terminated with a terminating resistor.

The terminating resistor is already integrated and can be activated at the end of the network with a switch.

Fieldbus	Terminating resistor
RS485 bus	120 Ω between +RS485 and -RS485

**Setting address and baud rate** Each device on the network is identified by a unique, adjustable node address.

Factory settings:

- Address: 1
- Baud rate: 9600
- Data format: 7 bits  
Even parity  
1 stop bit

In the case of devices with CAN or Profibus fieldbus interfaces, the address and the baud rate of the RS485 interface are set via the commissioning software.

In the case of devices without CAN or Profibus fieldbus interfaces, the address and the baud rate of the RS485 interface are set via parameter switches.

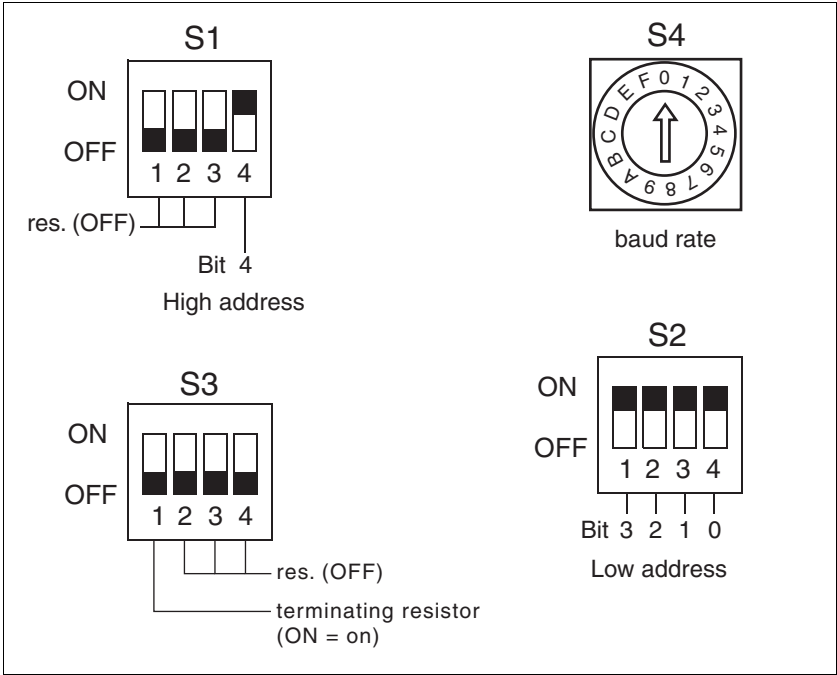


Figure 6.15 Parameter switch

Switch settings S1 and S2:	S1.4	S2.1	S2.2	S2.3	S2.4
Address bit:	4	3	2	1	0
Address 1 (Default)	0	0	0	0	1
Address 25 (example)	1	1	0	0	1

Switch setting S4	Baud rate (Kbaud)	Format
0	9600	7-E-1
1	19200	7-E-1
2	38400	7-E-1
3	-	-
4	9600	7-N-1
5	19200	7-N-1
6	38400	7-N-1
7	-	-
8	9600	8-E-1
9	19200	8-E-1
A	38400	8-E-1
B	-	-
C	9600	8-N-1
D	19200	8-N-1
E	38400	8-N-1
F	-	-

Reserved parameter switches are provided for future extensions and must be set to OFF.

NOTE: Each device must have its own unique node address, which may only be assigned once in the network.

*Pin assignment printed circuit board connector*

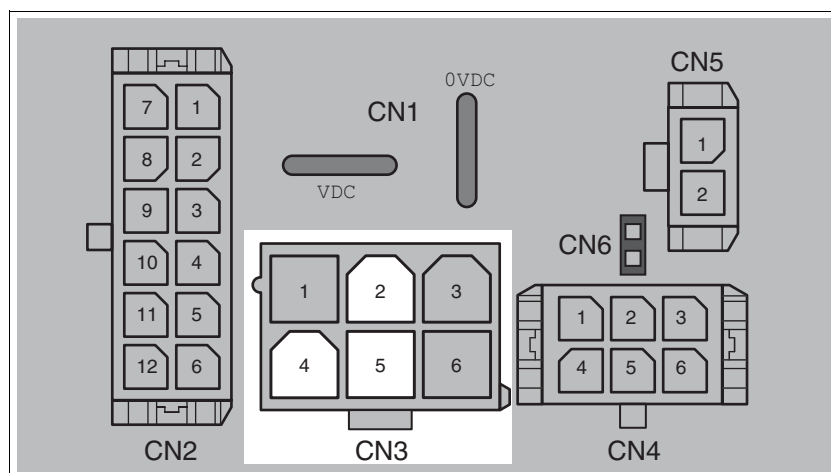


Figure 6.16 Pin assignment RS485

Pin	Signal	Meaning	SUB-D <sup>1)</sup>
2	+RS485	RS485 interface	7
5	-RS485	RS485 interface	2
4	RS485_0V	Internally connected to CN1 . 0VDC	3

1) Information relates to pre-assembled cables

*Pin assignment industrial connector*

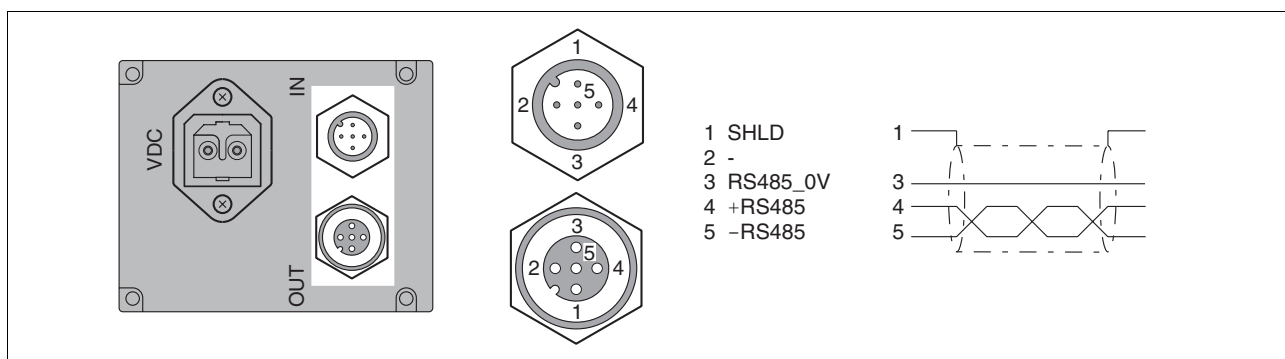


Figure 6.17 Pin assignment of the RS485 fieldbus interface

Pin	Signal	Meaning
1	SHLD	Shield connection
2	-	Not assigned
3	RS485_0V	Internally connected to CN1 . 0VDC
4	+RS485	RS485 interface
5	-RS485	RS485 interface

### 6.3.9 24V signal interface connection

**24V signal power supply** The 24V signal power supply provided for constant supply of the sensor system.

It must not be connected in parallel with the 24V signal power supply of a different drive.

**Cable specifications and terminal**

Minimum conductor cross section	[mm <sup>2</sup> ]	0.2 (AWG 24)
Maximum connection cross section	[mm <sup>2</sup> ]	0.6 (AWG 20)
Stripping length	[mm]	2.5 ... 3.0

- Use pre-assembled cables to reduce the risk of wiring errors.
- Verify that wiring, cables and connected interfaces meet the PELV requirements.

**parameterization** The 24V signals can be configured with the parameters `IO.IO0_def`, `34:1` to `IO.IO3_def`, `34:4` as either input or output. Specific functions can also be assigned.

Function	Possible for signal	Remarks
Positive limit switch	IO0	Logic level can be configured
Index pulse output	IO0	
Negative limit switch	IO1	Logic level can be configured
STOP switch	IO0..3	Logic level can be configured
Reference switch	IO0..3	For reference movement to REF, level can be configured
Freely usable	IO0..3	Free access via fieldbus
Programmable	IO0..3	see chapter 8.3.4 "Programmable inputs and outputs"



The external monitoring signals  $\overline{LIMP}$ ,  $\overline{LIMN}$ ,  $\overline{REF}$  and  $\overline{STOP}$  are enabled with the parameter `Settings.SignEnabl`, 28:13.

Use active 0 monitoring signals if possible, because they are failsafe. Evaluation for active 0 or 1 is set with the parameter `Settings.SignLevel`, 28:14.

For more information see chapter 7 "Commissioning".

*Pin assignment printed circuit board  
connector*

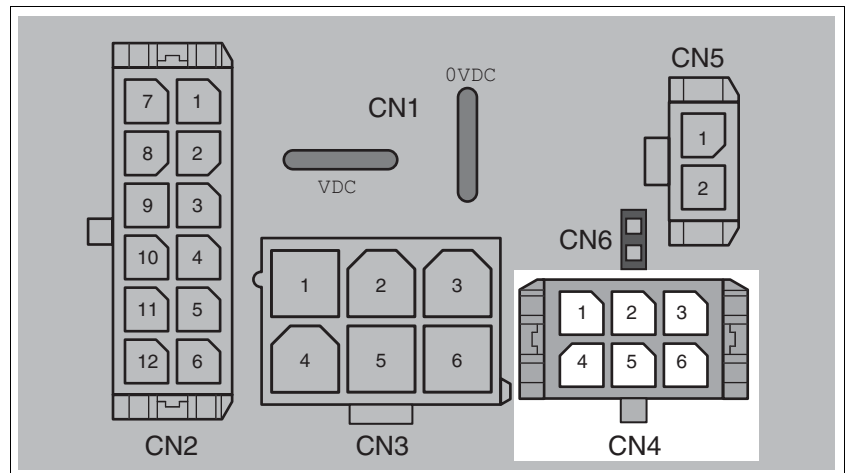


Figure 6.18 Pin assignment of the 24V signal interface

Pin	Signal	Meaning	I/O
1	+24VDC_OUT	The 24V signal supply may be used to supply the sensor system (e.g. limit switches)	O
2	IO2	Freely usable input / output	I/O
3	IO0	Freely usable input / output	I/O
4	0VDC	Internally connected to CN1 . 0VDC	
5	IO3	Freely usable input / output	I/O
6	IO1	Freely usable input / output	I/O

6.3.10 Connection of STO safety function

**⚠ WARNING**

**LOSS OF SAFETY FUNCTION**

Incorrect usage may cause a hazard due to the loss of the safety function.

- Observe the requirements for using the safety function.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in death or serious injury.**

*Requirements* For information and requirements relating to the STO safety function, see chapter 5.3 "Safety function STO ("Safe Torque Off")".

*Cable specifications and terminal*

- Shielded cable corresponding to the requirements for protected layout of wires

Minimum conductor cross section	[mm <sup>2</sup> ]	0.34 (AWG 20)
Maximum connection cross section	[mm <sup>2</sup> ]	0.6 (AWG 20)
Stripping length	[mm]	2.5 ... 3.0

- ▶ Use equipotential bonding conductors, see page 47.
- ▶ Use pre-assembled cables to reduce the risk of wiring errors.
- ▶ Verify that wiring, cables and connected interfaces meet the PELV requirements.

The cable available as an accessory is a special cable that is only available with a connector. The shield of the cable is connected to the grounded housing of the drive via the metal connector. It is sufficient to connect one end of the cable to the grounded housing.



Pin assignment printed circuit board  
connector

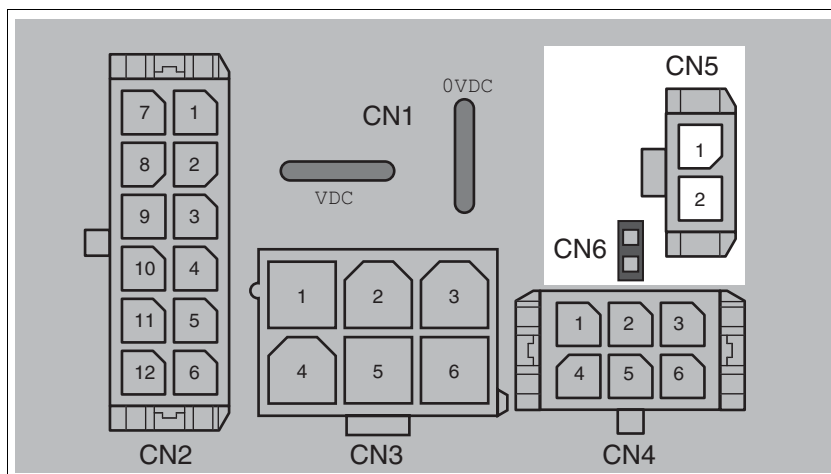
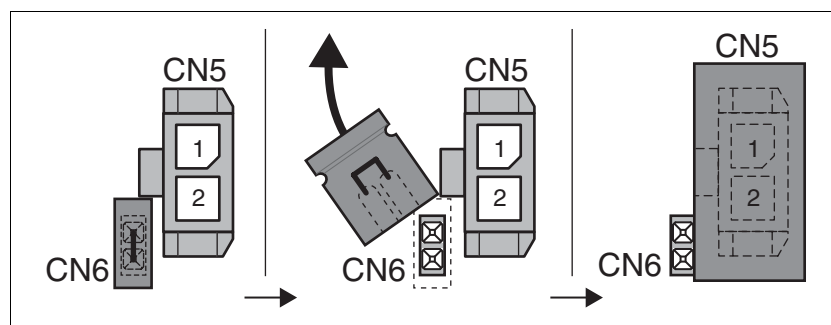


Figure 6.19 Pin assignment of safety function

Pin	Signal	Meaning
CN5.1	$\overline{\text{STO\_A}}$ ( $\overline{\text{PWRR\_A}}$ )	Safety function STO "Safe Torque Off" (IEC/ EN 61800-5-2)
CN5.2	$\overline{\text{STO\_B}}$ ( $\overline{\text{PWRR\_B}}$ )	Safety function STO "Safe Torque Off" (IEC/ EN 61800-5-2)
CN6		Jumper plugged in: STO disabled Jumper removed: STO enabled

NOTE: Jumper CN5 cannot be plugged in as long as jumper CN6 is still plugged in (mechanical lock).

Connecting the safety function



- Remove jumper CN6.
- Connect the connector to CN5.

## 6.4 Connection accessories

### 6.4.1 Accessory "Insert kit, 3x I/O"

The accessory makes the signals  $\text{IO0}$ ,  $\text{IO1}$  and  $\text{IO3}$  available outside of the device via industrial connectors.

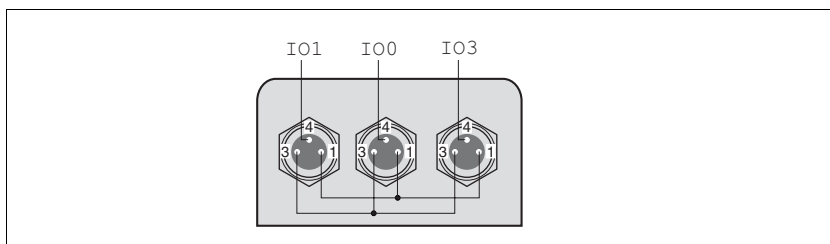


Figure 6.20 Pin assignment

Pin 1 is internally connected to CN4.1 (+24VDC\_OUT).

Pin 3 is internally connected to CN4.4 (0VDC).

### 6.4.2 Accessory "Insert kit, 2x I/O, 1x STO in"

The accessory makes the signals  $\text{IO0}$ ,  $\text{IO1}$  and the signals of the STO safety function available outside of the device via industrial connectors.

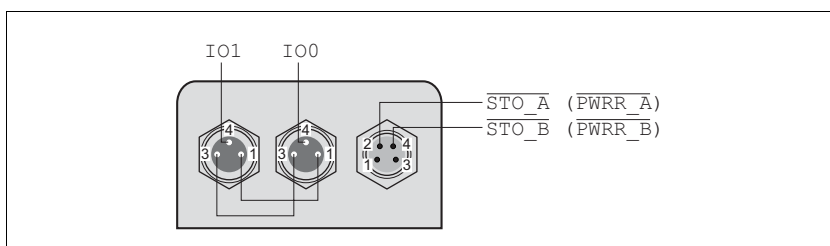


Figure 6.21 Pin assignment

Pin 1 is internally connected to CN4.1 (+24VDC\_OUT).

Pin 3 is internally connected to CN4.4 (0VDC).

### 6.4.3 Accessory "Insert kit, 1x STO in, 1x STO out"

The accessory makes the signals of the STO safety function available outside of the device via industrial connectors.

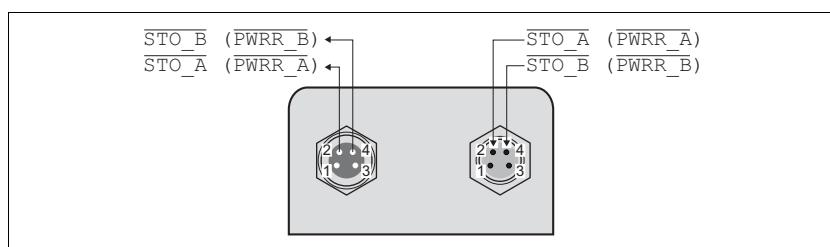


Figure 6.22 Pin assignment

#### 6.4.4 Accessory "Insert kit, 4x I/O, 1x STO in, 1x STO out"

The accessory makes the signals IO0, IO1, IO2 and IO3 and the signals of the STO safety function available outside of the device via industrial connectors.

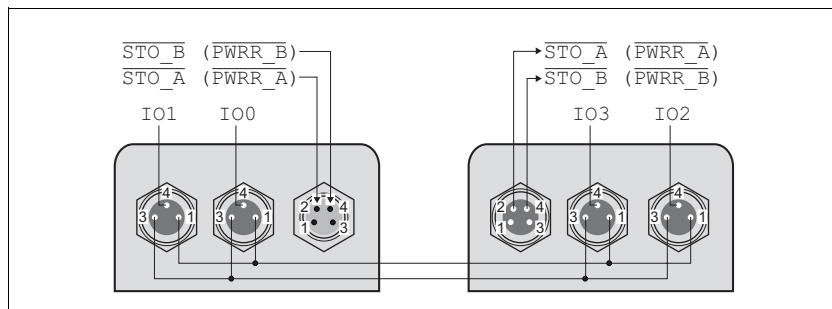


Figure 6.23 Pin assignment

Pin 1 is internally connected to CN4.1 (+24VDC\_OUT).

Pin 3 is internally connected to CN4.4 (0VDC).

## 6.5 Checking wiring

Check the following:

- ▶ Did you properly install and connect all cables and connectors?
- ▶ Are there any live, exposed cables?
- ▶ Did you properly connect the signal wires?
- ▶ Did you properly install all seals (degree of protection IP54)?

## 7 Commissioning

### WARNING

#### UNEXPECTED MOVEMENT

When the drive is operated for the first time, there is a risk of unexpected movements caused by possible wiring errors or unsuitable parameters.

- Perform the first test run without coupled loads.
- Verify that a functioning button for EMERGENCY STOP is within reach.
- Anticipate movements in the incorrect direction or oscillation of the drive.
- Only start the system if there are no persons or obstructions in the hazardous area.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury or equipment damage.**

### WARNING

#### UNINTENDED BEHAVIOR

The behavior of the drive system is governed by numerous stored data or settings. Unsuitable settings or data may trigger unexpected movements or responses to signals and disable monitoring functions.

- Do NOT operate the drive system with unknown settings or data.
- Verify that the stored data and settings are correct.
- When commissioning, carefully run tests for all operating states and potential fault situations.
- Verify the functions after replacing the product and also after making changes to the settings or data.
- Only start the system if there are no persons or obstructions in the hazardous area.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury or equipment damage.**

### WARNING

#### ROTATING PARTS

Rotating parts may cause injuries and may catch clothing or hair. Loose parts or parts that are unbalanced may be flung.

- Verify correct mounting and installation of all rotating parts.
- Use a cover to help protect against rotating parts.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury or equipment damage.**

**⚠ WARNING****MOTOR WITHOUT BRAKING EFFECT**

If power outage and faults cause the power stage to be switched off, the motor is no longer stopped by the brake and may increase its speed even more until it reaches a mechanical stop.

- Verify the mechanical situation.
- If necessary, use a cushioned mechanical stop or a suitable brake.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury or equipment damage.**

**⚠ WARNING****FALLING PARTS**

The motor may move as a result of the reaction torque; it may tip and fall.

- Mount the motor securely so it will not break loose during strong acceleration.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury or equipment damage.**

**⚠ CAUTION****HOT SURFACES**

Depending on the operation, the surface may heat up to more than 100°C (212°F).

- Do not allow contact with the hot surfaces.
- Do not allow flammable or heat-sensitive parts in the immediate vicinity.
- Consider the measures for heat dissipation described.
- Check the temperature during test runs.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in injury or equipment damage.**

## 7.1 Preparing for commissioning

The following tests are required before commissioning:

- ▶ Wiring and connection of all cables and system components
- ▶ Function of the limit switch, if installed

One of the following must be available:

- Fieldbus master (e.g. PLC) or industrial PC
- Commissioning software

## 7.2 Running commissioning

### 7.2.1 First setup



*Prepare a list with the parameters required for the functions used.*

#### *Direction of rotation*

Rotation of the motor shaft in a clockwise or counterclockwise direction of rotation. Clockwise rotation is when the motor shaft rotates clockwise as you look at the end of the protruding motor shaft.

The direction of rotation can be reversed with the parameter `Motion.invertDir 28:6`.

The new value is only activated when the drive is switched on.

- ▶ Save the parameter to the EEPROM
- ▶ Switch the supply voltage off and on.



*If you invert the direction of rotation, verify once again that the limit switches are properly wired.*

- Connect the positive limit switch to `IO0`
- Connect the negative limit switch to `IO1`



*The positive limit switch is the switch that is tripped by the mechanical system if the motor shaft rotates as follows:*

- Without inversion of the direction of rotation: Clockwise
- Without inversion of the direction of rotation: Counter-clockwise

#### *Reference speed*

The reference speed for the motor depends on the application requirements.

- ▶ Set the reference speed with the parameter `Motion.v_target0 29:23`.

#### *Acceleration/deceleration*

Note that when the drive decelerates, it recovers energy from the system and the voltage may increase depending on the external torque and the deceleration value set.

The drive has two acceleration settings:

- Acceleration/deceleration  
Parameter `Motion.acc, 29:26`
- Deceleration for "Quick Stop"  
Parameter `Motion.dec_Stop, 28:21`

### 7.2.2 Starting 24V signal interface

#### 7.2.2.1 Setting the functions of the 24V signals

You can configure the 24V signals as input or output with the parameters `IO.IO0_def 34:1` to `IO.IO3_def 34:4` and assign specific functions to the 24V signals.

For more information see chapter 6 "Installation".

## 7.2.2.2 Testing 24V signals

The following table shows the readable and writable status of the 24V signals and the possible parameter settings.

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
I/O.IO_act 33:1 (21:01 <sub>h</sub> )	Status of digital inputs and outputs  Assignment of bits: Bit 0: IO0 Bit 1: IO1 Bit 2: IO2 Bit 3: IO3 Bit 4: STO_A (PWRR_A) Bit 5: STO_B (PWRR_B)  Reading returns the status of the inputs and outputs. Writing only changes the status of outputs.	UINT16 0..15	- 0	R/W
I/O.IO0_def 34:1 (22:01 <sub>h</sub> )	Configuration of IO0  Value 0: Input freely usable Value 1: Input LIMP (only with IO0) Value 2: Input LIMN (only with IO1) Value 3: Input STOP Value 4: Input REF Value 5: Input programmable Value 128: Output freely usable Value 129: Output index pulse (only with IO0) Value 130: Output programmable	UINT16 0..255	- 1	R/W per.
I/O.IO1_def 34:2 (22:02 <sub>h</sub> )	Configuration of IO1  See parameter IO0_def	UINT16 0..255	- 2	R/W per.
I/O.IO2_def 34:3 (22:03 <sub>h</sub> )	Configuration of IO2  See parameter IO0_def	UINT16 0..255	- 3	R/W per.
I/O.IO3_def 34:4 (22:04 <sub>h</sub> )	Configuration of IO3  See parameter IO0_def	UINT16 0..255	- 4	R/W per.

#### Testing the signal inputs and limit switches

Proceed as follows for testing:

- Trigger the limit switch or the sensor manually.

The corresponding bit in parameter IO.IO\_act 33:1 must be 1 as long as the input is logic 1.

#### Checking the freely usable signal outputs

Proceed as follows for testing:

- Write the value required to set the associated output to logic 1 to parameter IO.IO\_act 33:1.
- Measure the voltage at the output or check the response of the connected actuator.



## 7.2.2.3 Testing the function of limit switches



Monitoring of the  $\overline{\text{LIMP}}$  /  $\overline{\text{LIMN}}$  limit switches is activated in the factory settings. In all drives without limit switches, monitoring must be disabled with the parameter `Settings.SignEnabl`, 23:13, value = 0. The factory setting for the STOP input is "disabled".

Condition: The limit switch signals are monitored.

For more information see chapter 7.2.2.2 "Testing 24V signals".

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Settings.SignEnabl 28:13 (1C:0D <sub>h</sub> )	Activation of monitoring inputs Bit value 0: Monitoring is not active Bit value 1: Monitoring is active  Assignment of bits: Bit 0: LIMP (positive limit switch) Bit 1: LIMN (negative limit switch) Bit 2: STOP (STOP switch) Bit 3: REF (reference switch)  NOTE: Monitoring is only active if the I/O port is configured as the corresponding function (parameter I/O.IO0_def to IO3_def).	UINT16 0..15	- 3	R/W per.
Settings.SignLevel 28:14 (1C:0E <sub>h</sub> )	Signal level for monitoring inputs Used to define whether errors are triggered at 0 or 1 level.  Bit value 0: Response at 0 level Bit value 1: Response at 1 level  Assignment of bits: Bit 0: LIMP Bit 1: LIMN Bit 2: STOP Bit 3: REF	UINT16 0..15	- 0	R/W per.
Status.Sign_SR 28:15 (1C:0F <sub>h</sub> )	Stored signal status of external monitoring signals Bit value 0: not activated Bit value 1: activated  Assignment of bits: Bit 0: LIMP Bit 1: LIMN Bit 2: STOP Bit 3: REF Bit 7: SW stop  Stored signal status of released external monitoring signals	UINT16 0..15	- -	R/-

You can change enabling of the external monitoring signals  $\overline{\text{LIMP}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{LIMN}}$  and STOP with the parameter `Settings.SignEnabl 28:13`; use the parameter `Settings.SignLevel 28:14` to change evaluation for active LOW or HIGH.

- ▶ Connect the limit switch that limits the working range for clockwise rotation to  $\overline{\text{LIMP}}$ .
- ▶ Connect the limit switch that limits the working range for counter-clockwise rotation to  $\overline{\text{LIMN}}$ .

- ▶ Verify the function of the limit switches with the parameter `Status.Sign_SR 28:15`.

- ▶ Enable the power stage.

- ▶ Run a "Fault Reset".

After that, no bit may be set in parameter `Status.Sign_SR 28:15`.

- ▶ Briefly actuate the limit switch manually.

After that, the corresponding bit must be set in parameter `Status.Sign_SR 28:15`.

- ▶ Run a "Fault Reset".

After that, no bit may be set in parameter `Status.Sign_SR 28:15`.

### 7.2.3 Setting the motor phase currents

#### **⚠ WARNING**

##### **FALLING LOAD AT STANDSTILL**

If the current reduction is enabled, the motor torque at standstill is reduced; if external forces act on the drive (vertical axes), this may cause the load to fall.

- Verify that the load conditions allow for operation with current reduction.
- If necessary, switch on the current reduction.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury or equipment damage.**

For commissioning use low motor phase currents (10% of nominal current) so the drive moves with a low torque.

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Settings.I_still 14:1 (0E:01 <sub>h</sub> )	Motor phase current standstill Becomes active after 100ms motor standstill. Current is specified in percent of nominal current.	UINT16 0..100	% 70	R/W per.
Settings.I_acc 14:2 (0E:02 <sub>h</sub> )	Motor phase current acceleration / deceleration Current is specified in percent of nominal current.	UINT16 0..100	% 100	R/W per.
Settings.I_const 14:3 (0E:03 <sub>h</sub> )	Motor phase current constant movement Current is specified in percent of nominal current.	UINT16 0..100	% 100	R/W per.
Settings.I_stop 14:4 (0E:04 <sub>h</sub> )	Motor phase current for "Quick Stop" Current is specified in percent of nominal current.	UINT16 0..100	% 100	R/W per.

## 7.2.4 Testing safety functions

*Operation with STO* If you wish to use the STO safety function, carry out the following steps. Perform the steps exactly in the sequence described.

- Supply voltage switched off.
- ▶ Verify that the inputs  $\overline{\text{STO\_A}}$  ( $\overline{\text{PWRR\_A}}$ ) and  $\overline{\text{STO\_B}}$  ( $\overline{\text{PWRR\_B}}$ ) are electrically isolated from each other. The two signals must not be electrically connected.
- Supply voltage switched on.
- ▶ Enable the power stage.  
(Parameter `Commands.driveCtrl`, 28:1 bit 1)
- ▶ Trigger the safety function.  $\overline{\text{STO\_A}}$  ( $\overline{\text{PWRR\_A}}$ ) and  $\overline{\text{STO\_B}}$  ( $\overline{\text{PWRR\_B}}$ ) must be switched off simultaneously (time offset <1s).
- ◁ The power stage is disabled and error message 0119<sub>h</sub> is generated. (NOTE: Error message 011A<sub>h</sub> indicates a wiring error.)  
(Parameter `Status.StopFault`, 32:7)
- ▶ Check the behavior of the drive during fault conditions.
- ▶ Document all tests of the safety function in your acceptance certificate.

*Operation without STO* If you do not want to use the STO safety function:

- ▶ Verify that jumper CN6 is connected.

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Commands.driveCtrl 28:1 (1C:01 <sub>h</sub> )	Control word  Assignment of bits: Bit 0: Disable power stage Bit 1: Enable power stage Bit 2: Quicktop Bit 3: FaultReset Bit 4: QuickStop-Release Bits 5..15: Reserved  Default bits 0 ... 4: 0 A write access automatically triggers processing of the operating states.	UINT16 0..31	- 0	R/W

### 7.2.5 Releasing the holding brake manually

The drive automatically controls the integrated holding brake. However, during commissioning it may be necessary to release the holding brake manually.

The power supply must be on to release the holding brake manually.

#### **⚠ WARNING**

##### **UNEXPECTED MOVEMENT**

Manual release of the holding brake or an error may cause an unexpected movement in the system.

- Switch off the voltage at the inputs  $\overline{\text{STO\_A}}$  ( $\overline{\text{PWRR\_A}}$ ) and  $\overline{\text{STO\_B}}$  ( $\overline{\text{PWRR\_B}}$ ) to avoid an unexpected restart of the motor.
- Take appropriate measures to avoid damage caused by the falling loads.
- Only run the test if there are no persons or obstacles in the hazardous area.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in death or serious injury.**

##### *Power stage disabled*

The holding brake can be released with the parameter `Commands.Brake`, 33:7 and the commissioning software when the power stage is not enabled.

The power stage cannot be enabled with a manually released holding brake.

##### *Power stage enabled*

When the power stage is enabled, the automatic holding brake controller is active. If the holding brake is manually released an error message is generated.

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Commands.Brake 33:7 (21:07 <sub>h</sub> )	Holding brake control Value 0: automatic Value 1: Releasing holding brake manually  NOTE: If the power stage is enabled, the value 0 is automatically set.	UINT16 0..1	- 0	R/W
Status.Brake 33:8 (21:08 <sub>h</sub> )	Status of holding brake Value 0: Holding brake applied Value 1: Holding brake released	UINT16 0..1	- -	R/-

## 7.2.6 Testing with relative positioning

Positioning can be tested by means of relative positioning in "Profile Position" operating mode.

### ⚠ WARNING

#### UNINTENDED OPERATION

- Note that any changes to the values of these parameters are executed by the drive controller immediately on receipt of the data set.
- Verify that the system is free and ready for movement before changing these parameters.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury or equipment damage.**



*All speed and position values listed below relate to the motor drive shaft (without gearbox).*

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Commands.driveCtrl 28:1 (1C:01 <sub>h</sub> )	Control word  Assignment of bits: Bit 0: Disable power stage Bit 1: Enable power stage Bit 2: Quicktop Bit 3: FaultReset Bit 4: QuickStop-Release Bits 5..15: Reserved  Default bits 0 ... 4: 0 A write access automatically triggers processing of the operating states.	UINT16 0..31	- 0	R/W
PTP.p_relPTP 35:3 (23:03 <sub>h</sub> )	Target position for relative positioning and start of positioning  Action object: write access triggers relative positioning in increments	INT32	Inc -	R/W
PTP.v_tarPTP 35:5 (23:05 <sub>h</sub> )	Target speed of rotation for positioning  Positioning can be temporarily stopped with value 0. The default value is the value of parameter Motion.v_target0.	UINT16 0..3000	min <sup>-1</sup> 60	R/W

#### Performing the test run

To perform the test run, proceed as described below.

- ▶ Enable the power stage.  
(Parameter Commands.driveCtrl 28:1 Bit 1)
- ▶ Set the target speed, e.g. 600 min<sup>-1</sup>.  
(Parameter PTP.v\_tarPTP 35:5)
- ▶ Start relative positioning, e.g. by 1000 increments.  
(Parameter PTP.p\_relPTP 35:3)
- ▶ Verify the function of the limit switches at a low speed.

## 7.2.7 Optimizing the motor behavior

- Setting the slope of the ramps* ► Enter the slopes of the ramp function in the parameter `Motion.acc`, 29:26. The following formulas can be used to estimate the values for input:

$$\text{Moment of acceleration} \leq \frac{30 \alpha}{\pi}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{M_M - M_L}{J_{\text{total}}}$$

Physical value/ nominal value	Meaning	Unit
$M_M$	Available torque of motor	Nm
$M_L$	Load torque	Nm
$J_{\text{total}}$	Mass moment of inertia	kgm <sup>2</sup>
$\alpha$	Angular acceleration	rad/sec <sup>2</sup>
Motion.acc	Acceleration parameters	min <sup>-1</sup> /s

*Reference speed* The reference speed for the motor depends on the application requirements.

- Set the reference speed with the parameter `Motion.v_target0` 29:23.

*Torque characteristic of the motor*

The available torque of the motor depends on the following factors:

- Size
- Speed
- Supply voltage (the dependency starts at a specific speed of rotation at which the torque decreases drastically)

See the characteristic curve of the motor in the catalog for the dependency of the torque on the speed.

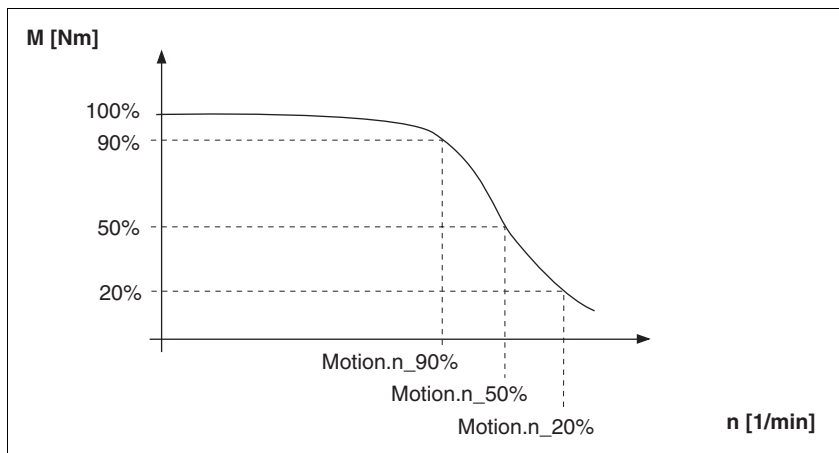


Figure 7.1 Typical torque characteristic of a stepper motor

At a specific speed of rotation the available torque decreases drastically with increasing speeds. The available acceleration is reduced correspondingly.



### 7.3 Lexium CT commissioning software

The commissioning software has a graphic user interface and is used for commissioning, diagnostics and testing settings.

*Source commissioning software* The latest version of the commissioning software is available for download from the internet:

<http://www.schneider-electric.com>

*Functions of the commissioning software* The functions of the commissioning software include:

- Scan various fieldbuses for devices
- Extensive information on connected devices
- Display and enter device parameters
- Archive and duplicate device parameters
- Manual positioning of the motor
- Test input and output signals
- Record, evaluate and archive motion and signals
- Error diagnostics
- Optimize control behavior (servo motors only)

*System requirements* The minimum hardware requirements for installation and operation of the software are:

- IBM-compatible PC
- Approx. 200 MB of hard disk space
- 512 MB RAM
- Graphics card and monitor with a resolution of at least 1024x768 pixels
- Free serial interface (RS232) or free USB interface
- Operating system Windows 2000, Windows XP Professional or Windows Vista
- Acrobat Reader 5.0 or newer
- Internet connection (for initial installation and updates)

*Online help* The commissioning software offers comprehensive help functions, which can be accessed via "? - Help Topics" or by pressing the F1 key.

Interface	PC interface	Required fieldbus converter	Source
RS485	USB	NuDAM ND-6530	<a href="http://www.acceed.com">http://www.acceed.com</a>
RS485	RS232	NuDAM ND-6520	<a href="http://www.acceed.com">http://www.acceed.com</a>
CAN	USB	PCAN-USB, Peak	<a href="http://www.peak-system.com">http://www.peak-system.com</a>
CAN	parallel	PCAN-Dongle, Peak	<a href="http://www.peak-system.com">http://www.peak-system.com</a>
PROFIBUS DP	USB	PROFlusb PB-USB	<a href="http://www.softing.com">http://www.softing.com</a>
Profibus-DP	PCMCIA	Siemens CP5511/12	<a href="http://www.ad.siemens.com">http://www.ad.siemens.com</a>
Profibus-DP	PCI	Siemens CP5611/13	<a href="http://www.ad.siemens.com">http://www.ad.siemens.com</a>

## 7.3.1 Firmware update via fieldbus

**CAUTION****DAMAGE TO THE PRODUCT CAUSED BY POWER OUTAGE**

If the supply voltage becomes unavailable during an update, the product will be damaged and must be sent in for repair.

- Do not switch off the supply voltage during the update.
- Update the firmware only with a reliable supply voltage.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in equipment damage.**

*Flashkit*

The Flashkit allows you to update the firmware via the relevant fieldbus. The Flashkit supports the same fieldbus converters as the commissioning software.



*Please contact your local sales office to obtain the Flashkit and for support.*

*Determining the firmware version*

You can determine the firmware number and the firmware version with the commissioning software by opening the device information window.

Information on the following parameters can be determined via the fieldbus:

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Config.PrgNo 1:1 (01:01 <sub>h</sub> )	Firmware number  High word: Program number Low word: Program version  Example: PR802.10 High word: 802 Low word: 10	UINT32	- -	R/-
Config.PrgVer 1:2 (01:02 <sub>h</sub> )	Firmware version  High word: Program version Low word: Program revision  Example: V1.003 High word: 1 Low word: 3	UINT32	- -	R/-
Config.OptPrgNo 13:11 (0D:0B <sub>h</sub> )	Firmware number in option module  Identifies the program number of the internal Profibus interface of drives with Profibus	UINT32	- -	R/-
Config.OptPrgVer 13:12 (0D:0C <sub>h</sub> )	Firmware version in option module  Identifies the program version of the internal Profibus interface of drives with Profibus	UINT32	- -	R/-

## 8 Operation

The chapter "Operation" describes the basic operating states, operating modes and functions of the drive.



*An alphabetically sorted overview of **all** parameters can be found in the chapter "Parameters". The use and the function of some parameters are explained in more detail in this chapter.*

### 8.1 Basics



*All speed and position values listed below relate to the motor drive shaft (without gearbox).*

#### 8.1.1 Default parameter values

The following default parameter values can be adapted to meet the requirements of the application.

- Accelerations
  - Acceleration and deceleration in general  
(parameter `Motion.acc`, 29:26)
  - Deceleration for "Quick Stop"  
(parameter `Motion.dec_Stop`, 28:21)
- Definition of the direction of rotation  
(parameter `Motion.invertDir`, 28:6)
- Motor phase currents
  - Standstill  
(parameter `Settings.I_still`, 14:1)
  - Acceleration and deceleration  
(parameter `Settings.I_acc`, 14:2)
  - Constant movement  
(parameter `Settings.I_const`, 14:3)
  - "Quick Stop"  
(parameter `Settings.I_stop`, 14:4)

- Signal interface
  - Definition of I/O signals  
(Parameter group I/O)
  - Enabling limit switches  
(Parameter group I/O)
- User device name  
(Parameters `Settings.name1`, 11:1 and `Settings.name2`, 11:2)

## 8.1.2 External monitoring signals

You can enable, set and monitor the external monitoring signals.

Available external monitoring signals:

- Axis signals
  - Positive limit switch  $\overline{\text{LIMP}}$
  - Negative limit switch  $\overline{\text{LIMN}}$
  - Stop switch `STOP`
  - Reference switch  $\overline{\text{REF}}$
- Software stop "SW STOP"

### 8.1.2.1 Axis signals

<i>Configuring the axis signals</i>	Before the external monitoring signals can be used, the signal inputs must be configured for this function (parameter group I/O).
<i>Setting the signal levels</i>	<p>After you have configured the signal inputs, adjust the signal levels for the individual signal inputs. (parameter <code>Settings.SignLevel</code>, 28:14)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Value 0: Response at 0 level (failsafe)</li> <li>• Value 1: Response at 1 level</li> </ul>
<i>Activating the axis signals</i>	In the last step you enable the external signal inputs so the incoming signals will be evaluated (parameter <code>Settings.SignEnable</code> , 28:13).
<i>Reading the axis signals</i>	The saved signal status of the enabled external signal inputs can read out at any time. (parameter <code>Status_SignSR</code> , 28:15).
<i>Monitoring the axis signals</i>	<p>During operation the two limit switches <math>\overline{\text{LIMN}}</math> and <math>\overline{\text{LIMP}}</math> are monitored. If a limit switch is tripped, the motor stops with the set "Quick Stop" deceleration (parameter <code>Motion.dec_Stop</code>, 28:21) and the event is saved (parameter <code>Status_Sign_SR</code>, 28:15).</p> <p>Set up the limit switches in such a way as to keep the motor from over-traveling the limit switches.</p>
<i>Moving away from switch</i>	<p>The drive can be moved away from the limit switch range at any time by a reference movement or a jog movement.</p> <p>For more information see chapter 8.2.4 "Operating mode Homing" or 8.2.1 "Operating mode Jog".</p>

*External monitoring signal  $\overline{REF}$*  The external monitoring signal  $\overline{REF}$  does not have to be enabled for the reference movement. If the external monitoring signal  $\overline{REF}$  is enabled, the reference switch also takes the function of an additional stop switch.

*External monitoring signal  $STOP$*  The external monitoring signal  $STOP$  stops the motor with a "Quick Stop". The signal is stored in the parameter `Status.Sign_SR`, 28:15, bit 2.

To resume processing:

- ▶ Reset the external monitoring signal  $STOP$  at the signal input.
- ▶ Run a "Fault Reset".  
(parameter `Commands.driveCtrl`, 28:1, Bit 3)
- ▶ Start a new motion command.

The external monitoring signal  $STOP$  is enabled with the parameter `Settings.SignEnabl`, 28:13, Bit 2.

The signal level of the external monitoring signal  $STOP$  is set with the parameter `Settings.SignLevel`, 28:14, Bit 2.

### 8.1.2.2 Software stop "SW STOP"

The software "STOP" is a fieldbus command (parameter `Commands.driveCtrl`, 28:1, bit 2) which brings the drive to an immediate standstill with the specified "Quick Stop" deceleration (parameter `Motion.dec_Stop`, 28:21).

After an "SW STOP" the drive switches to the operating state "Quick Stop". The power stage remains enabled.

Carry out one of the following steps to continue processing:

- ▶ Run a "Fault Reset".  
(parameter `Commands.driveCtrl`, 28:1, Bit 3)  
Note that in the event of a "Fault Reset" any other errors that may have occurred are also reset!
- ▶ Run a "Quick Stop Release".  
(parameter `Commands.driveCtrl`, 28:1, Bit 4)

After acknowledgement, the drive switches to the operating state "Operation Enable".

### 8.1.3 Positioning limits

The motor can move to any point within the positioning range once an absolute position has been specified.

The positioning range is  $-2^{31}$  to  $+2^{31}$  increments (inc).

The positioning resolution is 20000 increments per revolution measured at the motor output shaft (without gearbox).

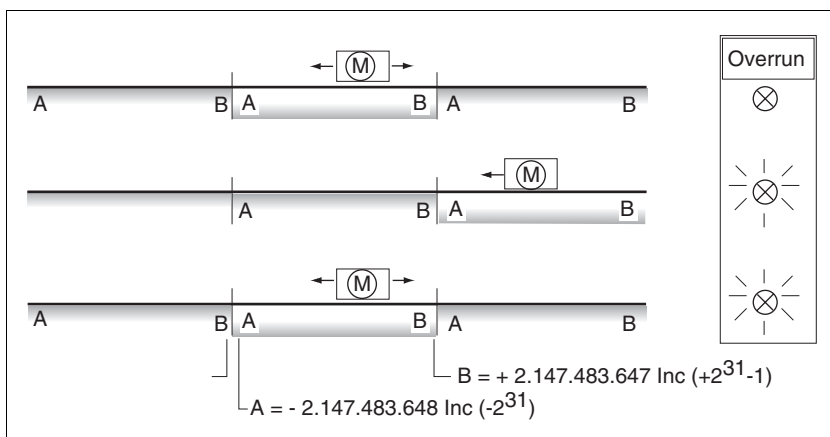


Figure 8.1 Positioning range and range overrun

If the motor exceeds the positioning limits, the internal monitoring signal for position overrun (parameter `Status.WarnSig`, 28:10, bit 0) is set and the working range is shifted by  $2^{32}$  increments.

If the drive was previously referenced, the bit `ref_ok` (parameter `Status.xMode_act`, 28:3, Bit 5) is also reset.

The internal monitoring signal remains set when the motor moves back into the valid range.

Use the parameter `Settings.WarnOvrn`, 28:11 to parameterize whether the overrun of the positioning limits is signaled as a warning in the parameter `Status.driveStat`, 28:2 bit 7.



*"Absolute positioning" is no longer possible after a position overrun.*

*Resetting the signal*

A reference movement or position setting resets the internal monitoring signal for position overrun.

*Operating modes with position overrun*

Modes in which the positioning limits can be overtraveled:

- Jog (as of software version 1.101 and later)
- Profile Velocity
- Relative positioning in Profile Position

### 8.1.4 Internal monitoring signals

The internal monitoring signals are used to monitor the drive itself.

Available internal monitoring signals (parameters `Status.WarnSig`, 28:10 and `Status.FltSig`, 28:17):

- Stall detection
- Position overrun profile generator (warning)
- Safety function STO "Safe Torque Off" (IEC/EN 61800-5-2)
- Hardware error
- Internal system error
- Nodeguard error fieldbus
- Protocol error fieldbus
- Overvoltage or undervoltage error
- Motor overload
- Overtemperature error

#### *Reading stored internal monitoring signals*

The signal status of the enabled internal monitoring signals is saved.

If an internal monitoring error occurs, the corresponding bit is set in the parameters `Status.FltSig`, 28:17 and `Status.FltSig_SR`, 28:18.

After the cause of the error has been corrected, the bit in parameter `Status.FltSig`, 28:17 is automatically reset.

The bit in parameter `Status.FltSig_SR`, 28:18 is not automatically reset. The bit is only reset by a "Fault Reset" (parameter `Commands.driveCtrl`, 28:1, bit 3). This way it is possible to even detect errors that occur for a very short period of time only.

**Stall detection** The stall detection system checks whether the index pulse is always triggered at the same angular position of the rotating field during the motor movement. If a stepper motor stalls, the motor shaft is displaced in relation to the rotating field by an angle corresponding to one or more complete pairs of poles. One pair of poles corresponds to 1/50 of a revolution.

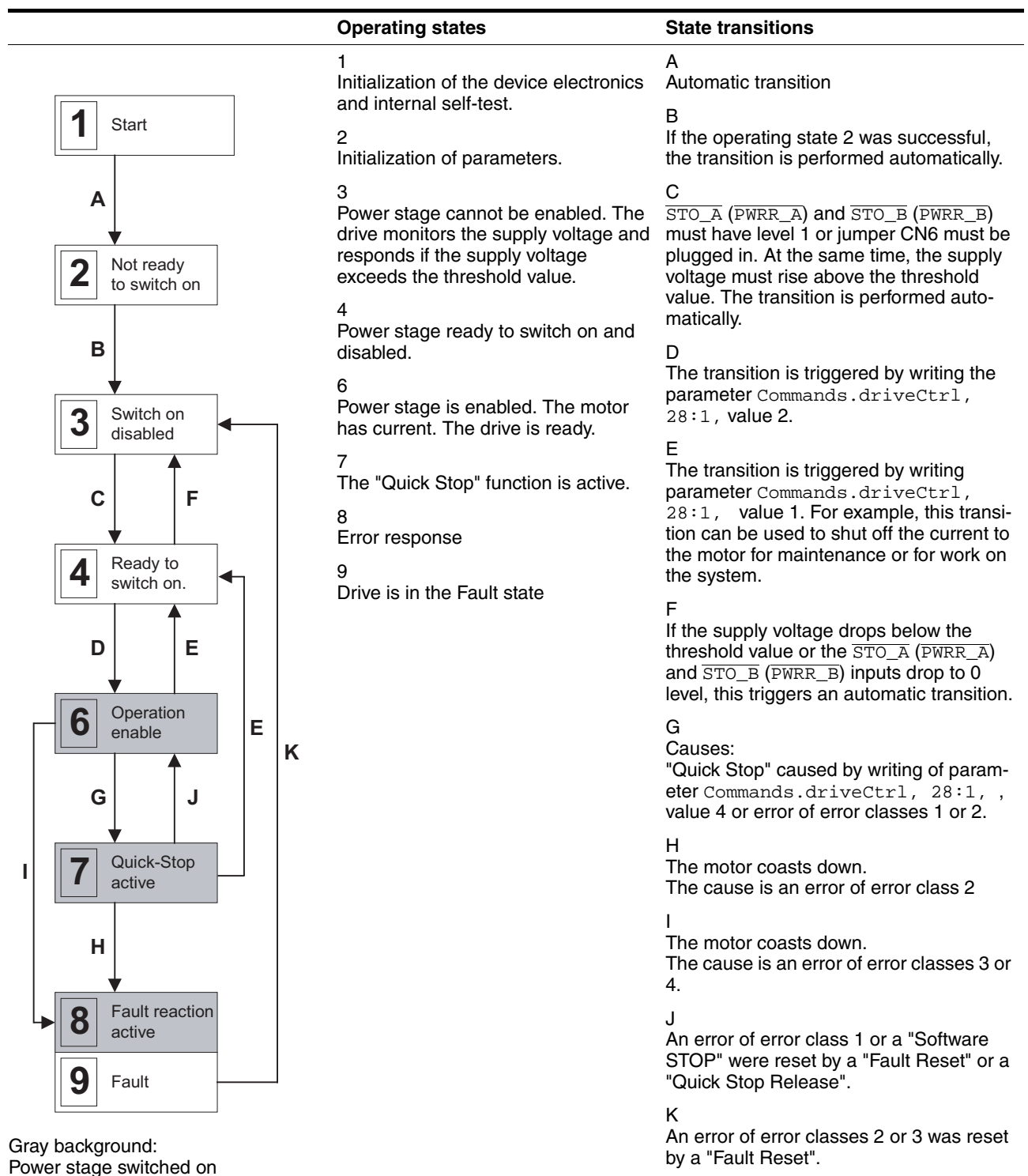
#### Constraints

- Stall detection is initially inactive whenever the power stage is enabled. The detection is automatically activated as soon as the index pulse is reached. A stall by one or more pairs of poles is only detected from this point on.
- If the stepper motor stalls during deceleration just before standstill, this will be only detected when the index pulse is reached the next time, i.e. it may only be detected during the next movement.
- If the range of travel of the application is less than one complete motor revolution, the index pulse may be outside of the range of travel. In such a case, stalling of the stepper motor is not detected.
- If the motor shaft is rotated by external forces during standstill, the stall detection does not detect this.

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Settings.monitorM 14:7 (0E:07 <sub>h</sub> )	Motor monitoring (stall detection) Value 0: Motor monitoring inactive Value 1: Motor monitoring active	UINT16 0..1	- 1	R/W per.



### 8.1.5 Operating states and state transitions



**Reading the current operating state** The current operating state can be read at any time via the fieldbus. (parameter `Status.driveStat, 28:2`).

Bit	Meaning
0..3	Operating state of the drive For more information see 8.1.5 "Operating states and state transitions"
5	Error message by internal monitoring The bit is set if at least one bit is set in the parameter <code>Status.FltSig_SR, 28:18</code> . The cause of the error can be read with the parameter <code>Status.FltSig_SR, 28:18</code> .
6	Error message by external monitoring The bit is set if at least one bit is set in the parameter <code>Status.Sign_SR, 28:15</code> . The cause of the error can be read with the parameter <code>Status.Sign_SR, 28:18</code> .
7	Warning message The bit is set if at least one bit is set in the parameter <code>Status.WarnSig, 28:10</code> . The cause can be read with the parameter <code>Status.WarnSig, 28:10</code> .
12..15	Monitoring the operating state The bits are identical to: <code>Manual.stateMan, 41:2, bits 12..15</code> <code>VEL.stateVel, 36:2, bits 12..15</code> <code>PTP.statePTP, 35:2, bits 12..15</code> <code>Homing.stateHome, 40:2, bits 12..15</code> <code>Gear.stateGear, 38:2, bits 12..15</code> For more information see chapter 8.2 "Operating modes"

### 8.1.6 Operating-mode-specific status information

Each operating mode has an acknowledgement parameter:

- Jog (as of software version 1.101 and later)  
(parameter `Manual.stateMan, 41:2`)
- Profile Velocity  
(parameter `VEL.stateVel, 36:2`)
- Profile Position  
(parameter `PTP.statePTP, 35:2`)
- Homing  
(parameter `Homing.stateHome, 40:2`)

Information stored in every acknowledgement parameter:

- Bit 0: Error  $\overline{\text{LIMP}}$   
Error message caused by positive limit switch
- Bit 1: Error  $\overline{\text{LINN}}$   
Error message caused by negative limit switch

- Bit 2: Error `STOP`  
Error response with "Quick Stop"
- Bit 3: Error `REF`  
Error message caused by reference switch
- Bit 7: "SW Stop"
- Bit 12: Operating-mode-specific
- Bit 13: Operating-mode-specific
- Bit 14: "xxx\_end"  
Operating mode terminated
- Bit 15: "xxx\_err"  
Fault occurred

Operating-mode-specific status information can be found in chapter 8.2 "Operating modes".

If an error occurs during operation, only bit 15 "xxx\_err" is set immediately.

In the event of an error of error class 1 or 2 the motor is ultimately brought to a standstill by "Quick Stop" and then bit 14 "xxx\_end" is set.

In the case of an error of error class 3 the power amplifier is immediately switched off and bit 14 and 15 are set before the motor is released.

### 8.1.7 Other status information

In addition to the external and internal monitoring signals, there is status information that contains general information on the drive.

Other available status information:

- Operating mode
  - Current operating mode  
`Status.action_st, 28:19` and  
`Status.xMode_act, 28:3`
- Speed of rotation per minute ( $\text{min}^{-1}$ )
  - Actual speed of motor  
`Status.n_act, 31:9`
  - Reference speed  
`Status.n_ref, 31:8`
  - Actual speed of profile generator  
`Status.n_profile, 31:35`
  - Target speed of profile generator  
`Status.n_target, 31:38`
- Speed in increments per second ( $\text{Inc/s}$ )
  - Actual speed of motor  
`Status.v_act, 31:2`
  - Reference speed  
`Status.v_ref, 31:1`

- Position
  - Actual position of motor  
Status.p\_act, 31:6
  - Reference position  
Status.p\_ref, 31:5
  - Actual position of profile generator  
Status.p\_profile, 31:31
  - Target position of profile generator  
Status.p\_target, 31:30
- Voltage
  - Voltage at DC bus  
Status.UDC\_act, 31:20
- Current
  - Current of motor  
Status.I\_act, 31:12
- Temperature
  - Power stage temperature  
Status.TPA\_act, 31:25

## 8.2 Operating modes

The following operating modes have been implemented:

- Jog
- Profile Velocity
- Profile Position
- Homing

The operating modes represent different options for positioning. You can parameterize the operating modes to meet the requirements of your application.

### *Changing the operating mode*

A new operating mode can only be started after the old one has been terminated.

Termination of an operating mode can be read out with the following parameters:

- Operating-mode-independent
  - Parameter `Status.driveStat`, 28:2, bit 14
- Operating-mode-dependent
  - Jog  
(Parameter `Manual.stateMan`, 41:2, bit 14)
  - Profile Velocity  
(Parameter `Vel.stateVel`, 36:2, bit 14)
  - Profile Position  
(Parameter `PTP.statePTP`, 35:2, bit 14)
  - Homing  
(Parameter `Homing.stateHome`, 40:2, bit 14)

An operating mode is considered to be terminated under the following conditions:

- Jog: Drive at standstill
- Profile Velocity: Drive at standstill
- Profile Position: Drive at standstill
- Reference Movement: Drive at standstill
- Position setting: Immediately after position setting

Parameters for starting a new operating mode:


- Jog  
(parameter `Manual.startMan`, 41:1)
- Profile Velocity  
(parameter `VEL.velocity`, 36:1)
- Profile Positioning: Absolute positioning  
(parameter `PTP.p_absPTP`, 35:1)
- Profile Positioning: Relative positioning  
(parameter `PTP.p_relPTP`, 35:3)
- Homing: Reference movement  
(parameter `Homing.startHome`, 40:1)
- Homing: Position setting  
(parameter `Homing.startSetP`, 40:3)

*Operating-mode-independent settings*

Setting options that apply in all operating modes:

- Acceleration and deceleration behavior with the function "Ramp Setting" function
- Deceleration behavior with the function "Quick Stop"

8.2.1 Operating mode Jog

 **WARNING**

**UNINTENDED OPERATION**

- Note that any changes to the values of these parameters are executed by the drive controller immediately on receipt of the data set.
- Verify that the system is free and ready for movement before changing these parameters.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury or equipment damage.**

*Availability* The operating mode is available as of firmware version 1.100 and later.

*Description* Jog movements represent "classical jogging". The motor is moved over a selected distance by start signals. If the start signal is applied for a longer period of time, the motor switches to continuous movement.

The operating mode can be started via:

- Commissioning software
- Fieldbus
- Inputs of the signal interface if the signal interface is configured with the "programmable inputs" function.

*Operation with commissioning software* The commissioning software supports this operating mode with special dialog boxes and menus.

0198441113574, V2.00, 09.2008

*Starting the operating mode*

The motor can be moved in both directions at two speeds. Jog movements are started with the `Manual.startMan` parameter. The current axis position is the start position for jog movements. The values for position and speed are specified via the corresponding parameters.

Jog is finished when the motor has come to a standstill

- the direction signal is inactive,
- the operating mode was interrupted by an error response.

The `Manual.statusMan` parameter provides information on the processing status.

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Manual.startMan 41:1 (29:01 <sub>h</sub> )	Starting a jog  Assignment of bits: Bit 0: Clockwise direction of rotation Bit 1: Counterclockwise direction of rotation Bit 2: 0 = slow 1 = fast Bit 3: Automatic processing of power stage  If bit 3 is set to 1, a jog movement can be started even if the power stage is switched off: If the drive is in state 4 (Ready-ToSwitchOn), the power stage is automatically switched on when the jog movement is started and switched off when the movement is finished.	UINT16 0..15	- 0	R/W
Manual.stateMan 41:2 (29:02 <sub>h</sub> )	Acknowledgement: Jog  Assignment of bits: Bit 0: Error LIMP Bit 1: Error LIMN Bit 2: Error HW_STOP Bit 3: Error REF Bit 7: Error SW_STOP Bit 14: manu_end Bit 15: manu_err	UINT16	- -	R/-

**Classical jog** Triggered by the start signal for jog, the motor first moves over a defined distance `Manual.step_Man`. If the start signal is still available after a specific delay time `Manual.time_Man`, the controller switches to continuous movement.

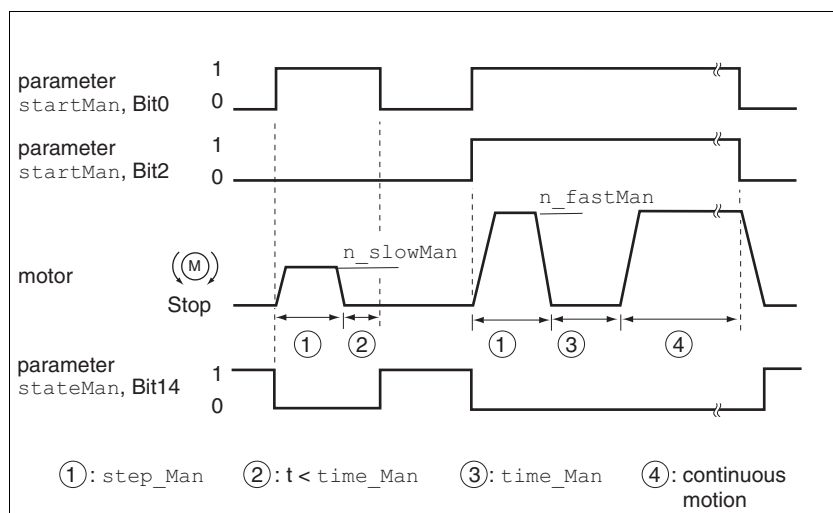


Figure 8.2 Classical jog, slow and fast

Jog distance, waiting time and jog speeds are adjustable. If the jog distance is zero, the jog movement starts directly as a continuous movement, irrespective of the waiting time.

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Manual.n_slowMan 41:4 (29:04 <sub>h</sub> )	Speed for slow jog	UINT16 1..3000	min <sup>-1</sup> 60	R/W per.
Manual.n_fastMan 41:5 (29:05 <sub>h</sub> )	Speed for fast jog	UINT16 1..3000	min <sup>-1</sup> 600	R/W per.
Manual.step_Man 41:7 (29:07 <sub>h</sub> )	Jogging distance at jog start Value 0: Direct activation of continuous movement	UINT16	Inc 20	R/W per.
Manual.time_Man 41:8 (29:08 <sub>h</sub> )	Waiting time until continuous movement starts Only effective if jog distance is not set to equal 0.	UINT16 1..10000	ms 500	R/W per.

#### Moving away from limit switch range

The drive can be moved away out of the limit switch range to a valid movement range at any time by means of a jog movement.

If the positive limit switch signal  $\overline{LIMP}$  was activated, the jog movement must be in negative direction; in the case of  $\overline{LIMN}$ , the movement must be in positive direction. If the motor does not move away, verify that you have selected the correct direction for the jog movement.



## 8.2.2 Operating mode Profile velocity

**⚠ WARNING****UNINTENDED OPERATION**

- Note that any changes to the values of these parameters are executed by the drive controller immediately on receipt of the data set.
- Verify that the system is free and ready for movement before changing these parameters.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury or equipment damage.**

In the operating mode Profile Velocity, the drive accelerates to an adjustable target speed of rotation. You can set a motion profile with values for acceleration and deceleration ramps.

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
VEL.velocity 36:1 (24:01 <sub>h</sub> )	Start with target speed Action object: write access triggers a movement	INT16 -3000..3000	min <sup>-1</sup> -	R/W
VEL.stateVEL 36:2 (24:02 <sub>h</sub> )	Acknowledgement: Profile Velocity  Assignment of bits: Bit 0: Error LIMP Bit 1: Error LIMN Bit 2: Error STOP Bit 3: Error REF Bit 7: SW_STOP Bit 13: Target speed reached Bit 14: vel_end Bit 15: vel_err	UINT16	- -	R/-

*Starting the operating mode*

As soon as a target speed of rotation is transmitted with the parameter `VEL.velocity, 36:1`, the drive switches to the operating mode Profile Velocity and accelerates to the target speed of rotation.

- Send the parameter `VEL.velocity, 36:1` with a value not equal to 0 to start the operating mode.

*Monitoring the operating mode*

The target speed of rotation can be changed at any time during operation:

- Target speed of rotation  
(parameter `VEL.velocity, 36:1`)

The status of the operating mode can be read with the parameter `VEL.stateVel, 36:2`.

- Target speed of rotation reached (bit 13)
- Operating mode ended (bit 14: `vel_end`)
- Error (bit 15: `vel_err`)

*Position overrun* In the Profile Velocity operating mode, the drive may exceed the position range (32 bit).

This is not an error, the operating mode continues to run. However, the following monitoring signals are set or reset; they can be read with status parameters:

- Parameter `Status.WarnSig`, 28:10, bit 0 is set
- Parameter `Status.xMode_act`, 28:3, bit 5 is reset

This parameter indicates that the drive has been referenced.

For more information see chapter 8.1.3 "Positioning limits".

*Terminating the operating mode* The following options are available for stopping the drive via the fieldbus:

- Set the target speed of rotation to 0  
(parameter `VEL.velocity`, 36:1)

- "Quick Stop" via fieldbus

The drive comes to a stop via "Quick Stop".

(parameter `Commands.driveCtrl`, 28:1, setting of bit 2)

In the case of an error the drive is also stopped. This is indicated by parameter `VEL.state`, 36:2, bit 15.

The `VEL.stateVel`, 36:2 parameter provides information on the current processing status.

## 8.2.3 Operating mode Profile position

**⚠ WARNING****UNINTENDED OPERATION**

- Note that any changes to the values of these parameters are executed by the drive controller immediately on receipt of the data set.
- Verify that the system is free and ready for movement before changing these parameters.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury or equipment damage.**

In Profile Position operating mode, a movement with an adjustable motion profile is performed from a start position to a target position. The value of the target position can be specified as either a relative or an absolute position.

You can set a motion profile with values for acceleration ramp, deceleration ramp and target speed.

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
PTP.p_absPTP 35:1 (23:01 <sub>h</sub> )	Target position for absolute positioning and start of positioning  Action object: write access triggers absolute positioning in increments	INT32	Inc -	R/W
PTP.StatePTP 35:2 (23:02 <sub>h</sub> )	Acknowledgement: Profile Position  Assignment of bits: Bit 0: Error LIMP Bit 1: Error LIMN Bit 2: Error STOP Bit 3: Error REF Bit 7: SW_STOP Bit 13: Target position reached Bit 14: ptp_end Bit 15: ptp_err	UINT16	- -	R/-
PTP.p_relPTP 35:3 (23:03 <sub>h</sub> )	Target position for relative positioning and start of positioning  Action object: write access triggers relative positioning in increments	INT32	Inc -	R/W
PTP.continue 35:4 (23:04 <sub>h</sub> )	Continue interrupted positioning  The target position was specified with the previous positioning command. The value indicated here is not relevant for positioning.	UINT16	- 0	R/W
PTP.v_tarPTP 35:5 (23:05 <sub>h</sub> )	Target speed of rotation for positioning  Positioning can be temporarily stopped with value 0. The default value is the value of parameter Motion.v_target0.	UINT16 0..3000	min <sup>-1</sup> 60	R/W

**Settings** The positioning path can be entered in 2 ways:

- Absolute positioning, reference point is the zero point.
- Relative positioning, reference point is the current reference position of the motor (parameter `Status.p_ref, 31:5`).

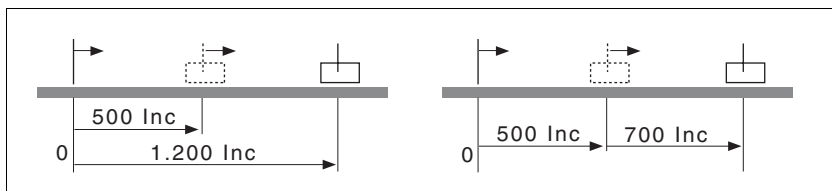


Figure 8.3 Absolute positioning (left) and relative positioning (right)

#### Starting the operating mode

As soon as a target position is transmitted in the parameters `PTP.p_absPTP, 35:1` or `PTP.p_relPTP, 35:3`, the drive switches to the Profile Position operating mode and starts positioning at the target speed of rotation specified with parameter `PTP.v_tarPTP, 35:5`.

Positioning can also be started if the drive is not homed.

#### Start absolute positioning

Procedure for starting absolute positioning:

- Set the target speed of rotation with the parameter `PTP.v_tarPTP, 35:5`.
- Start absolute positioning by specifying the absolute target position in parameter `PTP.p_absPTP, 35:1`.

Absolute positioning cannot be started after a position overrun, because the absolute position reference is lost during the position overrun.

A position overrun is indicated in parameter `Status.WarnSig, 28:10`, bit 0. In addition, bit 5 (`ref_ok`) in parameter `Status.xMode_act, 28:3` is reset.

#### Starting relative positioning

Procedure for starting relative positioning:

- Set the target speed of rotation with the parameter `PTP.v_tarPTP, 35:5`.
- Start relative positioning by specifying the relative target position in parameter `PTP.p_relPTP, 35:3`.

#### Continuing the operating mode

If a positioning process is interrupted by, for example, an external stop signal, the process can be continued via a write access to the parameter `PTP.continue, 35:4` so it can be completed. Before you can continue, you must remedy the problem that caused the interruption and execute a "Fault-Reset". The value transmitted with `PTP.continue, 35:4` is not evaluated.

#### Monitoring the operating mode

The parameter `PTP.statePTP, 35:2` lets you get the processing status.

- Target position reached and operating mode ended. Not signalled if movement was interrupted. (Bit 13)
- Operating mode terminated (bit 14)
- Error (bit 15)

*Terminating the operating mode*

Conditions that terminate the operating mode:

- Target position reached, motor at standstill  
(Parameter `PTP.statePTP`, 35:2, bit 14)
- In the case of an error the drive is stopped. This is indicated by parameter `PTP.statePTP`, 35:2, bit 15.
- Fieldbus command "Quick Stop"  
(writing of value 4 to parameter `Commands.driveCtrl`, 28:1)  
The drive comes to a stop with "Quick Stop".

## 8.2.4 Operating mode Homing

### **⚠ WARNING**

#### **UNINTENDED OPERATION**

- Note that any changes to the values of these parameters are executed by the drive controller immediately on receipt of the data set.
- Verify that the system is free and ready for movement before changing these parameters.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury or equipment damage.**

### 8.2.4.1 Overview

*Overview of Homing*

The operating mode Homing establishes an absolute position reference between the motor position and a defined axis position. Homing can be carried out by a means of a reference movement or by position setting.

- A reference movement is a movement to a defined point, the reference point, on the axis; the objective is to establish the absolute position reference between the motor position and the axis position. The reference point also defines the zero point that is used for all subsequent absolute positionings as a reference point. It is possible to parameterize a shift of the zero point.

A reference movement must be completed for the new zero point to be valid. If the reference movement is interrupted, it must be. As opposed to the other operating modes, a reference movement must be completed before you can switch to a new operating mode.

The signals required for the reference movement must be wired. Monitoring signals that are not used must be deactivated.

- Position setting lets you set the current motor position to a desired position value to which the subsequent position specifications will relate.

There are 6 standard types of reference movements:

- Movement to negative limit switch  $\overline{\text{LIMN}}$
- Movement to positive limit switch  $\overline{\text{LIMP}}$
- Movement to reference switch  $\overline{\text{REF}}$  with counterclockwise direction of rotation
- Movement to reference switch  $\overline{\text{REF}}$  with clockwise direction of rotation
- Movement to index pulse with counterclockwise direction of rotation
- Movement to index pulse with clockwise direction of rotation

#### Monitoring reference movements

The parameter `Homing.stateHome`, 40:2 lets you get information on the processing status.

The parameter `Status.xMode_act`, 28:3, bit 5, is set if the reference movement was successful.

#### Terminating a reference movement

Conditions that terminate the reference movement:

- The motor has reached the target position and is at a standstill.
- Error response
- "Quick Stop" via fieldbus command

When the power stage is disabled, the valid reference point is retained.

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Homing.startHome 40:1 (28:01 <sub>h</sub> )	Start operating mode Homing Action object: Write access triggers reference movement. Value 1: LIMP Value 2: LIMN Value 3: REF counterclockwise direction of rotation Value 4: REF clockwise direction of rotation Value 5: Index pulse counterclockwise direction of rotation Value 6: Index pulse clockwise direction of rotation	UINT16 1..8	- -	R/W
Homing.stateHome 40:2 (28:02 <sub>h</sub> )	Acknowledgement: Homing Assignment of bits: Bit 0: Error LIMP Bit 1: Error LIMN Bit 2: Error HW_STOP Bit 3: Error REF Bit 7: Error SW_STOP Bit 15: ref_err Bit 14: ref_end	UINT16	- -	R/-
Homing.startSetp 40:3 (28:03 <sub>h</sub> )	Position setting to position setting position Action object: write access triggers position setting Only possible if the motor is at standstill.	INT32	Inc -	R/W
Homing.v_Home 40:4 (28:04 <sub>h</sub> )	Speed of rotation for search of switch	UINT16 1..3000	min <sup>-1</sup> 60	R/W per.
Homing.v_outHome 40:5 (28:05 <sub>h</sub> )	Speed of rotation for moving away from switch	UINT16 1..3000	min <sup>-1</sup> 6	R/W per.

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Homing.p_outHome 40:6 (28:06 <sub>h</sub> )	Maximum distance for search for switching edge  After detection of the switch, the drive starts to search for the defined switching edge. If it is not found within the distance defined here, the reference movement is canceled with an error.	INT32 1.. 2147483647	Inc 200000	R/W per.
Homing.p_disHome 40:7 (28:07 <sub>h</sub> )	Distance from switching edge to reference point  After the drive moves away from the switch, it is positioned into the working range by a defined distance; this is defined as the reference point.	INT32 1.. 2147483647	Inc 200	R/W per.
Homing.RefSwMod 40:9 (28:09 <sub>h</sub> )	Processing sequence during reference movement to REF  Bit value 0: In positive direction Bit value 1: In negative direction  Assignment of bits: Bit 0: Direction of movement to switching edge Bit 1: Direction of movement to distance from switching edge	UINT16 0..3	- 0	R/W per.
Homing.IndexMod 40:10 (28:0A <sub>h</sub> )	Processing sequence during reference movement to index pulse  Bit value 0: Same direction Bit value 1: Opposite direction  Assignment of bits: Bit 0: Direction of movement	UINT16 0..1	- 0	R/W per.
Homing.RefAppPos 40:11 (28:0B <sub>h</sub> )	Application position at reference point  After a successful reference movement, this position is set at the reference point. This automatically defines the application zero point.	INT32	Inc 0	R/W per.
Homing.refError 40:13 (28:0D <sub>h</sub> )	Cause of error during reference movement  Error code during reference movement processing	UINT16	- -	R/-

## 8.2.4.2 Reference movement to limit switch

The following illustration shows a reference movement to the negative limit switch with distance from the switching edge  
(`Homing.startHome`, 40:1 = 2).

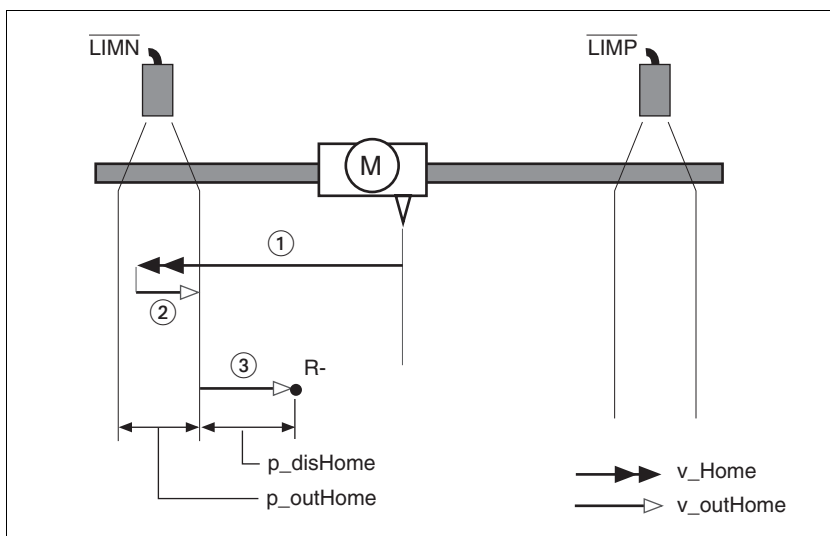


Figure 8.4 Reference movement to the negative limit switch

- (1) Movement to limit switch
- (2) Movement to switching edge
- (3) Movement to distance from switching edge

*Starting the reference movement*

Procedure:

- Set the speed of rotation for the search for the switch  
(parameter `Homing.v_Home`, 40:4)
- Set the speed of rotation for moving away from the switch.  
(parameter `Homing.v_outHome`, 40:5).
- Set the distance from the switching edge.  
(parameter `Homing.p_disHome`, 40:7).
- Start the reference movement to the desired limit switch.  
(parameter `Homing.startHome`, 40:1 = 1 or 2)



### 8.2.4.3 Reference movement to reference switch

A reference movement to the reference switch does not require the reference switch to be enabled. The signal level can be inverted with the parameter `Settings.SignLevel`, 28:14.

The following illustration shows reference movements to the reference switch with distance from the switching edge (`Homing.startHome`, 40:1 = 3).

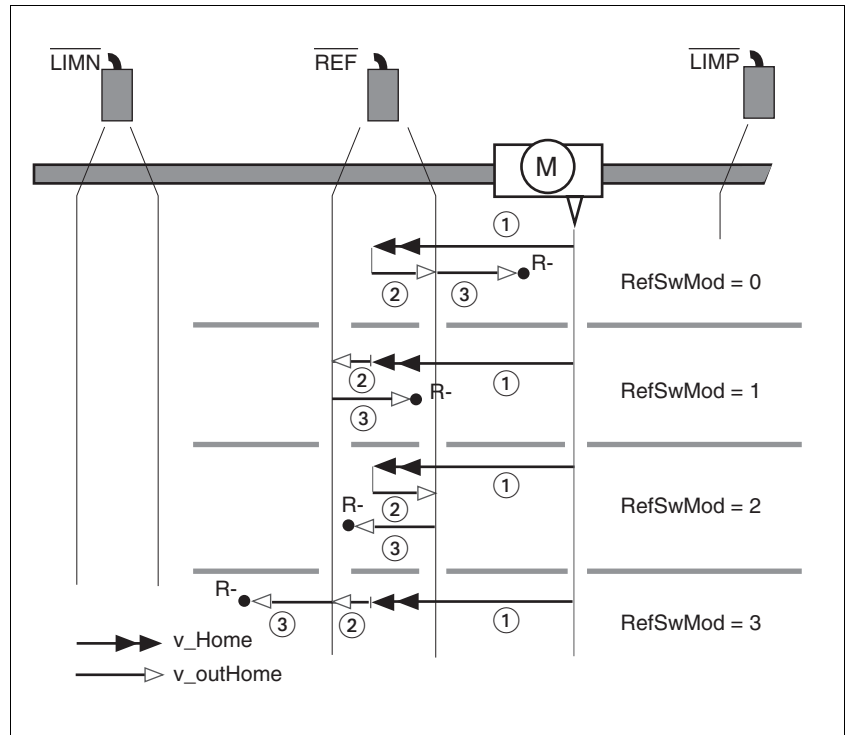


Figure 8.5 Reference movement to reference switch

- (1) Movement to limit switch
- (2) Movement to switching edge
- (3) Movement to distance from switching edge

If a reference movement was started with the wrong direction of rotation, the motor stops at the limit switch. The reference movement is interrupted and must be restarted with the correct direction of rotation.

#### Starting the reference movement

Procedure:

- ▶ Set the speed of rotation for the search for the switch (parameter `Homing.v_Home`, 40:4).
- ▶ Set the speed of rotation for moving away from the switch. (parameter `Homing.v_outHome`, 40:5)
- ▶ Set the directions. (parameter `Homing.RefSwMod`, 40:9)
- ▶ Set the distance from the switching edge. (parameter `Homing.p_disHome`, 40:7)
- ▶ Start the reference movement to the reference switch with movement at counterclockwise direction of rotation. (parameter `Homing.startHome`, 40:1 = 3 or 4)

#### 8.2.4.4 Reference movement to index pulse

The index pulse is a fixed range of approx. 1/16 revolution on the shaft that delivers one pulse per revolution at the same angular position.

A reference movement to the index pulse can be used to arrive at an exact absolute reference from an inexact absolute reference (e.g. after a reference movement to a switch that does not respond accurately).

During a reference movement to the index pulse, the drive searches for the index pulse within the next motor revolution and moves exactly to the edge of the index pulse.

##### *Reproducibility*

In view of reproducibility, keep the motor from being in the vicinity of the index pulse prior to a movement to avoid the effects of position tolerances. On completion of the reference movement verify this as follows:

The distance between the start position and the edge of the index pulse is stored in the parameter `Homing.p_diffind, 40:12`.

If the determined value of `Homing.p_diffind, 40:12` is between approx. 2000 and 18000 increments, corresponding to 10% or 90% of a motor revolution, the reference movement is reproducible.

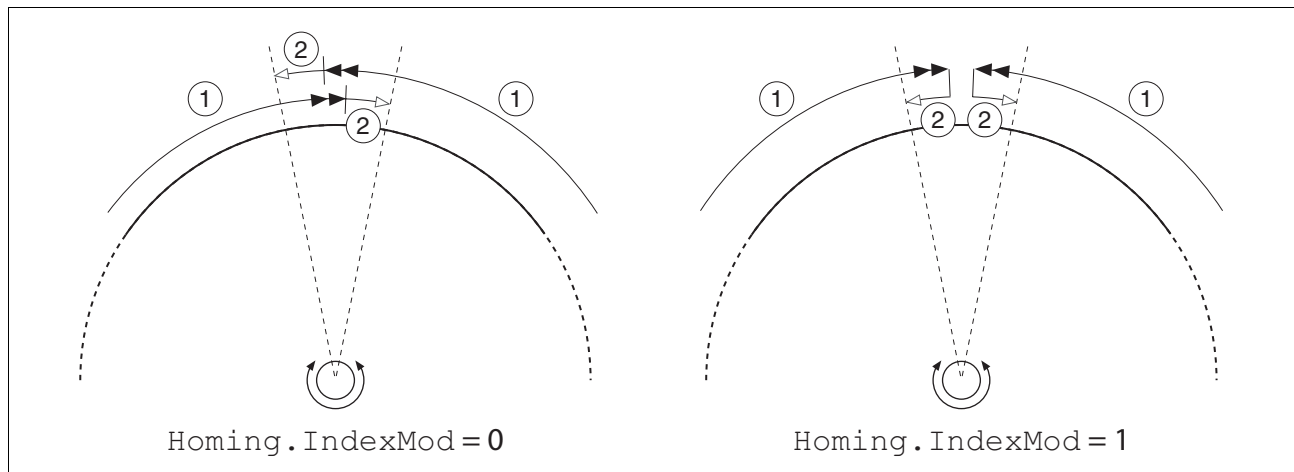


Figure 8.6 Reference movement to index pulse

- (1) Movement to index pulse
- (2) Movement to edge of index pulse

##### *Starting the reference movement*

##### **Procedure:**

- ▶ Set the speed of rotation for the search for the switch (parameter `Homing.v_Home, 40:4`).
- ▶ Set the speed of rotation for moving away from the switch. (parameter `Homing.v_outHome, 40:5`)
- ▶ Set the direction of movement. (parameter `Homing.IndexMod, 40:10`)
- ▶ Start the reference movement to the index pulse with movement at the desired direction of rotation (parameter `Homing.startHome, 40:1 = 5 or 6`)

### 8.2.4.5 Position setting

Position setting defines an absolute position reference depending on the current motor position.

The position value is delivered in increments in the parameter-  
Homing.startSetP, 40:3.

Position setting is only possible when the motor is at a standstill.

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Homing.startSetp 40:3 (28:03 <sub>h</sub> )	Position setting to position setting position  Action object: write access triggers position setting Only possible if the motor is at standstill.	INT32	Inc -	R/W

*Example* Position setting can be used to carry out a continuous motor movement without exceeding the positioning limits.

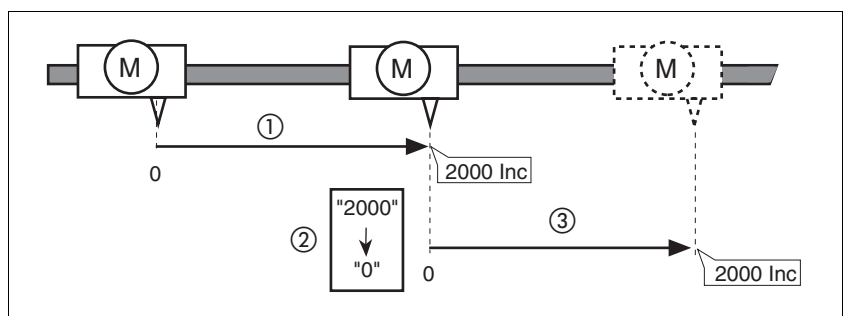


Figure 8.7 Positioning by 4000 increments with position setting

- (1) The motor is positioned by 2000 inc.
- (2) By means of position setting to 0, the current motor position is set to position value 0 which, at the same time, defines a new zero point.
- (3) When a new motion command by 2000 inc is triggered, the new target position is 2000 inc.

This method avoids overtravel of the absolute position limits during a positioning operation because the zero point is continuously adjusted.

*Starting position setting* Procedure:

- Write the new position setting position.  
(parameter Homing.startSetP, 40:3)

The command is executed immediately and the operating mode is ended.

*Monitoring position setting*

The parameter Homing.stateHome, 40:2 lets you get information on the processing status.

The parameter Status.xMode\_act, 28:3, bit 5, is set if position setting was successful.

*Terminating position setting*

The operating mode is terminated immediately upon completion.

## 8.3 Functions

### 8.3.1 Definition of the direction of rotation

The direction of rotation can be inverted.

The direction of rotation should be defined only once when you commission the product. The definition of the direction of rotation is not intended to reverse the direction of rotation during operation.

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Motion.invertDir 28:6 (1C:06 <sub>h</sub> )	Definition of direction of rotation  Value 0: Clockwise direction of rotation With positive reference values, the motor rotates clockwise (as you look at the end of the protruding motor shaft).  Value 1: Counterclockwise direction of rotation With positive reference values, the motor rotates counterclockwise (as you look at the end of the protruding motor shaft).  NOTE: The new value is only activated when the drive is switched on.	UINT16 0..1	- 0	R/W per.

### 8.3.2 Motion profile

*Profile generator* Target position and target speed of rotation are input values to be specified by the user. The profile generator uses these values to calculate a motion profile depending on the selected operating mode.

The following properties can be set for the motion profile:

- Symmetrical and linear acceleration ramp.
- Change of speed of rotation and position during movements.
- Acceleration parameters  $\text{min}^{-1}/\text{s}$ .  
Value range 1 ... 765000  $\text{min}^{-1}/\text{s}$ .  
Internal resolution approx. 12  $\text{min}^{-1}/\text{s}$ .

- Speed values in  $\text{min}^{-1}$ .  
Value range 1 ... 3000  $\text{min}^{-1}$ .  
Resolution 1  $\text{min}^{-1}$ .

- Position values in increments (inc).  
Value range  $-2^{31}$  ...  $+2^{31}-1$  inc.

With reference to the motor output shaft, the drive has a resolution of 20000 inc/rev.

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Motion.dec_Stop 28:21 (1C:15 <sub>h</sub> )	Deceleration for "Quick Stop"  Deceleration that is used for every "Quick Stop": - "Quick Stop" via control word - "Quick Stop" via external monitoring signal - "Quick Stop" via error of classes 1 and 2	UINT32 1...765000	min <sup>-1</sup> /s 6000	R/W per.
Motion.v_target0 29:23 (1D:17 <sub>h</sub> )	Speed of rotation for parameter <code>PTP.v_tarPTP</code>  Speed of rotation for Profile Position operating mode if no value was written to <code>PTP.v_tarPTP</code> .  NOTE: This persistent value is only used as a default assignment for <code>PTP.v_tarPTP</code> during switching on.	UINT16 1..3000	min <sup>-1</sup> 60	R/W per.
Motion.acc 29:26 (1D:1A <sub>h</sub> )	Acceleration  Value determines acceleration and deceleration. New values do not become effective until after standstill.	UINT32 1...765000	min <sup>-1</sup> /s 600	R/W per.

### 8.3.3 Quick Stop

"Quick Stop" is a quick brake function which stops the motor as a result of a fault of error classes 1 and 2 or as a result of a software stop.

In the event of an error response to an error of error class 1, the power stage remains enabled. In the case of error class 2, the power stage is disabled after the drive has come to a standstill.

Events that trigger a "Quick Stop":

- Input signal STOP  
(parameter `Status.Sign_SR`, bit 2)
- Limit switch overtraveled  
(parameter `Status.Sign_SR`, bit 0 and bit 1)
- Error of error classes 1 or 2
- "Quick Stop" triggered via a fieldbus command  
(parameter `Commands.driveCtrl`, 28:1, Bit 2)

*Settings* In the following operating modes, motor deceleration is controlled via a profile. The deceleration can be set with the parameter `Motion.dec_Stop, 28:21`.

- Profile Velocity
- Profile Position
- Homing
- Jog

The drive absorbs excess braking energy during a "Quick Stop". If the DC bus voltage exceeds the permissible limit value, the drive disables the power stage and signals an "overvoltage error". The motor then coasts down without any braking force.

Procedure if the drive repeatedly switches off with an "Overvoltage" error during "Quick Stop".

- ▶ Reduce the deceleration or the maximum current for stop via the torque ramp.
- ▶ Reduce the drive load

*Acknowledging a Quick Stop* Procedure after an error or a "Quick Stop" executed by a fieldbus command:

- ▶ Reset the error.  
(parameter `Commands.driveCtrl, 28:1, Bit 3`)

Procedure after a "STOP" signal:

- ▶ Reset the "STOP" signal at the signal input.
- ▶ Reset the error.  
(parameter `Commands.driveCtrl, 28:1, Bit 3`)

Procedure after a "Quick Stop" via the limit switch signals  $\overline{\text{LIMN}}$  and  $\overline{\text{LIMP}}$ :

- ▶ Move the motor out of the limit switch range.  
(For more information see chapter 8.1.2 "External monitoring signals".)

*More information* For more information see Chapter 8.1.5 "Operating states and state transitions" and Chapter 6 "Installation".

### 8.3.4 Programmable inputs and outputs

If a 24V signal is configured as a "programmable input or output", the drive automatically accesses this signal input or output.

This can be set for each of the 4 signals with the parameters IO.IO0\_def to IO.IO3\_def.

#### *Programmable input*

If a signal is configured as a programmable input, the drive monitors this signal continuously and accesses parameters independently whenever it a change of edge is detected. The parameter accesses can be parameterized as follows:

- Evaluation of rising and falling edges
- Parameter to be influenced by specification of index and subindex
- Write value for parameter with rising edge
- Write value for parameter with falling edge
- Bit mask for writing the object

Structure of the parameter access:

- Rising or falling edge detected
- Parameter is read
- Result of AND operation with bit mask
- Result of OR operation with write value for parameter with rising and falling edge
- Write result to parameter

#### **Shown as pseudo code:**

- Rising edge -> object\_WriteValue = (object\_ReadValue AND bit-mask) OR WriteValue\_pos
- Falling edge -> object\_WriteValue = (object\_ReadValue AND bit-mask) OR WriteValue\_neg

#### **Special case if bit mask = 0:**

- Rising edge -> object\_WriteValue= WriteValue\_pos
- Falling edge -> object\_WriteValue= WriteValue\_neg

*Programmable output* If a signal is defined as a programmable output, the drive accesses (read) parameters cyclically and sets the signal level in accordance with the read value. The accesses can be parameterized with the following parameters:

- Selection of the parameter to be read by specification of index and sub-index
- Comparison value for 1 level at output
- Comparison operator: equal, not equal, less than, greater than
- Bit mask for the comparison

Structure of the parameter access:

- Parameter is read
- Result of AND operation with bit mask
- Compare result with comparison value
- Depending on result, set output to HIGH or LOW

**Shown as pseudo code:**

IF (object\_ReadValue AND bit mask) <comparison\_operator>  
comparison\_value THEN set output=1

ELSE set output=0

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
ProgIO0.Index 800:1 (320:01 <sub>h</sub> )	Index of the control parameter  If prog. input: index of parameter to be written  If prog. output: index of parameter to be read  If prog. input: write(Index,Subindex) = (read(Index,Subindex) BAND BitMask) BOR VALUEx  If prog. output: 1 level at output if (read(Index,Subindex) BAND BitMask) =<> VALUE1	UINT16	- -	R/W per.
ProgIO0.Subindex 800:2 (320:02 <sub>h</sub> )	Subindex of control parameter  If prog. input: subindex of parameter to be written If prog. output: subindex of parameter to be read	UINT16	- -	R/W per.
ProgIO0.BitMask 800:3 (320:03 <sub>h</sub> )	Bitmask for the parameter value  If programmable input or programmable output: Bit mask used to link the read value (index, subindex) of the parameter with the operator AND before the value is processed.	UINT32	- -	R/W per.



Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
ProgIO0.Switch 800:4 (320:04 <sub>h</sub> )	Edge detection and comparison operator  If programmable input: Selection of the edges to be detected Value 0: No response to level change Value 1: Response to rising edge Value 2: Response to falling edge Value 3: Response to both edges  If programmable output: Selection of condition for comparison: Value 0: (parameter read value = comparison value) Value 1: (parameter read value <> comparison value) Value 2: (parameter read value < comparison value) Value 0: (parameter read value > comparison value)	UINT16	- -	R/W per.
ProgIO0.Value1 800:5 (320:05 <sub>h</sub> )	Write value at rising edge and comparison value  If programmable input: Parameter write value at rising edge  If programmable output: Comparison value for condition	INT32 0.. 4294967295	- -	R/W per.
ProgIO0.Value2 800:6 (320:06 <sub>h</sub> )	Write value at falling edge  If programmable input: Parameter write value at falling edge  If programmable output: no meaning	INT32 0.. 4294967295	- -	R/W per.

*Example*    **Parameterization for a simple manual control**

IO0 as input,	Rising edge = enable power stage	Falling edge = disable power stage + reset error
IO1 as input,	Rising edge = movement in positive direction	Falling edge = stop
IO2 as input,	Rising edge = movement in negative direction	Falling edge = stop
IO3 as output,	Output = 1 if drive ready	

*Input IO0*

Input	L -> H	Commands.driveCtrl 2	(Enable)
	H -> L	Commands.driveCtrl 9	(Disable + FaultReset)

Parameter name	Idx:Six	Value	Remarks
I/O.IO0_def	34:1	5	Input programmable
ProgIO0.Index	800:1	28	Index 28
ProgIO0.Subindex	800:2	1	Subindex 1
ProgIO0.Bitmask	800:3	0	Mask
ProgIO0.Switch	800:4	3	Detect both edges
ProgIO0.Value1	800:5	2	Value at pos. edge: Enable
ProgIO0.Value2	800:6	9	Value at neg. edge: Disable+Fault-Reset

*input IO1*

Input	L -> H	VEL.velocity 600	(positive movement)
	H -> L	VEL.velocity 0	(stop)

Parameter name	Idx:Six	Value	Remarks
I/O.IO1_def	34:2	5	input programmable
ProgIO1.Index	801:1	36	Index 36
ProgIO1.Subindex	801:2	1	Subindex 1
ProgIO1.Bitmask	801:3	0	Mask
ProgIO1.Switch	801:4	3	detect both edges
ProgIO1.Value1	801:5	600	speed value with rising edge
ProgIO1.Value2	801:6	0	speed value with falling edge

*input IO2*

Input	L -> H	VEL.start -600	(neg. movement)
	H -> L	VEL.start 0	(stop)

Parameter name	Idx:Six	Value	Remarks
I/O.IO2_def	34:3	5	input programmable
ProgIO2.Index	802:1	36	Index 36
ProgIO2.Subindex	802:2	1	Subindex 1
ProgIO2.Bitmask	802:3	0	Mask
ProgIO2.Switch	802:4	3	detect both edges
ProgIO2.Value1	802:5	-600	speed value with rising edge
ProgIO2.Value2	802:6	0	speed value with falling edge

*Output IO3*

Output	High	if status 6	(Status.driveStat AND 15) = 6
--------	------	-------------	-------------------------------

Parameter name	Idx:Six	Value	Remarks
I/O.IO3_def	34:4	130	Output programmable
ProgIO3.Index	803:1	28	Index 28
ProgIO3.Subindex	803:2	2	Subindex 2
ProgIO3.Bitmask	803:3	15	Mask: Bit 0..3
ProgIO3.Switch	803:4	0	condition: "="
ProgIO3.Value1	803:5	6	Comparison value: 6 = Operation Enable

### 8.3.5 Fast position capture

The function "Fast position capture" serves to detect the current motor position at the time when a digital 24V signal appears at one of the two capture inputs. For example, this function can be used for detection of registration marks.

*Settings* 2 independent capture inputs are available for the "Fast Position Capture" function.

- IO2 (CAP1)
- IO3 (CAP2)

One of 2 possible functions for capture can be selected for each capture input:

- Position capture with rising or falling edge at capture input.
- One-time or continuous capture in the case of multiple edges at the capture input.

Continuous capture means that the motor position is captured anew at every defined edge; the previous captured value is lost.

The CAP1 and CAP2 capture inputs have a time constant of  $t = 10 \mu s$ . The jitter is less than  $\pm 3 \mu s$ .

The motor positions captured during acceleration or deceleration are less precise.

*Enable fast position capture* Enable single position capture

- For CAP1: Write value 1 to parameter `Capture.CapStart1`, 20:15
- For CAP2: Write value 1 to parameter `Capture.CapStart2`, 20:16

Activate continuous position capture

- For CAP1: Write value 2 to parameter `Capture.CapStart1`, 20:15
- For CAP2: Write value 2 to parameter `Capture.CapStart2`, 20:16

*Terminating position capture* In the case of one-time single position capture, the "fast position capture" function is terminated when the first signal edge is detected.

In the case continuous position capture or if no signal edge is detected, the capture can be stopped by writing the parameter `Capture.CapStart1`, 20:15, value 0 or `Capture.CapStart2`, 20:16, value 0.

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Capture.CapLevel 20:14 (14:00E <sub>h</sub> )	Signal level for capture inputs  Bit value 0: Position capture at negative edge Bit value 1: Position capture at rising edge  Assignment of bits: Bit 0: Sets the level for CAP1 Bit 1: Sets the level for CAP2	UINT16 0..3	- 3	R/W

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assgnment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Capture.CapStart1 20:15 (14:00F <sub>h</sub> )	Start capture on CAP1  Value 0: Cancel capture function Value 1: Start one-time capture Value 2: Start continuous capture  In the case of one-time capture, the function is terminated when the first value is captured. In the case of continuous capture, the function continues to run.	UINT16 0..2	- 0	R/W
Capture.CapStart2 20:16 (14:10 <sub>h</sub> )	Start capture on CAP2  As CAP1	UINT16 0..2	- 0	R/W
Capture.CapStatus 20:17 (14:11 <sub>h</sub> )	Status of the capture channels  Assignment of bits: Bit 0: position capture via CAP1 carried out Bit 1: position capture via CAP2 carried out	UINT16 0..3	- 0	R/-
Capture.CapPact1 20:18 (14:12 <sub>h</sub> )	Motor position with signal at CAP1  Output of captured position of the encoder  In the case of stepper motor devices, this is the commutation position.	INT32	Inc -	R/-
Capture.CapPact2 20:19 (14:13 <sub>h</sub> )	Motor position with signal at CAP2  As CAP1	INT32	Inc -	R/-

### 8.3.6 Function of the holding brake

Motors with integrated holding brakes help to avoid unwanted movements of the motor without current.

The holding brake is not available with all product versions.

#### ⚠ WARNING

##### LOSS OF BRAKING FORCE DUE TO WEAR OR HIGH TEMPERATURE

Applying the holding brake while the motor is running will cause excessive wear and loss of the braking force. Heat decreases the braking force.

- Do not use the brake as a service brake.
- Note that "EMERGENCY STOPS" may also cause wear
- At operating temperatures of more than 80°C (176°F), do not exceed a maximum of 50% of the specified holding torque when using the brake.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury or equipment damage.**

#### Control

The integrated holding brake is controlled automatically.

#### Releasing the holding brake

The holding brake is automatically released when the power stage is enabled. After a delay time the drive switches to operating state "Operation Enable".

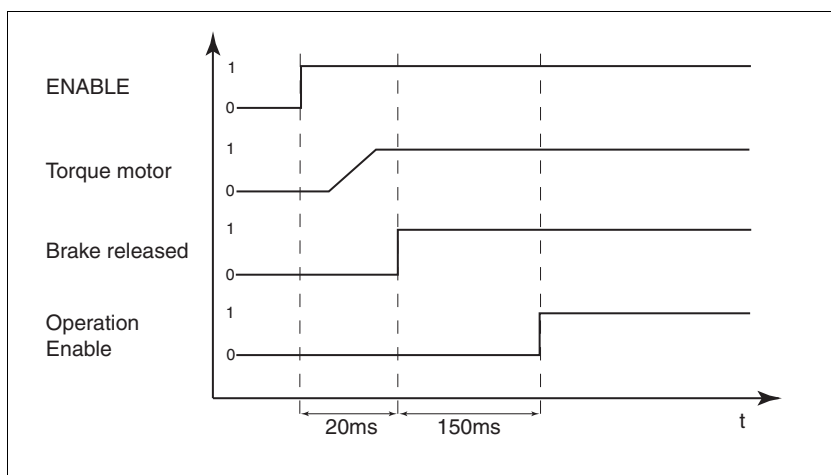


Figure 8.8 Releasing the holding brake

*Applying the holding brake*

When the power stage is disabled and in the event of an error of error class 2, the holding brake is automatically applied. However, the motor current is not disconnected until after a delay time. This allows the holding brake to be applied before the motor loses its torque.

In the event of an error of error classes 3 or 4, the holding brake is automatically applied and the motor current is immediately disconnected.

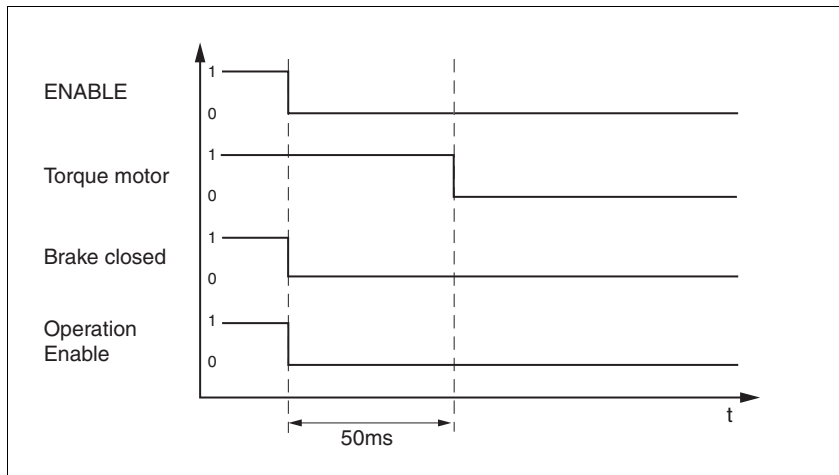


Figure 8.9 Applying the holding brake

The delay time is not effective if the power stage is disabled via the STO safety function. Especially in the case of vertical axes it is important to verify whether additional measures are required to avoid lowering of the load.

## 9 Diagnostics and troubleshooting

### 9.1 Error indication and troubleshooting

#### 9.1.1 Diagnostics via commissioning software

The commissioning software can be used to display the following diagnostics information

- Indication of current operating state  
Lets you draw conclusions concerning the reasons for the drive not being ready for operation.
- Status word  
Indicates which of the 3 following signals is active:
  - External monitoring signal
  - Internal monitoring signal
  - Warning
- Parameter `Status.StopFault`, 32:7  
Cause of last interruption, error number
- Error memory  
The error memory contains the last 7 errors. The error memory is not volatile, i.e. it is not cleared when the drive is switched off.  
The following information is output for every error:
  - Age
  - Description of error as text
  - Error class
  - Error number
  - Frequency
  - Additional information

#### 9.1.2 Diagnostics via fieldbus

##### *Asynchronous errors*

In fieldbus mode, device errors are signaled as asynchronous errors by the monitoring system of the controller. An asynchronous error is indicated by the status word "fb\_statusword". Signal status 1 indicates an error message or a warning message. The parameters allow you to determine details concerning the cause of the error.

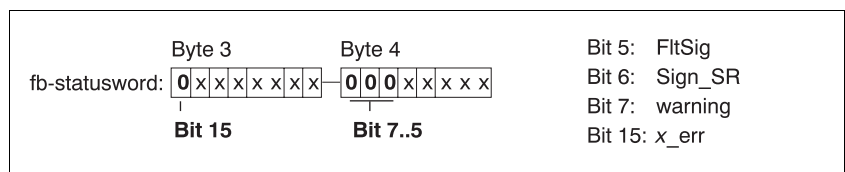


Figure 9.1 Evaluation of asynchronous errors

Description of the bits:

- Bit 5, "FltSig"

Message from internal monitoring signal (e.g. power amplifier over-temperature)

Parameter `Status.FltSig_SR`, 28:18

- Bit 6, "Sign\_SR"

Message from external monitoring signal (e.g. movement interruption by limit switch)

Parameter `Status.Sign_SR`, 28:15

- Bit 7, "warning"

Warning message (e.g. temperature warning)

Parameter `Parameter Status.WarnSig`, 28:10

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Status.driveStat 28:2 (1C:02 <sub>h</sub> )	Status word for the operating state  LOW-UINT16: Assignment of bits: Bits 0 ... 3: Current operating state Bit 4: reserved Bit 5: Error detected by internal monitoring Bit 6: Error detected by external monitoring Bit 7: Warning active Bits 8 ... 11: Reserved Bits 12 ... 15: Operating-mode specific coding Corresponds to the assignment of bits 12 ...15 in the operating mode-specific acknowledgement data.  HIGH-UINT16: Assignment see parameter <code>Status.xMode_act</code> .	UINT32	- -	R/-
Status.xMode_act 28:3 (1C:03 <sub>h</sub> )	Current operating mode with additional information  Assignment of bits: Bits 0..3: Current operating mode (see below) Bit 4: reserved Bit 5: Drive referenced (ref_ok) Bits 6 ... 15: Reserved  Values for bits 0 ... 3: Value 1: Jog Value 2: Homing Value 3: Profile Position Value 4: Profile Velocity  Other numbers are reserved for future extensions.	UINT16	- -	R/-
Status.WarnSig 28:10 (1C:0A <sub>h</sub> )	Warnings  Monitoring signals with error class 0.  Assignment of bits: Bit 0: Position overrun profile generator Bit 1: Temperature of power stage >100°C  The remaining bits are reserved for later extensions.The remaining bits are reserved for future extensions.	UINT16	- -	R/-



Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Status.Sign_SR 28:15 (1C:0F <sub>h</sub> )	<p>Stored signal status of external monitoring signals</p> <p>Bit value 0: not activated Bit value 1: activated</p> <p>Assignment of bits: Bit 0: LIMP Bit 1: LIMN Bit 2: STOP Bit 3: REF Bit 7: SW stop</p> <p>Stored signal status of released external monitoring signals</p>	UINT16 0..15	- -	R/-
Status.FltSig 28:17 (1C:11 <sub>h</sub> )	<p>Active monitoring signals</p> <p>The error bits remain set as long as the error persists (i.e. as long as the limit value is exceeded). Assignment as parameter <code>Status.FltSig_SR</code></p>	UINT32	- -	R/-
Status.FltSig_SR 28:18 (1C:12 <sub>h</sub> )	<p>Stored monitoring signals</p> <p>Error bits remain set until a <code>FaultReset</code> is executed.</p> <p>Assignment of bits: Bit 0: Undervoltage 1 power supply Bit 1: Undervoltage 2 power supply Bit 2: Overvoltage power supply Bit 5: Motor overload Bit 12: Overtemperature power stage (<math>\geq 105^{\circ}\text{C}</math>) Bit 16: Blocking error Bit 17: Tracking error Bit 18: Encoder inoperative Bit 21: Protocol error fieldbus Bit 22: Nodeguard error Bit 23: Pulse/directing input timing Bit 25: STO safety function triggered Bit 26: Signals of the STO safety function have different levels Bit 28: Hardware error EEPROM Bit 29: Start-up error Bit 30: Internal system error Bit 31: Watchdog</p>	UINT32	- -	R/-
Status.action_st 28:19 (1C:13 <sub>h</sub> )	<p>Action word</p> <p>Assignment of bits: Bit 0: Bit latched error class 0 Bit 1: Bit latched error class 1 Bit 2: Bit latched error class 2 Bit 3: Bit latched error class 3 Bit 4: Bit latched error class 4 Bit 5: reserved Bit 6: Motor at standstill: actual speed of rotation is zero Bit 7: Motor rotates clockwise Bit 8: Motor rotates counterclockwise Bit 9: reserved Bit 10: reserved Bit 11: Motor at standstill: reference speed of rotation is 0 Bit 12: Motor decelerates Bit 13: Motor accelerates Bit 14: Motor moves at constant speed Bit 15: reserved</p>	UINT16	- -	R/-
Status.v_act 31:2 (1F:02 <sub>h</sub> )	Actual speed of motor	INT32	Inc/s -	R/-

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Status.p_ref 31:5 (1F:05 <sub>h</sub> )	Reference position	INT32	Inc -	R/-
Status.p_act 31:6 (1F:06 <sub>h</sub> )	Actual position of motor Identical with the parameter <i>Status.p_ref</i> .	INT32	Inc -	R/-
Status.n_act 31:9 (1F:09 <sub>h</sub> )	Actual speed of motor Corresponds to parameter <i>Status.v_act</i> , but converted to revolutions per minute.	INT16	min <sup>-1</sup> -	R/-
Status.UDC_act 31:20 (1F:14 <sub>h</sub> )	Voltage power supply Unit [0.1V]	UINT16	V -	R/-
Status.TPA_act 31:25 (1F:19 <sub>h</sub> )	Power stage temperature	UINT16 20..110	°C -	R/-
Status.v_pref 31:28 (1F:1C <sub>h</sub> )	Speed of reference position <i>Status.p_ref</i>	INT32	Inc/s -	R/-
Status.p_target 31:30 (1F:1E <sub>h</sub> )	Target position of profile generator Absolute position value of the profile generator, calculated on the basis of the relative and absolute position values specified.	INT32	Inc -	R/-
Status.p_profile 31:31 (1F:1F <sub>h</sub> )	Actual position of profile generator Corresponds to the reference position <i>Status.p_ref</i> .	INT32	Inc -	R/-
Status.p_actusr 31:34 (1F:22 <sub>h</sub> )	Motor position Parameter for improving compatibility with TwinLine. Corresponds to the actual position <i>Status.p_act</i> .	INT32	Inc -	R/-
Status.n_profile 31:35 (1F:23 <sub>h</sub> )	Actual speed of profile generator Corresponds to parameter <i>Status.n_pref</i> .	INT16	min <sup>-1</sup> -	R/-
Status.n_target 31:38 (1F:26 <sub>h</sub> )	Target speed of profile generator	INT16	min <sup>-1</sup> -	R/-
Status.n_pref 31:45 (1F:2D <sub>h</sub> )	Speed of rotation of reference position <i>Status.p_ref</i> Corresponds to parameter <i>Status.v_pref</i> , but converted to revolutions per minute.	INT16	min <sup>-1</sup> -	R/-
Status.StopFault 32:7 (20:07 <sub>h</sub> )	Cause of last interruption, error number	UINT16	- 0	R/-

*Synchronous errors*

In addition to asynchronous errors, synchronous errors are also signaled in fieldbus operation; they are caused by communication problems (e.g. unauthorized access or incorrect command).

Both types of errors are described in the fieldbus manual.

**Error memory** The last 7 error messages are saved in a separate error memory. The error messages are sorted in chronological order and can be read via index and subindex. The last error that caused an interruption is also saved to the parameter `Status.StopFault`, 32:7.

Index:Subindex	Meaning
900:1, 900:2, 900:3 ...	1st entry, oldest error message
901:1, 901:2, 901:3 ...	2nd entry
...	...
906:1, 906:2, 906:3	7th entry, latest error message

More information on each error message can be obtained via subindices 1 ... 5:

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
ErrMem0.ErrNum 900:1 (384:01 <sub>h</sub> )	Coded error number  Index 900: First error entry (oldest) Index 901: Next error entry ...  NOTE: Reading this parameter copies the entire error entry (9xx.1 - 9xx.5) to an intermediate memory from which all elements are then loaded.	UINT16	- -	R/-
ErrMem0.Class 900:2 (384:02 <sub>h</sub> )	Error class  The error class determines the error response of the controller.	UINT16 0..4	- -	R/-
ErrMem0.Age 900:3 (384:03 <sub>h</sub> )	Age of the error in device switch-on cycles  Value 0: Error occurred since the last switch-on of the device Value 1: Error occurred during last operation Value 2: Error occurred during last but one operation etc.	UINT32	- -	R/-
ErrMem0.Repeat 900:4 (384:04 <sub>h</sub> )	Error repetitions  Number of consecutive errors with this error number:  Value 0: Error occurred only once Value 1: 1 repetition Value 2: 2 repetitions etc.  When the maximum number of 255 is reached, the repetition counter is no longer incremented.	UINT16 0..255	- -	R/-
ErrMem0.ErrQual 900:5 (384:05 <sub>h</sub> )	Error identifier  This entry contains additional information on the error.  The meaning depends on the error numer.	UINT16	- -	R/-

### 9.1.3 Operation state and error indication

*Status indication* The LED shows error messages and warnings. It indicates the operating states in coded form.

Status indication	Meaning
	• Start-up
	• Undervoltage or STO
	• Power stage disabled
	• Power stage enabled
	• "Quick Stop"
	• Error
	• Internal error

### 9.1.4 Reset error message

To reset the error message after correcting the fault, send a "Fault Reset" command via the fieldbus by writing the value 8 to the control word, parameter `Commands.driveCtrl`, 28:1. An error message can also be reset with the commissioning software.

### 9.1.5 Error classes and error response

*Error class* The product triggers an error response in the event of a fault. Depending upon the severity of the fault, the device responds in accordance with one of the following error classes:

Error class	Reaction	Meaning
0	Warning	Message only, no interruption.
1	"Quick Stop"	Motor stops with "Quick Stop", power stage and controller remain switched on and enabled.
2	"Quick Stop" with switch-off	Motor stops with "Quick Stop", power stage and controller are disabled after standstill has been achieved.
3	Fatal error	Power stage and controller switch off immediately without stopping the motor first.
4	Uncontrolled operation	Power stage and controller switch off immediately without stopping the motor first. Error response can only be reset by switching off the device.

### 9.1.6 Causes of errors and troubleshooting

If communication via the fieldbus is impossible, proceed as follows:

- Open the connector housing cover
- Compare the behavior of LED with the information in the table below.

Error	Error class	Cause of error	Troubleshooting
Communication impossible	-	Incorrect communication parameters	Set the parameter switches correctly Set the parameters correctly
Communication unreliable	-	Missing terminating resistors Poor shielding of lines	Connect terminating resistors correctly Connect the shield correctly (see chapter 6 "Installation")
LED off	-	No supply voltage	Check supply voltage and fuses
LED flashes at 6 Hz	4	Incorrect flash checksum	Reinstall firmware or replace product
LED flashes at 10 Hz	4	Hardware error Internal system error Watchdog	Switch drive off and on Drive requires service

Error messages and warnings can be read out via the fieldbus.

Errors detected by internal monitoring are signaled by the corresponding bits in the parameter `Status.FltSig_SR`, 28:18.

The bits remain set even if the monitored limit values are no longer exceeded.

The bits can be cleared by a "Fault Reset".

Monitoring bit	Error	Error class	Cause of error	Troubleshooting
0	Undervoltage 1	2	Supply voltage below threshold value for switching off the drive	Check voltage, check connections at the drive
1	Undervoltage 2	3	Supply voltage below threshold value for switching off the drive	Check voltage, check connections at the drive
2	Overvoltage	3	Overvoltage, regeneration condition	See chapter 5.1 "External power supply units"
5	Motor overload		Load torque too high Motor phase current set too high	Reduce load torque Reduce motor phase current
12	Power stage over-temperature	3	The power stage overheated Ambient temperature too high Poor heat dissipation	Improved heat dissipation via the motor flange
16	Blocking error	3	Drive blocked or stalled Movement frequency too high Acceleration too high	Reduce load torque or motor torque; check settings for motor phase current; Reduce movement frequency Reduce acceleration
21	CAN/RS485 protocol error			Check shield at serial cable Avoid ground loops
22	Nodeguard error	2	Serial connection or fieldbus connection interrupted	Check serial connection

Monitoring bit	Error	Error class	Cause of error	Troubleshooting
25	Inputs of the STO safety function have 0 level	3	STO safety function was triggered	Check guard door, cabling
26	Inputs of the STO safety function have different levels	4	Interruption of the signal wires	Check signal cable, check signal connection, replace
28	Hardware error EEPROM		Hardware error	Drive requires service
29	Start-up error		Hardware error	Drive requires service
	Drive remains in operating state 2		Start-up error caused by of improper parameterization; Incorrect EEPROM checksum	Initialization of the parameters with default values (parameter Commands.default 11:8). If this does not correct the problem, the drive must be serviced

The cause of the error can also be read out in the form of the error number in the parameter "Last cause of interruption" (parameter `Status.StopFault, 32:7`):

Error number	Error type	Cause of error/troubleshooting
013F <sub>h</sub>	EEPROM not initialized	Hardware error / send product for service
0140 <sub>h</sub>	EEPROM not compatible with current software	Hardware error / send product for service
0141 <sub>h</sub>	EEPROM read error	Hardware error / send product for service
0142 <sub>h</sub>	EEPROM write error	Hardware error / send product for service
0143 <sub>h</sub>	Checksum error in EEPROM	Hardware error / send product for service
0148 <sub>h</sub>	Serial interface: Overrun error	Check shield at serial cable, avoid ground loops
0149 <sub>h</sub>	Serial interface: Framing error	Check shield at serial cable, avoid ground loops
014A <sub>h</sub>	Serial interface: Parity error	Check shield at serial cable, avoid ground loops
014B <sub>h</sub>	Serial interface: Receive error	Check shield at serial cable, avoid ground loops
014C <sub>h</sub>	Serial interface: Buffer overflow	Check shield at serial cable, avoid ground loops
014D <sub>h</sub>	Serial interface: Protocol error	Check shield at serial cable, avoid ground loops
014E <sub>h</sub>	Nodeguarding	Serial connection interrupted.
0150 <sub>h</sub>	Impermissible limit switch is active	Reference movement started in wrong direction? Limit switch incorrectly wired?
0151 <sub>h</sub>	Switch was overtraveled	Parameter value for search speed for reference movement too high?
0152 <sub>h</sub>	Switching edge not found	Parameter value for distance for moving away from switch for reference movement too low?
0153 <sub>h</sub>	Index pulse not found	Encoder/Hall sensor defective?
0154 <sub>h</sub>	Reference movement to index pulse cannot be reproduced. Index pulse is too close to switch	Move switch or slightly turn motor shaft and re-mount motor

Error number	Error type	Cause of error/troubleshooting
0155 <sub>h</sub>	Switch still active after movement away from switch	Switch may bounce Set longer distance for moving away from switch
0157 <sub>h</sub>	Interruption/QuickStopActive by LIMP	Limit switch was activated
0158 <sub>h</sub>	Interruption or QuickStopActive by LIMN	Limit switch was activated
0159 <sub>h</sub>	Interruption or QuickStop Active by REF	Reference switch was activated and is parameterized as interruption input
015A <sub>h</sub>	Interruption or QuickStopActive by STOP	Stop input was activated and is parameterized as interrupt input

## 9.2 Overview of error numbers

hex	dec	Error class	Description
0100 <sub>h</sub>	256	2	Undervoltage 1 power supply
0101 <sub>h</sub>	257	3	Undervoltage 2 power supply
0102 <sub>h</sub>	258	3	Overvoltage power supply
0105 <sub>h</sub>	261	3	Motor overload
010C <sub>h</sub>	268	2	Power stage overtemperature
0110 <sub>h</sub>	272	3	Motor blocked or stalled
0111 <sub>h</sub>	273	3	Tracking error
0112 <sub>h</sub>	274	4	Encoder defective
0115 <sub>h</sub>	277	1	Protocol error fieldbus
0116 <sub>h</sub>	278	2	Fieldbus: Nodeguarding/Watchdog or Clear
0117 <sub>h</sub>	279	3	Frequency at pulse/direction input too high
0118 <sub>h</sub>	280	3	Short circuit digital outputs
0119 <sub>h</sub>	281	3	STO safety function triggered
011A <sub>h</sub>	282	4	Inputs of the STO safety function have different levels (>1s)
011C <sub>h</sub>	284	4	EEPROM hardware error
011D <sub>h</sub>	285	4	Start-up error
011E <sub>h</sub>	286	4	Internal system error
011F <sub>h</sub>	287	4	Watchdog
0120 <sub>h</sub>	288	0	Warning position overrun profile generator
0121 <sub>h</sub>	289	0	Warning overtemperature IGBTs
0128 <sub>h</sub>	296	0	Warning I/O timing
0130 <sub>h</sub>	304	0	Parameter does not exist, invalid index
0131 <sub>h</sub>	305	0	Parameter does not exist, invalid subindex
0132 <sub>h</sub>	306	0	Communication protocol: Unknown service
0133 <sub>h</sub>	307	0	Writing of parameter not permissible
0134 <sub>h</sub>	308	0	Parameter value out of permissible range
0135 <sub>h</sub>	309	0	Segment service not initialized
0136 <sub>h</sub>	310	0	Error during recording function
0137 <sub>h</sub>	311	0	State is not Operation Enable
0138 <sub>h</sub>	312	0	Processing in current operating state not possible
0139 <sub>h</sub>	313	0	Generation of reference position interrupted
013A <sub>h</sub>	314	0	Switching impossible while operating mode is active
013B <sub>h</sub>	315	0	Command not allowed during processing (xxxx_end=0)
013C <sub>h</sub>	316	0	Error in selection parameter
013D <sub>h</sub>	317	0	Position overrun
013E <sub>h</sub>	318	0	Actual position is not yet defined
013F <sub>h</sub>	319	4	EEPROM not initialized
0140 <sub>h</sub>	320	4	EEPROM not compatible with current software
0141 <sub>h</sub>	321	4	EEPROM read error



hex	dec	Error class	Description
0142 <sub>h</sub>	322	4	EEPROM write error
0143 <sub>h</sub>	323	4	Checksum error in EEPROM
0144 <sub>h</sub>	324	0	Value cannot be calculated
0145 <sub>h</sub>	325	0	Function only allowed at standstill
0146 <sub>h</sub>	326	0	Reference movement is active
0147 <sub>h</sub>	327	0	Command not allowed during processing (xxx_end=0)
0148 <sub>h</sub>	328	1	RS485 interface: Overrun error
0149 <sub>h</sub>	329	1	RS485 interface: Framing error
014A <sub>h</sub>	330	1	RS485 interface: Parity error
014B <sub>h</sub>	331	1	RS485 interface: Receive error
014C <sub>h</sub>	332	1	RS485 interface: Buffer overflow
014D <sub>h</sub>	333	1	RS485 interface: Protocol error
014E <sub>h</sub>	334	1	Nodeguarding, interface no longer serviced
014F <sub>h</sub>	335	0	"Quick Stop" state activated
0150 <sub>h</sub>	336	1	Impermissible limit switch is active
0151 <sub>h</sub>	337	1	Switch was overtraveled, moving away from switch impossible
0152 <sub>h</sub>	338	1	Switching edge not found in distance for search for switching edge during movement away from switch
0153 <sub>h</sub>	339	1	Index pulse not found
0154 <sub>h</sub>	340	1	Unreliable reproducibility of the index pulse movement, index pulse too close to the switch
0155 <sub>h</sub>	341	1	Switch still active after movement away from switch
0156 <sub>h</sub>	342	1	Input not parameterized as LIMP/LIMN/REF
0157 <sub>h</sub>	343	1	Interruption / "Quick Stop" by LIMP
0158 <sub>h</sub>	344	1	Interruption / "Quick Stop" by LIMN
0159 <sub>h</sub>	345	1	Interruption / "Quick Stop" by REF
015A <sub>h</sub>	346	1	Interruption / "Quick Stop" by STOP
015B <sub>h</sub>	347	1	Limit switch not released
015C <sub>h</sub>	348	0	Processing not allowed in current operating mode
015D <sub>h</sub>	349	0	Parameter not available with this device
015E <sub>h</sub>	350	0	Function not available with this device
015F <sub>h</sub>	351	0	Access denied
0160 <sub>h</sub>	352	4	Production data in EEPROM not compatible with current software
0161 <sub>h</sub>	353	4	Index pulse sensor not compensated
0162 <sub>h</sub>	354	0	Drive is not referenced
0163 <sub>h</sub>	355	0	CAN interface: COB-ID incorrect
0164 <sub>h</sub>	356	0	CAN interface: Incorrect request
0165 <sub>h</sub>	357	0	CAN interface: Overrun error
0166 <sub>h</sub>	358	0	CAN interface: Telegram could not be saved
0167 <sub>h</sub>	359	0	CAN interface: General error CAN stack
0168 <sub>h</sub>	360	0	Fieldbus: Data type and parameter length do not match

hex	dec	Error class	Description
0169 <sub>h</sub>	361	0	Blocking detection is switched off
016A <sub>h</sub>	362	0	Connection to DSP boot loader not successful
016B <sub>h</sub>	363	0	Error in communication with DSP boot loader
016C <sub>h</sub>	364	0	Error initializing SPC3 memory
016D <sub>h</sub>	365	0	Error in calculation of the length of input/output data
016E <sub>h</sub>	366	0	Specified Profibus address is outside permissible range
016F <sub>h</sub>	367	0	Impermissible use of parameter switch S1.1
0170 <sub>h</sub>	368	0	DSP software not compatible with Profibus software
0171 <sub>h</sub>	369	0	Checksum of Profibus DP interface software incorrect
0172 <sub>h</sub>	370	0	Oscilloscope function: No other data available
0173 <sub>h</sub>	371	0	Oscilloscope function: Trigger variable was not defined
0174 <sub>h</sub>	372	0	Parameterization of oscilloscope function incomplete
0175 <sub>h</sub>	373	1	Internal communication
0177 <sub>h</sub>	375	1	Interruption / "Quick Stop" by software limit switch clockwise rotation
0178 <sub>h</sub>	376	1	Interruption / "Quick Stop" by software limit switch counterclockwise rotation

## 10 Parameters

### 10.1 Representation of parameters

The way parameters are shown provides information required for unique identification of a parameter. In addition, information is provided on possible settings, defaults and parameter properties.

Parameters are represented as shown below:

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Example.Name 12:34 (C:22 <sub>h</sub> )	Example	UINT16 1..127	- 127	R/W per.

*Group.Name* Parameter name consisting of the name of the parameter group ("Group") and the name of the specific parameter ("Name").

*Default value* Factory setting.

*Data type* The data type determines the valid range of values, especially if minimum and maximum values are not explicitly indicated for a parameter.

Data type	Byte	Min value	Max value
INT8	1 Byte / 8 Bit	-128	127
UINT8	1 Byte / 8 Bit	0	255
INT16	2 Byte / 16 Bit	-32768	32767
UINT16	2 Byte / 16 Bit	0	65535
INT32	4 Byte / 32 Bit	-2147483648	2147483647
UINT32	4 Byte / 32 Bit	0	4294967295

*Unit* The unit of the value.

*R/W* Indicates read and/or write values

"R/" values can only be read

"R/W" values can be read and written.

*Persistent* "per." indicates whether the value of the parameter is persistent, i.e. whether it remains in the memory after the device is switched off. When changing a value via commissioning software or fieldbus, the user must explicitly store the changed value in the persistent memory.

## 10.2 Overview Parameters

<i>CAN</i>	Settings CAN bus
<i>Capture</i>	Function "Fast position capture"
<i>Commands</i>	State change Save parameters to EEPROM Initialize default parameters
<i>Config</i>	Drive configuration
<i>ErrMem0</i>	Error memory
<i>Homing</i>	Operating mode "Homing"
<i>I/O</i>	Status and definition of inputs and outputs
<i>Manual</i>	Operating mode "Jog"
<i>Motion</i>	Function "Definition of the direction of rotation" Function "Quick Stop" Default reference speed Acceleration and deceleration
<i>Profibus</i>	Settings Profibus
<i>ProgIO0..3</i>	Function "Programmable inputs/outputs"
<i>PTP</i>	Operating mode "Profile Position"
<i>RS485</i>	Setting RS485 bus
<i>Settings</i>	User-defined device name Phase currents Monitoring inputs
<i>Status</i>	Status information and read values
<i>VEL</i>	Operating mode "Profile Velocity"

## 10.3 Parameter groups

### 10.3.1 Parameter group "CAN"

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
CAN.canAddr 23:2 (17:02 <sub>h</sub> )	Address CAN Bus  Permissible values 1..127	UINT16 1..127	- 127	R/W per.
CAN.canBaud 23:3 (17:03 <sub>h</sub> )	Baud rate CAN bus  The following values are permitted: Value 50: 50 kBaud Value 100: 100 kBaud Value 125 = 125 kBaud Value 250: 250 kBaud Value 500: 500 kBaud Value 800: 800 kBaud Value 1000: 1 MBaud	UINT16 50..1000	- 125	R/W per.
CAN.pdo4msk1 30:9 (1E:09 <sub>h</sub> )	32 bit mask for process data change part 1  32 bit mask for event-controlled PDO4:  This value allows you to mask bytes 1..4. In the case of event-controlled transmission, a message is sent whenever the T-PDO data changes. This mask lets you specify the transmission of messages in more detail or limit it. Changes for event-controlled transmission are ignored at all bits at which the mask contains a 0.  Assignment of bits: Bits 0 ... 7: ioSignals Bits 8 ... 15: modeStat Bits 16 ... 23: warn Sig_SR FltSig cos Bits 24 ... 31: x_end x_err x_info  The default value 4294967295 corresponds to FFFFFFFF <sub>h</sub> .	UINT32	- 4294967295	R/W
CAN.pdo4msk2 30:10 (1E:0A <sub>h</sub> )	32 nit mask for process data change part 2  32 bit mask for event-controlled PDO4: Mask for bytes 5..8. For a description see parameter CAN.pdo4msk1.	UINT32	- 0	R/W

### 10.3.2 Parameter group "Capture"

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Capture.CapLevel 20:14 (14:00E <sub>h</sub> )	Signal level for capture inputs  Bit value 0: Position capture at negative edge Bit value 1: Position capture at rising edge  Assignment of bits: Bit 0: Sets the level for CAP1 Bit 1: Sets the level for CAP2	UINT16 0..3	- 3	R/W

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Capture.CapStart1 20:15 (14:00F <sub>h</sub> )	Start capture on CAP1  Value 0: Cancel capture function Value 1: Start one-time capture Value 2: Start continuous capture  In the case of one-time capture, the function is terminated when the first value is captured. In the case of continuous capture, the function continues to run.	UINT16 0..2	- 0	R/W
Capture.CapStart2 20:16 (14:10 <sub>h</sub> )	Start capture on CAP2 As CAP1	UINT16 0..2	- 0	R/W
Capture.CapStatus 20:17 (14:11 <sub>h</sub> )	Status of the capture channels  Assignment of bits: Bit 0: position capture via CAP1 carried out Bit 1: position capture via CAP2 carried out	UINT16 0..3	- 0	R/-
Capture.CapPact1 20:18 (14:12 <sub>h</sub> )	Motor position with signal at CAP1  Output of captured position of the encoder  In the case of stepper motor devices, this is the commutation position.	INT32	Inc -	R/-
Capture.CapPact2 20:19 (14:13 <sub>h</sub> )	Motor position with signal at CAP2 As CAP1	INT32	Inc -	R/-

### 10.3.3 Parameter group "Commands"

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Com- mands.eeprSave 11:6 (0B:06 <sub>h</sub> )	Save parameter values to EEPROM  Value 1: Save user-defined parameters  The currently set parameters are saved to the EEPROM The saving process is completed when the parameter <code>Commands.stateSave</code> , 11:7 returns 1.  NOTE: Saving is only possible when the drive is at standstill.	UINT16	- -	R/W
Commands.state- Save 11:7 (0B:07 <sub>h</sub> )	Save processing state of parameter to EEPROM  0: Saving process active 1: Saving process completed	UINT16	- -	R/-
Commands.default 11:8 (0B:08 <sub>h</sub> )	Reset user-defined parameters  Value 1: All user-defined parameters are initialized with their default values and saved to the EEPROM.  The default state only becomes active at the next start-up.  NOTE: Only possible if the drive is at standstill.	UINT16	- -	R/W
Commands.state- Def 11:9 (0B:09 <sub>h</sub> )	Processing state of parameter <code>Commands.default</code>  0: Basic initialization active 1: Basic initialization completed	UINT16	- -	R/-

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Commands.driveC- trl 28:1 (1C:01 <sub>h</sub> )	Control word  Assignment of bits: Bit 0: Disable power stage Bit 1: Enable power stage Bit 2: Quicktop Bit 3: FaultReset Bit 4: QuickStop-Release Bits 5..15: Reserved  Default bits 0 ... 4: 0 A write access automatically triggers processing of the operating states.	UINT16 0..31	- 0	R/W
Commands.del_err 32:2 (20:02 <sub>h</sub> )	Delete error memory  Write value 1: Delete all entries in error memory	UINT16 1..1	- 1	R/W
Commands.Brake 33:7 (21:07 <sub>h</sub> )	Holding brake control  Value 0: automatic Value 1: Releasing holding brake manually  NOTE: If the power stage is enabled, the value 0 is automatically set.	UINT16 0..1	- 0	R/W

### 10.3.4 Parameter group "Config"

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Config.PrgNo 1:1 (01:01 <sub>h</sub> )	Firmware number  High word: Program number Low word: Program version  Example: PR802.10 High word: 802 Low word: 10	UINT32	- -	R/-
Config.PrgVer 1:2 (01:02 <sub>h</sub> )	Firmware version  High word: Program version Low word: Program revision  Example: V1.003 High word: 1 Low word: 3	UINT32	- -	R/-
Config.SerialNo1 1:20 (01:14 <sub>h</sub> )	Serial number of the drive art 1  Digits 10-13 of the serial number To be represented as a decimal number.	UINT16	- -	R/-
Config.SerialNo2 1:21 (01:15 <sub>h</sub> )	Serial number of the drive art 2  Digits 1-9 of the serial number To be represented as a decimal number.	UINT32	- -	R/-
Config.OptPrgNo 13:11 (0D:0B <sub>h</sub> )	Firmware number in option module  Identifies the program number of the internal Profibus interface of drives with Profibus	UINT32	- -	R/-

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Config.OptPrgVer 13:12 (0D:0C <sub>h</sub> )	Firmware version in option module Identifies the program version of the internal Profibus interface of drives with Profibus	UINT32	- -	R/-
Config.GearNum 13:14 (0D:0E <sub>h</sub> )	Numerator of gear ratio Gear ratio of gearbox mounted  Note: The value is only correct if the gearbox was installed by the manufacturer.	INT32	- -	R/-
Config.GearDen 13:15 (0D:0F <sub>h</sub> )	Denominator of gear ratio Gear ratio of gearbox mounted  Note: The value is only correct if the gearbox was installed by the manufacturer.	INT32	- -	R/-
Config.STO_con 13:16 (0D:10 <sub>h</sub> )	Status of signal inputs $\overline{\text{STO\_A}}$ ( $\overline{\text{PWR\_A}}$ ) and $\overline{\text{STO\_B}}$ ( $\overline{\text{PWR\_B}}$ ) of the STO safety function Value 0: Inputs not available Value 1: Jumper plugged in (safety function inactive) Value 3: Current at inputs (safety function active)	UINT16 0..3	- -	R/-
Config.ResolutM 29:2 (1D:02 <sub>h</sub> )	Positioning resolution of the drive Read value for the resolution of the drive in increments per revolution. Value is applicable directly at the motor shaft (without gearbox).	UINT16	Inc 20000	R/-

### 10.3.5 Parameter group "ErrMem0"

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
ErrMem0.ErrNum 900:1 (384:01 <sub>h</sub> )	Coded error number Index 900: First error entry (oldest) Index 901: Next error entry ...  NOTE: Reading this parameter copies the entire error entry (9xx.1 - 9xx.5) to an intermediate memory from which all elements are then loaded.	UINT16	- -	R/-
ErrMem0.Class 900:2 (384:02 <sub>h</sub> )	Error class The error class determines the error response of the controller.	UINT16 0..4	- -	R/-
ErrMem0.Age 900:3 (384:03 <sub>h</sub> )	Age of the error in device switch-on cycles Value 0: Error occurred since the last switch-on of the device Value 1: Error occurred during last operation Value 2: Error occurred during last but one operation etc.	UINT32	- -	R/-



Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
ErrMem0.Repeat 900:4 (384:04 <sub>h</sub> )	Error repetitions  Number of consecutive errors with this error number:  Value 0: Error occurred only once Value 1: 1 repetition Value 2: 2 repetitions etc.  When the maximum number of 255 is reached, the repetition counter is no longer incremented.	UINT16 0..255	- -	R/-
ErrMem0.ErrQual 900:5 (384:05 <sub>h</sub> )	Error identifier  This entry contains additional information on the error.  The meaning depends on the error number.	UINT16	- -	R/-

### 10.3.6 Parameter group "Homing"

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Homing.startHome 40:1 (28:01 <sub>h</sub> )	Start operating mode Homing  Action object: Write access triggers reference movement.  Value 1: LIMP Value 2: LIMN Value 3: REF counterclockwise direction of rotation Value 4: REF clockwise direction of rotation Value 5: Index pulse counterclockwise direction of rotation Value 6: Index pulse clockwise direction of rotation	UINT16 1..8	- -	R/W
Homing.stateHome 40:2 (28:02 <sub>h</sub> )	Acknowledgement: Homing  Assignment of bits: Bit 0: Error LIMP Bit 1: Error LIMN Bit 2: Error HW_STOP Bit 3: Error REF Bit 7: Error SW_STOP Bit 15: ref_err Bit 14: ref_end	UINT16	- -	R/-
Homing.startSetp 40:3 (28:03 <sub>h</sub> )	Position setting to position setting position  Action object: write access triggers position setting Only possible if the motor is at standstill.	INT32	Inc -	R/W
Homing.v_Home 40:4 (28:04 <sub>h</sub> )	Speed of rotation for search of switch	UINT16 1..3000	min <sup>-1</sup> 60	R/W per.
Homing.v_outHome 40:5 (28:05 <sub>h</sub> )	Speed of rotation for moving away from switch	UINT16 1..3000	min <sup>-1</sup> 6	R/W per.
Homing.p_outHome 40:6 (28:06 <sub>h</sub> )	Maximum distance for search for switching edge  After detection of the switch, the drive starts to search for the defined switching edge. If it is not found within the distance defined here, the reference movement is canceled with an error.	INT32 1.. 2147483647	Inc 200000	R/W per.

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Homing.p_disHome 40:7 (28:07 <sub>h</sub> )	Distance from switching edge to reference point  After the drive moves away from the switch, it is positioned into the working range by a defined distance; this is defined as the reference point.	INT32 1.. 2147483647	Inc 200	R/W per.
Homing.RefSwMod 40:9 (28:09 <sub>h</sub> )	Processing sequence during reference movement to REF  Bit value 0: In positive direction Bit value 1: In negative direction  Assignment of bits: Bit 0: Direction of movement to switching edge Bit 1: Direction of movement to distance from switching edge	UINT16 0..3	- 0	R/W per.
Homing.IndexMod 40:10 (28:0A <sub>h</sub> )	Processing sequence during reference movement to index pulse  Bit value 0: Same direction Bit value 1: Opposite direction  Assignment of bits: Bit 0: Direction of movement	UINT16 0..1	- 0	R/W per.
Homing.RefAppPos 40:11 (28:0B <sub>h</sub> )	Application position at reference point  After a successful reference movement, this position is set at the reference point. This automatically defines the application zero point.	INT32	Inc 0	R/W per.
Homing.p_diffind 40:12 (28:0C <sub>h</sub> )	Distance start position - index pulse after reference movement  Value of the position difference between start position and index pulse.  Can be read to verify check the reference movement with index pulse is reproducible.	UINT16 0..20000	Inc -	R/-
Homing.refError 40:13 (28:0D <sub>h</sub> )	Cause of error during reference movement  Error code during reference movement processing	UINT16	- -	R/-

### 10.3.7 Parameter group "I/O"

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
I/O.IO_act 33:1 (21:01 <sub>h</sub> )	Status of digital inputs and outputs  Assignment of bits: Bit 0: IO0 Bit 1: IO1 Bit 2: IO2 Bit 3: IO3 Bit 4: STO_A (PWRR_A) Bit 5: STO_B (PWRR_B)  Reading returns the status of the inputs and outputs. Writing only changes the status of outputs.	UINT16 0..15	- 0	R/W

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
I/O.IO0_def 34:1 (22:01 <sub>h</sub> )	Configuration of IO0 Value 0: Input freely usable Value 1: Input LIMP (only with IO0) Value 2: Input LIMN (only with IO1) Value 3: Input STOP Value 4: Input REF Value 5: Input programmable Value 128: Output freely usable Value 129: Output index pulse (only with IO0) Value 130: Output programmable	UINT16 0..255	- 1	R/W per.
I/O.IO1_def 34:2 (22:02 <sub>h</sub> )	Configuration of IO1 See parameter IO0_def	UINT16 0..255	- 2	R/W per.
I/O.IO2_def 34:3 (22:03 <sub>h</sub> )	Configuration of IO2 See parameter IO0_def	UINT16 0..255	- 3	R/W per.
I/O.IO3_def 34:4 (22:04 <sub>h</sub> )	Configuration of IO3 See parameter IO0_def	UINT16 0..255	- 4	R/W per.
I/O.progDelay 34:7 (22:07 <sub>h</sub> )	Delay time for programmed I/O processing After the drive is switched on, the function "programmable inputs and outputs" is only activated after the delay time set here.  This allows you to lock manual operation of a system for a certain period during start-up until a fieldbus controller takes over.	UINT16 0..60	Sec 0	R/W per.

### 10.3.8 Parameter group "Manual"

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Manual.startMan 41:1 (29:01 <sub>h</sub> )	Starting a jog Assignment of bits: Bit 0: Clockwise direction of rotation Bit 1: Counterclockwise direction of rotation Bit 2: 0 = slow 1 = fast Bit 3: Automatic processing of power stage  If bit 3 is set to 1, a jog movement can be started even if the power stage is switched off: If the drive is in state 4 (Ready-ToSwitchOn), the power stage is automatically switched on when the jog movement is started and switched off when the movement is finished.	UINT16 0..15	- 0	R/W
Manual.stateMan 41:2 (29:02 <sub>h</sub> )	Acknowledgement: Jog Assignment of bits: Bit 0: Error LIMP Bit 1: Error LIMN Bit 2: Error HW_STOP Bit 3: Error REF Bit 7: Error SW_STOP Bit 14: manu_end Bit 15: manu_err	UINT16	- -	R/-
Manual.n_slowMan 41:4 (29:04 <sub>h</sub> )	Speed for slow jog	UINT16 1..3000	min <sup>-1</sup> 60	R/W per.

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Manual.n_fastMan 41:5 (29:05 <sub>h</sub> )	Speed for fast jog	UINT16 1..3000	min <sup>-1</sup> 600	R/W per.
Manual.step_Man 41:7 (29:07 <sub>h</sub> )	Jogging distance at jog start Value 0: Direct activation of continuous movement	UINT16	Inc 20	R/W per.
Manual.time_Man 41:8 (29:08 <sub>h</sub> )	Waiting time until continuous movement starts Only effective if jog distance is not set to equal 0.	UINT16 1..10000	ms 500	R/W per.

### 10.3.9 Parameter group "Motion"

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Motion.invertDir 28:6 (1C:06 <sub>h</sub> )	Definition of direction of rotation Value 0: Clockwise direction of rotation With positive reference values, the motor rotates clockwise (as you look at the end of the protruding motor shaft). Value 1: Counterclockwise direction of rotation With positive reference values, the motor rotates counterclockwise (as you look at the end of the protruding motor shaft). NOTE: The new value is only activated when the drive is switched on.	UINT16 0..1	- 0	R/W per.
Motion.dec_Stop 28:21 (1C:15 <sub>h</sub> )	Deceleration for "Quick Stop" Deceleration that is used for every "Quick Stop": - "Quick Stop" via control word - "Quick Stop" via external monitoring signal - "Quick Stop" via error of classes 1 and 2	UINT32 1...765000	min <sup>-1</sup> /s 6000	R/W per.
Motion.v_target0 29:23 (1D:17 <sub>h</sub> )	Speed of rotation for parameter PTP.v_tarPTP Speed of rotation for Profile Position operating mode if no value was written to PTP.v_tarPTP. NOTE: This persistent value is only used as a default assignment for PTP.v_tarPTP during switching on.	UINT16 1..3000	min <sup>-1</sup> 60	R/W per.
Motion.acc 29:26 (1D:1A <sub>h</sub> )	Acceleration Value determines acceleration and deceleration. New values do not become effective until after standstill.	UINT32 1...765000	min <sup>-1</sup> /s 600	R/W per.

## 10.3.10 Parameter group "Profibus"

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Profibus.MapOut 24:2 (18:02 <sub>h</sub> )	Value in PZD5+6 to product  Index and subindex of the object that is mapped to the PPO2 during data transfer from the master to the vproduct. By default, the reference acceleration is mapped.  Possible values: 00000000 <sub>h</sub> : Mapping not active 001A001D <sub>h</sub> : reference acceleration (29:26) 00010021 <sub>h</sub> : digital outputs (33:1)  Low word: index mapped object High word: subindex mapped object	UINT32	- See text left	R/W per.
Profibus.MapIn 24:3 (18:03 <sub>h</sub> )	Value in PZD5+6 to master  Index and subindex of the object that is mapped during data transfer from the product to the master to the PPO2. By default, mapping is not active.  Possible values: 00000000 <sub>h</sub> : Mapping not active 00070020 <sub>h</sub> : Error number (32:7) 0009001F <sub>h</sub> : Actual speed of rotation (31:9) 0019001F <sub>h</sub> : Temperature power stage (31:25) 0014001F <sub>h</sub> : Supply voltage (31:20) 000C001F <sub>h</sub> : Current motor current (31:12)  Low word: index mapped object High word: subindex mapped object	UINT32	- 0	R/W per.
Profibus.PkInhibit 24:4 (18:04 <sub>h</sub> )	Update cycle for static read requests  In the case of a static read request, the read value is cyclically updated according to the time defined with this parameter.	UINT32 1..60000	ms 1000	R/W per.
Profibus.SafeState 24:5 (18:05 <sub>h</sub> )	Response to 'Clear' and watchdog  Response of the drive in state 'Clear' of the ProfibusDP master and response to termination of the watchdog.  Value 0: No response Value 1: Error of class 2, drive switches to FAULT if the power stage was active.	UINT32 0..1	- 1	R/W per.
Profibus.profiAddr 24:13 (18:00D <sub>h</sub> )	Profibus address  Address set with the parameter switches	UINT32	- -	R/-

## 10.3.11 Parameter group "ProgIO0"



The meanings for parameter groups "ProgIO0" (Index 800), "ProgIO1" (Index 801), "ProgIO2" (Index 802), "ProgIO3" (Index 803) are identical.

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
ProgIO0.Index 800:1 (320:01 <sub>h</sub> )	Index of the control parameter  If prog. input: index of parameter to be written  If prog. output: index of parameter to be read  If prog. input: write(Index,Subindex) = (read(Index,Subindex) BAND BitMask) BOR VALUEx  If prog. output: 1 level at output if (read(Index,Subindex) BAND BitMask) =<> VALUE1	UINT16	- -	R/W per.
ProgIO0.Subindex 800:2 (320:02 <sub>h</sub> )	Subindex of control parameter  If prog. input: subindex of parameter to be written If prog. output: subindex of parameter to be read	UINT16	- -	R/W per.
ProgIO0.BitMask 800:3 (320:03 <sub>h</sub> )	Bitmask for the parameter value  If programmable input or programmable output: Bit mask used to link the read value (index, subindex) of the parameter with the operator AND before the value is processed.	UINT32	- -	R/W per.
ProgIO0.Switch 800:4 (320:04 <sub>h</sub> )	Edge detection and comparison operator  If programmable input: Selection of the edges to be detected Value 0: No response to level change Value 1: Response to rising edge Value 2: Response to falling edge Value 3: Response to both edges  If programmable output: Selection of condition for comparison: Value 0: (parameter read value = comparison value) Value 1: (parameter read value <> comparison value) Value 2: (parameter read value < comparison value) Value 0: (parameter read value > comparison value)	UINT16	- -	R/W per.
ProgIO0.Value1 800:5 (320:05 <sub>h</sub> )	Write Write value at rising edge and comparison value  If programmable input: Parameter write value at rising edge  If programmable output: Comparison value for condition	INT32 0.. 4294967295	- -	R/W per.
ProgIO0.Value2 800:6 (320:06 <sub>h</sub> )	Write value at falling edge  If programmable input: Parameter write value at falling edge  If programmable output: no meaning	INT32 0.. 4294967295	- -	R/W per.

## 10.3.12 Parameter group "PTP"

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
PTP.p_absPTP 35:1 (23:01 <sub>h</sub> )	Target position for absolute positioning and start of positioning Action object: write access triggers absolute positioning in increments	INT32	Inc -	R/W
PTP.StatePTP 35:2 (23:02 <sub>h</sub> )	Acknowledgement: Profile Position  Assignment of bits: Bit 0: Error LIMP Bit 1: Error LIMN Bit 2: Error STOP Bit 3: Error REF Bit 7: SW_STOP Bit 13: Target position reached Bit 14: ptp_end Bit 15: ptp_err	UINT16	- -	R/-
PTP.p_relPTP 35:3 (23:03 <sub>h</sub> )	Target position for relative positioning and start of positioning Action object: write access triggers relative positioning in increments	INT32	Inc -	R/W
PTP.continue 35:4 (23:04 <sub>h</sub> )	Continue interrupted positioning  The target position was specified with the previous positioning command. The value indicated here is not relevant for positioning.	UINT16	- 0	R/W
PTP.v_tarPTP 35:5 (23:05 <sub>h</sub> )	Target speed of rotation for positioning  Positioning can be temporarily stopped with value 0. The default value is the value of parameter Motion.v_target0.	UINT16 0..3000	min <sup>-1</sup> 60	R/W

## 10.3.13 Parameter group "RS485"

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
RS485.timeout 1:11 (01:00B <sub>h</sub> )	Node Guard Timer  Value 0: Connection monitoring active Value >0: Connection monitoring active, time in milliseconds  Value is automatically set to 0 after a nodeguard error.	UINT16 0..10000	ms 0	R/W
RS485.serBaud 22:1 (16:01 <sub>h</sub> )	Baud rate  The following values are permitted: Value 9600: 9600 Baud Value 19200: 19200 Baud Value 38400: 38400 Baud	UINT16 0..38400	- 9600	R/W per.
RS485.serAdr 22:2 (16:02 <sub>h</sub> )	Address  Permissible values 1...31	UINT16 1..31	- 1	R/W per.

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
RS485.serFormat 22:3 (16:03 <sub>h</sub> )	Data format  Assignment of bits: Bit 0: 0 = no parity, 1 = parity on Bit 1: 0 = parity even, 1 = parity odd Bit 2: 0 = 7 data bits, 1 = 8 data bits Bit 3: 0 = 1 stop bit, 1 = 2 stop bits  Default is 0 = 7-E-1	UINT16 0..15	- 0	R/W per.

### 10.3.14 Parameter group "Settings"

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Settings.name1 11:1 (0B:01 <sub>h</sub> )	User device name part 1  Default = 538976288 = 20202020 <sub>h</sub> = 4 spaces  User-programmable designation in the form of a text with a length of 8 characters	UINT32	- 538976288	R/W per.
Settings.name2 11:2 (0B:02 <sub>h</sub> )	User device name part 2  Default = 538976288 = 20202020 <sub>h</sub> = 4 spaces  User-programmable designation in the form of a text with a length of 8 characters	UINT32	- 538976288	R/W per.
Settings.l_still 14:1 (0E:01 <sub>h</sub> )	Motor phase current standstill  Becomes active after 100ms motor standstill. Current is specified in percent of nominal current.	UINT16 0..100	% 70	R/W per.
Settings.l_acc 14:2 (0E:02 <sub>h</sub> )	Motor phase current acceleration / deceleration  Current is specified in percent of nominal current.	UINT16 0..100	% 100	R/W per.
Settings.l_const 14:3 (0E:03 <sub>h</sub> )	Motor phase current constant movement  Current is specified in percent of nominal current.	UINT16 0..100	% 100	R/W per.
Settings.l_stop 14:4 (0E:04 <sub>h</sub> )	Motor phase current for "Quick Stop"  Current is specified in percent of nominal current.	UINT16 0..100	% 100	R/W per.
Settings.monitorM 14:7 (0E:07 <sub>h</sub> )	Motor monitoring (stall detection)  Value 0: Motor monitoring inactive Value 1: Motor monitoring active	UINT16 0..1	- 1	R/W per.
Settings.WarnOvrn 28:11 (1C:0B <sub>h</sub> )	Response to position overtravel  Value 0: Set warning bit in status word Value 1: Do not set warning bit in status word	UINT16 0..1	- 0	R/W per.



Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Settings.SignEnabl 28:13 (1C:0D <sub>h</sub> )	<p>Activation of monitoring inputs</p> <p>Bit value 0: Monitoring is not active Bit value 1: Monitoring is active</p> <p>Assignment of bits: Bit 0: LIMP (positive limit switch) Bit 1: LIMN (negative limit switch) Bit 2: STOP (STOP switch) Bit 3: REF (reference switch)</p> <p>NOTE: Monitoring is only active if the I/O port is configured as the corresponding function (parameter I/O.IO0_def to IO3_def).</p>	UINT16 0..15	- 3	R/W per.
Settings.SignLevel 28:14 (1C:0E <sub>h</sub> )	<p>Signal level for monitoring inputs</p> <p>Used to define whether errors are triggered at 0 or 1 level.</p> <p>Bit value 0: Response at 0 level Bit value 1: Response at 1 level</p> <p>Assignment of bits: Bit 0: LIMP Bit 1: LIMN Bit 2: STOP Bit 3: REF</p>	UINT16 0..15	- 0	R/W per.

### 10.3.15 Parameter group "Status"

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Status.driveStat 28:2 (1C:02 <sub>h</sub> )	<p>Status word for the operating state</p> <p>LOW-UINT16: Assignment of bits: Bits 0 ... 3: Current operating state Bit 4: reserved Bit 5: Error detected by internal monitoring Bit 6: Error detected by external monitoring Bit 7: Warning active Bits 8 ... 11: Reserved Bits 12 ... 15: Operating-mode specific coding Corresponds to the assignment of bits 12 ...15 in the operating mode-specific acknowledgement data.</p> <p>HIGH-UINT16: Assignment see parameter <i>Status.xMode_act</i>.</p>	UINT32	- -	R/-

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Status.xMode_act 28:3 (1C:03 <sub>h</sub> )	Current operating mode with additional information  Assignment of bits: Bits 0..3: Current operating mode (see below) Bit 4: reserved Bit 5: Drive referenced (ref_ok) Bits 6 ... 15: Reserved  Values for bits 0 ... 3: Value 1: Jog Value 2: Homing Value 3: Profile Position Value 4: Profile Velocity  Other numbers are reserved for future extensions.	UINT16	- -	R/-
Status.WarnSig 28:10 (1C:0A <sub>h</sub> )	Warnings  Monitoring signals with error class 0.  Assignment of bits: Bit 0: Position overrun profile generator Bit 1: Temperature of power stage >100°C  The remaining bits are reserved for later extensions.The remaining bits are reserved for future extensions.	UINT16	- -	R/-
Status.Sign_SR 28:15 (1C:0F <sub>h</sub> )	Stored signal status of external monitoring signals  Bit value 0: not activated Bit value 1: activated  Assignment of bits: Bit 0: LIMP Bit 1: LIMN Bit 2: STOP Bit 3: REF Bit 7: SW stop  Stored signal status of released external monitoring signals	UINT16 0..15	- -	R/-
Status.FltSig 28:17 (1C:11 <sub>h</sub> )	Active monitoring signals  The error bits remain set as long as the error persists (i.e. as long as the limit value is exceeded). Assignment as parameter Status.FltSig_SR	UINT32	- -	R/-

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Status.FltSig_SR 28:18 (1C:12 <sub>h</sub> )	<p>Stored monitoring signals</p> <p>Error bits remain set until a FaultReset is executed.</p> <p>Assignment of bits:</p> <p>Bit 0: Undervoltage 1 power supply</p> <p>Bit 1: Undervoltage 2 power supply</p> <p>Bit 2: Overvoltage power supply</p> <p>Bit 5: Motor overload</p> <p>Bit 12: Overtemperature power stage (<math>\geq 105^{\circ}\text{C}</math>)</p> <p>Bit 16: Blocking error</p> <p>Bit 17: Tracking error</p> <p>Bit 18: Encoder inoperative</p> <p>Bit 21: Protocol error fieldbus</p> <p>Bit 22: Nodeguard error</p> <p>Bit 23: Pulse/directing input timing</p> <p>Bit 25: STO safety function triggered</p> <p>Bit 26: Signals of the STO safety function have different levels</p> <p>Bit 28: Hardware error EEPROM</p> <p>Bit 29: Start-up error</p> <p>Bit 30: Internal system error</p> <p>Bit 31: Watchdog</p>	UINT32	- -	R/-
Status.action_st 28:19 (1C:13 <sub>h</sub> )	<p>Action word</p> <p>Assignment of bits:</p> <p>Bit 0: Bit latched error class 0</p> <p>Bit 1: Bit latched error class 1</p> <p>Bit 2: Bit latched error class 2</p> <p>Bit 3: Bit latched error class 3</p> <p>Bit 4: Bit latched error class 4</p> <p>Bit 5: reserved</p> <p>Bit 6: Motor at standstill: actual speed of rotation is zero</p> <p>Bit 7: Motor rotates clockwise</p> <p>Bit 8: Motor rotates counterclockwise</p> <p>Bit 9: reserved</p> <p>Bit 10: reserved</p> <p>Bit 11: Motor at standstill: reference speed of rotation is 0</p> <p>Bit 12: Motor decelerates</p> <p>Bit 13: Motor accelerates</p> <p>Bit 14: Motor moves at constant speed</p> <p>Bit 15: reserved</p>	UINT16	- -	R/-
Settings.SwLimP 29:4 (1D:04 <sub>h</sub> )	Positive position limit for software limit switch	INT32	Inc 0	R/W per.
Settings.SwLimN 29:5 (1D:05 <sub>h</sub> )	Negative position limit for software limit switch	INT32	Inc 0	R/W per.
Status.SwLimEna 29:6 (1D:06 <sub>h</sub> )	<p>Monitoring of software limit switches</p> <p>Value 0: None</p> <p>Value 1: Enable software limit switch clockwise direction of rotation</p> <p>Value 2: Enable software limit switch counterclockwise direction of rotation</p> <p>Value 3: Enable software limit switches both directions of rotation</p> <p>The software limit switches are only available for drives with multiturn encoders.</p>	UINT16 0..3	- 0	R/W per.

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assignment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
Status.ModeError 30:11 (1E:0B <sub>h</sub> )	Manufacturer-specific error code that caused the ModeError flag to be set.  Usually, this is an error that was caused by the activation of an operating mode.	UINT16	- 0	R/-
Status.v_act 31:2 (1F:02 <sub>h</sub> )	Actual speed of motor	INT32	Inc/s -	R/-
Status.p_ref 31:5 (1F:05 <sub>h</sub> )	Reference position	INT32	Inc -	R/-
Status.p_act 31:6 (1F:06 <sub>h</sub> )	Actual position of motor  Identical with the parameter <code>Status.p_ref</code> .	INT32	Inc -	R/-
Status.n_act 31:9 (1F:09 <sub>h</sub> )	Actual speed of motor  Corresponds to parameter <code>Status.v_act</code> , but converted to revolutions per minute.	INT16	min <sup>-1</sup> -	R/-
Status.UDC_act 31:20 (1F:14 <sub>h</sub> )	Voltage power supply  Unit [0.1V]	UINT16	V -	R/-
Status.TPA_act 31:25 (1F:19 <sub>h</sub> )	Power stage temperature	UINT16 20..110	°C -	R/-
Status.v_pref 31:28 (1F:1C <sub>h</sub> )	Speed of reference position <code>Status.p_ref</code>	INT32	Inc/s -	R/-
Status.p_target 31:30 (1F:1E <sub>h</sub> )	Target position of profile generator  Absolute position value of the profile generator, calculated on the basis of the relative and absolute position values specified.	INT32	Inc -	R/-
Status.p_profile 31:31 (1F:1F <sub>h</sub> )	Actual position of profile generator  Corresponds to the reference position <code>Status.p_ref</code> .	INT32	Inc -	R/-
Status.p_actusr 31:34 (1F:22 <sub>h</sub> )	Motor position  Parameter for improving compatibility with TwinLine. Corresponds to the actual position <code>Status.p_act</code> .	INT32	Inc -	R/-
Status.n_profile 31:35 (1F:23 <sub>h</sub> )	Actual speed of profile generator  Corresponds to parameter <code>Status.n_pref</code> .	INT16	min <sup>-1</sup> -	R/-
Status.n_target 31:38 (1F:26 <sub>h</sub> )	Target speed of profile generator	INT16	min <sup>-1</sup> -	R/-
Status.n_pref 31:45 (1F:2D <sub>h</sub> )	Speed of rotation of reference position <code>Status.p_ref</code>  Corresponds to parameter <code>Status.v_pref</code> , but converted to revolutions per minute.	INT16	min <sup>-1</sup> -	R/-
Status.StopFault 32:7 (20:07 <sub>h</sub> )	Cause of last interruption, error number	UINT16	- 0	R/-
Status.Brake 33:8 (21:08 <sub>h</sub> )	Status of holding brake  Value 0: Holding brake applied Value 1: Holding brake released	UINT16 0..1	- -	R/-

### 10.3.16 Parameter group "VEL"

Group.Name Index:Subindex dec. (hex.)	Description Bit assgnment	Data type range dec.	Unit Default dec.	R/W per.
VEL.velocity 36:1 (24:01 <sub>h</sub> )	Start with target speed Action object: write access triggers a movement	INT16 -3000..3000	min <sup>-1</sup> -	R/W
VEL.stateVEL 36:2 (24:02 <sub>h</sub> )	Acknowledgement: Profile Velocity  Assignment of bits: Bit 0: Error LIMP Bit 1: Error LIMN Bit 2: Error STOP Bit 3: Error REF Bit 7: SW_STOP Bit 13: Target speed reached Bit 14: vel_end Bit 15: vel_err	UINT16	- -	R/-



## 11 Accessories and spare parts

### 11.1 Accessories

*Source commissioning software* The latest version of the commissioning software is available for download from the internet:

<http://www.schneider-electric.com>

*Source EPLAN Macros* For easier engineering, macro files and product master data are available for download from the Internet at:

<http://www.schneider-electric.com>

Designation	Order no.
Braking Resistor Controller UBC60	ACC3EA001
Installation kit	VW3L10111
Insert with cable entry (2 pcs)	VW3L10100N2
Insert with cable entry (10 pcs)	VW3L10100N10
Cable entry for commissioning	VW3L10222
Insert for sealing (10 pcs)	VW3L10000N10
Insert for sealing (20 pcs)	VW3L10000N20
Insert for sealing (50 pcs)	VW3L10000N50
Cable for commissioning interface, 3m	VW3L1R000R30
Insert kit for commissioning	VW3L1R000
Cable kit, power supply, CANopen, 3m	VW3L2F001R30
Cable kit, power supply, RS485, 3m	VW3L2R001R30
Cable kit, power supply, PROFIBUS DP, 3m	VW3L2B001R30
Cable kit, STO, 3m	VW3L20010R30
Cable kit, STO, 5m	VW3L20010R50
Cable kit, STO, 10m	VW3L20010R100
Cable kit, STO, 15m	VW3L20010R150
Cable kit, STO, 20m	VW3L20010R200
Cable, power supply, 3m	VW3L30001R30
Cable, power supply, 5m	VW3L30001R50
Cable, power supply, 10m	VW3L30001R100
Cable, power supply, 15m	VW3L30001R150
Cable, power supply, 20m	VW3L30001R200
Cable, STO, 3m	VW3L30010R30
Cable, STO, 5m	VW3L30010R50
Cable, STO, 10m	VW3L30010R100
Cable, STO, 15m	VW3L30010R150
Cable, STO, 20m	VW3L30010R200
Connector kit, PROFIBUS DP (2 pcs)	VW3L5B000
Connector kit, CANopen/RS485 (2 pcs)	VW3L5F000

Designation	Order no.
Connector kit, 2 x I/O	VW3L50200
Connector kit, 3 x I/O	VW3L50300
Connector, STO output	VW3L50010
Insert kit, 3 x I/O	VW3L40300
Insert kit, 2 x I/O, 1 x STO input	VW3L40210
Insert kit, 1 x STO input, 1 x STO output	VW3L40020
Insert kit, 4 x I/O, 1 x STO input, 1 x STO output	VW3L40420

*Cable* Supplier recommendations:

- Profibus cable, both ends pre-assembled, 5 poles, B-coded  
Male M12 to female M12  
Vendor: Lumberg, [www.lumberg.de](http://www.lumberg.de)  
Order no.: 0975 254 101 / ... M
- Profibus cable, both ends pre-assembled, 5 poles, B-coded  
Female M12 to SubD connector 9 poles with activatable terminating resistor  
Vendor: Lumberg, [www.lumberg.de](http://www.lumberg.de)  
Order no.: 0975 254 104 / ... M
- Profibus cable, both ends pre-assembled, 5 poles, B-coded  
Male M12 to SubD connector 9 poles with activatable terminating resistor  
Vendor: Lumberg, [www.lumberg.de](http://www.lumberg.de)  
Order no.: 0975 254 105 / ... M

*Tool* The tools required for cable assembly must be ordered directly from the manufacturer.

- Crimping tool for CN1: AMP 654174-1
- Crimping tool for CN2, CN4 and CN5: Molex 69008-0982
- Crimping tool for CN3: Molex 69008-0724
- Extraction tool for CN2, CN4 and CN5: Molex 11-03-0043
- Extraction tool for CN3: Molex 11-03-0044

*Converter* An RS232/USB to RS485 converter is required for service and to upgrade the operating system.

- NuDAM converter RS232-RS485: Acceed ND-6520
- NuDAM converter USB-RS485: Acceed ND-6530



## 11.2 Gearboxes

Designation	Order no.
Planetary gear for Lexium Integrated Drive ILSxx571, ratio 3/1	GBX060003S571L
Planetary gear for Lexium Integrated Drive ILSxx571, ratio 5/1	GBX060005S571L
Planetary gear for Lexium Integrated Drive ILSxx571, ratio 8/1	GBX060008S571L
Planetary gear for Lexium Integrated Drive ILSxx572, ratio 3/1	GBX060003S572L
Planetary gear for Lexium Integrated Drive ILSxx572, ratio 5/1	GBX060005S572L
Planetary gear for Lexium Integrated Drive ILSxx572, ratio 8/1	GBX060008S572L
Planetary gear for Lexium Integrated Drive ILSxx573, ratio 3/1	GBX060003S573L
Planetary gear for Lexium Integrated Drive ILSxx573, ratio 5/1	GBX060005S573L
Planetary gear for Lexium Integrated Drive ILSxx573, ratio 8/1	GBX060008S573L
Planetary gear for Lexium Integrated Drive ILSxx851, ratio 3/1	GBX080003S851L
Planetary gear for Lexium Integrated Drive ILSxx851, ratio 5/1	GBX080005S851L
Planetary gear for Lexium Integrated Drive ILSxx851, ratio 8/1	GBX080008S851L
Planetary gear for Lexium Integrated Drive ILSxx852, ratio 3/1	GBX080003S852L
Planetary gear for Lexium Integrated Drive ILSxx852, ratio 5/1	GBX080005S852L
Planetary gear for Lexium Integrated Drive ILSxx852, ratio 8/1	GBX080008S852L
Planetary gear for Lexium Integrated Drive ILSxx853, ratio 3/1	GBX080003S853L
Planetary gear for Lexium Integrated Drive ILSxx853, ratio 5/1	GBX080005S853L
Planetary gear for Lexium Integrated Drive ILSxx853, ratio 8/1	GBX080008S853L



## 12 Service, maintenance and disposal

### **⚠ CAUTION**

#### **DAMAGE TO SYSTEM COMPONENTS AND LOSS OF CONTROL**

Interruptions of the negative connection of the controller supply voltage can cause excessively high voltages at the signal connections.

- Do not interrupt the negative connection between the power supply unit and load with a fuse or switch.
- Verify correct connection before switching on.
- Do not connect the controller supply voltage or change its wiring while the is supply voltage present.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in injury or equipment damage.**

### **⚠ CAUTION**

#### **RISK OF INJURY WHEN REMOVING CIRCUIT BOARD PLUGS**

- When removing them note that the connectors must be unlocked.
  - Supply voltage VDC:  
Unlock by pulling at the plug housing
  - Miscellaneous:  
Unlock by pressing the locking lever
- Always hold the plug to remove it (not the cable).

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in injury or equipment damage.**



*The product may only be repaired by a certified customer service center. No warranty or liability is accepted for repairs made by unauthorized persons.*

## 12.1 Service address

If you cannot resolve an error yourself please contact your sales office. Have the following details available:

- Nameplate (type, identification number, serial number, DOM, ...)
- Type of error (such as LED flash code or error number)
- Previous and concomitant circumstances
- Your own assumptions concerning the cause of the error

Also include this information if you return the product for inspection or repair.



*If you have any questions please contact your sales office. Your sales office staff will be happy to give you the name of a customer service office in your area.*

<http://www.schneider-electric.com>

## 12.2 Maintenance

Check the product for pollution or damage at regular intervals, depending on the way you use it.

### 12.2.1 Lifetime STO safety function


The STO safety function is designed for a lifetime of 20 years. After this period, the data of the safety function are no longer valid. The expiry date is determined by adding 20 years to the DOM shown on the nameplate.

- This date must be included in the maintenance plan of the system.

Do not use the safety function after this date.

*Example* The DOM on the nameplate of the device is shown in the format DD.MM.YY, e.g. 31.12.07. (December 31, 2007). This means: Do not use the safety function after December 31, 2027.

12.3 Replacing units

 **WARNING**

**UNINTENDED BEHAVIOR**

The behavior of the drive system is governed by numerous stored data or settings. Unsuitable settings or data may trigger unexpected movements or responses to signals and disable monitoring functions.

- Do NOT operate the drive system with unknown settings or data.
- Verify that the stored data and settings are correct.
- When commissioning, carefully run tests for all operating states and potential fault situations.
- Verify the functions after replacing the product and also after making changes to the settings or data.
- Only start the system if there are no persons or obstructions in the hazardous area.

**Failure to follow these instructions can result in death, serious injury or equipment damage.**

Observe the following procedure when replacing devices.

- ▶ Save all parameter settings to your PC using the commissioning software, see chapter 7.3 "Lexium CT commissioning software".
- ▶ Switch off all supply voltages. Verify that no voltages are present (safety instructions).
- ▶ Label all connections and uninstall the product.
- ▶ Note the identification number and the serial number shown on the product nameplate for later identification.
- ▶ Install the new product as per chapter 6 "Installation"
- ▶ Commission the product as per chapter 7 "Commissioning".

12.4 Shipping, storage, disposal

<i>Removal</i>	<p>Removal procedure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Switch off the power supply.</li><li>▶ Disconnect the power supply.</li><li>▶ Pull out all plugs.</li><li>▶ Remove the product from the system.</li></ul>
<i>Shipping</i>	<p>The product must be protected against shocks during transportation. If possible, use the original packaging for shipping.</p>
<i>Storage</i>	<p>The product may only be stored in spaces where the specified permissible ambient conditions for room temperature and humidity are met. Protect the product from dust and dirt.</p>
<i>Disposal</i>	<p>The product consists of various materials that can be recycled and must be disposed of separately. Dispose of the product in accordance with local regulations.</p>



## 13 Glossary

### 13.1 Units and conversion tables

The value in the specified unit (left column) is calculated for the desired unit (top row) with the formula (in the field).

Example: conversion of 5 meters [m] to yards [yd]  
 $5 \text{ m} / 0.9144 = 5.468 \text{ yd}$

#### 13.1.1 Length

	in	ft	yd	m	cm	mm
in	-	/ 12	/ 36	* 0.0254	* 2.54	* 25.4
ft	* 12	-	/ 3	* 0.30479	* 30.479	* 304.79
yd	* 36	* 3	-	* 0.9144	* 91.44	* 914.4
m	/ 0.0254	/ 0.30479	/ 0.9144	-	* 100	* 1000
cm	/ 2.54	/ 30.479	/ 91.44	/ 100	-	* 10
mm	/ 25.4	/ 304.79	/ 914.4	/ 1000	/ 10	-

#### 13.1.2 Mass

	lb	oz	slug	kg	g
lb	-	* 16	* 0.03108095	* 0.4535924	* 453.5924
oz	/ 16	-	* $1.942559 \cdot 10^{-3}$	* 0.02834952	* 28.34952
slug	/ 0.03108095	/ $1.942559 \cdot 10^{-3}$	-	* 14.5939	* 14593.9
kg	/ 0.453592370	/ 0.02834952	/ 14.5939	-	* 1000
g	/ 453.592370	/ 28.34952	/ 14593.9	/ 1000	-

#### 13.1.3 Force

	lb	oz	p	dyne	N
lb	-	* 16	* 453.55358	* 444822.2	* 4.448222
oz	/ 16	-	* 28.349524	* 27801	* 0.27801
p	/ 453.55358	/ 28.349524	-	* 980.7	* $9.807 \cdot 10^{-3}$
dyne	/ 444822.2	/ 27801	/ 980.7	-	/ $100 \cdot 10^3$
N	/ 4.448222	/ 0.27801	/ $9.807 \cdot 10^{-3}$	* $100 \cdot 10^3$	-

#### 13.1.4 Power

	HP	W
HP	-	* 745.72218
W	/ 745.72218	-

## 13.1.5 Rotation

	$\text{min}^{-1}$ (RPM)	rad/s	deg./s
$\text{min}^{-1}$ (RPM)	-	$\ast \pi / 30$	$\ast 6$
rad/s	$\ast 30 / \pi$	-	$\ast 57.295$
deg./s	/ 6	/ 57.295	-

## 13.1.6 Torque

	lb-in	lb-ft	oz-in	Nm	kp-m	kp-cm	dyne-cm
lb-in	-	/ 12	$\ast 16$	$\ast 0.112985$	$\ast 0.011521$	$\ast 1.1521$	$\ast 1.129 \ast 10^6$
lb-ft	$\ast 12$	-	$\ast 192$	$\ast 1.355822$	$\ast 0.138255$	$\ast 13.8255$	$\ast 13.558 \ast 10^6$
oz-in	/ 16	/ 192	-	$\ast 7.0616 \ast 10^{-3}$	$\ast 720.07 \ast 10^{-6}$	$\ast 72.007 \ast 10^{-3}$	$\ast 70615.5$
Nm	/ 0.112985	/ 1.355822	/ 7.0616 $\ast 10^{-3}$	-	$\ast 0.101972$	$\ast 10.1972$	$\ast 10 \ast 10^6$
kp-m	/ 0.011521	/ 0.138255	/ 720.07 $\ast 10^{-6}$	/ 0.101972	-	$\ast 100$	$\ast 98.066 \ast 10^6$
kp-cm	/ 1.1521	/ 13.8255	/ 72.007 $\ast 10^{-3}$	/ 10.1972	/ 100	-	$\ast 0.9806 \ast 10^6$
dyne-cm	/ 1.129 $\ast 10^6$	/ 13.558 $\ast 10^6$	/ 70615.5	/ 10 $\ast 10^6$	/ 98.066 $\ast 10^6$	/ 0.9806 $\ast 10^6$	-

## 13.1.7 Moment of inertia

	lb-in <sup>2</sup>	lb-ft <sup>2</sup>	kg-m <sup>2</sup>	kg-cm <sup>2</sup>	kp-cm-s <sup>2</sup>	oz-in <sup>2</sup>
lb-in <sup>2</sup>	-	/ 144	/ 3417.16	/ 0.341716	/ 335.109	$\ast 16$
lb-ft <sup>2</sup>	$\ast 144$	-	$\ast 0.04214$	$\ast 421.4$	$\ast 0.429711$	$\ast 2304$
kg-m <sup>2</sup>	$\ast 3417.16$	/ 0.04214	-	$\ast 10 \ast 10^3$	$\ast 10.1972$	$\ast 54674$
kg-cm <sup>2</sup>	$\ast 0.341716$	/ 421.4	/ 10 $\ast 10^3$	-	/ 980.665	$\ast 5.46$
kp-cm-s <sup>2</sup>	$\ast 335.109$	/ 0.429711	/ 10.1972	$\ast 980.665$	-	$\ast 5361.74$
oz-in <sup>2</sup>	/ 16	/ 2304	/ 54674	/ 5.46	/ 5361.74	-

## 13.1.8 Temperature

	°F	°C	K
°F	-	$(\text{°F} - 32) \ast 5/9$	$(\text{°F} - 32) \ast 5/9 + 273.15$
°C	$\text{°C} \ast 9/5 + 32$	-	$\text{°C} + 273,15$
K	$(\text{K} - 273.15) \ast 9/5 + 32$	$\text{K} - 273.15$	-

## 13.1.9 Conductor cross section

AWG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
mm <sup>2</sup>	42.4	33.6	26.7	21.2	16.8	13.3	10.5	8.4	6.6	5.3	4.2	3.3	2.6

AWG	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
mm <sup>2</sup>	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.82	0.65	0.52	0.41	0.33	0.26	0.20	0.16	0.13



## 13.2 Terms and Abbreviations

<i>AC</i>	Alternating current
<i>ASCII</i>	American Standard Code for Information Interchange. Standard for coding of characters
<i>CAN</i>	(Controller Area Network), standardized open fieldbus as per ISO 11898, allows drives and other devices from different manufacturers to communicate.
<i>DC</i>	Direct current
<i>Default value</i>	Factory setting.
<i>Direction of rotation</i>	Rotation of the motor shaft in a clockwise or counterclockwise direction of rotation. Clockwise rotation is when the motor shaft rotates clockwise as you look at the end of the protruding motor shaft.
<i>DOM</i>	The <b>D</b> ate of <b>m</b> anufacturing on the nameplate of the device is shown in the format DD.MM.YY, e.g. 31.12.06 (December 31, 2006).
<i>EMC</i>	Electromagnetic compatibility
<i>Encoder</i>	Sensor for detection of the angular position of a rotating component. The motor encoder shows the angular position of the rotor.
<i>Error class</i>	Classification of errors into groups. The different error classes allow for specific responses to faults, e.g. by severity.
<i>Fatal error</i>	In the case of fatal error, the drive is not longer able to control the motor, so that an immediate switch-off of the drive is necessary.
<i>Fault</i>	Operating state of the drive caused as a result of a discrepancy between a detected (computed, measured or signaled) value or condition and the specified or theoretically correct value or condition.
<i>Fault reset</i>	A function used to restore the drive to an operational state after a detected fault is cleared by removing the cause of the fault so that the fault is no longer active (transition from state "Fault" to state "Operation Enable").
<i>Forcing</i>	Forcing switching states of inputs/outputs. Forcing switching states of inputs/outputs.
<i>I/O</i>	Inputs/outputs
<i>Inc</i>	Increments
<i>Index pulse</i>	Signal of an encoder to reference the rotor position in the motor. The encoder returns one index pulse per revolution.
<i>Limit switch</i>	Switch that signals overtravel of the permissible range of travel.
<i>Motor phase current</i>	The available torque of a stepper motor is determined by the motor phase current. The higher the motor phase current the higher the torque.
<i>Node guarding</i>	Monitoring of the connection with the slave at an interface for cyclic data traffic.
<i>Parameter</i>	Device data and values that can be set by the user.
<i>Parameter switch</i>	Small switches adjacent to each other

<i>Persistent</i>	Indicates whether the value of the parameter remains in the memory after the device is switched off.
<i>PLC</i>	Programmable logic controller
<i>Profibus</i>	Standardized open fieldbus as per EN 50254-2 which allows drives and other devices from different manufacturers to communicate.
<i>Power stage</i>	The power stage controls the motor. The power stage generates currents for controlling the motor on the basis of the positioning signals from the controller.
<i>PWM</i>	Pulse width modulation
<i>Quick Stop</i>	Function used to enable fast deceleration of the motor via a command or in the event of a malfunction.
<i>RS485</i>	Fieldbus interface as per EIA-485 which enables serial data transmission with multiple devices.
<i>Stall detection</i>	Stall detection monitors whether the index pulse is always correctly triggered at the same angle position of the motor shaft.
<i>Torque ramp</i>	Deceleration of the motor with the maximum possible deceleration, which is only limited by the maximum permissible current. The higher the permissible braking current, the stronger the deceleration. Because energy is recovered up depending on the coupled load, the voltage may increase to excessively high values. In this case the maximum permissible current must be reduced.
<i>Warning</i>	If not used within the context of safety instructions, a warning alerts to a potential problem detected by a monitoring function. A warning is not a fault and does not cause a transition of the operating state. Warnings belong to error class 0.
<i>Watchdog</i>	Unit that monitors cyclic basic functions in the product. Power stage and outputs are switched off in the event of faults.
<i>Zero voltage window</i>	Voltage range that is interpreted as 0 V.

## 14 Index

### Numerics

- 24V signal interface
  - Cable specifications and terminal 70
  - Connecting 70
  - Function 70
  - Setting functions 79
  - starting 79
  - testing function of limit switches 81
- 24V signals
  - testing 80

### A

- Abbreviations 169
- Accessories and spare parts 159
- Address and baud rate
  - Fieldbus interface CAN 65
  - Fieldbus interface Profibus 62
  - Fieldbus interface RS485 67
- Air humidity 25
- Ambient conditions 25
  - Air humidity operation 25
  - Operation 25
  - Relative air humidity operation 25
  - Transportation and storage 25
- Axis signals
  - Moving away from switch 92
  - REF 93
  - STOP 93
- Axis signals, monitoring signals 92

### B

- Before you begin
  - Safety information 19

**C**

- Cable specifications
  - Protected cable installation 42
- Cable specifications and terminal
  - 24V signal interface 70
  - Fieldbus interface CAN 64
  - Fieldbus interface PPROFIBUS DP 60
  - Fieldbus interface RS485 67
  - Safety function STO 72
  - Supply voltage 58
- Cables, assembling 53
- CAN 141
- CAP1 123
- CAP2 123
- Capture 141
- Capturing position values 123
- Category 0 stop 40
- Category 1 stop 40
- Causes of errors 133
- Certifications 25
- Classical jog 104
- Commands 142
- Commissioning 77
  - 24V signal interface 79
  - checking safety functions 84
  - Holding brake, manual release 85
  - Optimizing motion behavior 87
  - Phase current settings 83
  - preparation 78
  - running 79
  - testing function of limit switches 81
  - testing positioning mode 86
  - Torque characteristic 88
- Commissioning software 89, 159
  - Online help 89
- Commissioning software Lexium CT 89
- Components and interfaces 10
- Config 143

**D**

- Declaration of conformity 17
- Definition
  - STO 40
- Definition of direction of rotation 116
- Diagnostics 127
- dimensional drawing, see dimensions
- Dimensions 29
- Direction of rotation, definition of 116
- Disposal 163, 165
- Documentation and literature references 16

## E

- Electrical installation 50
- EMC 46
- EPLAN Macros 16, 159
- Equipotential bonding conductors 39, 47
- ErrMem0 144
- Error class 132
- Error classes 132
- Error indication 127
- Error memory 127
- Error numbers 136
- Error response 132
  - Meaning 132
- External axis signals 92
- External power supply unit 37

## F

- Fault reset 132
- Fieldbus interface CAN
  - Address and baud rate 65
  - Cable specifications and terminal 64
  - Connection 64
  - Function 64
- Fieldbus interface Profibus
  - Address and baud rate 62
  - Terminating resistor 61, 64, 67
- Fieldbus interface PROFIBUS DP
  - Cable specifications and terminal 60
  - Connection 60
  - function 60
- Fieldbus interface RS485
  - Address and baud rate 67
  - Cable specifications and terminal 67
  - Function 67
- Function
  - Fieldbus interface CAN 64
  - Fieldbus interface RS485 67
  - PROFIBUS DP fieldbus interface 60
- Functional safety 22, 35
- Functions 116
  - Definition of direction of rotation 116
  - Programmable inputs/outputs 119
  - Quick Stop 117
  - travel profile 116
- Functions of the commissioning software 89

## G

- Glossary 167

**H**

Hazard categories 20  
Holding brake, manual release 85  
Homing 109, 145  
    Position setting 115  
Humidity 25

**I**

I/O 146  
Installation  
    electrical 50  
    mechanical 47  
Installation, electrical  
    Assembling cables 53  
    Connecting 24V signal interface 70  
    Connecting CAN fieldbus interface 64  
    Connecting supply voltage 57  
    Fieldbus interface PROFIBUS DP, connection 60  
Intended use 19  
Introduction 9

**J**

Jog 102

**L**

Lexium CT commissioning software 89  
Limit switches  
    testing function 81

**M**

Macros EPLAN 16, 159  
Maintenance 163  
Manual 147  
manuals 16  
Max. humidity operation 25  
Mechanical installation 47  
Monitoring functions 44  
Monitoring signals, external 92  
    Axis signals  
        REF 93  
        STOP 93  
    Moving away from switch 92  
Monitoring signals, internal 95  
    read 95  
Motion 141, 148  
Motion behavior optimization 87  
Motor  
    Optimizing motion behavior 87  
    Phase current settings 83  
    Ramp slope 87  
    Torque characteristic 88  
Mounting position 28  
Moving away from limit switch range 104  
Moving away from switch 92

## N

Name plate 14

## O

Operating mode

Change 101

Homing 109

homing 109

jog 102

profile position 107

profile velocity 105

Operating modes 101

Operating state

Read 97

Operating States 97

Operation 91

Operation ambient temperature 25

Optimizing the motor behavior 87

## P

Parameter

Representation 139

Parameter group

CAN 141

Capture 141

Commands 142

Config 143

ErrMem0 144

Homing 145

I/O 146

Manual 147

Motion 148

motion 141

Profibus 149

ProgIO0 149

PTP 151

RS485 151

Settings 152

Status 153

VEL 157

Parameter values, default 91

Parameters 139

overview 140

- Phase current settings 83
- Position setting 115
- Positioning limits 94
- Positioning range 94
- Positioning resolution 94
- product manuals 16
- Profibus 149
- Profile generator 116
- Profile position 107
- Profile velocity 105
- ProgIO0 149
- Programmable inputs/outputs 119
- Protected cable installation 42
- PTP 151

## Q

- Qualification of personnel 19
- Quick Stop 117

## R

- Ramp slope 87
- REF 93
- Reference movement
  - To limit switch 112
- Relative air humidity 25
- Reset error message 132
- RS485 151

## S

- Safe Torque Off 40
  - Definition 40
- Safety disconnect moment 40
- Safety function 40
  - Application examples 43
  - Category 0 stop 40
  - Category 1 stop 40
  - Definition 40
  - Definitions 40
  - Requirements 41
- Safety function STO
  - Cable specifications and terminal 72
- Service 163
- Service address 164
- Settings 152
  - Operating-mode-independent 102
- Shipping 165
- Software stop 93
- software STOP 93
- Source
  - Commissioning software 89, 159
  - EPLAN Macros 16, 159
  - product manuals 16



- Stall detection 96
- State transitions 97
- Status 153
- Status information
  - Operating-mode-specific 98
  - Other 99
- STO 40
  - Application examples 43
  - Definitions 40
  - Requirements 41
- STOP 93
- Storage 165
- Supply voltage
  - Cable specifications and terminal 58
  - Connecting 57
- System requirements 89

## T

- Technical data 25
- Temperature during operation 25
- Terminating resistor
  - Fieldbus interface Profibus 61, 64, 67
- Terms 169
- Testing
  - positioning mode 86
- Testing positioning mode 86
- Testing safety functions 84
- Travel profile 116
- Trigger channels 123
- Troubleshooting 127, 133
- Type code 15

## U

- Unit overview 9
- Units and conversion tables 167

## V

- VEL 157

