DECLARATION

There will not be extra notice if the specification or size of products is changed because of improvement etc.

Safety Precautions

In order to use this product safely, the user should be familiar with and observes the following important items before proceeding with storage, installation, wiring, operation, inspection or maintenance for the product.

⚠ DANGER	Indicates a disoperation possibly can cause danger and physical injure or death.
⚠ CAUTION	Indicates a disoperation possibly can cause danger and physical injure, and may result in damage to the product.
⊘ STOP	Indicates a prohibited actions, otherwise can cause damage, malfunction to the product.

1. Service conditions

⚠ DANGER
● Do not expose the product in moisture, caustic gas, and ignitable gas situation. Otherwise can cause an electric shock or fire. ● Do not use the product in direct-sunlight, dust, salinity and metal powder places. ● Do not use the product in the places that has water, oil and drugs drops.

2. Wiring

⚠ DANGER
● Connect the earth terminal (PE) to earth reliably, otherwise can cause an electric shock or fire. ● Never connect the input power terminals (L1, L2, L3) to 380V power supply, otherwise can result in the equipment damage and an electric shock or fire. ● Do not connect the servo motor output terminals (U, V, W) to 3 phase AC power supply, otherwise can cause personnel casualty or fire. ● The output terminals (U, V, W) must be connected with the servo motor connections (U, V, W) correspondently, otherwise can result in the servo motor flying speed that may cause equipment damage and the personnel casualty. ● Please fasten the input power terminals (L1, L2, and L3) and the output terminals (U, V, W). Otherwise may cause fire. ● Referring to wire selection guide, please install all wires with an adequate cross-section. Otherwise may cause fire.

3. Operations

⚠ CAUTION
● Before operating the mechanical device, it is necessary to set the parameters with appropriate values. Otherwise, can cause the mechanical device to out of control or break down. ● Before running the mechanical device, make sure the emergency stop switch can work at any time. ● Performing trial run without load, make sure that the servo motor is in normal operation. Afterwards joins again the load. ● Please do not turn on and off the main power supply more frequently, otherwise can cause the servo drive overheat.

4. Running

STOP
● Do not touch any moving parts of the mechanical device while the servo motor is running, otherwise can cause personnel casualty. ● Do not touch servo drive and servo motor while the equipment is operating, otherwise can result in an electric shock or in burn. ● Do not move any connection cables while the equipment is operating, otherwise can result in physical injure or equipment damage.

5. Maintenance and inspection

STOP
● Do not touch any portion inside of the servo drive and servo motor, otherwise can cause an electric shock. ● Do not remove the front cover of the servo drive while power is on, otherwise can cause an electric shock. ● Please wait at least 5 minutes after power has been removed before touching any terminal, otherwise the remaining high voltage possibly can cause an electric shock. ● Do not change the wiring while the power is on, otherwise can cause an electric shock. ● Do not disassemble the servo motor, otherwise can cause an electric shock.

6. Service ranges

CAUTION
This handbook involves the product for the general industry use, please do not use in some equipment which may directly harm the personal safety, such as nuclear energy, spaceflight, aeronautic equipment, and life safeguard, life-support equipment and each kind of safety equipment. Please make contact with the company if have the need of use mentioned above.

CONTENTS

Chapter 1 Product inspection and installment

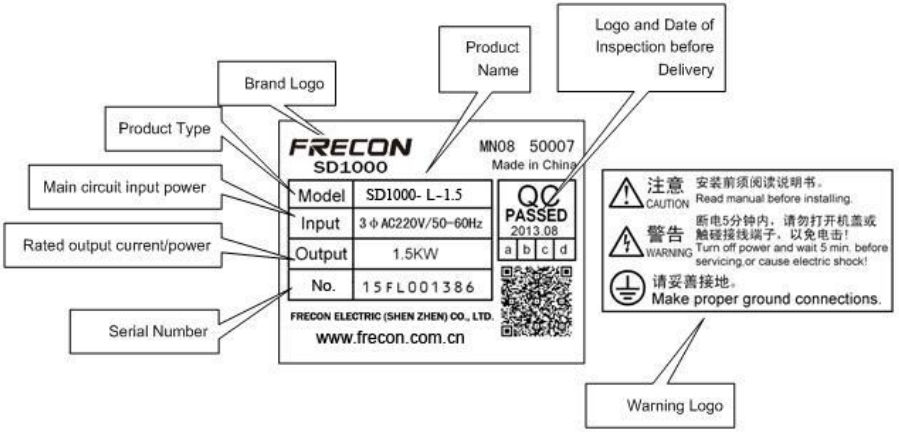
1.1 Product inspection

This product has made the complete function test before delivery, for prevented the product to be abnormal owing to shipping process, please make detail inspection as the following items after breaking the seal:

- Inspect the types of servo drive and servo motor and ensure that are the same types in the order form.
- Inspect the outward appearance of servo drive and servo motor to see any abrasion or damage; if so please do not wire to the power supply.
- Inspect the parts of servo drive and servo motor to see any loosen parts such as loosened or fallen off screw.
- Rotate the servo motor shaft by hand and should be smooth rotation. However, the servo motor with holding brake is unable to rotate directly.

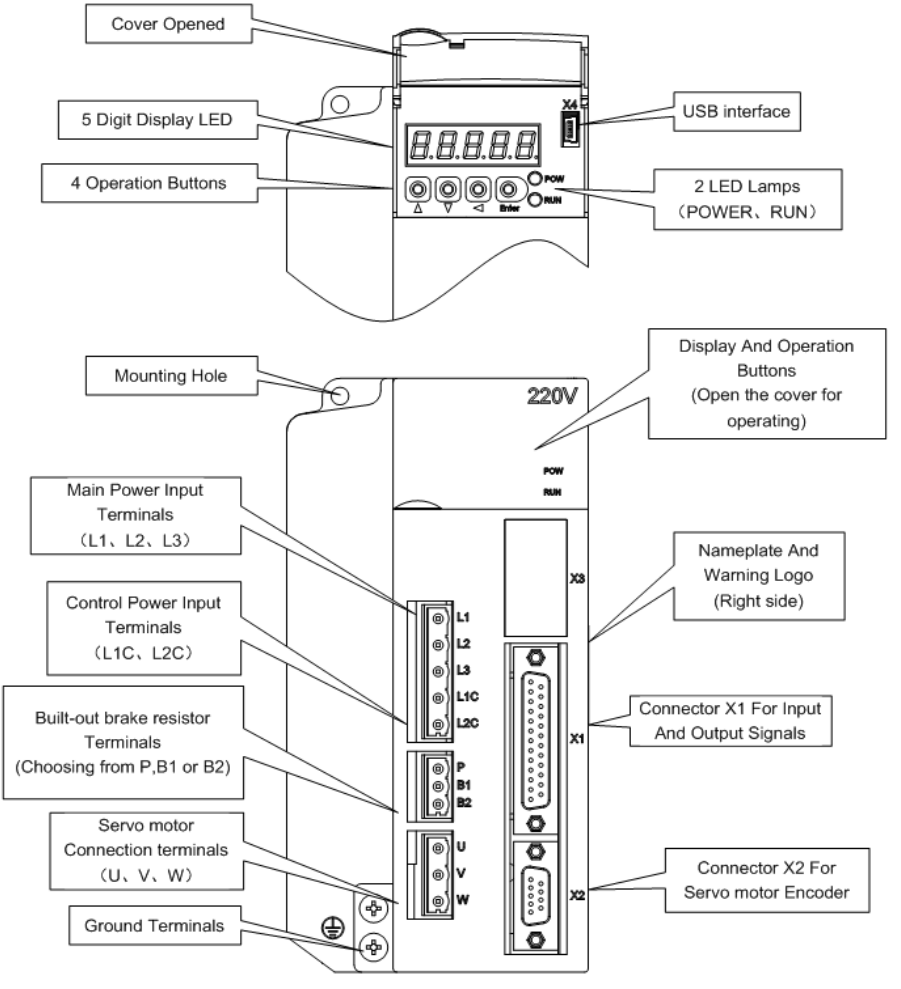
If there is any break down item or abnormal phenomenon mentioned above, please contact with the dealer immediately.

1.2 Product nameplate



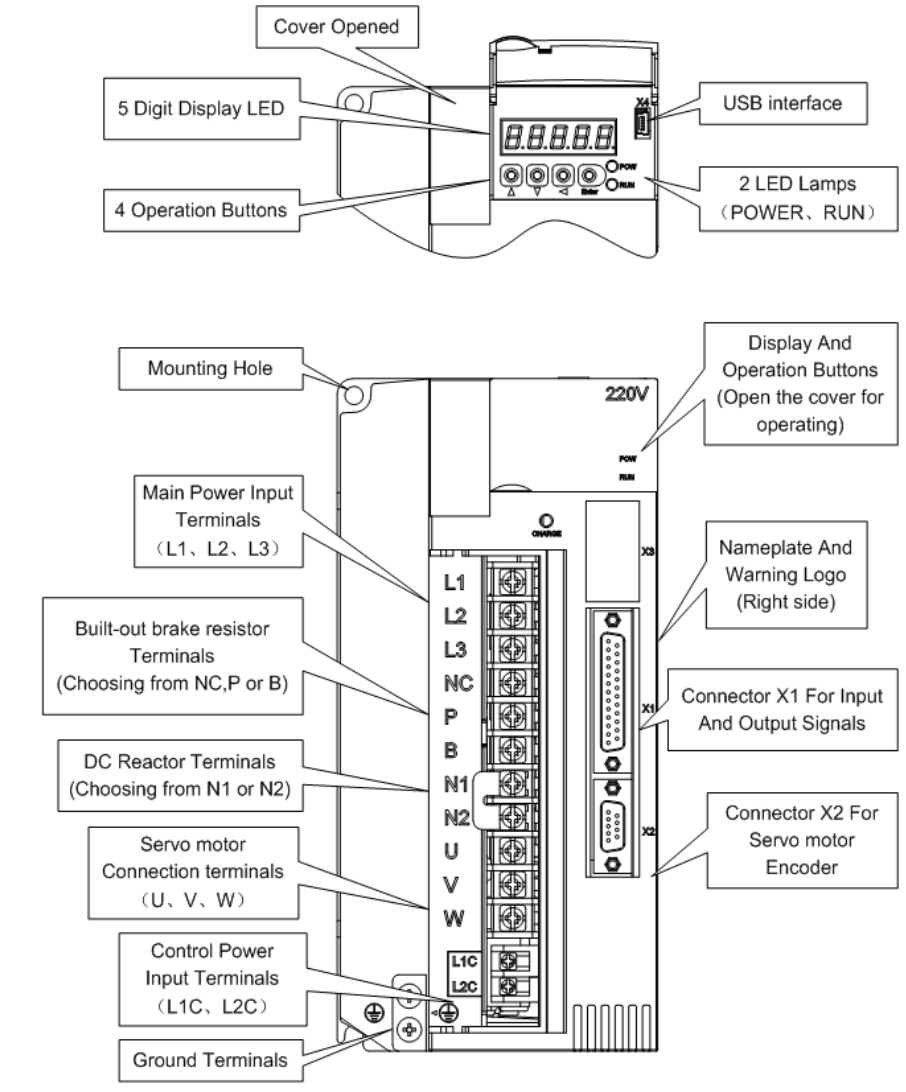
1.3 Product front panel

Applicable types：SD1000-L-0.1, SD1000-L-0.2, SD1000-L-0.5, SD1000-L-0.8, SD1000-L-1.0, SD1000-L-1.5

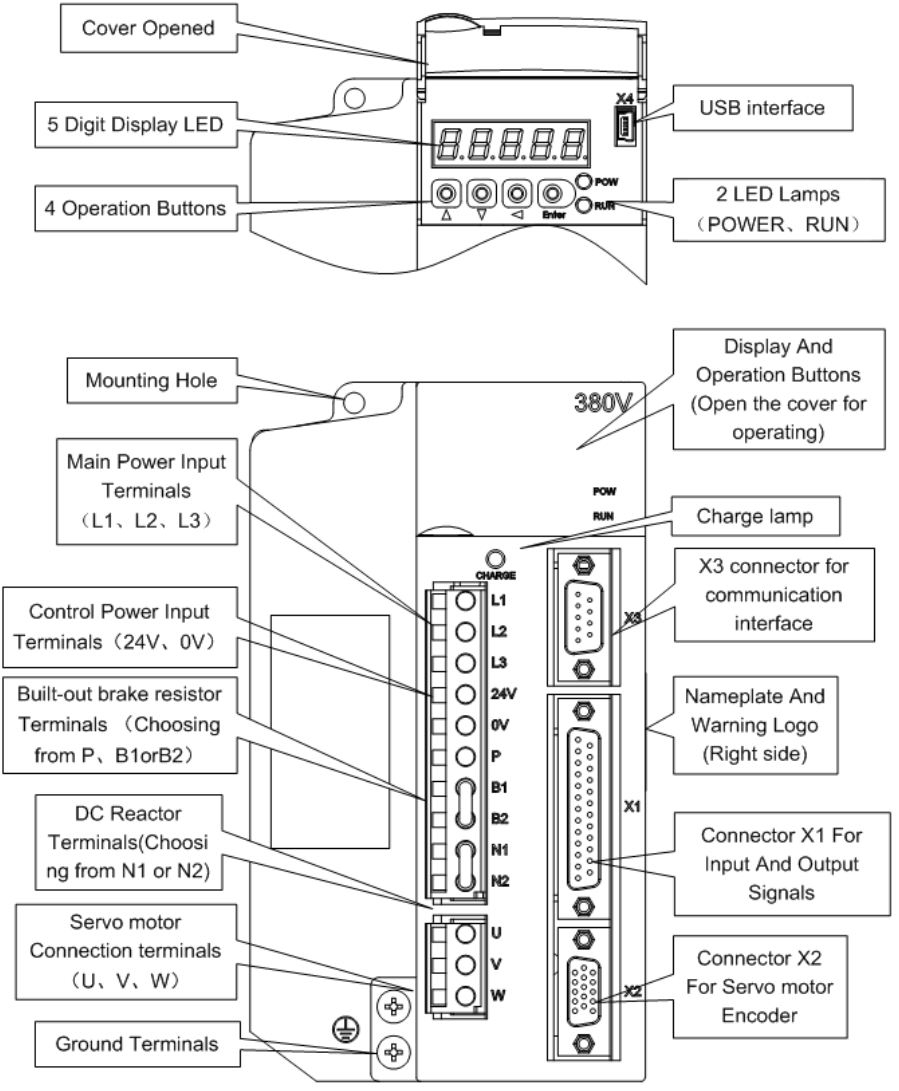


Note 1：The front panel of SD1000-L-2.5-F drive is different from above picture. Please refer to the main circuit terminal instruction.

Applicable types：SD1000-L-3.5 and SD1000-L-5.5



Applicable types: SD1000-H series



Note: The front panels of SD1000-H-2.0, SD1000-H-3.0, SD1000-H-5.0 and SD1000-H-7.5 servo drive are different from above picture. Please refer to Chapter 2.1.5 *Main circuit terminal explanation*

1.4 Servo drive installation

1.4.1 The environmental conditions for installation

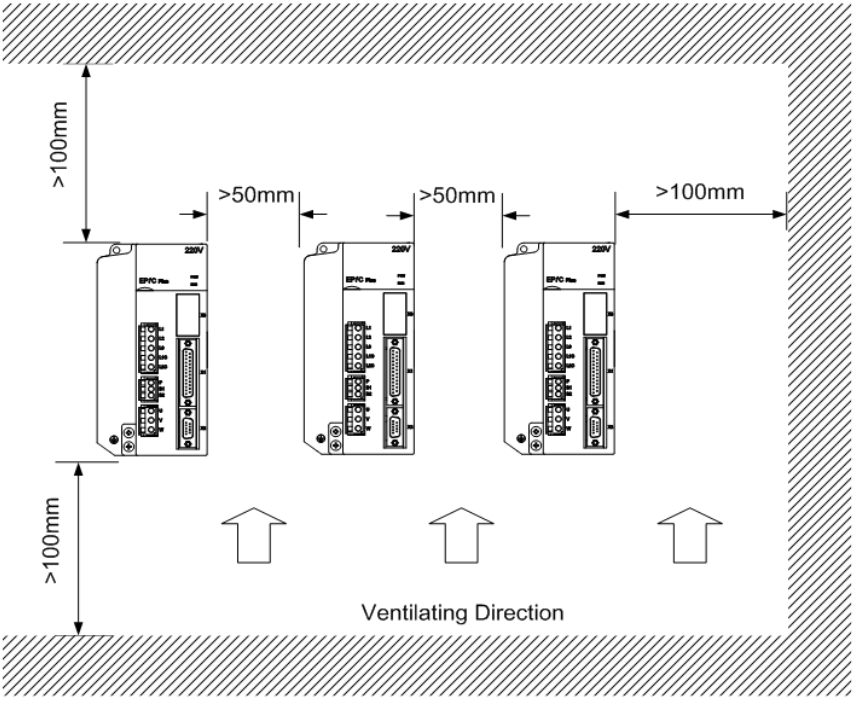
Since the environment conditions for servo drive installation have the direct influence to the normal function and service life of the servo drive, therefore the environment conditions must be conformed to the following conditions:

- Ambient temperature: 0 to 40℃; Ambient humidity: less than 80% (no dew).
- Storage temperature: -40 to 50℃; Storage humidity: less than 93% (no dew).
- Vibration: less than 0.5G.
- Preventive measure shall be taken against raindrop or moist environment.
- Avoid direct sunlight.
- Preventive measure shall be taken against corrosion by oil mist and salinity.
- Free from corrosive liquid and gas.
- Preventive measure shall be taken against entering the servo drive by dust, cotton fiber and metal tiny particle.
- Keep away from radioactive and inflammable substances.
- When several drive installments in a control cubicle, for good ventilation please reserve enough space around each drive, install fans to provide effective cooling, keep less than 40℃ for long-term trouble-free service.
- If there are vibration sources nearby (punch press for example) and no way to avoid it, please use absorber or anti-vibration rubber filling piece.
- If there is disturbance from interferential equipment nearby along

the wirings to the servo drive can make the servo drive mis-operation. Using noise filters as well as other anti-jamming measure guarantee normal work of the servo drive. However, the noise filter can increase current leakage, therefore should install an insulating transformer in the input terminals of power supply.

1.4.2 The method of installation

- In order to get good cooling the servo drive should normally mount in vertical direction with the topside upward.
- For installing the servo drive, fasten the backboard of the servo drive with M5 screw bolt.
- Reserve enough space around the servo drives as shown in the reference diagram. In order to guarantee the performance of the servo drive and the lifetime, please make the space as full as possible.
- To provide vertical wind to the heat sink of the servo drive should install ventilating fans in the control cubicle.
- Prevent the dust or the iron filings entering the servo drive when install the control cubicle.



1.5 Servo motor installation

1.5.1 The environmental conditions for installation

- Ambient temperature: 0 to 40℃; Ambient humidity: less than 80 %(no dew).
- Storage temperature: -40 to 50℃; Storage humidity: less than 93 %(no dew).
- Vibration: less than 0.5G.
- Install the servo motor in well-ventilated place with less moisture and a few dusts.
- Install the servo motor in a place without corrosive liquid, flammable

gas, oil vapor, cutting cooling liquid, cutting chips, iron powder and so on.

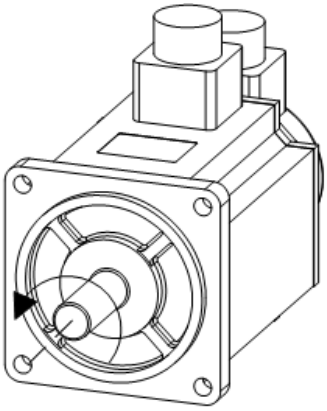
- Install the servo motor in a place without water vapor and direct sunlight.

1.5.2 The method of installation

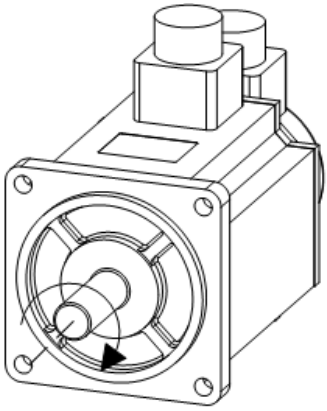
- For horizontal installation: In order to prevent water, oil, etc. from entering inside of the servo motor, please put the cable connector downward.
- For vertical installation: if the shaft of the servo motor is in upward direction with a speed reducer, some prevention measure shall be taken against entering inside of the servo motor by oil come from the speed reducer.
- Motor shaft extension should be long enough, or may cause vibration while motor is in running.
- In case of installation or removing the servo motor, please do not hit the servo motor with a hammer, otherwise the shaft and the encoder can be damaged.

1.6 The definition of rotating direction for servo motor

The motor rotating direction description in this handbook is defined as facing the shaft of the servo motor, if the rotating shaft is in counterclockwise direction will be called as positive direction, or in clockwise as reversal direction



Positive Rotation
(CCW)

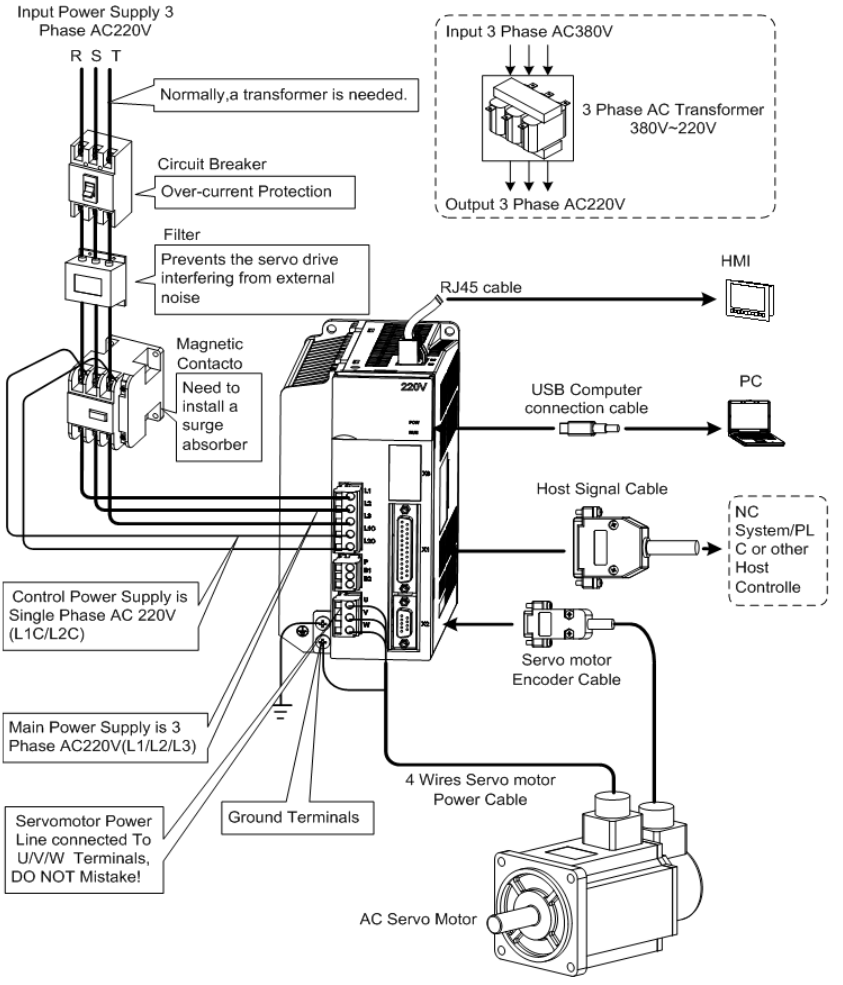


Reversal Rotation
(CW)

Chapter 2 Wiring

2.1 System construction and wiring

2.1.1 Servo drive wiring diagram



2.1.2 Wiring explanations

Wiring Notes:

- According to electric wire specification, use the wiring materials.
- The control cable length should be less than 3 meters and the encoder cable length 20 meters.
- Check that the power supply and wiring of L1, L2, L3 and L1C, L2C terminals are correct. Please do not connect to 380V power supply.
- The output terminals(U,V,W) must be connected with the servo motor connections(U,V,W) correspondently, otherwise the servo motor will stop or over speed. However, by exchanging three-phase terminal cannot cause the motor to reverse; this point is different from an asynchronous motor.
- Earthed wiring must be reliable with a single-point connection.
- Pay attention to the correct direction of freewheel diode which is connected with the relay at the output terminal, otherwise can cause the output circuit breakdown.
- In order to protect the servo drive from noise interference that can cause malfunction, please use an insulation transformer and noise filter on the power lines.
- Wiring the power lines (power supply line, main circuit lines, etc.) at a distance above 30cm from the control signal wires, do not lay them in one conduit.
- Install a non-fuse circuit breaker that can shut off the external power supply immediately for in case of the servo drive fault.

2.1.3 Electric wire specifications

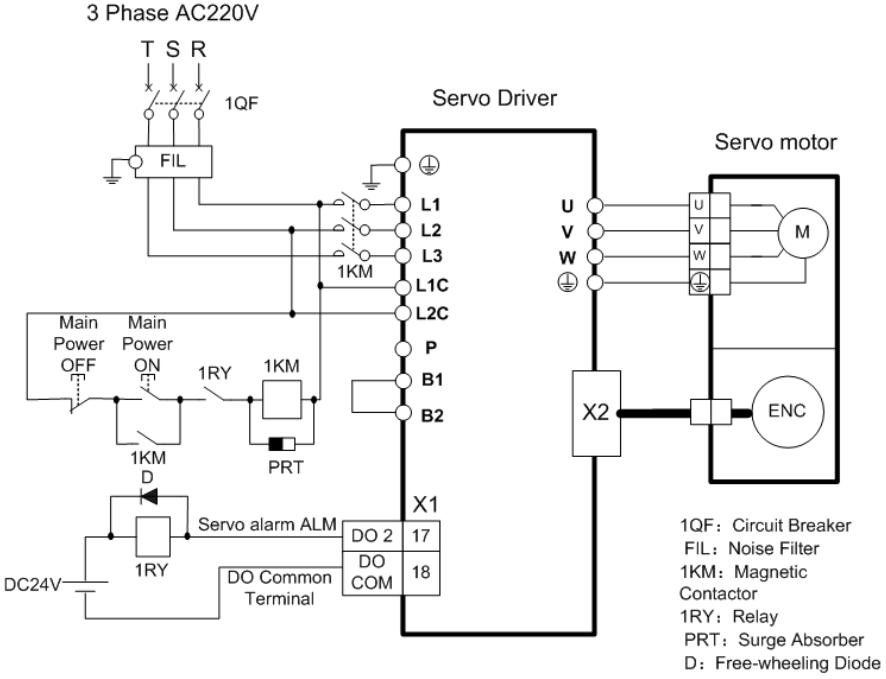
Connect terminal	Symbol	Wire specification	
Main power supply	L1、L2、L3	100W～1.5kW	1.5～2.5mm^2
		1.5kW～3.5kW	2.5～4mm^2
		3.5kW～5.5kW	4mm^2
		5.5kW～7.5kW	6mm^2
Control power supply	L1C、L2C	0.75～1.0mm^2	
	24V、0V	0.75～1.0mm^2	
Servo motor	U、V、W	100W～1.5kW	1.5～2.5mm^2
		1.5kW～3.5kW	2.5～4mm^2
		3.5kW～5.5kW	4mm^2
Ground	⏚	1.5～4mm^2	
Control signals	X1	≥0.14mm^2(AWG26),shielded	
Encoder signals	X2	≥0.14mm^2(AWG26),shielded	
USB communication	X4	≥0.14mm^2(AWG26)	
RJ45 communication	X5、X6	≥0.14mm^2(AWG26)	
Brake resistor Terminal	P、B、B1、B2	1.5～4mm^2	

Must use a twisted pair wire cable for the encoder signal wiring. If the encoder signal cable is too long (>20m), in which the encoder power supply can be insufficient, may use multi-wire or thick wire for the power supply wiring.

2.1.4 Servo motor and AC power supply wiring diagrams

The power supply for the servo drive is a three-phase AC 220V which generally come from three-phase AC380V power supply through a transformer. In peculiar circumstance, the small servo motor, which is less than 750W, can use single-phase AC220V (L1 and L2 terminals connect to single-phase power supply. Leave L3 terminal alone).

Take SD1000-L-1.0 as an example：



Note 1: there is no internal brake resistor in SD1000-L-0.1. When the external brake resistor is used, please connect to the terminal P and B1, leave the B2 alone.

Note 2: there is no internal brake resistor in SD1000-L-5.5-F. When the external brake resistor is used, please connect to the terminal P and B, leave the NC alone.

2.1.5 Main circuit terminal explanation

Terminal name	Symbol	Model	Detailed explanation
Main power supply	L1, L2	SD1000-L-0.1, SD1000-L-0.2, SD1000-L-0.5	Connect to external AC power supply：Single phase220VAC -15%～+10%50/60Hz
	L1, L2, L3	SD1000-L-0.8, , SD1000-L-1.0, SD1000-L-1.5, SD1000-L-2.5, SD1000-L-3.5, SD1000-L-5.5	Connect to external AC power supply：Three phase220VAC -15%～+10% 50/60Hz
	L1, L2, L3	SD1000-H Series	Connect to external AC power supply：Three phase 380VAC -15%～+10% 50/60Hz
Control power supply	L1C, L2C	SD1000-L Series	Connect to external AC power supply：Single phase220VAC -15%～+10% 50/60Hz
	24V, 0V	SD1000-H Series	External DC24V
Brake resistor Terminal	P, B1, B2	SD1000-L-0.1, SD1000-L-0.2, SD1000-L-0.5, SD1000-L-0.8, SD1000-L-1.0, SD1000-L-1.5, SD1000-L-2.5, SD1000-H-0.6, SD1000-H-1.0, SD1000-H-1.5	When the external brake resistor is needed, disconnect B1 and B2[note 2] and crossover the external brake resistor to terminals P, B1. Leave B2 alone.

	NC, P, B	SD1000-L-3.5, SD1000-L-5.5 【Note 1】 SD1000-H-2.0, SD1000-H-3.0, SD1000-H-5.0, SD1000-H-7.5	When using the external brake resistor, the internal brake resistor line between P and B should be disconnected, and connect the 2 internal brake resistor line to NC. Then crossover the external brake resistor to terminals P and B.

Terminal name	Symbol	Model	Detailed explanation
Using DC reactor connection terminals for power supply higher harmonic restrain	N1,N2	SD1000-L-3.5, SD1000-L-5.5 SD1000-H Series	When it needs to restrain the power supply higher harmonic, connect the DC reactor between N1 and N2[Note 2]
Servo motor	U	SD1000 Series	U phase output to servo motor
	V		V phase output to servo motor
	W		W phase output to servo motor
Ground	⏚	SD1000 Series	Ground terminal of servo motor
	⏚		Ground terminal of servo drive

Note 1: there is no internal brake resistor in SD1000-L-0.1 and SD1000-L-5.5. In general, break resistor. Does not need to be connected to SD1000-L-0.1. But when the external brake resistor needs to be connected to SD1000-L-5.5, please connect it between the terminal P and B of SD1000-L-5.5-F, leave NC alone.

Note 2: Except SD1000-L-0.1 and SD1000-L-5.5, the factory default is interior brake resistor connection: B1 and B2 are in the state of short-circuited; N1 and N2 are in the state of short-circuited.

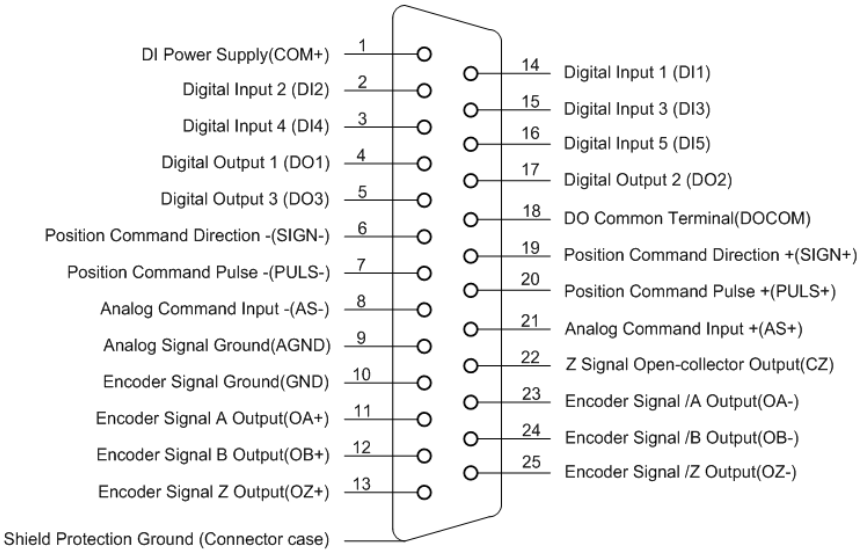
SD1000-L-5.5 servo drive has to be used with brake resistor.

2.2 X1 terminals for control signals

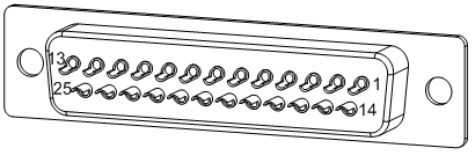
The X1 connector DB25 plug provides the signals interfaced with the host-controller. The signal includes:

- Five programmable inputs; Three programmable outputs;
- Analog command inputs; Pulse command inputs;
- Encoder signal outputs

2.2.1 X1 terminal connectors



Servo driver X1 connecto



Connector X1 Soldering Lug Disposition

2.2.2 X1 terminal signal explanation

Name of signals		Pin number	Functions	Connector
Digital inputs	DI1 DI2 DI3 DI4 DI5	14 2 15 3 16	Photo isolation input; Function is programmable; Defines by parameter P100 to P104.	C1
	COM+	1	DI power supply (DC12V～24V)	
Digital outputs	DO1 DO2 DO3	4 17 5	Photo isolation output; Maximum output: 50mA/25V; Function is programmable; Defines by parameter P130~P132	C2
	DOCOM	18	DO common terminal	
Position command pulse	PULS+ PULS- SIGN+ SIGN-	20 7 19 6	High speed photo isolation input; Working mode set by parameter P035: ● Pulse + Mark; ● Positive/Reverse pulse; ● Orthogonal pulse.	C3
Analog command inputs	AS+ AS-	21 8	Speed/torque analog quantity input; the range is -10V to + 10V.	C4
	AGND	9	Analog signal Ground.	

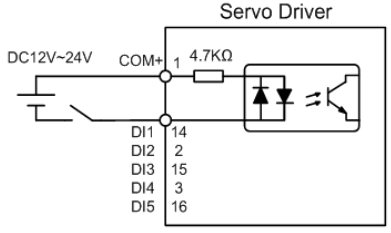
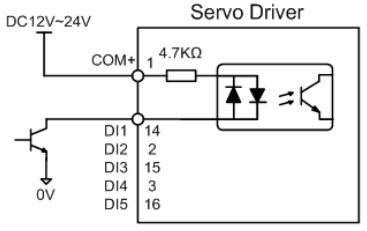
Name of signals	Pin number	Functions	Connector	Name of signals
Output signals of encoder	OA+ OA- OB+ OB- OZ+ OZ-	11 23 12 24 13 25	Outputs of differential drive (Line Drive) after the frequency division of encoder signal.	C5
	CZ	22	Open collector output of Z signal.	C6
	GND	10	Encoder signal ground.	
Shielded cable ground protection	Metal case of connector		Shielded wire for connection with shielded cable.	

2.2.3 X1 terminal interface type

The followings introduce the X1 various interface circuits and the wiring ways with the host-controller.

1. Digital input interfaces (C1)

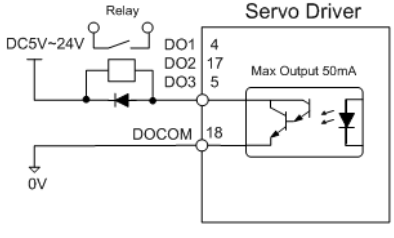
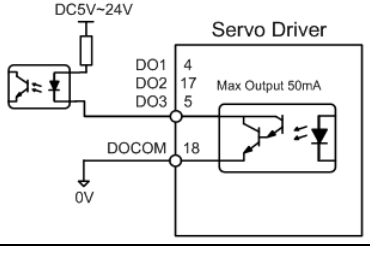
For carrying on a control, the digital input interface circuit can be constructed by switch, relay, open-collector triode, and photo-coupler and so on. To avoid contacting problem the relay must be chosen with low current operation. External voltage is in the range of DC12V~24V.

C1-1：Switch input	C1-2：Open collector triode
	

2. Digital output interfaces (C2)

The digital outputs use Darlington photo-coupler. It can be connected with relay, photo-coupler. Matters of note are:

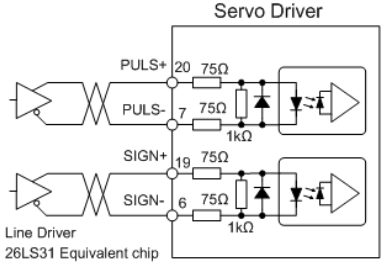
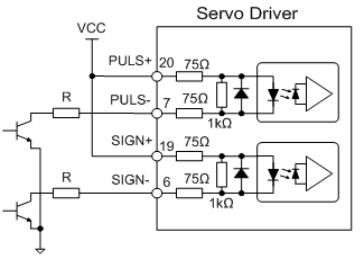
- Inverting the polarity of DC power source, which is provided by the user, can cause the servo drive damage.
- The maximum voltage of external DC power supply is 25V, the maximum output current is 50mA, and the total current for three channels is not in excess of 100mA.
- When using relay like inductive loads, a free-wheel diode must be connected with the inductive load in parallel. If the diode connects in wrong direction can cause damage to the output circuit.
- Owing to the low level of output is approximately 1V and cannot satisfy the TTL low-level request, therefore cannot directly connect with the TTL circuit.

C2-1：Relay	C2-2：Photo coupler
	
● Freewheel diode must be connected.	

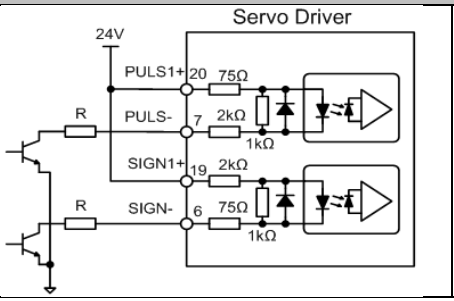
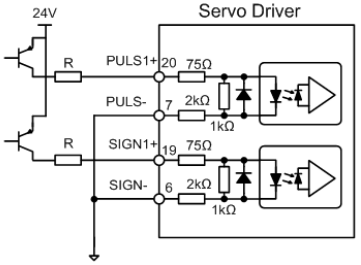
3. Position command pulse interfaces (C3)

There are 3 kinds of connections: differential, common single end and 24V single end. The differential connection is recommended and the twisted pair wire is used suitably. The drive current is in the range of 8 to 15mA.The operation mode is set by parameter P035: Pulse + Direction, CCW/ CW pulse, A phase + B phase (orthogonal pulse).

Model SD1000-L□□□□S0（Please refer to Chapter 8.1）servo drive could use below connections.

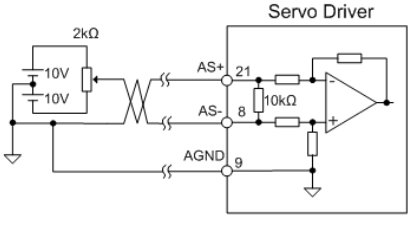
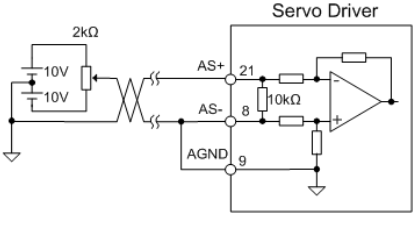
<table>
<tr><th>C3-1:Differential drive</th><th>C3-2: Single end drive</th></tr>
<tr><td> 
</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>● Maximum pulse frequency 1MHz；
● This connection is recommended in order to avoid interference.</td><td>● Maximum pulse frequency 200kHz；
● Resistance value of R is recommended.
<table><tr><td>VCC</td><td>R</td></tr><tr><td>5V</td><td>82Ω~120Ω</td></tr><tr><td>12V</td><td>510Ω~820Ω</td></tr><tr><td>24V</td><td>1.5kΩ~2kΩ</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

Model SD1000-L□□□□S3 (Please refer to Chapter 8.1) servo drive could use below connections.

C3-3:24V single end pulse command interface
 
● Maximum pulse frequency 200kHz； ● Resistance value of R is recommended: 0~100Ω； ● **Note: The power supply of this pulse interface must be 24V. It support 24V NPN or PNP interface mode. This pulse interface cannot be used with those interfaces shown in "C3-1、C3-2". Or it will cause servo drive broken.**

4. Analog command input interfaces (C4)

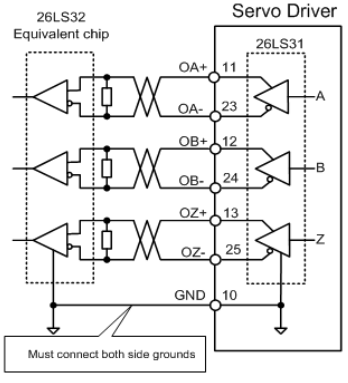
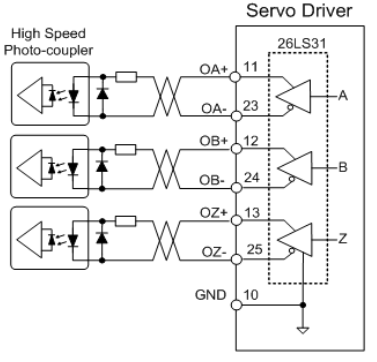
There are both differential and single-ended connections. The differential input connection is recommended. The speed and the torque use the same analog input. The input is in the range of -10V~+10V.The input impedance is approximately 10k. There is normally a zero-bias at analog input and can be compensated by the parameter setting.

C4-1：Analog differential input	C4-2：Analog single end input
	
● Needs 3 line connections with the host controller; ● Strong anti-common mode interference;	● Needs 2 line connections with the host controller; ● AGND connects with AS- on the inside of X1 plug;

● Recommends using shielded cable.	● Recommends using shielded cable.

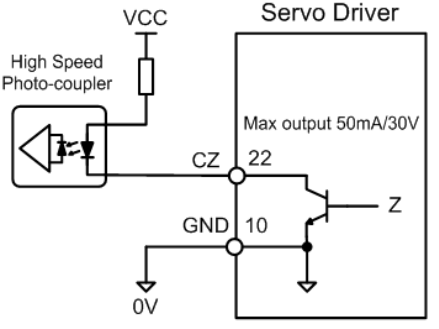
5. Line drive outputs of the encoder signals (C5)

The signal divided from the encoder signal is transferred to the host-controller through the line drive.

C5-1：Long line receiver	C5-2：Photo coupler receiver
	
● On the host controller uses AM26LS32(or equivalent) to make the receiver, must connect the terminal resistance, the value is 220Ω～470Ω; ● Encoder signal (GND) of servo drive must connect with the ground terminal on host controller.	● On host controller use high-speed photo coupler (e.g. 6N137); Current limiting resistor is about 220Ω.

6. Open-collector output of encoder Z signal (C6)

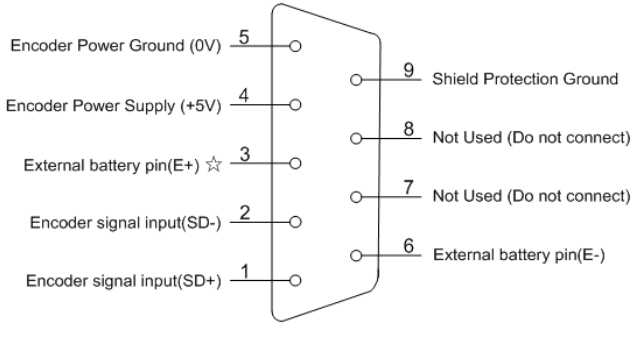
The Z signal of the encoder is transferred to the host-controller through the open-collector circuit. Because the width of the Z pulse is narrow, please use a high-speed photo-coupler to receive it.

C6：Open collector output of encoder Z signal

● 30V is the maximum voltage of external power supply; 50mA is the maximum current output.

2.3 X2 encoder signal terminals

2.3.1 X2 terminal connector

The connection chart between the encoder signal connector X2 and the servo motor encoder is:



DB9 plug of Encoder terminal

2.3.2 X2 terminal signal explanation

Signal name of encoder		Pin number/Color of wire				Functions
		Absolute type （10 core）		Incremental type （6 core）		
Power supply	5V	4	Red+ Red/White	4	Orange+ Orange /White	Use 5VDC power supply (provided by servo drive).If the cable is longer than 20m, in order to prevent encoder from voltage drop down, it is better to use multi wire or thick wire for power line and ground line.
	0V	5	Black+Black /White	5	Blue+ Blue/White	
Signal input	SD+	1	Brown	1	Purple	Connect with absolute encoder signal output.
	SD-	2	Brown/White	2	Purple /White	

Signal name of encoder		Pin number/Color of wire				Functions
		Absolute type （10 core）		Incremental type （6 core）		
external battery pins	E+	3	Yellow	—	—	external battery pins ☆
	E-	6	Yellow /White	—	—	
Shield ground	FG	9	Bare wire	9	Bare wire	Connect with cable shield wire.

In this manual, “☆” means the typical functions of absolute encoder.“★” means the typical functions of incremental encoder

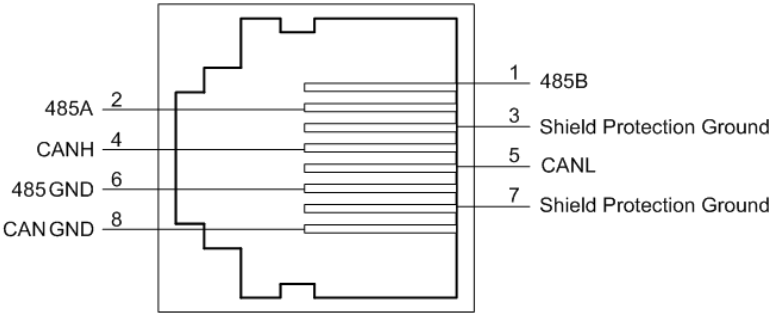
Note: FRECON supplies finished cables, including model E□□□-DB09□□A09 (for 60mm and 80mm motor) and

model E□□□-DB09□□H09 (for motor whose seat size is over 110mm).

2.4 X5、X6 terminals

2.4.1 X5、X6 terminals interface

This function is optional. If it is ordered, the order number is needed to be confirmed. Please refer to Chapter 8.1.

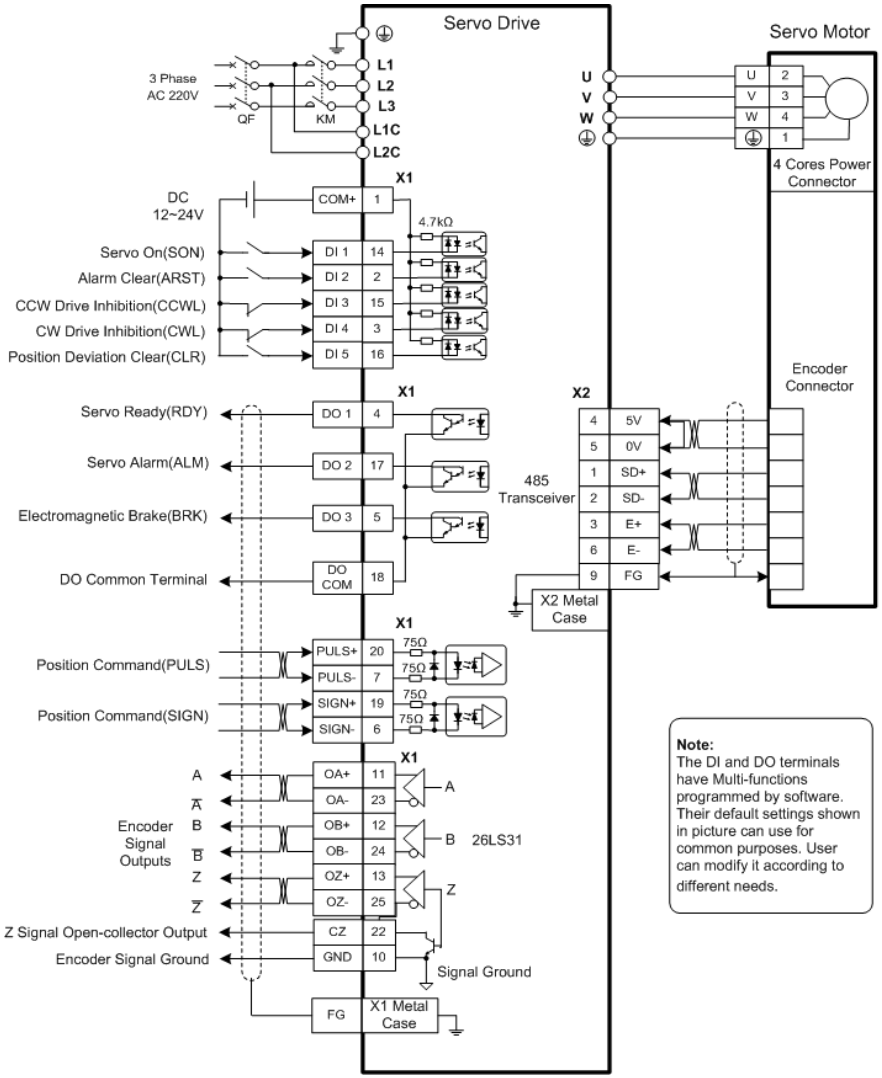


2.4.2 X5, X6 terminals signal instructions

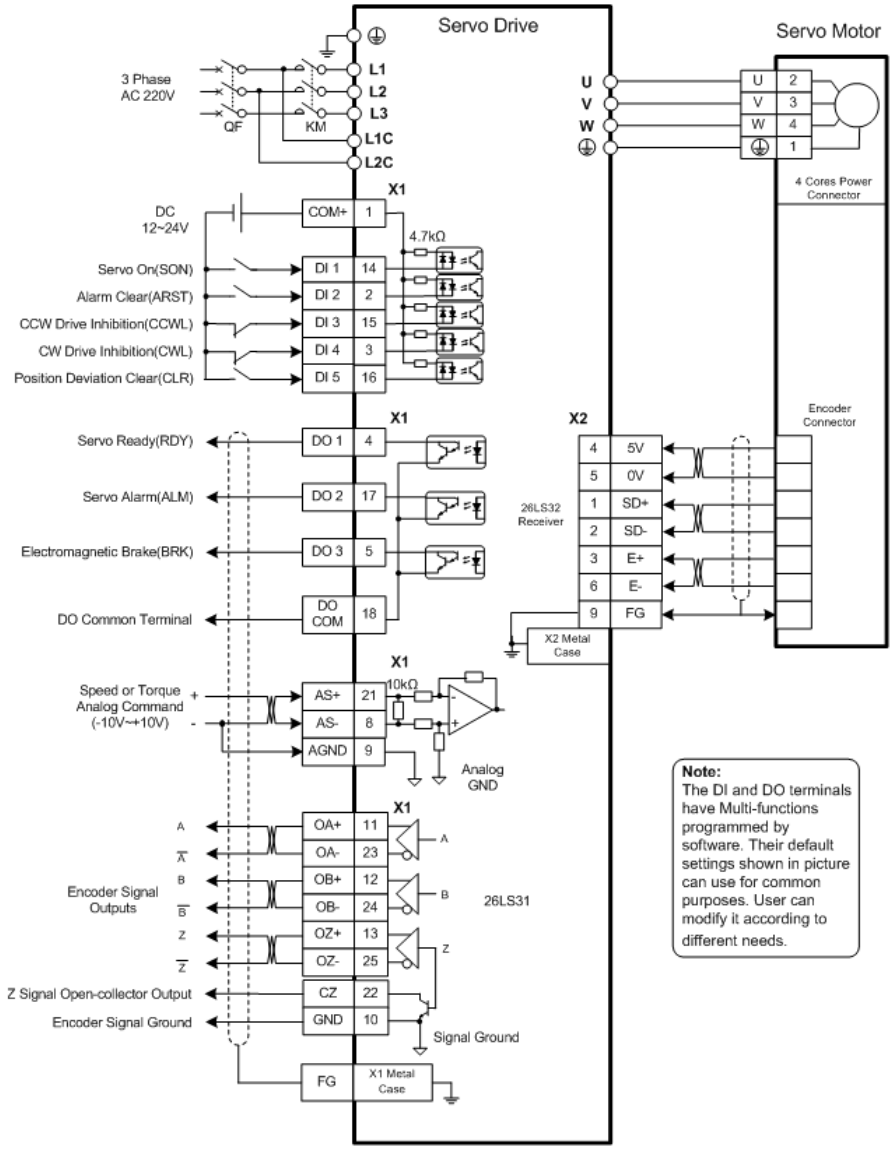
Signal name		Pin number	Function
RS485 input output signal line	485B	1	Isolating 485B
	485A	2	Isolating 485A
	485 GND	6	RS485 ground
CAN input output signal line	CANH	4	Isolating CAN high level voltage input/output
	CANL	5	Isolating CAN low level voltage input/output
	CAN GND	8	CAN GND
Shield ground	PE	7	GND
	PE	3	GND

2.5 Standard wiring diagram

2.5.1 Wiring diagram for position control

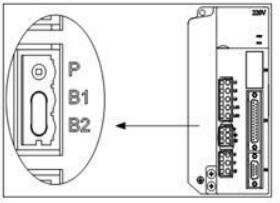


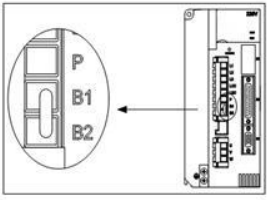
2.5.2 Wiring diagram for speed or torque control

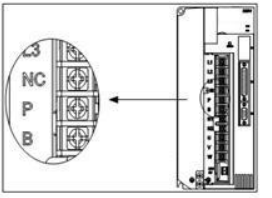


2.6 The connection of brake resistor

If using the internal brake resistor, please short circuit the connector B1 and B2 (for the drive model shown in the picture A and B); but for the drive model that picture C shows, it can be used normally in the factory state.

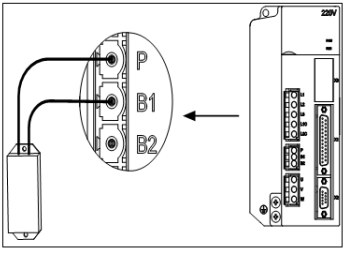


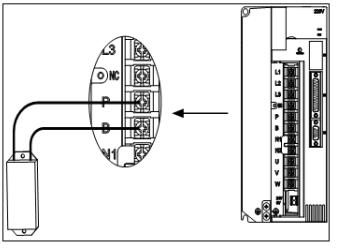




Picture A **Picture B** **Picture C**

When connect an external brake resistor to the servo drive, for the drive model shown in the picture D, it must disconnect the short circuit wire between connector B1 and B2, and then connect the external brake resistor to the corresponding terminals between P and B1; for the drive model shown in the picture E, it must disconnect the internal brake resistor wire between P and B firstly, and connect those two internal brake resistor wire to NC at the same time, then connect the external brake resistor to P and B.





Picture D Picture E

The connection way of external resistor, as the picture A, B and D show, is suitable for servo drive SD1000-L-0.1, SD1000-L-0.2, SD1000-L-0.5, SD1000-L-0.8, SD1000-L-1.0, SD1000-L-1.5, SD1000-L-2.5.

The connection way of external resistor, as the picture C and E show, is suitable for servo drive SD1000-L-3.5 and SD1000-L-5.5. When an external brake resistor is need, please connect it to P and B and leave NC alone.

Special note 1: Pay special attention to that: there is no internal brake resistor in SD1000-L-0.1 and SD1000-L-5.5. In general, it is no need to connect brake resistor for SD1000-L-0.1.But when connect with external brake resistor to SD1000-L-5.5, please connect it to terminal P and B, and leave NC alone.

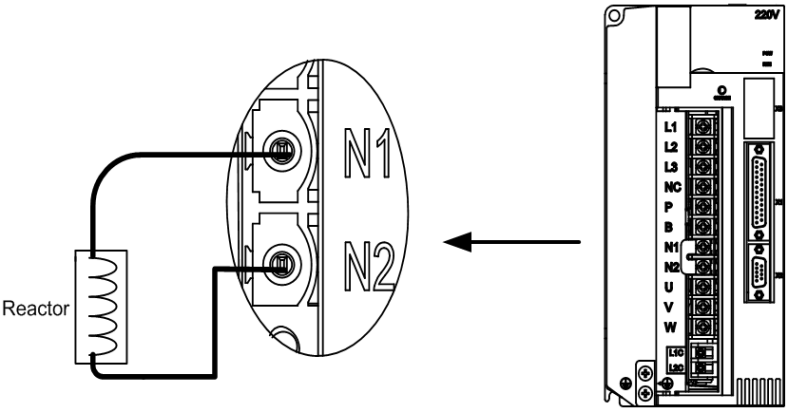
Special note 2: When servo drive is changed to use external brake resistor, the parameter P084/P085/P086 should be amended. For example, when the size of external brake resistor is 36Ω/300W, those parameters should be set as follows:

Parameters	Name	Setting value	Default value	Unit	Parameters instructions
P084	Brake resistor optional switch	1	0		Choosing external brake resistor
P085	External brake resistor value	36	47	Ω	Setting external brake resistor value
P086	External brake resistor power	300	100	W	Setting external brake resistor power

Please refer more details of the P084/P085/P086 parameter instructions to Chapter 5.1.1.

2.7 The connection of reactor

Connect the direct current reactor between N1 and N2 when the power supply ultra harmonics need to be restrained.



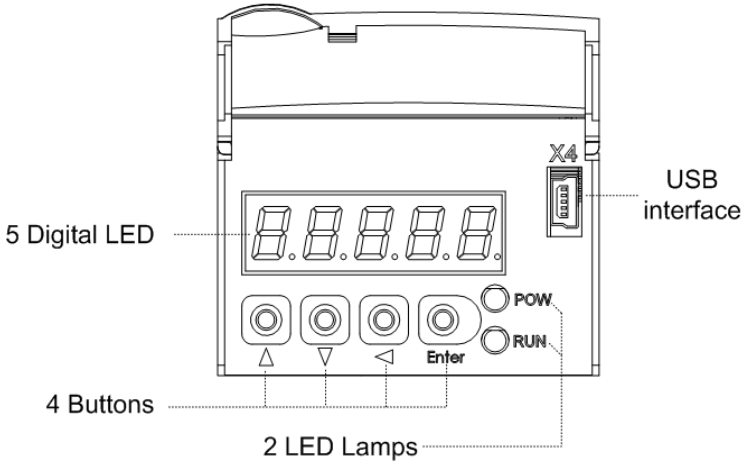
Note: only the servo drive SD1000-L-3.5-F, SD1000-L-5.5-F have the function to connect external reactor.

Chapter 3 Front panel operation

3.1 Explanation of the front panel of servo drive

3.1.1 Front panel compositions

The front panel consists of the display (5-digit, 7-segment LED), four switching buttons (8, 2, 4, and 5) and one Mini USB interface. It displays monitor status, parameters and changes the parameter setting value and so on. The main menu is in cascade sequence mode and executes in layer.

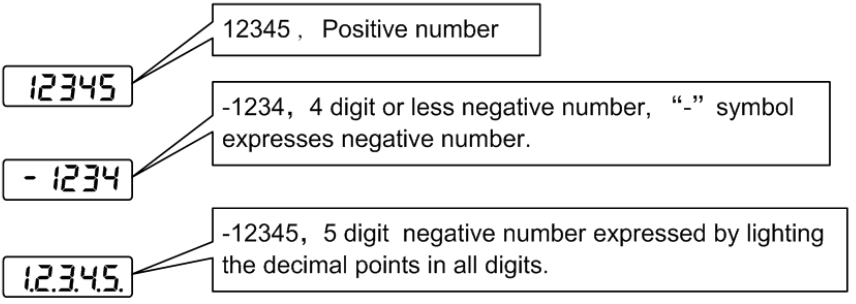


3.1.2 Front panel explanations

Symbol	Name	Functions
POW	Main power lamp	Lit: Main power supply already turn on; Go out: Main power supply did not turn on.
RUN	Running lamp	Lit: Servo motor is active; Go out: Servo motor is not active.
8	Increasing button	Increase sequence number or value; Press down and hold to repeat increasing.
2	Decreasing button	Decrease sequence number or value; Press down and hold to repeat decreasing.
4	Exit button	Menu exit; cancel the operation.
5	Confirm button	Menu entered; the operation confirmed.
	USB interface	Connect to computer

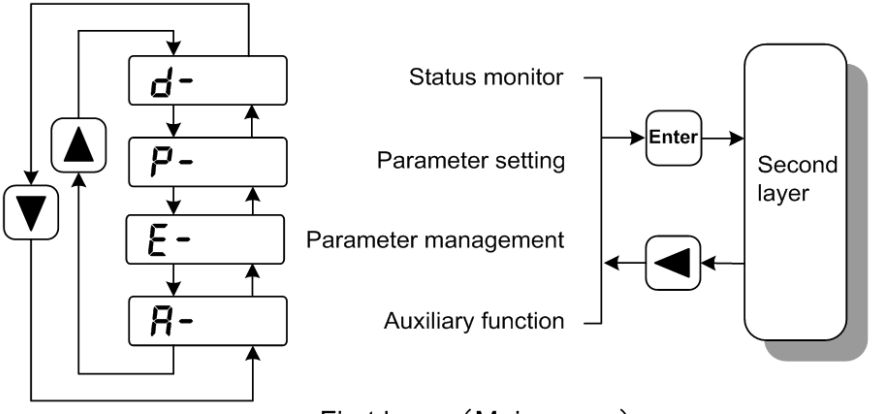
3.1.3 Data display

A number is shown by five digital displays; a minus symbol in front of the value represents a negative value; the lit decimal points in all the digits indicate a negative 5-digit value. Some displays have a prefix character. If the value is full-scale, then the prefix character can be omitted.



3.2 Main menu

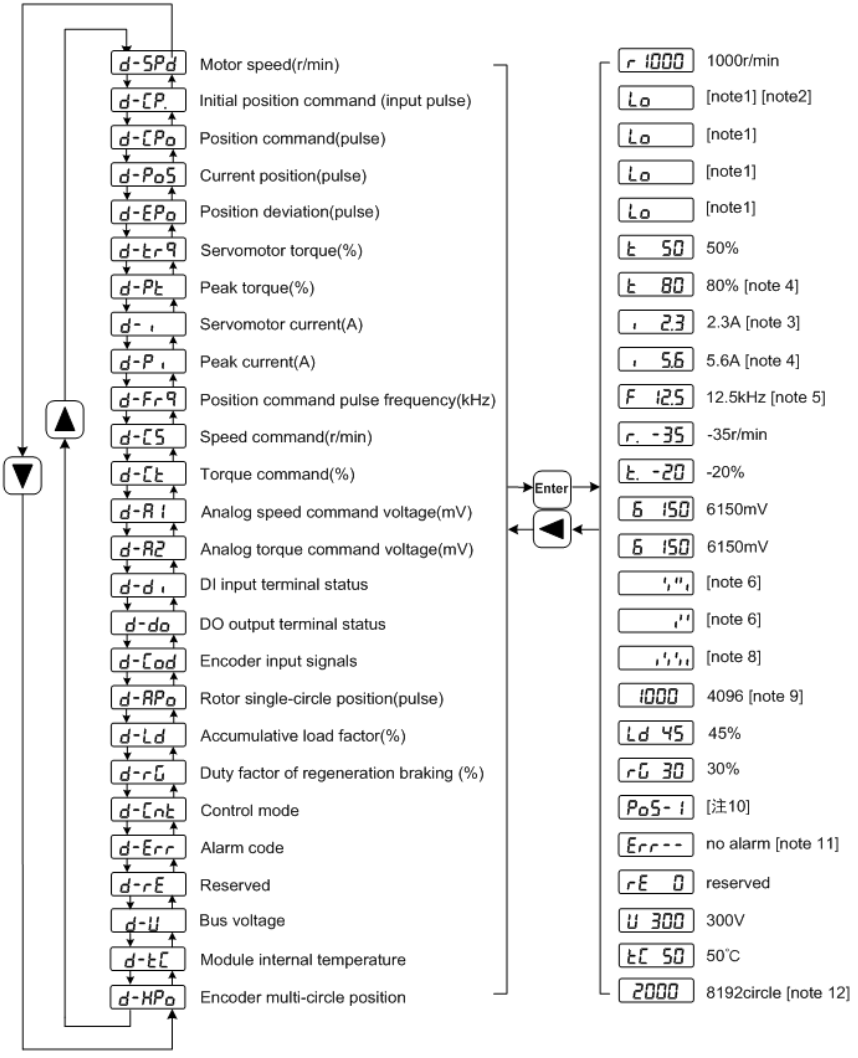
The first layer is the main menu and has four operating modes. Pressing 8 or 2 button changes the operation mode. Pressing the 5 button enters the second layer and then executes a concrete operation. Pressing 4 button returns to the main menu from the second layer.



First layer（Main menu）

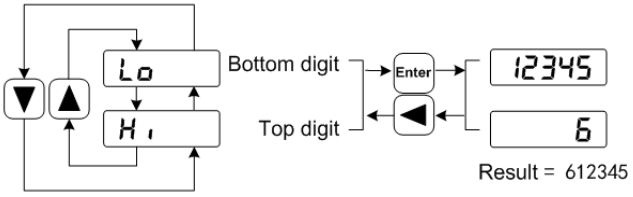
3.3 Status monitor

Choose status monitor "d-" under the main menu. Pressing the 5 button enters the monitor mode. There are many kinds of monitor's project; Use 8 and 2 buttons to select the needing project. Pressing the 5 button again enters the concrete status display.



1. 32 binary bits value display [note1]

32 binary bits value translates into a decimal value that is in the range of -2147483648~147483647. It is divided into the low portion and the top portion. Use 8 and 2 button to select the needing portion through the menu. By the following formula, the complete value can be obtained.



32bit number=top digit number×100000+bottom digit number

2. Pulse unit [note2]

The original position command pulse is the input pulse count that has not transformed through the electronic gear. The pulse count unit for other parts is the unitive pulse unit.

$$\text{unitive pulse unit} = 65536(pulse/rev)$$

3. Motor current [note3]

The servo motor current is Irms

4. Peak torque and peak current [note 4]

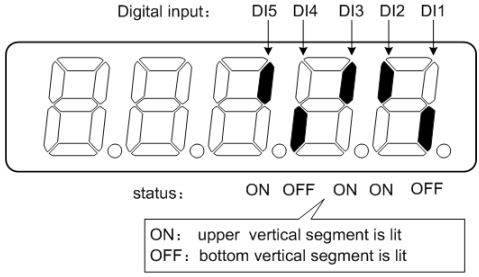
The maximum torque and maximum Irms of the servo motor in previous 10-second duration is defined as the peak value

5. Position command pulse frequency [note5]

The frequency of position command pulse is the actual pulse frequency before the electronic gear. The positive number is shown as positive direction and the negative number as reverse direction.

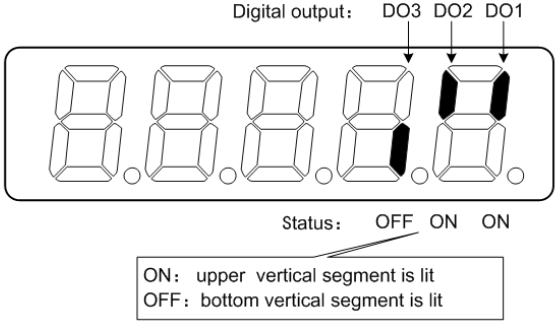
6. Input terminals DI [note6]

A vertical segment of LED shows an input status. The lit top vertical segment shows the DI input to be “ON” and the lit bottom vertical segment to be “OFF”



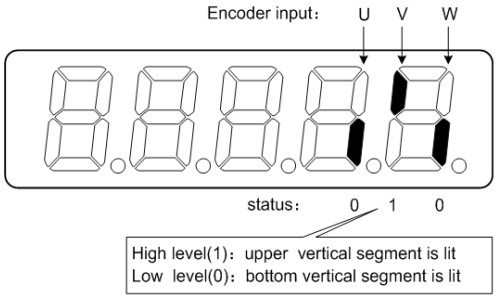
7. Output terminals DO [note7]

A vertical segment of LED shows an output status. The lit top vertical segment shows the DO output to be “ON” and the lit bottom vertical segment to be “OFF”



8. Input signals from encoder [note8] ★

A vertical segment of LED shows an input status. The lit top vertical segment shows a HIGH-level signal and the lit bottom vertical segment a LOW-level signal.



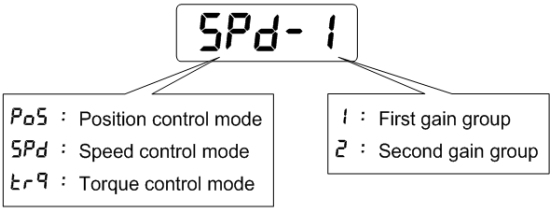
In this manual, "☆" means the typical function of servo drive with absolute encoder; "★"means the typical function of servo drive with incremental encoder.

9. Absolute position of rotor [note9]

The rotor position is relative to the stator in one revolution per cycle. Use the unitive pulse unit and take the encoder Z pulse as the zero point. The position of the rotor is in the range of 0~65535 and is zero when Z pulse appears.

10. Control mode [note10]

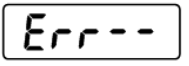
The first three characters show the control mode, the final character shows gain group.



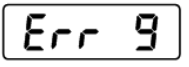
11. Alarm code [note11]

The "Err" followed by two minus symbols indicates no alarm and by digital number indicates an error code number that is flickering. When alarm appears, the error code number displays automatically on

the front panel LED. During the error status, the monitor mode can be changed to other mode by pressing buttons, but the decimal point of the last LED is still flickering and shows existence of an alarm.



No alarm



flickering No.9 alarm

12. Multi-turn position of encoder [note12]

This display is only valid for absolute drive. Recording the multi-turn position of encoder and coordinating with the single-ring absolute position of Apo-rotor can work out the absolute position of the rotor.

Absolute position=multi-turn position × absolute encoder bits + single-ring position

For example: multi-turn position shows 2000. Single-ring position shows 1000. Both of them are hexadecimal.

Then the absolute position of encoder is

(2000×2^{17}+1000)（hexadecimal）=40001000

Converting it as decimal number is 1073745920

When the absolute encoder is set as single-ring mode（P090=0), the multi-turn position shows 0 and it will not alter as the change of rotor’s position.

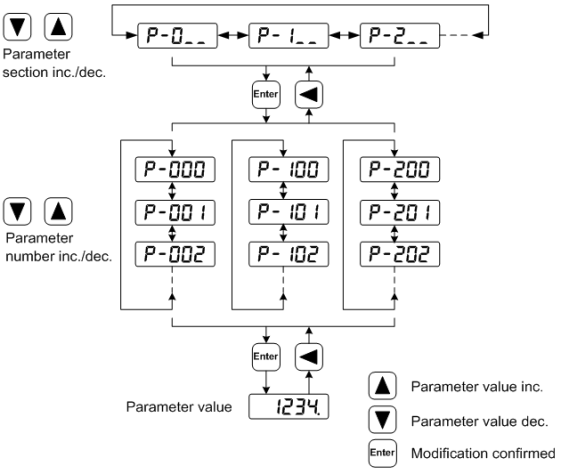
3.4 Parameters setting

The parameter number expression uses a parameter section name combined with a parameter name. The three figures are the section name and two figures and one figure are the parameter name. Take P102 parameter as an example, '**1**' is the section name and '**02**' the parameter name. "**P-102**" displays on the front panel LED.

Choose the parameter mode under the main menu "P- ". Pressing the 5 button enters the parameter-setting mode. First use 8 or 2 button to select the parameter section name and then pressing 5 buttons enter the parameter name selection. Again, use 8 or 2 button to select the parameter name and then pressing 5 button shows the parameter value.

Use 8 or 2 button to alter a parameter value. Pressing 8 (2) button once to increase (decrease) the parameter value by one. Pressing down and hold the 8 (2) button, the parameter value can increase (decrease) continuously. When the parameter value is modified, the decimal point on the most right sides LED is lit. Press 5 buttons to confirm the parameter value to be effective, meanwhile the decimal point turns off. The modified parameter value is immediately active to influence on the control action (but some parameters needs to preserve firstly and then turn off and on the power supply). Hereafter pressing 4 button returns to the parameter number selection and can continue to modify a parameter. If the value is not satisfied, do not press the 5 button and can press 4 buttons to cancel it for resuming the original parameter value.

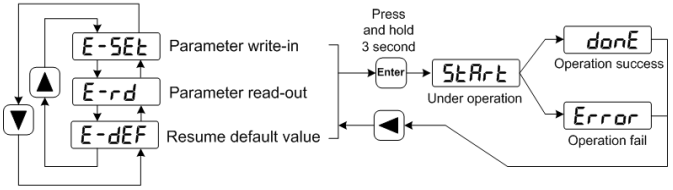
The modified parameter did not preserve in EEPROM. For permanent preservation, please refer to the parameter writing operation in the parameter management (3.5 sections). The parameter section name and the parameter name are not necessarily continual, but the parameter section name and the parameter name that are not in use will be jumped over and cannot be chosen.



3.5 Parameter management

Choose the parameter management mode under the main menu " E-". Pressing the 5 button enters the parameter management mode. The operation is performed between parameter list and the EEPROM.

There are three operation modes. Use 8 or 2 button to select an operation mode and then pressing down and hold the 5 button at least three seconds to active the operation mode. After finished the operation and then pressing 4 button returns to the operation mode selection.



- **Write and save parameters**

  This operation indicates that the parameter in parameter list will write to the EEPROM. When user has made change to a parameter, it only change the parameter value in parameter list, but for the next

time when the power supply is on the parameter value will restore its original value. Making permanent change to a parameter value, it is the need to carry out the parameter write operation and write the parameter value to the EEPROM. Hereafter, when the power supply is on again will be able to use the new parameter value.

- **Read and fetch parameters**

This operation indicates that all the parameters will be read from the EEPROM to the parameter list. This process will carry out automatically one time when power supply is on. At the beginning, the value of each parameter in the parameter list is the same as the parameter in the EEPROM. After making change to a parameter value, the value in the parameter list will also change. When the parameter value is not satisfied or comes to confusion, carries out the parameter read operation to read back the original parameter value from the EEPROM to the parameter list.

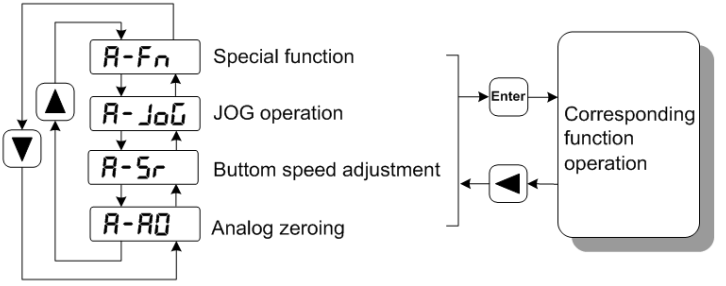
- **Resume default value**

This operation indicates that each default value of all the parameters will read from EEPROM and write to the parameter list and EEPROM. For the next time when power supply is on the default parameters will be used by now. When many parameters become confusion and cause abnormal operation, it is necessary to carry out this operation for resuming the default parameters. There are different default parameters for different servo drive model and the servo motor model. Therefore, before doing this operation the servo motor code (Parameter P002) must be selected correctly.

E-SEt	Parameter write-in:	Parameter table	⇨	EEPROM
E-rd	Parameter read-out:	Parameter table	⇦	EEPROM
E-dEF	Resume default value:	Ex-factory default value	⇨	Parameter table、EEPROM

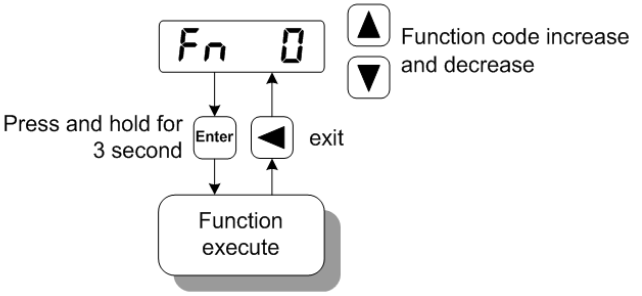
3.6 Auxiliary functions

Choose the auxiliary function mode "A-" under the main menu. Pressing the 5 button enters the auxiliary function mode. Use 8 or 2 button to select an operation mode. Then pressing the 5 button again enters the corresponding function. After finished this operation pressing the 4 button returns to the operation mode selection.



3.6.1 Special functions☆

Choose the special functions, and press the button 5 to enter. Use the button 8 and 2 to set the function code, and then pressing down and hold the 5 button at least three seconds to active the operation mode. After finished the operation and then pressing 4 button returns to the operation mode selection.

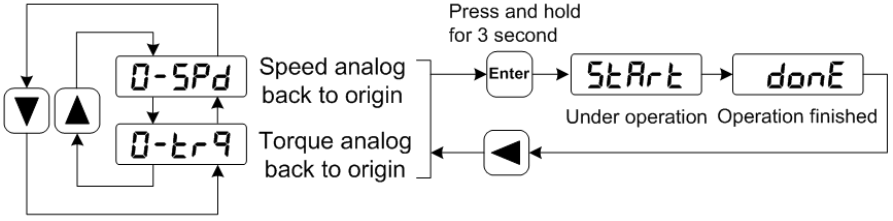


Fn number	Functions	explanation
Fn36	reset the encoder (Multi-turn absolute encoder is valid)	The RESET command of encoder is used for encoder initialization, encoder alarm reset and multi-turn information return-to-zero. This function should be executed when the battery is replaced.

3.6.2 Zeroing for analog quantity

Choose the analog zeroing "A-A0" of the auxiliary function. Pressing the 5 button enters the analog zeroing modes. First, use 8 or 2 button to select a function mode. Then pressing down and hold the 5 button at least three seconds to active the operation mode. After finished the operation and then pressing 4 button returns to the operation mode selection.

Using this operation, the servo drive automatically examines analog zero-bias and writes in the zero-bias value parameter P047 (or P054).This operation already preserved the zero-bias parameter in the EEPROM, therefore did not need to carry out the parameter write operation again.



3.7 Resume the parameter default values

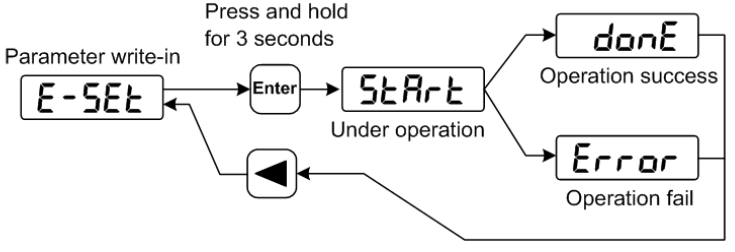
In case of the following situation, please use the function of resuming the default parameter (manufacture parameter):

- The parameter is adjusted chaotically, the system is unable the normal work.
- The servo motor is replaced by a different newly model.

The procedures for resuming the default parameter values are as the followings:

(1) Resume a part of the parameter default value

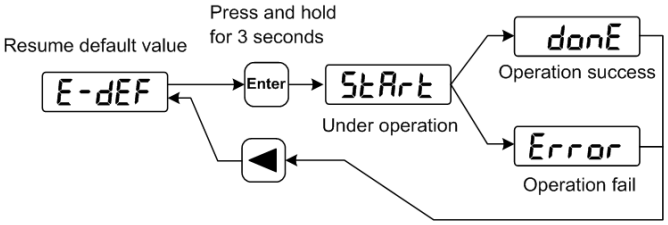
For resuming default parameters related to the servo drive and the servo motor and maintaining the other user parameters, carry out the parameter write operation in the parameter management. This operation is active only in that the password was 360 and the servo motor code was modified. In other situations, it only has the parameter write function.



Only resume all the default values with drive and motor

(2) Resume all of the parameter default value

Carry out to resume the default value in the parameter management, all the parameters including the parameter modified by the user become the default value.



Resume all of the parameter default value

Turn off and on the power supply, then an operation can be performed again.

Chapter 4 Running

4.1 Trial running with no load

The goal of trial running is confirming the following items that are correct or not:

- The servo drive power supply wiring;
- The servo motor wiring;
- The encoder wiring;
- The running direction and the servo motor speed.

4.1.1 Wiring and inspection

Before turn on the power supply, confirms the servo motor:

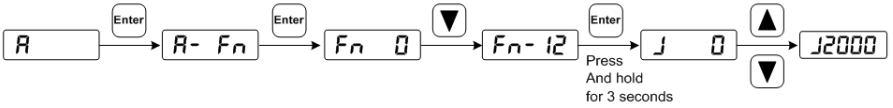
- The servo motor has no loading on the shaft; decoupling from the machinery if already coupled.
- Because the servo motor has an impact during acceleration or deceleration, therefore the servo motor must be fixed.

Inspects the following items before turning on the power supply:

- Check the wirings are correct or not. In particular, check the wirings of U, V, W from servo drive corresponding to the U, V, W from servo motor are correct or not. Check the wirings of L1、L2、L3、L1C、L2C, 24V、0V from servo drive are correct or not.
- The input voltage is correct or not.
- The encoder cable connection is correct or not.

4.1.2 Trial running in JOG mode

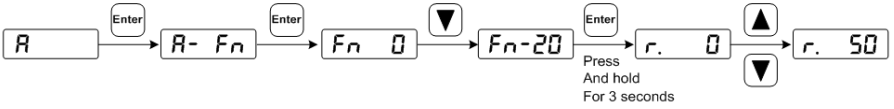
1. Before performing this step, please confirm the motor has released the load.
2. Turn on the power supply (AC 3-phase 220V or AC 1-phase 220V). The front panel display is lit and the POWER indicating LED is lit. If any error appears, please inspect the wiring.
3. Confirming that there is no alarm and unusual situation, please operate as below picture:



The numerical value is the speed command provided by pressing 8 button (for increasing) or 2 button (for decreasing). Following the speed command, the servo motor could rotate at 2000r/min or 1800r/min. The positive number indicates positive direction (CCW) and the negative number indicates reverse direction (CW).

4.1.3 Trial running in speed adjustment mode with keyboard

1. Before performing this step, please confirm the motor has released the load.
2. Turn on the power supply (AC 3-phase 220V or AC 1-phase 220V). The front panel display is lit and the POWER indicating LED is lit. If any error appears, please inspect the wiring.
3. Confirming that there is no alarm and unusual situation, please operate as below picture:



The numerical value is the speed command provided by pressing 8 button (for increasing) or 2 button (for decreasing) Following the speed

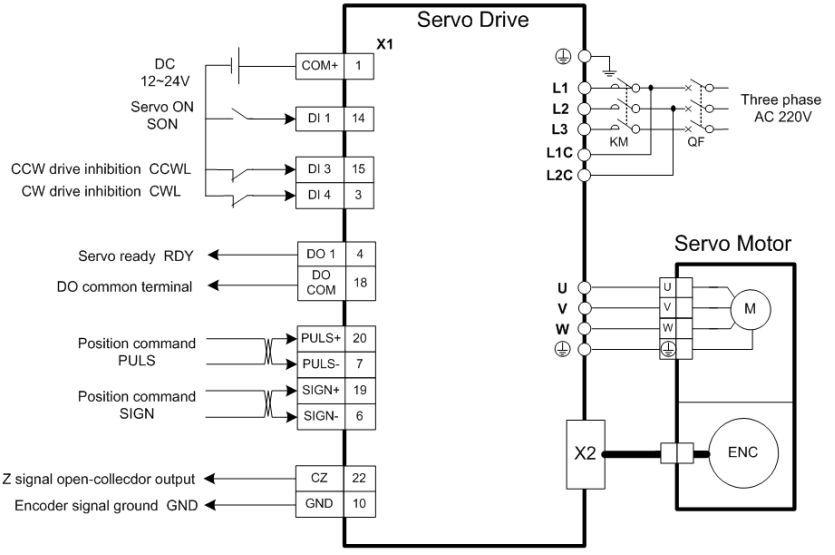
command, the servo motor is in rotation. The positive number indicates positive direction (CCW) and the negative number indicates reverse direction (CW). And the minimum given speed is 0.1r/min.

4.2 Position control mode

The position control applies in systems that need to locate precisely, such as numerical control machine tool, textile machinery and so on. The position command is a pulse serial coming from the input terminals PULS, PULS-, SIGN and SIGN-.

4.2.1 Simple example for position control mode

This is a simple example of positioning control. The wiring diagram is as below.



The parameter setting for the example:

Parameter	Name	Setting value	Default value	Parameter explanation
P004	Control mode	0	0	Set position control
P097	Neglect inhibition of servo drive	3	3	Use CCW inhibition (CCWL) and CW inhibition (CWL). If neglect, did not connect CCWL、CWL.
P100	Digital input DI1 function	1	1	Set DI1 for servo enable (SON)
P130	Digital output DO1 function	2	2	Set DO1 for servo is ready(RDY)

4.2.2 Position commands

1. Parameters related to position command

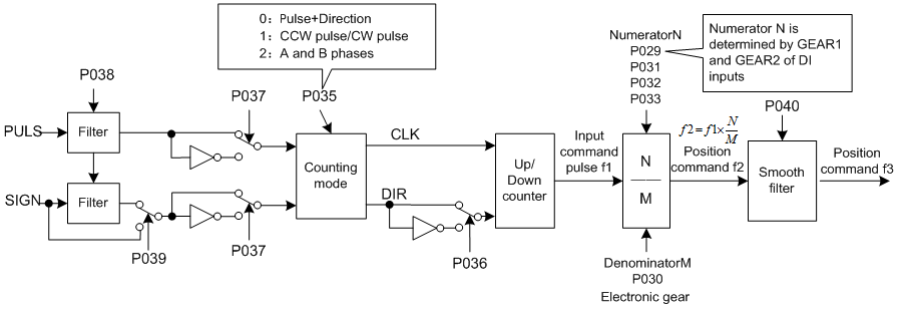
Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P028	Encoder pulse factor 2 [note]	1～32767	1		P
P029	1st numerator of electronic gear	1～32767	1		P
P027	Encoder pulse factor 1 [note]	1～32767	10000		P
P030	Denominator numerator of electronic gear	1～32767	1		P
P031	2nd numerator of electronic gear	1～32767	1		P
P032	3rd numerator of electronic gear	1～32767	1		P

P033	4th numerator of electronic gear	1～32767	1		P
P035	Input mode of command pulse	0～2	0		P
P036	Phase of input command pulse	0～1	0		P

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P037	Signal logic of input command pulse	0～3	0		P
P038	Signal filter of input command pulse	0～21	7		P
P039	Filter mode of input command pulse	0～1	0		P
P040	Time-constant of exponential form filter for position command	0～1000	0	ms	P

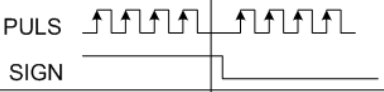
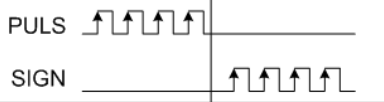
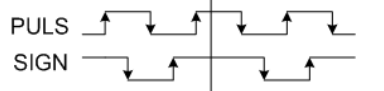
Note: In default (the electronic gear ratio is 1:1), the command pulse number needed for motor rotating one circle = P027×P028.Users need to make sure the result of P027×P028 is not more than 131072.

2. Transmission path of command pulse



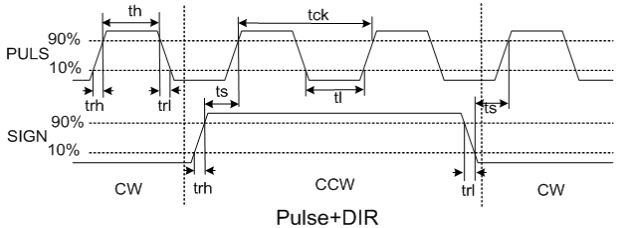
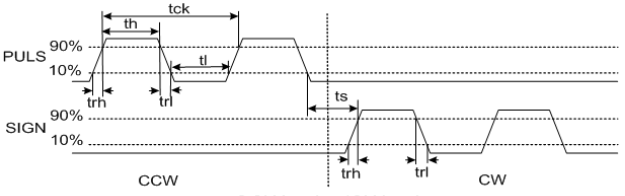
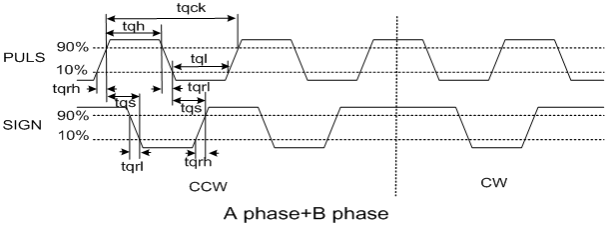
3. Input mode of command pulse

The command pulse input mode is dependent on the parameter P035. For adjusting the counting edge of a pulse, the parameter P037 sets the phases of the PULS and the SIGN signals. Parameter P036 uses in changing the counting direction.

Command pulse type	CCW	CW	Parameter P035
Pulse+DIR			0
CCW pulse/ CW pulse			1
A phase+ B phase			2

Note: The arrow indicates the counting edge with P306=0 and P307=0.

4. Timing chart specifications of command pulse

Pulse waveform of position command	Parameter demand	
	Differential	Single end
 Pulse+DIR	t_{ck}>2μs t_h>1μs t_l>1μs t_{rh}<0.2μs t_{rl}<0.2μs t_s>1μs t_{qck}>8μs t_{qh}>4μs t_{ql}>4μs t_{qrh}<0.2μs t_{qrl}<0.2μs t_{qs}>1μs	t_{ck}>5μs t_h>>2.5μs t_l>>2.5μs t_{rh}<0.3μs t_{rl}<0.3μs t_s>2.5μs t_{qck}>10μs t_{qh}>5μs t_{ql}>5μs t_{qrh}<0.3μs t_{qrl}<0.3μs t_{qs}>2.5μs
 CCW pulse/CW pulse		
 A phase+B phase		

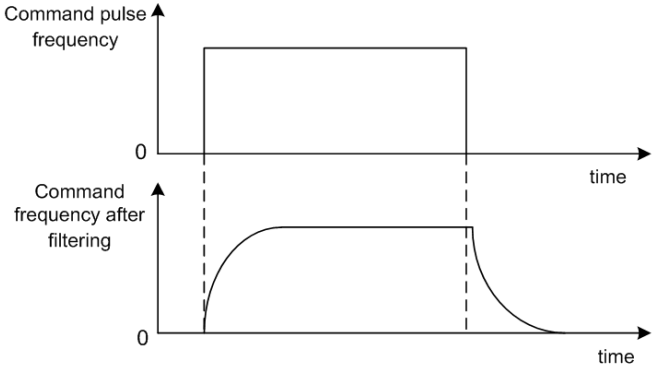
5. Signal filter

Numeral filters related to the parameter P038 will filter the input signal PULS and SIGN. The bigger the P308 value, the larger filter time-constant and the lower maximum repeated frequency of input pulse. If P038 is seven, the maximum repeated frequency of input pulse will reach 500 kHz (kpps).

If the positioning is not accurate, increase the parameter P038 in order to filter noise on the signal cable and to avoid counting error. The SIGN filter can close by parameter P039 setting.

6. Smooth filter

The parameter P040 carries on the smooth filter to the command frequency. It has the exponential form for acceleration and deceleration as showing in the following chart. The filter cannot lose any input pulse, but can delay its action time. When P040 is zero, the filter does not have any effect. The parameter value indicates the time in which the repeated frequency increases from 0 to 63.2% command frequency.



The filter makes the input repeated frequency smooth. This filter is used in the following situations: the host controller is without acceleration and deceleration function; the electronic gear ratio is quite big; the command frequency is lower.

4.2.3 Electronic gear for input commands

Through the electronic gear user can define that one input command pulse will cause an adjustable movement of mechanical device. Therefore, the host controller does not have to consider that the gear ratio in the mechanical system and the encoder line number of the servo motor .The electronic gear variable is illustrated in the following table.

Variable	Explanation	Value of this drive
P_t	Resolution of motor every turn (pulse/rev)	P027×P028 =10000×1 =10000(pulse/rev)
R	Ratio of reducer	As the incremental type
ΔP	One command pulse travel equivalent	
P_c	Command pulse numbers for one turn of the load shaft	
Pitch	Pitch of ball bearing screw (mm)	
D	Diameter of rolling cylinder (mm)	

Calculating formula：

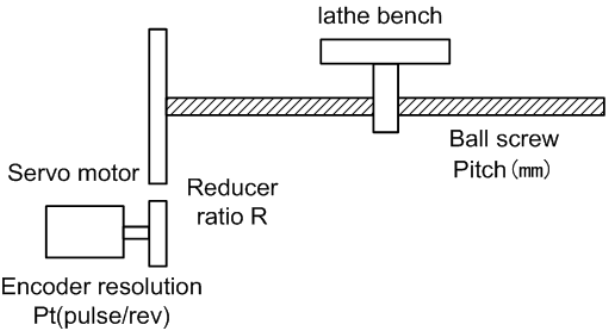
$$\text{Electronic gear ratio}(\frac{N}{M}) = \frac{\text{Resolution of motor every turn}(P_t)}{\text{Command pulse number in one turn of load shaft(Pc)} \times \text{reducer ratio(R)}}$$

Here,

$$\text{Command pulse number in one turn of load shaft (Pc)} = \frac{\text{Movement quantity in one turn of load shaft}}{\text{Movement quantity in one command pulse}}$$

The calculated result will be abbreviated and make the numerator and the denominator smaller or equal to 32767 integer values. At last, the result must be in the range of 1/50<N/M<200 and write to the parameter list.

1. Electronic gear is used for ball screw drive



The ball bearing screw load has

$$\text{Electronic gear ratio}(\frac{N}{M}) = \frac{P_t}{P_c \times R}$$

Here,

$$\mathrm{P_c} = \frac{Pitch}{\Delta P}$$

For example:

Known the reducer gear ratio 1/1, pitches Pitch=8mm, a pulse travel equivalent ΔP=0.001mm. Calculate the electronic gear ratio.

Calculation step:

- Calculate the resolution of motor every turn (P_t)

$$\mathrm{P_t} = \mathrm{P027} \times \mathrm{P028} = 10000 \times 1 = 10000(pulse/rev)$$

- Calculate the command pulse numbers for one turn of the load shaft (ball-screw) (P_c)

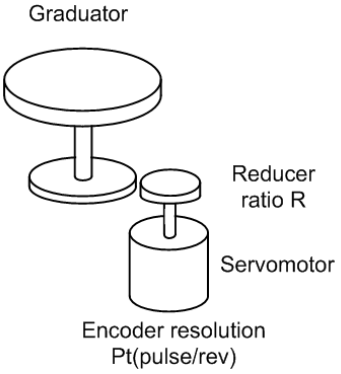
$$\mathrm{P_c} = \frac{Pitch}{\Delta P} = \frac{8mm}{0.001mm} = 8000$$

- Calculate the electronic gear ratio.

$$\text{Electronic gear ratio}(\frac{N}{M}) = \frac{P_t}{P_c \times R} = \frac{10000}{8000 \times (1/1)} = \frac{5}{4}$$

- Set parameters (By first numerator as an example)
  Numerator N=5，denominator M=4，set P029=5 and P030=4.

2. Electronic gear is used for graduator drive



The graduator load has

$$\text{Electronic gear ratio}(\frac{N}{M}) = \frac{P_t}{P_c \times R}$$

Here,

$$P_c = \frac{360^\circ}{\Delta P}$$

For example:

Known the reducer gear ratio 1/3, a pulse travels equivalent ΔP=0.1°Calculate the electronic gear ratio.

Calculation step:

- Calculate the resolution of motor every turn(P_t)

$$P_t = P027 \times P028 = 10000 \times 1 = 10000(pulse/rev)$$

- Calculate the command pulse numbers for one turn of the load shaft (P_c)

$$P_c = \frac{360°}{\Delta P} = \frac{360°}{0.1°} = 3600$$

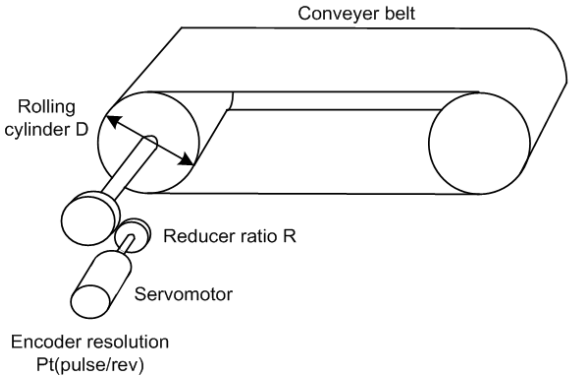
- Calculate the electronic gear ratio

$$\text{Electronic gear ratio}(\frac{N}{M}) = \frac{P_t}{P_c \times R} = \frac{10000}{3600 \times (1/3)} = \frac{30000}{3600} = \frac{25}{3}$$

- Set parameters (By first numerator as an example)

Numerator N=25，denominator M=3，set P029=25 and P030=3.

3. Electronic gear is used for conveyer belt drive



The conveyer belt load has

$$\text{Electronic gear ratio}(\frac{N}{M}) = \frac{P_t}{P_c \times R}$$

Here,

$$\mathrm{P_c} = \frac{\pi D}{\Delta P}$$

For example:

Known the reducer gear ratio 1/10, the rolling cylinder diameter D=200mm, a pulse travel equivalent ΔP=0.001mm, Calculate the electronic gear ratio.

Calculation step:

- Calculate the resolution of motor every turn (P_t)

$$\mathrm{P_t} = \mathrm{P027} \times \mathrm{P028} = 10000 \times 1 = 10000(pulse/rev)$$

- Calculate the command pulse numbers for one turn of the load shaft (P_c)

$$\mathrm{P_c} = \frac{\pi D}{\Delta P} = \frac{3.14 \times 200}{0.01} = 62800$$

- Calculate the electronic gear ratio

$$\text{Electronic gear ratio}(\frac{N}{M}) = \frac{P_t}{P_c \times R} = \frac{10000}{62800 \times (1/10)} = \frac{100000}{62800} = \frac{2500}{157}$$

- Set parameters (By first numerator as an example)
  Numerator N=2500，denominator M=157，set P029=2500 and P030=157.

4. The relation between the electronic gear ratio and the turn number of servo motor

The relation between the electronic gear ratio and the turn number of servo motor is:

$$\text{Servomotor turn number} = \frac{pulse \times N}{P_t \times M}$$

Among them, pulse is input pulse number. For example, the resolution of motor every turn P_t=10000， N=20， M=3， pulse=1000,, the calculation is:

$$\text{Servomotor turn number} = \frac{1000 \times 20}{10000 \times 3} = \frac{2}{3}(\text{Turn})$$

5. The relation between the electronic gear ratio and the speed of servo motor

The relation between the electronic gear and the speed of servo motor is:

$$\text{Servomotor speed}(r/\min) = \frac{f(Hz) \times 60 \times N}{P_t \times M}$$

Among them, f is the repeated frequency of the input pulse; unit is Hz (pps). For example, the resolution of motor every turn, P_t=10000，N=3，M=1，f=100kHz(kpps), the calculation is：

$$\text{Servomotor speed}(r/\min) = \frac{100 \times 10^3 \times 60 \times 3}{10000 \times 1} = 1800(r/\min)$$

6. Electronic gear ratio switching

Four groups of electronic gear numerator N are provided in the servo drive. The group can be changed online by signal of GEAR1 and GEAR2 from DI inputs. However, the denominator M is all the same.

DI signal[note]		Numerator of input electronic gear N	Denominator of input electronic gear M
GEAR2	GEAR1		
0	0	1st numerator(parameterP029)	Denominator (parameterP030)
0	1	2nd numerator(parameterP031)	
1	0	3rd numerator(parameterP032)	
1	1	4th numerator(parameterP033)	

Note: 0 indicates OFF; 1 indicates ON.

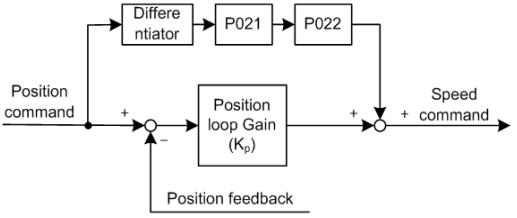
4.2.4 Gains related to position control mode

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P009	gain of position loop	1～1000	40	1/s	P
P021	Feed forward gain of position loop	0～100	0	%	P
P022	Time-constant of feed forward filter for position loop	0.20～50.00	1.00	ms	P

According to the inner loop adjusts first and then the outer loop, the speed loop is included in the position loop, therefore the rotation inertia ratio of load will be set first with suitable value. Then, the gain and the integral time-constant of the speed loop are adjusted. At last, the gain of the position loop is adjusted.

The following block diagram is the position regulator of the system.

Increasing the gain of position loop can get higher position loop bandwidth, but it is limited by the speed loop bandwidth. Therefore, in order to increase the gain of the position loop must increase the bandwidth of speed loop first.



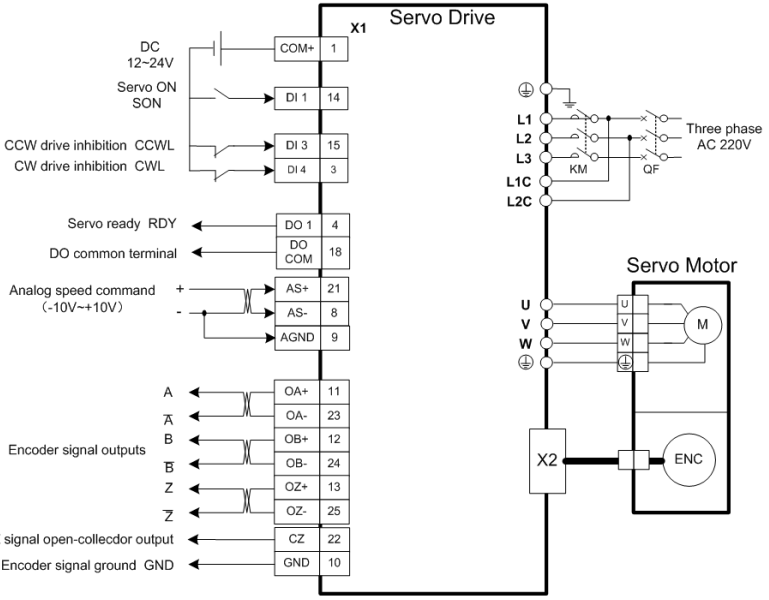
The feed forward can reduce the lagging of phase in the position loop; also reduce the position tracking error as well as shorter positioning time. The feed forward quantity increases, the position tracking error reduces, but can cause the system unstable and overshoot if the feed forward quantity is too large. If the electronic gear ratio is more than 10 it is also easy to make noise. For normal application, the parameter P021 is set as 0%. If higher response and lower tracking error are required, the P021 can be increased properly, but not in excess of 80%. Meanwhile it may need to adjust the filter time constant (parameter P022) of the feed forward branch.

4.3 Speed control mode

The speed control applies in the need of accurate-speed control situation, such as braider, drill, CNC machine. Also may construct a positioning control system with host controller.

4.3.1 Simple example for speed control mode

This is a simple example of speed control (speed command is an analog input). The wiring diagram is as below.



The parameter setting for the example:

Parameter	Name	Setting value	Parameter explanation
P004	Control mode	1	Set speed control.
P025	Source of speed command	0	Set analog input.
P060	Acceleration time of speed command	suitable	
P061	Deceleration time of speed command	suitable	
P097	Neglect inhibition of servo drive	3	Use CCW inhibition (CCWL) and CW inhibition (CWL). If neglect, did not connect CCWL、CWL.
P100	Digital input DI1 function	1	Set DI1 for servo enable (SON)
P130	Digital output DO1 function	2	Set DO1 for servo is ready(RDY)

4.3.2 Parameters related to speed commands

The following table is the parameters related to the speed command:

Parameter	Name	Range	Unit	usage
P025	Source of speed command	0～5		S
P046	Gain of analog speed command	10～3000	r/min/V	S
P047	Zero offset compensation of analog speed command	-1500.0～1500.0	mv	S
P048	Direction of analog speed command	0～1		S
P049	Time constant of filter for analog speed command	0.20～50.00	ms	S
P050	Polarity of analog speed command	0～2		S
P051	Dead zone 1 of analog speed command	0～13000	mv	S
P052	Dead zone 2 of analog speed command	-13000～0	mv	S
P076	Running speed of JOG	0～5000	r/min	S

4.3.3 Sources of the speed commands

The sources of speed command determined by parameter P025:

P025	Explanation	Interpret
0	Analog speed command	From terminal AS+ and AS- inputs analog voltage
1	Inner speed command	Decided by SP1、SP2、SP3 written by DI [Note].
3	JOG speed command	Set for JOG operation.
4	BUTTON speed command	Set for BUTTON adjust speed operation (Sr).
5	Demonstration speed command	Set for adjustable speed demonstration.

Note: inner speed command:

DI Signals			Speed command
SP3	SP2	SP1	
0	0	0	Internal speed 1 (parameter P137)
0	0	1	Internal speed 2 (parameter P138)
0	1	0	Internal speed 3 (parameter P139)
0	1	1	Internal speed 4 (parameter P140)
1	0	0	Internal speed 5 (parameter P141)
1	0	1	Internal speed 6 (parameter P142)
1	1	0	Internal speed 7 (parameter P143)
1	1	1	Internal speed 8 (parameter P144)

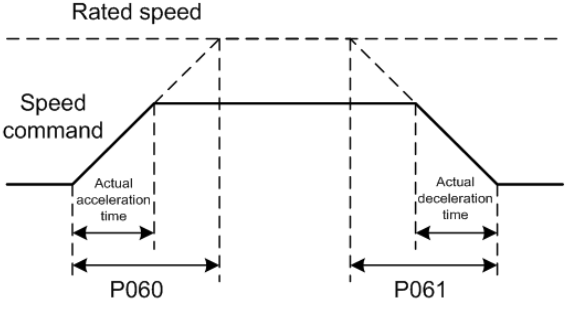
The mentioned above: 0 indicates OFF; 1 indicates ON. The inputs CZERO (the zero command) and CINV (command reverse) from DI can provide the special function, when CZERO is ON, the speed command will be forced to zero; When CINV is ON, the speed command will reverse.

4.3.4 Acceleration and deceleration

The following parameters relate to acceleration and deceleration:

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P060	Acceleration time of speed command	0～30000	0	ms	S
P061	Deceleration time of speed command	0～30000	0	ms	S
P063	Deceleration time of EMG(Emergency stop)	0～10000	1000	ms	ALL

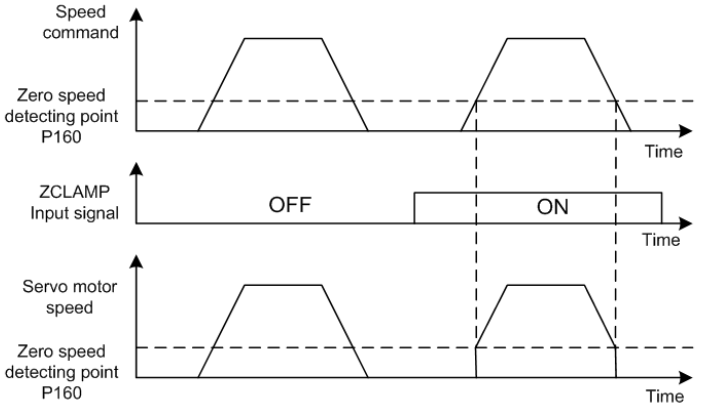
Acceleration and deceleration can slow down the sudden change of speed and result in smooth movement of the servo motor. The following chart shows that the parameter P060 sets the acceleration time from zero to rated speed of the servo motor; the parameter P061 sets the deceleration time from rated to zero speed of the servo motor. If the command speed is lower than the rated speed, then the acceleration or deceleration time is also reduce correspondingly. If the servo drive constructs a positioning control system with host controller, these parameters should set zero.



4.3.5 Clamp on zero speed

The parameters relate to zero speed clamp:

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P160	Check point for zero speed	0～1000	10	r/min	ALL
P161	Hysteresis for zero speed check	0～1000	5	r/min	ALL
P162	Zero speed clamp mode	0～1	0		S



In the speed control mode, a position change may occur by an external force even if the servo motor is in zero speed. For analog speed command input, the absolute zero speed command is not easy to realize. In order to solve these two problems, a clamp function of zero speed can be used. Start the clamp function of zero speed when the following condition satisfies:

Condition 1: Speed mode.

Condition 2: ZCLAMP (zero speed clamps) of DI is on.

Condition 3: The speed command is lower than the parameter P160.

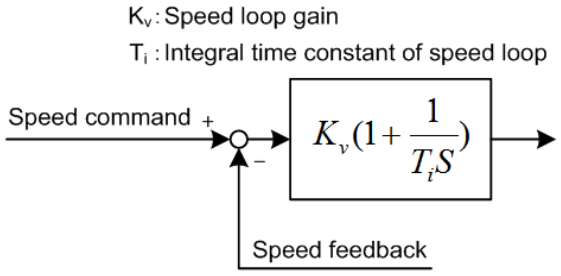
When any condition mentioned above does not satisfy, carries out the normal speed control. The zero speed clamps has two kind of mode:

P162	Explanation
0	The position of the servo motor is fixed just when the clamp function starts. This time the servo drive itself changes to the position control mode, and keeps the fixed point even if the external force causes displacement.
1	The speed command is forced to zero when the clamp function starts. The servo drive is still in the speed control mode, but the external force can cause revolving.

4.3.6 Gains related to speed control mode

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P005	Gain of speed loop	1～3000	40	Hz	P,S
P006	Integral time constant of speed loop	1.0～1000.0	20.0	ms	P,S
P010	Second gain of speed loop	1～3000	40	Hz	P,S
P011	Second integral time constant of speed loop	1.0～1000.0	20.0	ms	P,S
P017	Ratio of load inertia	0.0～200.0	1.0	倍	P,S
P018	Control coefficient PDFF of speed loop	0～100	100	%	P,S

First sets a proper rotation inertia ratio of load, and then adjusts gain and integral time constant of speed loop. The diagram of speed control loop is as the following. To increase the gain Kv can enhance the speed response bandwidth. To reduce the integral time constant Ti can increase the system stiffness and reduce the static error.



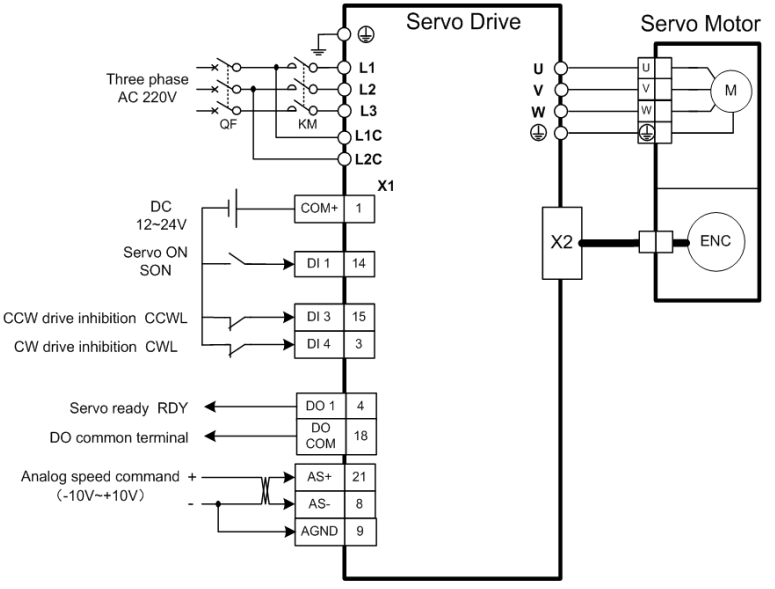
The speed controller structure can be selected by the value of parameter P018. The 0 and 100 number are stand for IP regulator and 1 to 99 number are stand for PDFF regulator. The larger the value of parameter P018, the higher frequency response of the system can get. The smaller the value of the parameter, the higher stiffness (anti-deviation ability) of the system will be. The medium value takes account to both frequency response and stiffness.

4.4 Torque control mode

The torque control mode is used in the situations such as printer, winding machine, injection-molding machine and so on. The output torque of servo motor is proportional to the input torque command.

4.4.1Simple example for torque control mode

This is a simple example of torque control (torque command is an analog input). The wiring diagram is as below.



The parameter setting for the example:

Parameter	Name	Setting value	Default value	Parameter explanation
P004	Control mode	2	0	Set for torque control.
P026	Source of torque command	0	0	Set for analog input.
P097	Neglect inhibition of servo drive	3	3	Use CCW inhibition (CCWL) and CW inhibition (CWL). If neglect, did not connect CCWL、CWL.
P100	Digital input DI1 function	1	1	Set DI1 for servo enable (SON).
P130	Digital output DO1 function	2	2	Set DO1 for servo is ready(RDY)

4.4.2 Parameters related to torque commands

The following table is the parameters related to the torque command:

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P026	Source of torque command	0	0		T
P053	Gain of analog torque command	1～300	30	%/V	T
P054	Zero offset compensation of analog torque command	-1500.0～1500.0	0.0	mv	T
P055	Direction of analog torque command	0～1	0		T
P056	Time constant of filter for analog torque command	0.20～50.00	2.00	ms	T
P057	Polarity of analog torque command	0～2	0		T

4.4.3 Sources of the torque commands

The sources of torque command determined by parameter P026:

P026	Explanation	Interpret
0	Analog torque command	From terminal AS+ and AS- inputs analog voltage.
1	Internal torque command	Determine on TRQ1、TRQ2 of DI inputs [Note1].
2	Analog torque command + Internal torque command	Act as Analog speed command when TRQ1, TRQ2 are OFF. The rest Determine on TRQ1、TRQ2 [Note2].

Note 1: inner torque command:

DI Signals		Torque command
TRQ2	TRQ1	
0	0	Internal torque 1(parameterP145)

0	1	Internal torque 2(parameterP146)
1	0	Internal torque 3(parameterP147)
1	1	Internal torque 4(parameterP148)

Note 2: analog torque command plus inner torque command:

DI Signals		Torque command
TRQ2	TRQ1	
0	0	Analog torque command
0	1	Internal torque 2(parameterP146)
1	0	Internal torque 3(parameterP147)
1	1	Internal torque 4(parameterP148)

The mentioned above: 0 indicates OFF; 1 indicates ON. The inputs CZERO (the zero command) and CINV (command reverse) from DI can provide the special function, when CZERO is ON, the torque command will be forced to zero; When CINV is ON, the torque command will reverse.

4.4.4 Speed limitation in torque control mode

In torque control mode, the torque output of the servo motor is controlled by torque command, but the speed of the servo motor is not controlled. Therefore, an over speed may occur if in light loading. The speed must be limited to protect the machinery. The parameters related to the speed limitation are:

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Unit
P077	Selection of speed limit	0～2	0		T
P078	Speed limit in torque control	0～5000	3000	r/min	T
P079	Speed limit error in torque control	1～5000	100	r/min	T

When appears over speed, use a negative speed feedback to reduce the actual torque and thus to reduce the actual speed. However, the actual speed can be higher than the limited value slightly. The value of the negative speed feedback is set by the parameter P079. The smaller the value of P079, the greater effect on the negative feedback can be and the steeper of limit speed curve shows. Therefore, the quantity of over speed is smaller, but the vibration becomes larger. In torque control mode, there are three kinds of speed limitation as the following:

P077	Explanation	Interpret
0	Basic limit	Limited by parameter P078.
1	Basic limit +Analog limit	Except basic limit, it is also limited by analog speed command.
2	Basic limit +Internal speed limit	Except basic limit, it is also limited by internal speed command. The internal speed command is determined by SP1, SP2, and SP3 from DI inputs.

Note:

1. Speed limitation is not related to the rotation direction.
2. If many limits occur, the final limitation value will be the smallest value.
3. Even if the setting value greater than the permission maximum speed of the system, but the operation also can limit in the maximum torque range.
4. The internal speed command is determined by SP1, SP2, and SP3 from DI inputs.

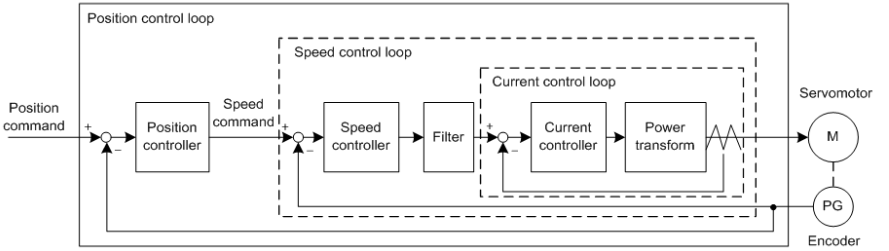
Signal [Note]			Speed command
SP3	SP2	SP1	

0	0	0	Internal speed 1 (parameter P137)
0	0	1	Internal speed 2 (parameter P138)
0	1	0	Internal speed 13(parameter P139)
0	1	1	Internal speed 4 (parameter P140)
1	0	0	Internal speed 5 (parameter P141)
1	0	1	Internal speed 6 (parameter P142)
1	1	0	Internal speed 7 (parameter P143)
1	1	1	Internal speed 8 (parameter P144)

Note: 0 indicates OFF; 1 indicates ON.

4.5 Gain adjustment

The servo drive includes the current control loop, the speed control loop and the position control loop. The control diagram is as follows:



Theoretically, the inner control loop bandwidth must be higher than the outer loop; otherwise, the entire control system will be unstable and creates the vibration or worse response. Therefore, the relations of the bandwidth of the three control loops are as follows:

Bandwidth of the current loop>Bandwidth of the speed loop>Bandwidth of the of the position loop

Because the current control loop of the servo drive is already adjusted in an optimum condition, the only parameters of speed and position control loops have to be adjusted by the user.

4.5.1 Gain parameters

The parameters related to the gain are:

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P005	First gain of speed loop	1～3000	40	Hz	P,S
P006	First integral time constant of speed loop	1.0～1000.0	20.0	ms	P,S
P009	First gain of position loop	1～1000	40	1/s	P
P010	Second gain of speed loop	1～3000	40	Hz	P,S
P011	2nd integral time constant of speed loop	1.0～1000.0	20.0	ms	P,S
P013	Second gain of position loop	1～1000	40	1/s	P
P017	Ratio of load inertia	0.0～200.0	1.0	倍	P,S

The definition of symbol as follows:

$K_{v:}$ The gain of speed loop;

T_i The integral time-constant of speed loop;

$K_{p:}$ The gain of position loop;

G： The inertia ratio of load (P017);

J_L：The load inertia referred to the rotor shaft;

J_M： The rotor inertia of the servo motor

1. The gain of speed loop Kv

The speed loop gain Kv directly determines the response bandwidth of the speed loop. Under the premise that there is no vibration in the mechanical system or noise, increases the speed loop gain, then the speed response can speed up, and is better to follow the speed command. However, it is easy to cause a mechanical resonance if the Kv is too large. The bandwidth of speed loop expresses as:

$$\text{Speed loop bandwidth}(Hz) = \frac{1+G}{1+J_L/J_M} \times K_v(Hz)$$

If the setting inertia ratio of the load G is correct (G=JL/JM), then the bandwidth of the speed loop is equal to the speed loop gain Kv.

2. The integral time-constant of speed loop Ti

The integral item of speed loop has an effect to eliminate static error of speed, and has rapid reaction to a slight speed change. Under the premise that there is no vibration in the mechanical system or noise, reduces the integral time constant Ti of speed loop, then the stiffness of the system increases, and reduces the static error. If load inertia ratio is very big or a resonating factor exists in the mechanical system, and then must confirm that the integral time constant is big enough, otherwise the mechanical system will be easy to cause resonating. If the setting inertia ratio of the load G is correct (G=JL/JM), uses following formula to obtain the integral time constant Ti of the speed loop.

$$T_i(ms) \geq \frac{4000}{2\pi \times K_V(Hz)}$$

3. The gain of position loop Kp

The gain of the position loop directly determines the reaction rate of the position loop. Under the premise that there is no vibration in the mechanical system or noise, increases the position loop gain, then speeds up the reaction rate, reduces the position tracking error and the positioning time is shorter. However, it is easy to cause a mechanical vibration or over travel if the Kp is too large. The bandwidth of the position loop should be lower than the bandwidth of speed loop. In general:

$$\text{Position loop bandwidth}(Hz) \leq \frac{\text{Speed loop bandwidth (Hz)}}{4}$$

If the setting inertia ratio of the load G is correct (G=JL/JM), uses the following formula to obtain the gain Kp of the position loop:

$$K_p(1/s) \leq 2\pi \times \frac{K_v(Hz)}{4}$$

4.5.2 Procedure for gain adjustment

The bandwidth selections of the position and the speed loop depend on the machinery rigidity and the application situation. A leather belt conveyer has low rigidity and may set low bandwidth. Machinery with reducer and ball bearing screw has medium rigidity and may set medium bandwidth. Machinery with ball bearing screw or linear motor has higher rigidity and may set high bandwidth. If mechanical characteristics are unknown, may gradually increase the bandwidth until resonating, and then decreases the gain

In the servo system, if changes a parameter, then other parameters also need to readjust. Therefore, do not change a parameter far from its original value. About the steps for changing the servo parameter, please observe the following principle generally:

Increase response	Decrease response，restrain vibration and overshoot
1.Increase gain of speed loop K_v 2.Decrease integral time constant of speed loop T_i 3.Increase gain of position loop K_p	1.Decrease gain of position loop K_p 2.Increase integral time constant of speed loop T_i 3.Decrease gain of speed loop K_v

Gain adjustment procedure for speed control loop:

1. Set the load inertia ratio.
2. Set integral time constant of the speed loop with a relatively great value.
3. Under no vibration and unusual sound, increase the gain of the speed loop, if vibration occurs then decrease the gain a bit.
4. Under no vibration and unusual sound, decrease the integral time constant of speed loop, if vibration occurs then increase the time constant a bit.
5. Because the mechanical system may have resonating factors and is unable to adjust for a bigger gain, then the desired response

cannot obtain. Now, adjust the filter time constant (parameter P007) of torque, and then carry on above steps again enhancing responsiveness.

Gain adjustment procedure for position control loop:

1. Set the load inertia ratio.
2. Set integral time constant of the speed loop with a relatively great value.
3. Under no vibration and unusual sound increase the gain of the speed loop, if vibration occurs then decrease the gain a bit.
4. Under no vibration and unusual sound, decrease the integral time constant of speed loop, if vibration occurs then increase the time constant a bit.
5. Increase the gain of position loop, if vibration occurs then decreases the gain a bit.
6. Because the mechanical system may have resonating factors and is unable to adjust for a bigger gain, then the desired response cannot obtain. Now, adjust the filter time constant (parameter P007) of torque, and then carry on above steps again enhancing responsiveness.
7. If need shorter positioning time and smaller position tracking error, can adjust the feed forward of the position loop. Please refer to 4.2.4 section.

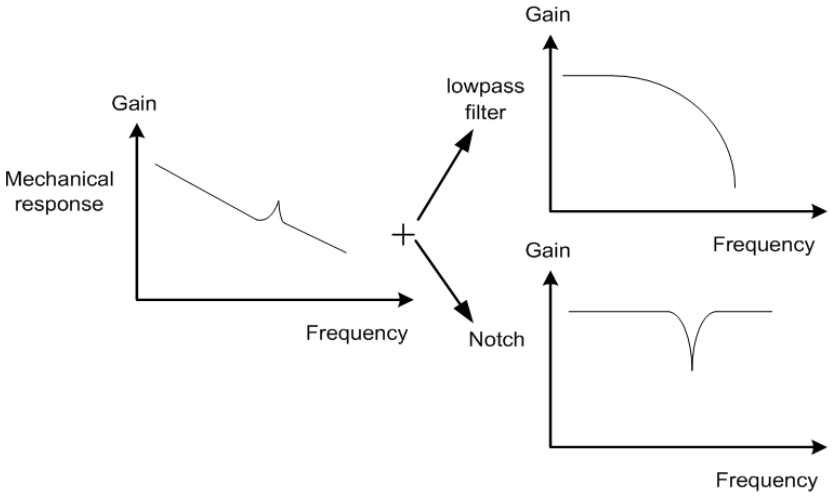
4.6 Resonance suppressions

When the mechanical system has the resonance effect, it is possibly created by higher rigidity of the servo system and quicker response. It may improve if reduce the gain. The servo drive provides the low pass filter and the notch filter. Under unchanging the gain by using filters can achieve the effect of resonance suppression.

The parameters related to Resonating suppression as follows:

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P007	Time constant of filter for first torque	0.10～50.00	2.50	ms	ALL
P012	Time constant of filter for second torque	0.10～50.00	2.50	ms	ALL
P200	Frequency of first notch filter	50～1500	1500	Hz	ALL
P201	Quality factor of first notch filter	1～100	7		ALL
P202	Depth of first notch filter	0～100	0		ALL
P203	Frequency of second notch filter	50～1500	1500	Hz	ALL
P204	Quality factor of second notch filter	1～100	7		ALL
P205	Depth of second notch filter	0～100	0		ALL

The principle for suppression resonance is to use filters to suppress the resonance peak that the machinery responds. The schematic drawing is as follows:



Two kinds of filter characteristics are:

Filter type	Suitable case	Advantage	Disadvantage
Low pass filter	High frequency resonance	Do not need to know the exact resonance frequency	Bring phase delay; reduce bandwidth of the system. Do not suitable for the case of medium and low frequency resonance.
Notch filters	medium and low frequency resonance	Do not affect the bandwidth of the system.	It is important to know the exact resonance frequency. If make mistake of frequency setting, will affect the performance. It is not suitable that if the resonance frequency drifts all the time.

4.6.1 Low pass filters

The low pass filter is active by default. There are two parameters P007 and P012 for setting the time constant of torque filter. However, they are not used together at the same time. The low pass filter has the very good weaken effect on high frequency and can suppress high frequency resonance and noise. For example, the machinery with ball bearing screw sometimes can have high frequency resonance if increasing the gain. Using low pass filter can get better effect, but the system response bandwidth and the phase allowance also reduced, the system may become unstable. If the system is low frequency resonating, the low pass filter is unable to suppress it.

When the high frequency vibration caused by the servo drive, adjust the filter time-constant Tf of torque, possibly can eliminate the vibration. The smaller the value, the better control response achieves, but it is limited by mechanical condition. ; The bigger the value, the better suppressing effect achieves on high frequency vibration, but the phase allowance reduces and can cause the oscillation if the value is too big. If the load inertia ratio is set correctly G (G=JL/JM), must satisfy the following condition:

$$T_f\,(ms) \le \frac{1000}{2\pi \times 2 \times K_v\,(Hz)}$$

4.6.2 Notch filters

The notch filters are not active by default. By setting the parameter P200~P205, two notch filters can be used at the same time and can suppress two kind of different frequency resonance. If the resonance frequency is known, then by using the notch filter the resonance can be eliminated directly. It has better effect than by using the low pass filter. When resonance frequency is unknown, may gradually reduce the notch frequency from high to low, the notch frequency will be the optimum setting value while the vibration is smallest. If resonance frequency changes with time or other factor and the frequency displacement is too large, therefore it is not suitable to use the notch filter.

Except frequency, but also may adjust the notch depth and the quality factor and must pay attention to the setting values to be appropriate. If the notch depth is deep, the suppression effect on the mechanical resonance is possibly good, but can create the phase changing in a big way, sometimes can strengthen the vibration instead. The smaller the quality factor, the wider notch width achieves, and the mechanical resonance suppression effect is quite good, but can create the phase changing in big region, sometimes can strengthen the vibration instead.

4.7 Gains switching

Through internal condition or external signals carry on gains switching to achieve the following goals:

- When the servo motor is in stop condition (servo drive is locking),make a switching for low gain in order to suppress the vibration and the incisive noise;
- When the servo motor is in stop condition, make a switching for high gain in order to enlarge the rigidity of the servo system;
- When the servo motor is in running condition, make a switching for high gain in order to obtain the better tracking performance and the small positioning time;
- According to the load situation, switching different gain achieves the optimizing control.

Showing below there are the first group and the second group of gain. Each group has four parameters. The first group will switch to the second group or vice versa.

First gain group		Second gain group	
Parameter	Name	Parameter	Name
P005	First gain of speed loop	P010	Second gain of speed loop
P006	First integral time constant of speed loop	P011	2nd integral time constant of speed loop
P007	Time constant of filter for first torque	P012	Time constant of filter for second torque
P009	First gain of position loop	P013	Second gain of position loop

4.7.1 Parameters for gain switching

The parameters related to the gain switching are:

Parameter	Name	range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P208	Gain switching selection	0～5	0		ALL
P209	Level of gain switching	0～32767	100		ALL
P210	Level hysteresis of gain switching	0～32767	5		ALL
P211	Delay time of gain switching	0～3000	5	ms	ALL
P212	Time of gain switching	0～3000	5	ms	ALL

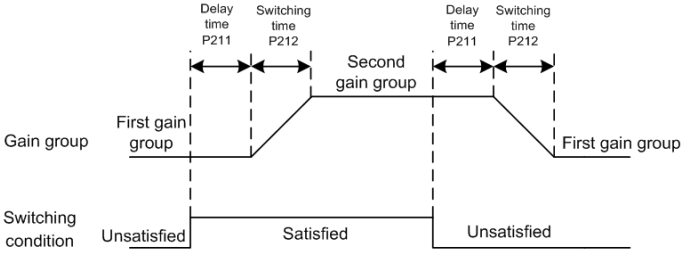
4.7.2 Action of gain switching

Action conditions for gain switching are:

P208	P209	Condition of gain switching
0	Unacted	Fixed first gain group
1	Unacted	Fixed second gain group.
2	Unacted	Input GAIN terminal for gain switching from DI. 'OFF' is the first gain group; 'ON' is the second gain group.
3	Frequency(×0.1kpps)	If the input frequency of command pulse surpasses P209, then switches to second gain group.
4	Position(pulse)	If position pulse deviation surpasses P209, then switches to second gain group.
5	Speed(r/min)	If the servo motor speed of surpasses P209, then switches to second gain group.

The following chart shows: make a switching to the second gain group when the switching condition is satisfied. After that, if the

switching condition is not satisfied, make a switching to the first gain group. The switching condition must maintain a period set by parameter P211 and then can make switching to avoid mistake by receiving disturbance. During switching, the current gain group will make linearity change to the goal gain group according to the setting time by parameter P212. Each parameter of the gain group will all make change at the same time to avoid the machinery impact caused by the parameter changing suddenly. In order to prevent the switching happens frequently, the comparator has a hysteretic error set by Parameter P210.



In the speed control, PI and P control modes can make switching between them. Set the second integral time constant (P011) with maximum value (1000.0) in the second gain group. It is equal in canceling the integral item. Other parameters in the second gain group are the same as the first group. Therefore, it is a P control mode resulting in PI/P control switching.

4.8 Homing

The homing let the mechanical to move to an assigned point. Take it as the reference origin for later on movement.

4.8.1 Parameters for homing

The parameters related to homing are:

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P178	Trigger mode of homing	0～3	0		ALL
P179	Reference mode of homing	0～6	0		ALL
P180	Origin mode of homing	0～2	0		ALL
P181	misalignment top digit of homing	-32768～32767	0	10000pulse	ALL
P182	misalignment bottom digit of homing	-32768～32767	0	pulse	ALL
P183	First speed of homing	1～3000	500	r/min	ALL
P184	Second speed of homing	1～3000	50	r/min	ALL
P185	Acceleration time of homing	0～30000	0	ms	ALL
P186	Deceleration time of homing	0～30000	0	ms	ALL
P187	Positioning time delay of homing	0～3000	50	ms	ALL
P188	Delay time of complete signal after homing	1～3000	100	ms	ALL
P189	Command executive mode after homing	0～1	0		ALL

4.8.2 Operation procedure for homing

The homing operation is divided two steps:

1. Seek for the reference point (rough origin)

   After starts the homing function, seek the reference point according to the first speed of homing. Can use REF input terminal (external detector input), CCWL or CWL as the reference point, also may use the Z pulse as the reference point. For seeking the reference point, can choose clockwise or counterclockwise direction operation.

2. Seek for the origin

   After found the reference point, and then seek for the origin according to the second speed of homing. Can choose forward or backward direction seeking for the Z pulse, also can directly make the reference point as the origin.

During homing operation, in order to avoid the machinery impact caused by speed change quickly uses the acceleration and the deceleration functions set by parameter P185, P186. The origin position adds on the offset quantity to make the actual origin. The offset quantity is P181×65536+P182. Here pulse has unified pulse unit. It is 65536 pulses when motor runs one turn. The value of parameter P181means the turns of motor.

4.8.3 Methods of homing

The parameters related to homing method are:

Parameter	Name	setting	Explanation
P178	Trigger mode of homing	0	Closed the function of homing.
		1	Voltage level triggering of terminal GOH from DI input.
		2	Rising edge triggering of terminal GOH from DI input.
		3	Automatic execution after turn on power supply.
P179	Trigger mode of homing	0	After starts homing, seek REF (external detector input; rising edge trigger) in CCW direction with first speed (P183) and take it the reference point.
		1	After starts homing, seek REF (external detector input; rising edge trigger) in CW direction with first speed (P183) and take it the reference point.
		2	After starts homing, seek CCWL (falling edge trigger) in CCW direction with first speed (P183) and take it the reference point. Neglect CCWL prohibition function when homing execution, but resume the prohibition function after the homing finished.
		3	After starts homing, seek CWL (falling edge trigger) in CW direction with first speed (P183) and take it the reference point. Neglect CWL prohibition function when homing execution, but resume the prohibition function after the homing finished.
		4	After starts homing, seek Z pulse in CCW direction with first speed (P183) and take it the reference point.

		5	After starts homing, seek Z pulse in CW direction with first speed (P183) and take it the reference point.

Parameter	Name	Setting	Explanation
P179	Trigger mode of homing	6	After starting the homing, it will approach the origin with first speed (P183), and then back to the origin with second speed (P184).（The origin is set by DI ZEROSET.）
P180	Origin mode of homing	0	After found the reference point, seek Z pulse in backward direction with second speed (P184) and take it the origin.
		1	After found the reference point, seek Z pulse in forward direction with second speed (P184) and take it the origin.
		2	After found the reference point, directly make it the origin.

For homing, the reference point mode (P179) and the origin mode (P180) cab be combined and have the following combinations. The detailed actions of each combined mode refer to 4.8.5 section.

P180 \ P179	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	●(A)	●(B)	●(A)	●(B)	×	×
1	●(C)	●(D)	×	×	×	×
2	●(E)	●(F)	×	×	●(G)	●(H)

In which：●indicate recommendation use;

×indicate does not recommend the use.

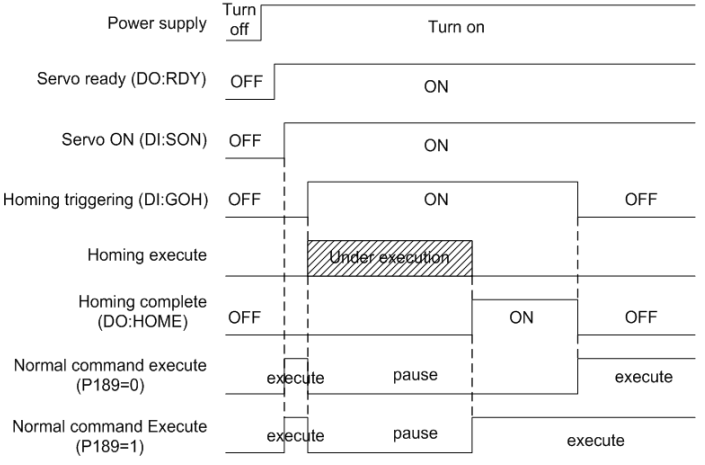
4.8.4 Timing chart of homing

1. Level triggering (P178=1)

After the SON is on (active), the homing execution is triggered by input signal of terminal GOH. Then the normal command execution suspends. The GOH maintains ON continuously. After the homing completed, the position and the position deviation reset, the output signal of terminal HOME becomes ON. Then HOME signal is ON until GOH signal becomes OFF.

When P189=0, after the homing completed, waited for the OFF signal of the HOME, and then carry out the normal command execution again. During the waiting period, the servo motor pauses at the origin and does not accept any command; When P189=1, after the homing completed, carries out the normal command execution immediately.

During homing operation, if SON becomes OFF, or any warning occurs, or GOH becomes OFF, then the homing operation stops and the output terminal HOME does not act.

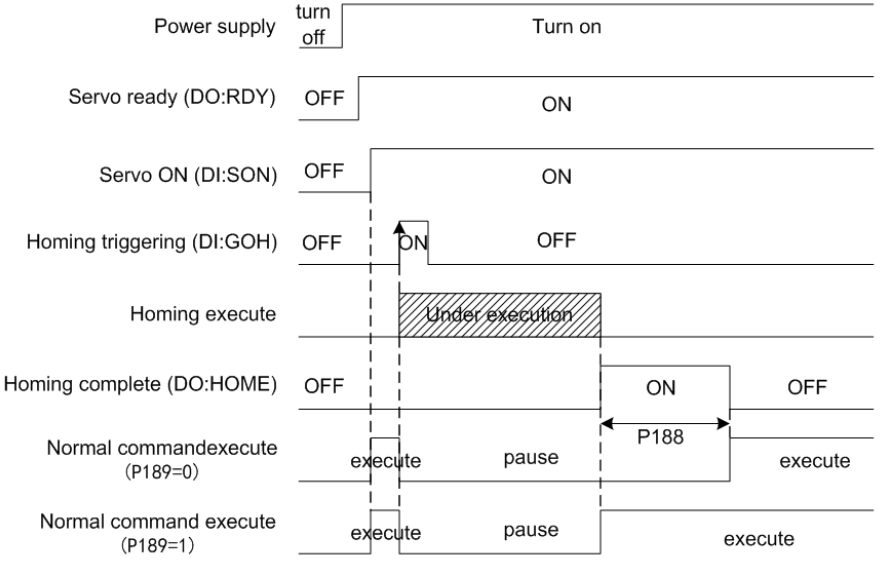


2. Rising edge triggering (P178=2)

After the SON is on (active), the homing execution is triggered by the rising edge of input signal on terminal GOH. Then the normal command execution suspends. After the homing completed, the position and the position deviation reset, the output signal of terminal HOME becomes ON. After the delay time completed, then HOME signal becomes OFF.

When P189=0, after the homing completed, waited for the OFF signal of the HOME, and then carry out the normal command execution again. During the waiting period, the servo motor pauses at the origin and does not accept any command; When P189=1, after the homing completed, carries out the normal command execution immediately.

During homing operation, if SON becomes OFF, or any warning occurs, then the homing operation stops and the output terminal HOME does not act.



3. Auto-execution when turn on the power supply (P178=3)

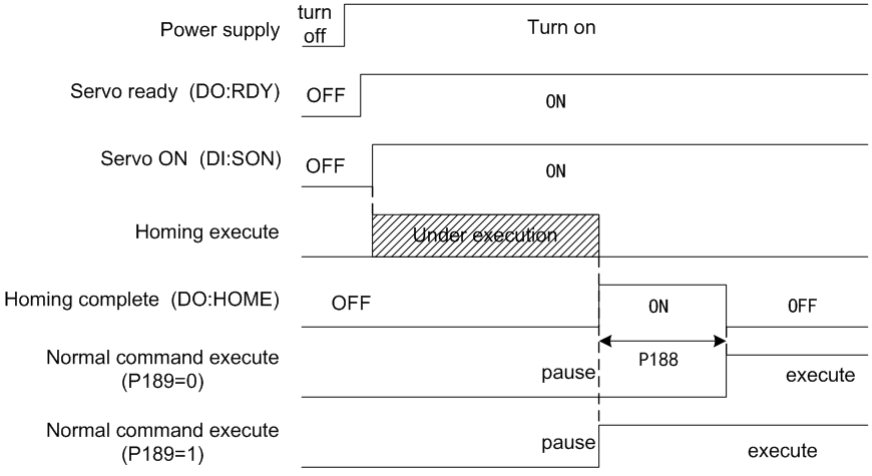
This function only uses in the condition that the power supply turn on and the SON is ON for the first time. Each time carries out homing operation once and will not need to execute homing operation later. Using this function can abbreviate a GOH input terminal.

After the homing completed, the position and the position deviation reset, the output signal of terminal HOME becomes ON. After the delay time set by P188 has completed, then HOME signal becomes OFF. Then can carry out the normal command execution again.

When P189=0, after the homing completed, waited for the OFF signal of the HOME, and then carry out the normal command execution again. During the waiting period, the servo motor pauses at the origin and does not accept any command; When P189=1, after the homing completed, carries out the normal command execution immediately.

During homing operation, if SON becomes OFF, or any warning occurs, then the homing operation stops and the output terminal HOME does not act.

If the servo-on is not for the first time, cannot trigger the homing operation once more.

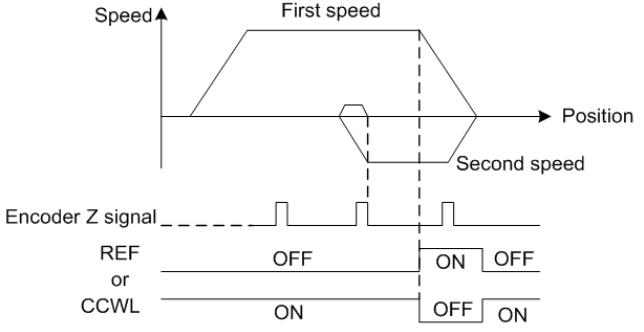

Power supply
turn off
Turn on
Servo ready (DO:RDY)
OFF
ON
Servo ON (DI:SON)
OFF
ON
Homing execute
Under execution
Homing complete (DO:HOME)
OFF
ON
OFF
Normal command execute (P189=0)
pause
P188
execute
Normal command execute (P189=1)
pause
execute

4.8.5 Timing chart of homing for combination mode

For homing, the reference point mode (P179) and the origin mode (P180) cab be combined and have the following combinations. The detailed actions of each combined mode refer to 4.8.3 section.

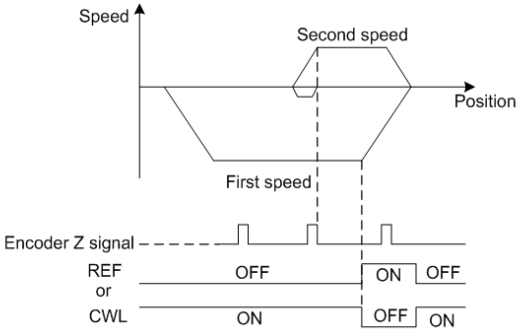
(A) P179=0 or 2/P180=0

Parameter	Setting	Explanation
P179	0 or 2	After starts homing, seek REF (rising edge trigger) or CCWL (falling edge trigger) in CCW direction with first speed (P183) and take it the reference point.
P180	0	After found the reference point, seek Z pulse in backward direction with second speed (P184) and take it the origin.



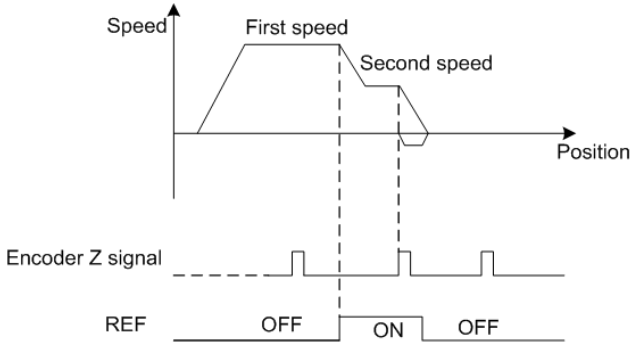
(B) P179=1 or 3/P180=0

Parameter	Setting	Explanation
P179	1 or 3	After starts homing, seek REF (rising edge trigger) or CWL (falling edge trigger) in CW direction with first speed (P183) and take it the reference point.
P180	0	After found the reference point, seek Z pulse in backward direction with second speed (P184) and take it the origin.



(C) P179=0/P180=1

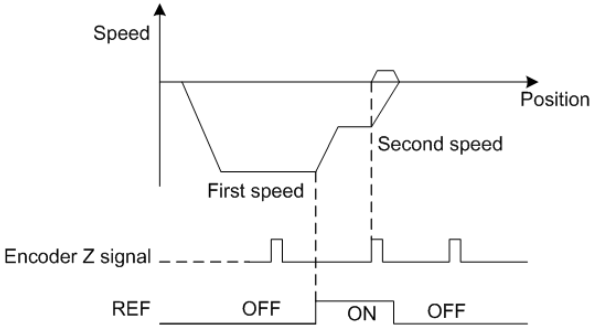
Parameter	Setting	Explanation
P179	0	After starts homing, seek REF (rising edge trigger) in CCW direction with first speed (P183) and take it the reference point.
P180	1	After found the reference point, seek Z pulse in forward direction with second speed (P184) and take it the origin.



(D) P179=1/P180=1

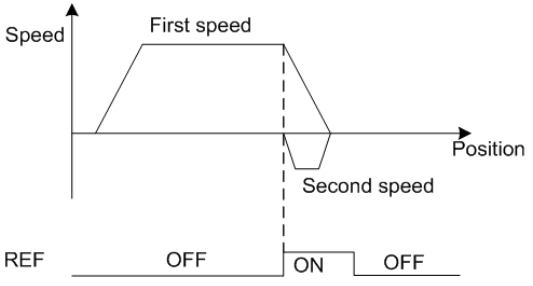
Parameter	Setting	Explanation
P179	1	After starts homing, seek REF (rising edge trigger) in CW direction with first speed (P183) and take it the reference point.
P180	1	After found the reference point, seek Z pulse in forward

		direction with second speed (P184) and take it the origin.



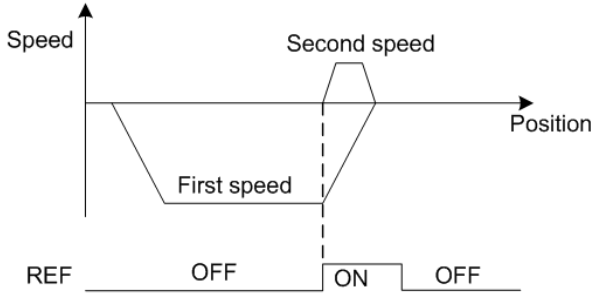
(E) P179=0/P180=2

Parameter	Setting	Explanation
P179	0	After starts homing, seek REF (rising edge trigger) in CCW direction with first speed (P183) and take it the reference point.
P180	2	After found the reference point, directly make it the origin.



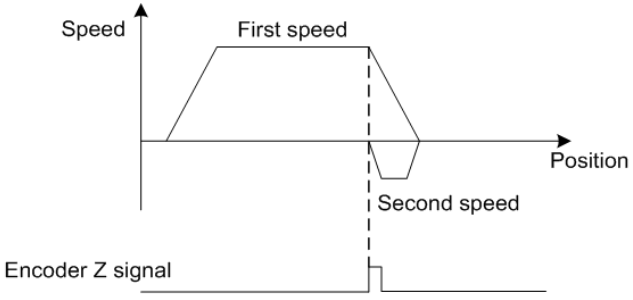
(F) P179=1/P180=2

Parameter	Setting	Explanation
P179	1	After starts homing, seek REF (rising edge trigger) in CW direction with first speed (P183) and take it the reference point.
P180	2	After found the reference point, directly make it the origin.



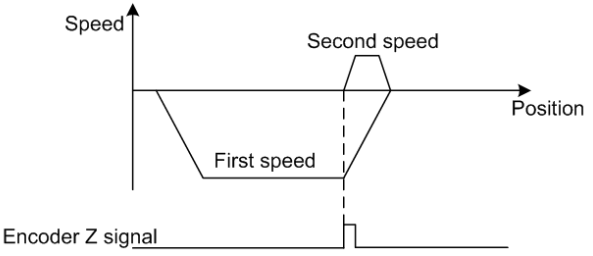
(G) P179=4/P180=2

Parameter	Setting	Explanation
P179	4	After starts homing, seek Z pulse in CCW direction with first speed (P183) and take it the reference point.
P180	2	After found the reference point, directly make it the origin.



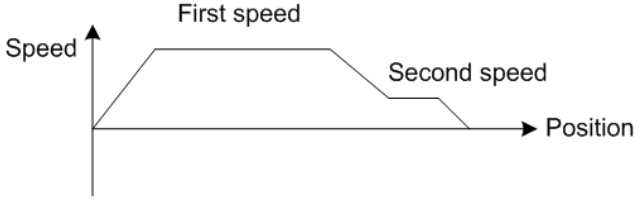
(H) P179=5/P180=2

Parameter	Setting	Explanation
P179	5	After starts homing, seek Z pulse in CW direction with first speed (P183) and take it the reference point.
P180	2	After found the reference point, directly make it the origin.



(I) P179=6

Parameter	Setting	Explanation
P179	6	After starting the homing, it will approach the origin with first speed (P183), and then back to the origin with second speed (P184). （The origin is set by DI ZEROSET.）



The condition of using this mode:

1. The servo drive model is SD1000 absolute type;
2. The motor encoder is set as multi-turn absolute (P090=1);
3. The origin has been set by DI ZEROSET (Default value is 0).

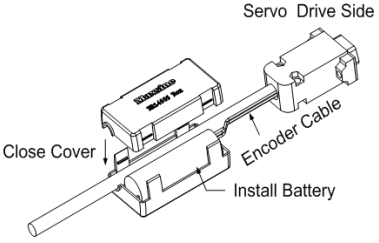
4.9 Set the absolute encoder ☆

In this manual, "☆" means the typical functions of absolute encoder."★" means the typical functions of incremental encoder

4.9.1 Backups for the multi-turn information of absolute encoder☆

Absolute encoder defaults to be single-ring value. If the user needs multi-turn position value, he needs to set the parameter P090 as 1, save it, and restart the drive.

In order to save the multi-turn position data of absolute encoder, battery unit needs to be installed.



Note: do not set battery unit on both sides of servo drive. Please set the battery unit to any side of servo drive.

requirement of battery voltage: 3.2VDC～4.8VDC

If the battery voltage is out of range, the servo drive will alarm (Err48) when it powers on. If so, please change the battery. Please note it needs to change battery when servo drive powers on. Or the multi-turn information of servo drive will be initialized. In order to solve the display of "encoder battery alarm (Err48)" after replacement, please ensure servo drive is not in the enabled state. Connect the servo drive and control partial power supply, and initialize the absolute encoder. The multi-turn value is zero after initialization. Make sure the error display has disappeared. Then the servo drive can work well.

4.9.2 The initialization of absolute encoder☆

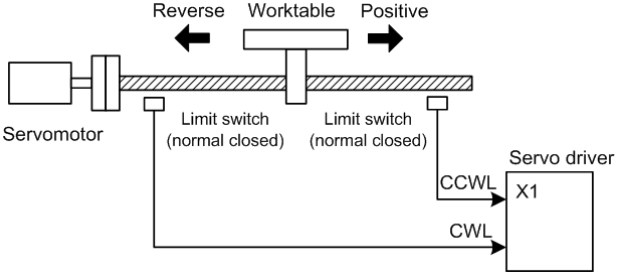
In the following situation, the absolute encoder must be initialized.

- The first time to start machine
- “Alarm for encoder battery (Err48)” happens
- “Alarm for encoder internal fault (Err41)” happens
- “Alarm for motor overheating (Err49)” happens
- When it needs to set the rotating number of the absolute encoder as zero

Initiate through Fn36. Steps should refer to section 3.6.1.

4.10 Over-travel protections

The security function of over travel protection is refers that when the movement part of the machinery just exceed the design safe range of motion, the limit switch acts and forces the servo motor to stop. A schematic diagram showing the over travel protection as follows:



The limit switch suggested using normal closed type. It is close in the safety range and it is open in over travel range. The limit switch on the right connects to CCW forbid terminal (CCWL) and the limit switch on the left connects to CW forbid terminal (CWL).

This security function of over travel protection can be set for use or neglect by setting the parameter P097. The limit signal must be connected for the use, or do not need this signal in case of neglect.

The default value of P097 (for CCWL and CWL) is all neglects. Must modify parameter P097 if needs to use. Under the over travel condition,

use the reverse command to withdraw back from the over travel condition.

P097	Motion inhibition in CW direction(CWL)	Motion inhibition in CCW direction(CCWL)
0	Use	Use
1	Use	Neglect
2	Neglect	Use
3(Default)	Neglect	Neglect

4.11 Torque limitations

In order to protect the machinery from over-load can carry on the limit to the output torque.

4.11.1 Parameters for torque limitations

The parameters related to torque limit:

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P064	Torque limit selection	0～2	0		ALL
P065	Internal torque limit in CCW direction	0～300	300	%	ALL
P066	Internal torque limit in CW direction	-300～0	-300	%	ALL
P067	External torque limit in CCW direction	0～300	100	%	ALL
P068	External torque limit in CW direction	-300～0	-100	%	ALL
P069	Torque limit in trial running	0～300	100	%	ALL

4.11.2 Modes of torque limitation

P064	Explanation	(CCW)	(CW)
0	Basic limit	Determines by TCCW from DI inputs： TCCW=OFF:arameterP065 TCCW=ON: parameterP067	Determines by TCW from DI inputs： TCW=OFF: parameterP066 TCW=ON: parameter P068
1	Basic limit + Analog limit	Except basic limit, it is also limited by analog torque command. Limitation does not relate to the rotation direction.	
2	Basic limit + Internal torque limit	Except basic limit, it is also limited by internal torque command. Limitation does not relate to the rotation direction. The internal torque command is determined by TRQ1 and TRQ2 from DI inputs.	

Note:

1. The final limitation value will be the smallest value if many limits occur.
2. The limit of the P065 and the P066 is effective all the time.
3. Even if the setting value greater than the permission maximum speed of the system, but the operation also can limit in the maximum torque range.

The inner torque commands are:

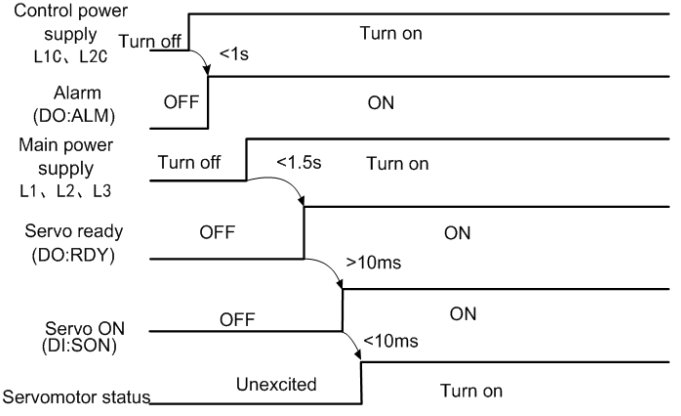
DI Signals[Note]		Torque command
TRQ2	TRQ1	
0	0	Internal torque 1 (parameter P145)
0	1	Internal torque 2 (parameter P1456)
1	0	Internal torque 3 (parameter P147)
1	1	Internal torque 4 (parameter P148)

Note: 0 indicates OFF, 1indicates ON.

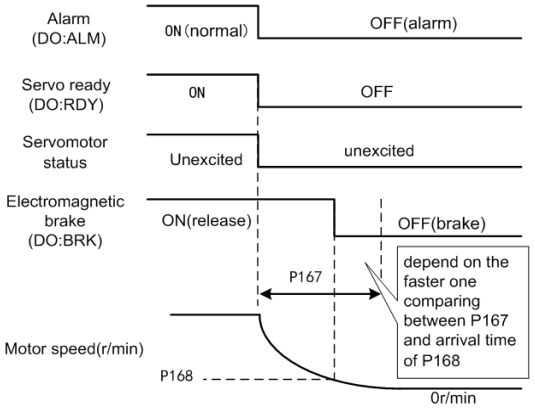
4.12 Timing chart of operation

4.12.1 Timing chart when power supply switch on

- The control power supply L1C, L2C turns on before or at the same time when the main power supply L1, L2, and L3 turn on. If only the control power supply turn on, the servo ready signal (RDY) is OFF.
- After the main power supply turn on, at about 1.5 seconds later the servo ready signal is on (RDY), from now can accept the servo enable signal (SON). The servo drive examines that the SON is effective, and then the power circuit and the servo motor are active. The servo motor is in running status. If the SON is invalid or an alarm occurs, power circuit shut down and the servo motor is in free running state.

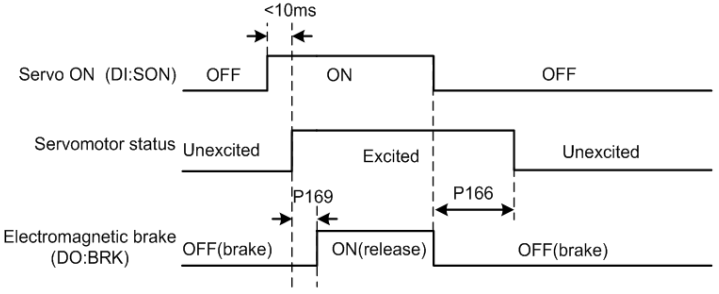


4.12.2 Alarm timing chart while servo-ON is executed



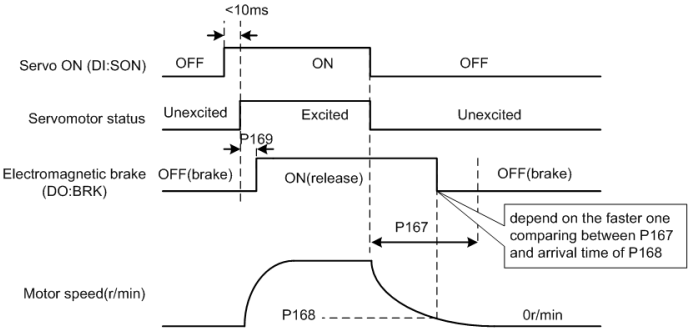
4.12.3 Action timing chart while servo-ON/OFF are executed during the servo motor is in standstill

When the speed of the servo motor is lower than parameter (P165), the action-timing chart is:



4.12.4 Action timing chart while servo-ON/OFF are executed during the servo motor is in motion

When the speed of the servo motor is higher than parameter (P165), the action-timing chart is:



4.13 Electromagnetic holding brake

The electromagnetic brake (holding brake, lost power brake) is used in locking the vertical or the inclined worktable of machine tool, which connected with the servo motor. When the power supply lost or SON is OFF, prevent the worktable from fall and break. Realizes this function, must select and purchase the servo motor with electromagnetic brake. The brake only can use for holding the worktable and cannot use for decelerating and or stopping machine movement.

4.13.1 Parameters of electromagnetic holding brake

The parameters related to the electromagnetic brake:

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P165	Speed check point for servo motor is near standstill	0～1000	5	r/min	ALL
P166	Delay time for electromagnetic brake when servo motor is in standstill	0～2000	0	ms	ALL
P167	Waiting time for electromagnetic brake when servo motor is in motion	0～2000	500	ms	ALL
P168	Action speed for electromagnetic brake when servo motor is in motion	0～3000	100	r/min	ALL
P169	Move time from motor SERVO ON to electromagnetic brake	0～1000	0	ms	ALL

4.13.2 Make use of electromagnetic holding brake

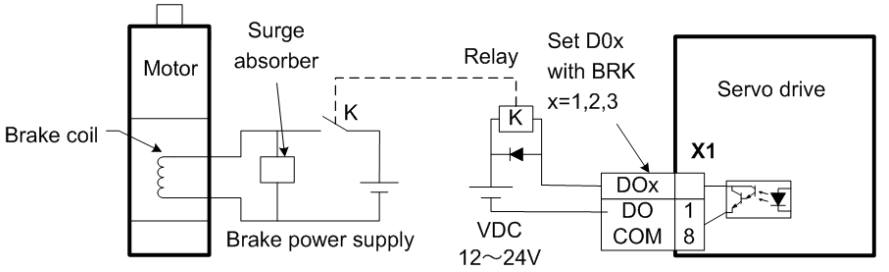
The chart below is the brake wiring diagram, the brake release signal BRK of the servo drive connect to the relay coil, the contact of relay connect brake coil and DC supply. The brake power supply has enough capacity provided by the user. Suggested installs the surge absorber to suppress surge voltage caused by switching off the relay. The diode also makes the surge absorber, but must pay attention to that the action of the brake has a little lagging.

Under the speed of the servo motor is smaller than parameter P165, if the SON becomes OFF. By now, the servo motor will continue to excitation for holding the position, after the period set by parameter P166 removes the excitation from the servo motor.

When the SON is from OFF go to ON, the P169 is used to confirm

the delay time from motor current opening to electromagnetic brake losing (the BRK is ON from DO terminals).

Under the servo motor is in motion (The speed is bigger than P165) if the SON becomes OFF, by now the excitation is removed from the servo motor, after delay period of time the brake becomes active. During the delay time, the servo motor decelerates from the high speed down to the low speed, and then the brake is active to avoid damaging the brake. The delay time is set by the parameter P167 or is the time that the speed of the servo motor decelerates to the speed set by parameter P168. The delay time will take the minimum value.



Chapter 5 Parameters

5.1 Parameter description in detail

The usage item in the table indicates the suitable control mode. “P” stands for the position control; “S” stands for the speed control; “T” stands for the torque control; “All” stands for the position, speed, and torque control. The“*”indicates default value may be different.

In this manual, “☆” means the typical functions of absolute encoder.“★” means the typical functions of incremental encoder

5.1.1 Parameters of section 0

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P000	Password	0～9999	315		ALL

- Classifying parameter management can guarantee the parameters cannot modify by mistake.
- Setting this parameter as 315 can examine, modify the parameters of the 0, 12 and 3 sections. For other setting only can examine, but cannot modify parameters.
- Some special operations need to set a suitable password.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P001	Identity code of servo drive	*	*		ALL

- This is the model of the servo drive in use now. The manufacturer sets it and the user cannot modify it.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P003	Software version	*	*		ALL

- This is the software version number and cannot be modified.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P004	Control mode	0～5	0		ALL

- The meanings of this parameter are:
  0：Position control mode
  1：Speed control mode
  2：Torque control mode
  3：Position/speed control mode
  4：Position/torque control mode
  5：Speed/torque control mode
- When the parameter is 3 , 4 or 5.The concrete control mode depends on the CMODE of DI inputs 0：Position control mode:

P004	CMODE[Note]	Control mode
3	0	Position control
	1	Speed control
4	0	Position control
	1	Torque control
5	0	Speed control
	1	Torque control

Note: 0 indicates OFF; 1 indicates ON.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P005	First gain of speed loop	1～3000	80	Hz	P,S

- This is the proportion gain of the speed regulator. Increases the parameter value, can make the speed response to speed up. It is easy to cause the vibration and the noise when the value is too large.
- If the P017 (load inertia ratio) is a correct value then the parameter value is equal to the speed response bandwidth.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P006	First integral time constant of speed loop	1.0～1000.0	10.0	ms	P,S

- This is the integral time constant of the speed regulator. Reduces the parameter value, can reduce the speed control error, and increase rigidity. It is easy to cause the vibration and the noise when the value is too small.
- If using the maximum value (1000) indicates the integral function to be canceled. The speed regulator becomes the P controller.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P007	First filter time constant of torque	0.10～50.00	1.00	ms	ALL

- This is the low pass filter of torque and can suppress the vibration of the machinery.
- The bigger the value, the better effect of suppression achieves. The response will slow down. It is easy to cause oscillation if the value is too large. The smaller the value, the quicker response achieves, but can be limited by mechanical condition.
- When the load inertia is small, can set a small value; the load inertia is big, can set a big value.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P009	First gain of position loop	1～1000	80	1/s	P

- This is the proportional gain of the position regulator. Increases the parameter value, can reduce the position tracking error, and enhance the response. It is easy to cause overshoot or oscillation when the value is too large.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P010	Second gain of speed loop	1～3000	80	Hz	P,S

- Refer to the description of the P005 parameter. It is necessary to set this parameter when begins using the gain switching function

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P011	Second integral time constant of speed loop	1.0～1000.0	10.0	ms	P,S

- Refer to the description of the P006 parameter. It is necessary to set this parameter when begins using the gain switching function.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P012	Second filter time constant of torque	0.10～50.00	1.00	ms	ALL

- Refer to the description of the P007 parameter. It is necessary to set this parameter when begins using the gain switching function.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P013	Second gain of position loop	1～1000	80	1/s	P

- Refer to the description of the P009 parameter. It is necessary to set this parameter when begins using the gain switching function.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P017	Inertia ratio of load	0.0～200.0	1.0	times	P,S

- The load inertia ratio is that the inertia of mechanical load (refers to servo motor shaft) divides by the rotor inertia of the servo motor.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P018	Control coefficient PDFF of speed loop	0～100	100	%	P,S

- Using this PDFF coefficient of speed regulator can choose the structure of the speed controller. “0” and “100” are the IP regulator. 1 to 99 is the PDFF regulator.
- The smaller value of the parameter can get the higher stiffness (anti-deviation ability) of the system. The medium value takes account to both frequency response and stiffness.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P019	Time constant of filter for speed detection	0.01～ 50.00	0.50	ms	P,S

- The bigger value of parameter can get the smoother detected speed signal. The smaller value of parameter can get the quicker responded signal, but it will cause noise if the value is too small. In addition, it will cause oscillation if the value is too big.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P021	Feed forward gain of position loop	0～ 100	0	%	P

- The feed forward can reduce position-tracking error in the position control mode. Under any frequency command pulse the position-tracking error always becomes zero if the parameter setting value is 100.
- Increasing the parameter value enhance the response of position control. It is easy to cause the system to be unstable, oscillation if the parameter value is too large.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P022	Time constant of feed	0.20～	1.00	ms	P

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
	forward filter for position loop	50.00			

- For filtering the feed forward signal in position loop. This function is to increase the stability of feed forward control.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P025	Sources of speed command	0～5	0		S

- Set the source of the speed command in speed control mode.
- The meanings of this parameter are:

0：Analog speed command come from terminal AS and AS- inputs.

1：Internal speed command is determined by SP1, SP2, and SP3 from DI inputs.

DI Signals[note]			Speed command
SP3	SP2	SP1	
0	0	0	
0	0	1	Internal speed1 (parameter P137)
0	1	0	Internal speed 2 (parameter P138)
0	1	1	Internal speed 3 (parameter P139)
1	0	0	Internal speed 4 (parameter P140)
1	0	1	Internal speed 5 (parameter P141)
1	1	0	Internal speed 6 (parameter P142)
1	1	1	Internal speed 7 (parameter P143)

Note: 0 indicates OFF; 1 indicates ON.

2：Analog speed command plus internal speed command:

DI Signals[note]			Speed command
SP3	SP2	SP1	
0	0	0	
0	0	1	Analog speed command
0	1	0	Internal speed2 (parameter P138)

0	1	1	Internal speed 3 (parameter P139)
1	0	0	Internal speed 4 (parameter P140)
1	0	1	Internal speed 5 (parameter P141)
1	1	0	Internal speed 6 (parameter P142)
1	1	1	Internal speed 7 (parameter P143)

Note: 0 indicates OFF; 1 indicates ON.

3：This is the JOG speed command. It needs to set this parameter when begins using the JOG operation.

4： This is the button speed command. It needs to set this parameter when begins using the (Sr) operation.

5： This is the demonstration speed command. It needs to set this parameter when begins using the demonstration operation. The speed command can change automatically.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P026	Sources of torque command	0～2	0		T

- Set the source of the torque command in torque control mode.
- The meanings of this parameter are:

0：Analog torque command come from terminal AS and AS- inputs.

1：Internal torque command is determined by TRQ1 and TRQ2 from DI inputs.

DI Signals[note]		Torque command
TRQ2	TRQ1	
0	0	
0	1	Internal torque 1 (parameterP145)
1	0	Internal torque 2 (parameterP146)
1	1	Internal torque 3 (parameterP147)

Note: 0 indicates OFF; 1 indicates ON.

2: Analog torque command plus internal torque command:

DI Signal[note]	Torque command

TRQ 2	TRQ 1	
0	0	
0	1	Analog torque command
1	0	Internal torque 2 (parameterP146)
1	1	Internal torque 3 (parameterP147)

Note: 0 indicates OFF; 1 indicates ON.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P027	Encoder pulse factor 1	1～32767	10000		P

- In position control, set the command pulse number needed by the motor rotating for one circle under the default circumstance (electronic gear ratio is 1:1)
  The default value of P027 is 10000, and P028 is 1
  PLUSE= P027×P028=10000×1=10000 means that the motor rotating for one circle needs 10000 command pulse when the electronic gear ratio is 1:1
- Users should ensure the result of P027×P028 is not more than 131072.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P028	Encoder pulse factor 2	1～32767	1		P

- The using method of encoder pulse factor 2 can refer to the instruction of parameter P027.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P029	First numerator of electronic gear for command pulse	1～ 32767	1		P
P030	Denominator of electronic	1～	1		P

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
	gear for command pulse	32767			
P031	Second numerator of electronic gear for command pulse	1～32767	1		P
P032	Third numerator of electronic gear for command pulse	1～32767	1		P
P033	Fourth numerator of electronic gear for command pulse	1～32767	1		P

- Use the frequency division or multiplication for the input pulse and can conveniently match with each kind of pulse source, also can achieve the pulse resolution for the user needs.
- The electronic gear numerator N of command pulse is determined by parameter P029. The denominator M is set by parameter P030.

DI Signals [note]		Numerator of electronic gear for command pulse N
GEAR2	GEAR1	
0	0	
0	1	First numerator (parameter P029)
1	0	Second numerator (parameter P031)
1	1	Third numerator (parameter P032)

Note: 0 indicates OFF; 1 indicates ON.

- The input pulse command becomes the position command by the N/M factor. The ratio range is: 1/50<N/M<200

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P035	Input mode of command pulse	0～2	0		P

- Set the input mode of command pulse. The meanings of this parameter are:

  0：Pulse + direction

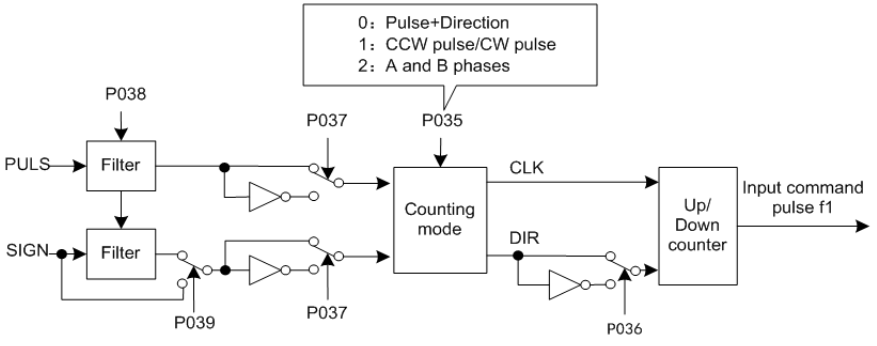
  1：Positive/Reverse pulse

  2：Orthogonal pulse

Command pulse type	CCW	CW	Parameter P035
Pulse+DIR	PULS SIGN		0
CCW pulse/ CW pulse	PULS SIGN		1
A phase+ B phase	PULS SIGN		2

Note: The arrow indicates the counting edge when P036=0, P037=0.

- The diagram of command pulse inputs



- The parameter needs to preserve firstly and then turn off and on the power supply.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P036	Input direction of command pulse	0～1	0		P

- The meanings of this parameter are:

  0：Normal direction　　1：Direction reverse

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P037	Input signal logic of command pulse	0～3	0		P

- Set the phase of the input pulse signals PULS and SIGN for adjusting the counting edge as well as the counting direction.

P037	PULS signal phase	SIGN signal phase
0	In phase	In phase
1	Opposite phase	In phase
2	In phase	Opposite phase
3	Opposite phase	Opposite phase

- The parameter needs to preserve firstly and then turn off and on the power supply.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P038	Input signal filter of command pulse	0～21	7		P

- Filter the input signal PULS and SIGN numerically. The value is bigger then the filter time-constant is bigger.
- The maximum input pulse frequency is 500 kHz (kpps) when the setting value is seven. If the value is bigger, the maximum input pulse frequency will reduce correspondingly.
- Filter the noise from the input signal to avoid counting mistake. Because if found the running not perfect caused by the counting pulse, then can suitably increase the parameter value.
- The parameter needs to preserve firstly and then turn off and on the power supply.

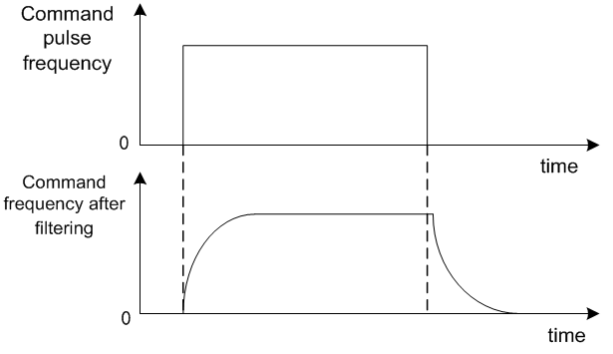
Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P039	Input filter mode of	0～1	0		P

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
	command pulse				

- The meanings of this parameter are:
  0：Filter the input signal PULS and SIGN numerically.
  1：Filter the input signal PULS only and not filter the SIGN signal.
- The parameter needs to preserve firstly and then turn off and on the power supply.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P040	Time-constant of exponential form filter for position command	0～1000	0	ms	P

- Carries on the smooth filter to the command pulse and has the exponential form acceleration/deceleration. The filter cannot lose the input pulse, but can delay the command pulse. When the setting value is zero, the filter does not have any effect.
- This filter uses in some cases:
  1. The host controller has no acceleration/deceleration function;
  2. The electronic gear ratio is quite big (N/M>10);
  3. The command frequency is lower;
  4. When the servo motor is in motion appears step-by-steps or unstable phenomenon.

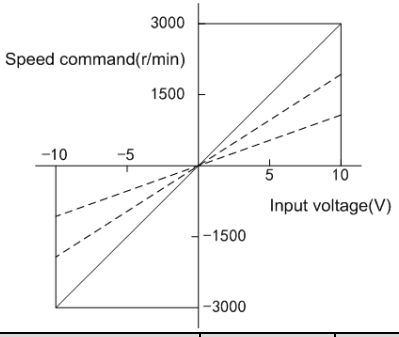


Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P042	Forbidden way of CWL, CCWL direction	0～1	0		P

- When the machinery touches the mechanical limit switch and starts the CWL, CCWL limit, this parameter is used to choose the forbidden way.
- The meanings of this parameter are:
  0：Limit that the torque on this direction is 0.
  1：Limit any pulse input on this direction.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P046	Gain of analog speed command	10～3000	300	r/min/V	S

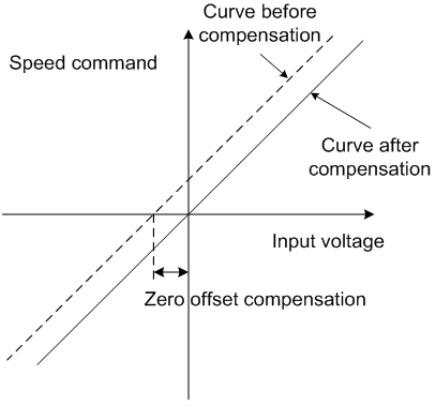
- This proportional coefficient is that the servo motor actual speed divides by the analog input voltage.
- The analog input voltage is in the range from -10V to 10V.



Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P047	Zero offset compensation of analog speed command	-1500.0～1500.0	0.0	mv	S

- This is the zero-bias compensation for analog speed input. The actual speed command is that the analog speed input minus this parameter value.

- By using the analog zero-bias auto-setting function this parameter is set automatically. Refer to 3.6.2 section.



Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P048	Direction of analog speed command	0～1	0		S

- The meanings of this parameter are:

P048	Positive polarity (positive voltage) analog input	Negative polarity (negative voltage) analog input
0	CCW speed command	CW speed command
1	CW speed command	CCW speed command

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P049	Time constant of filter for analog speed command	0.20～ 50.00	2.00	ms	S

- This is the low pass filter of the analog speed input.
- The bigger the value, the slower response of the analog speed input will be and it is advantageous in reducing the high frequency noise jamming; the smaller the value, the quicker speed response will be, but it increases high frequency noise jamming.

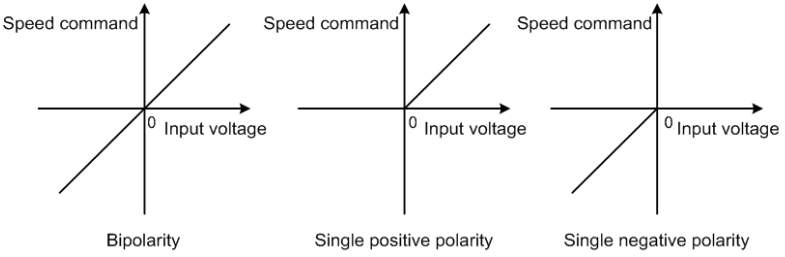
Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P050	Polarity of analog speed command	0～2	0		S

- The meanings of this parameter are:

  0：Bipolarity.

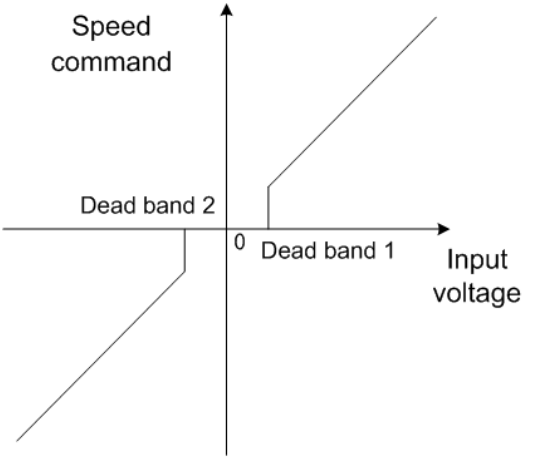
  1：Single positive polarity. The input positive polarity is effective, when negative polarity forces the input to be zero.

  2：Single negative polarity. The input negative polarity is effective, when positive polarity forces the input to be zero.



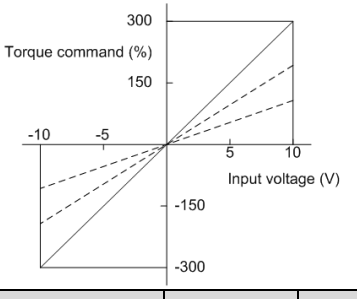
Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P051	Dead zone 1 of analog speed command	0～13000	0	mv	S
P052	Dead zone 2 of analog speed command	-13000～0	0	mv	S

- When the input voltage is located between the second dead band (parameter P052) and the first dead band (Parameter P051) forces the input command to be zero.



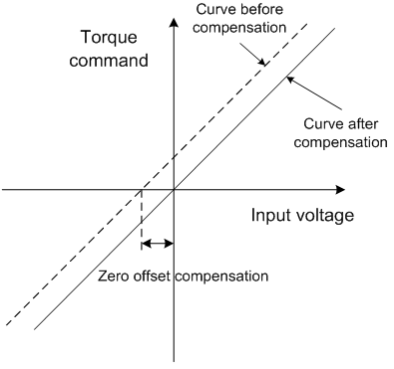
Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P053	Gain of analog torque command	1～300	30	%/V	T

- This proportional coefficient is that the servo motor actual torque divides by the analog input voltage. The unit of setting value is 1%/V.
- The analog input voltage is in the range from -10V to 10V.



Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P054	Zero offset compensation of analog torque command	-1500.0～1500.0	0.0	mv	T

- This is the zero-bias compensation for analog torque input. The actual torque command is that the analog torque input minus this parameter value.
- By using the analog zero-bias auto-setting function this parameter is set automatically. Refer to 3.6.2 section.



Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P055	Direction of analog torque command	0～1	0		T

- The meanings of this parameter are:

P055	Positive polarity (positive voltage) analog input	Negative polarity (negative voltage) analog input
0	CCW torque command	CW torque command
1	CW torque command	CCW torque command

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P056	Time constant of filter for analog torque command	0.20～50.00	2.00	ms	T

- This is the low pass filter of the analog torque input.
- The bigger the value, the slower response of the analog speed input will be and it is advantageous in reducing the high frequency noise jamming; the smaller the value, the quicker speed response

will be, but it increases high frequency noise jamming.

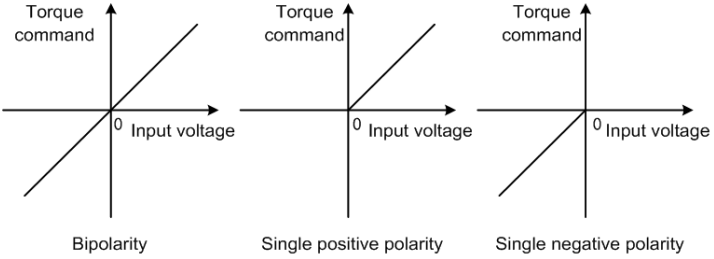
Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P057	Polarity of analog torque command	0～2	0		T

- The meanings of this parameter:

  0：Bipolarity.

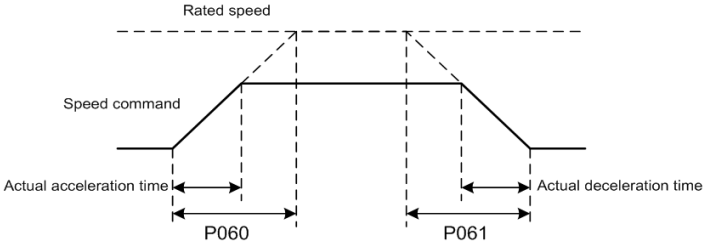
  1：Single positive polarity. The input positive polarity is effective, when negative polarity forces the input to be zero.

  2：Single negative polarity. The input negative polarity is effective, when positive polarity forces the input to be zero.



Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P060	Acceleration time of speed command	0～30000	0	ms	S

- Set the acceleration time for the servo motor from the zero speed up to rated speed.
- If the command speed is lower than the rated speed, the rise time also correspondingly reduces.
- Only uses in the speed control mode. It is invalid in position control mode.
- If the servo drive constitutes the position control with host controller, this parameter should be set zero, otherwise affects the position control performance.



Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P061	Deceleration time of speed command	0～30000	0	ms	S

- Set the deceleration time for the servo motor from the rated speed down to zero speed.
- If the command speed is lower than the rated speed, the fall time also correspondingly reduces.
- Only uses in the speed control mode. It is invalid in position control mode.
- If the servo drive constitutes the position control with host controller, this parameter should be set zero, otherwise affects the position control performance.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P063	Deceleration time of EMG(Emergency stop)	0～10000	1000	ms	ALL

- It works when EMG (Emergency stop) way is deceleration stop (P164=1).
- Set deceleration time of EMG (Emergency stop) motor from current speed to 0.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P064	Torque limit selection	0～2	0		ALL

- Set torque limitation mode:

P064	Explanation	(CCW)	(CW)
0	Basic limit	Determines by TCCW from DI inputs： TCCW =OFF: parameterP065 TCCW =ON : parameterP067	Determines by TCW from DI inputs： TCW =OFF: parameterP066 TCW =ON : parameter P068
1	Basic limit + Analog limit	Except basic limit, it is also limited by analog torque command. Limitation does not relate to the rotation direction.	
2	Basic limit + Internal torque limit	Except basic limit, it is also limited by internal torque command. Limitation does not relate to the rotation direction. The internal torque command is determined by TRQ1 and TRQ2 from DI inputs.	

Note: 1. If many limits occur, the final limitation value will be the smallest value.

2. The limits of P065 and P066 are effective all the time.

3. Even if the setting value greater than the permission maximum torque of the system, but the operation also can limit in the maximum torque range.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P065	Internal torque limit in CCW direction	0～300	300	%	ALL
P066	Internal torque limit in CW direction	-300～0	-300	%	ALL

- This limit is effective all the time.
- If the value surpasses the biggest overload capacity of the servo drive, then the actual limits will be equal to the biggest overload capacity.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P067	External torque limit in CCW direction	0～300	100	%	ALL
P068	External torque limit in CW direction	-300～0	-100	%	ALL

- For parameter P067, this limit is effective if the TCCW (torque limit in CCW direction) is on by DI input.
- For parameter P068, this limit is effective if the TCW (torque limit in CW direction) is on by DI input.
- When limit is effective, the actual torque limitation will take the minimum value from the biggest overload capacity of the servo drive, the internal CCW torque limitation and the external CCW torque limitation.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P069	Torque limit in trial running	0～300	100	%	ALL

- Set the torque limitation value for trial running mode (the speed JOG movement, the button speed adjustment, the demonstration mode).
- The torque limitation is not related to the rotation direction. It is valid in both directions.
- The internal and the external torque limitation are still effective.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P070	Alarm level of torque overload in CCW direction	0～300	300	%	ALL
P071	Alarm level of torque overload in CW direction	-300～0	-300	%	ALL
P072	Detection time for torque overload alarm	0～10000	0	10ms	ALL

- When the torque of the servo motor surpasses P070 and the

duration is bigger than P072, then the servo drive alarms, and the servo motor stops. The number of the alarm is Err29.

- When the torque of the servo motor surpasses P070 and the duration is bigger than P072, then the servo drive alarms, and the servo motor stops. The number of the alarm is Err29.
- The torque overload can be shielded if the P072value is set as zero.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P075	Maximum speed limit	0～7200	3500	r/min	ALL

- Set the permission highest speed of servo motor.
- The limit is effective in both CCW and CW direction.
- If the setting value surpasses the system permission the maximum speed, the actual speed also can limit in the maximum speed.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P076	JOG running speed	0～5000	100	r/min	S

- Set the running speed for JOG operation.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P077	Selection of speed limit	0～2	0		T

- Set the speed limitation mode for torque control. The speed limitation is effective in both CCW and CW direction.

P077	Explanation	Interpret
0	Basic limit	Limited by parameter P078。
1	Basic limit +Analog limit	Except basic limit, it is also limited by analog speed command

2	Basic limit + Internal speed limit	Except basic limit, it is also limited by internal speed command. The internal speed command is determined by SP1, SP2, and SP3 from DI inputs.

Note: 1.If many limits occur, the final limitation value will be the smallest value. If the setting value surpasses the system permission the maximum speed, the actual speed also can limit in the maximum speed.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P078	Speed limit in torque control	0～5000	3000	r/min	T

- The servo motor running speed limits in this parameter for torque control mode.
- Under light loading can prevent the servo motor from over speed.
- When appears over speed, turns on speed negative feedback to reduce the actual torque, but the actual speed can be higher than the limit value slightly.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P079	Speed limit error in torque control	1～5000	100	r/min	T

- This parameter can govern the quantity of speed negative feedback if the over speed appears.
- The smaller the value, the bigger negative feedback and the smaller over speed achieve; the limiting curve is steeper, but may cause shake if the value is too small.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P080	Position deviation limit	0.00～327.67	4.00	ring	P

- Set the position deviation range for alarm when the deviation exceeds this parameter.

- Under position control mode, when the counting value of position deviation counter exceeds the pulses corresponding to this parameter value, the servo drive gives the position deviation alarm (Err 4).
- The unit is one circle. Multiplying the resolution of the motor per circle can obtain the total pulse number.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P084	The option switch of brake resistor	0～1	0		ALL

- The meanings of this parameter:
  0：Adopting internal brake resistor.
  1：Adopting external brake resistor.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P085	The value of external brake resistor	1～750	50	Ω	ALL

- Set this parameter according to the value of actual external brake resistor.
- This parameter is out of valid when internal brake resistor (P084=0) is adopted.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P086	The power of external brake resistor	1～10000	60	W	ALL

- Set this parameter according to the power of actual external brake resistor
- This parameter is out of valid when internal brake resistor (P084=0) is adopted.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P090	Absolute position encoder type (absolute type only)☆	0～1	0		ALL

- The meanings of this parameter:
  0: single-ring absolute encoder
  1: multi-turn absolute encoder
- The encoder can not reserve multi-turn information, when encoder has no external battery. Please set this parameter as 0.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P093	Fan alarm on	0～1	1		ALL

- The meanings of this parameter:
  0：Shield the fan fault alarm (except for special reasons, shield it is not suggested.)
  1：Allowing fan fault alarm

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P094	turn on the fan and start the temperature point	25～125	50	℃	ALL

- When the module temperature is higher than this temperature, drive cooling fan begins to work.
- When the module temperature is lower than this temperature, drive cooling fan stops working.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P096	Items of initial display	0～22	0		ALL

- Set the display status on the front panel after turn on the power supply. The meanings of this parameter are:

P096	Display item	P096	Display item
0	Speed of servo motor	12	Analog voltage of speed

			command
1	Original Position command	13	Analog voltage of torque command
2	Position command	14	DI Digital input DI
3	Position of servo motor	15	DO Digital output DO
4	Position deviation	16	Signals of encoder
5	Torque	17	Absolute position in one turn
6	Peak torque	18	Accumulative load ratio
7	Current	19	Brake ratio
8	Peak current	20	Control mode
9	Frequency of input pulse	21	Number of alarm
10	Speed command	22	Reserved
11	Torque command		

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P097	Neglect inhibition of servo drive	0～3	3		ALL

- The prohibited positive travel (CCWL) and the prohibited reverse travel (CWL) from DI inputs are used for the limit traveling protection. Use normal closed switch as protecting switch. If the input from DI is ON, then the servo motor can move to this direction, or is OFF, cannot move to this direction. If does not use the limit traveling protection, can neglect it by modifying this parameter and does not need the CCWL and CWL wiring.
- The default value neglects the prohibition, if use this function, please modify this value first.
- The meanings of this parameter are:

P097	Motion inhibition in CW direction(CWL)	Motion inhibition in CCW direction(CCWL)
0	Use	Use
1	Use	Neglect
2	Neglect	Use
3	Neglect	Neglect

Use：When input signal is ON, the servo motor can move to this direction; When OFF the servo motor cannot move to this direction.
Neglect：The servo motor can move to this direction, and the prohibition signal does not have the function, therefore can disconnect this signal.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P098	Forced enable	0~1	0		ALL

- The meanings of this parameter are:
  0：The enable signal SON comes from inputs by DI;
  1：The enable signal comes from internal software.

5.1.2 Parameters of section 1

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P100	Function of digital input DI1	-37～37	1		ALL
P101	Function of digital input DI2	-37～37	2		ALL
P102	Function of digital input DI3	-37～37	3		ALL
P103	Function of digital input DI4	-37～37	4		ALL
P104	Function of digital input DI5	-37～	20		ALL

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
		37			

- The function plan of digital input DI1: the absolute value of the parameter expresses functions; the symbolic expresses the logic. Refer to the 5.2 sections for the functions.
- The symbolic expresses the input logic. Positive number expresses positive logic and the negative number express the negative logic. ON is effective, OFF is invalid:

Parameter	DI input signal	DI Result
Positive number	Turn off	OFF
	Turn on	ON
Negative number	Turn off	ON
	Turn on	OFF

- If set the same function for many input channel, the function results in logical 'or' relations. For example P100 and P101 are set by 1 (the SON function), then DI1 and/or DI2 is ON, the SON is effective.
- The input function which is not selected by parameter P100~P104, namely the undefined function, results in OFF (invalid).

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P110~P114	Filter of digital input DI1~DI5	0.1～100.0	2.0	ms	ALL

- They are the time-constants of DI input digital filter.
- The smaller the value, the quicker signal responses; the bigger the value, the slower signal responses, but filtering ability of noise is stronger.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P120~P127	Forced effect in DI digital inputs (group 1-8)	00000～11111	00000		ALL

- The P120function corresponding to 5 binary bit is as following:

Bit number	bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	bit0
Function	CWL	CCWL	ARST	SON	NULL

- The P121 function corresponding to 5 binary bit is as following:

Bit number	bit4	bit3	bit2	bit1	bit0
Function	CINV	CZERO	ZCLAMP	TCW	TCCW

- The P122 function corresponding to 5 binary bit is as following:

Bit number	bit4	bit3	bit2	bit1	bit0
Function	TRQ2	TRQ1	SP3	SP2	SP1

- The P123 function corresponding to 5 binary bit is as following:

Bit number	bit4	bit3	bit2	bit1	bit0
Function	GEAR2	GEAR1	GAIN	CMODE	EMG

- The P124 function corresponding to 5 binary bit is as following:

Bit number	bit4	bit3	bit2	bit1	bit0
Function	REF	GOH	PC	INH	CLR

- The P127 function corresponding to 5 binary bit is as following:

Bit number	bit4	bit3	bit2	bit1	bit0
Function	NULL	NULL	ZEROSET	NULL	NULL

- Use in forcing the DI input function to be effective. If the corresponding bit of function is set, then this function forces ON (effectively).
- The meaning of DI symbol string refers to 5.2sections.
- The meanings of this parameter are:

Certain bit of this parameter	Function[note]	Function result
0	Not yet planned	OFF
	Has planned	Determine by input signal
1	Not yet planned or has planned	ON

Note:

'Has planned' indicates the function which is selected by parameter P100~P104.

'Not yet planned' indicates the function which is not selected by parameter P100~P104.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P130	Function of digital output DO1	-13～13	2		ALL
P131	Function of digital output DO2	-13～13	3		ALL
P132	Function of digital output DO3	-13～13	8		ALL

- The function plan of digital output DO: The absolute value of the parameter expresses functions; the symbol expresses the logic, Refer to the 5.3 sections for the functions.
- '0' is forcing OFF, '1' is forcing ON.
- The symbol indicates the output logic; the positive number expresses the positive logic and the negative number expresses the negative logic:

Parameter value	Function	DO output signal
Positive number	ON	Turn on
	OFF	Turn off
Negative number	ON	Turn off
	OFF	Turn on

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P137~P144	Internal speed 1~8	-5000～5000	0	r/min	S

- Refer to the explanation of parameter P025.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P145~P148	Internal torque1~4	-300～300	0	%	T

- Refer to the explanation of parameter P026.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P150	Range for positioning completion	0～32767	10	pulse	P
P151	Hysteresis for positioning completion	0～32767	5	pulse	P

- Set the pulse range for positioning completion under the position control mode.
- When the pulse number in the position deviation counter is smaller than or equal to this setting value, the digital output DO COIN is ON (positioning completion), otherwise is OFF.
- The comparator has hysteretic function set by parameter P151.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P152	Range for approach positioning	0～32767	500	pulse	P
P153	Hysteresis for approach positioning	0～32767	50	pulse	P

- Set the pulse range for approach positioning under the position control mode.
- When the pulse number in the position deviation counter is smaller than or equal to this setting value, the digital output DO NEAR is ON (near position), otherwise is OFF.
- The comparator has hysteretic function set by parameter P153.
- Use this function in case that in near positioning, the host controller is accepting the NEAR signal to carry on the

preparation to the next step. In general, the parameter value must be bigger than P150.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P154	Arrival speed	-5000～5000	500	r/min	ALL
P155	Hysteresis of arrival speed	0～5000	30	r/min	ALL
P156	Polarity of arrival speed	0～1	0		ALL

- When the servo motor speed surpasses this parameter, the digital output DO ASP (speed arrives) is ON, otherwise is OFF.
- The comparator has hysteretic function set by parameter P155.
- Has the polarity setting function:

P156	P154	Comparator
0	>0	detect CCW or CW speed
1	>0	Only detect CCW speed
	<0	Only detect CW speed

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P157	Arrival torque	-300～300	100	%	ALL
P158	Hysteresis of arrival torque	0～300	5	%	ALL
P159	Polarity of arrival torque	0～1	0		ALL

- When the servo motor torque surpasses this parameter, the digital output DO ATRQ (torque arrives) is ON, otherwise is OFF.
- The comparator has hysteretic function set by parameter P158.
- Has the polarity setting function:

P159	P157	Comparator
0	>0	detect CCW or CW torque

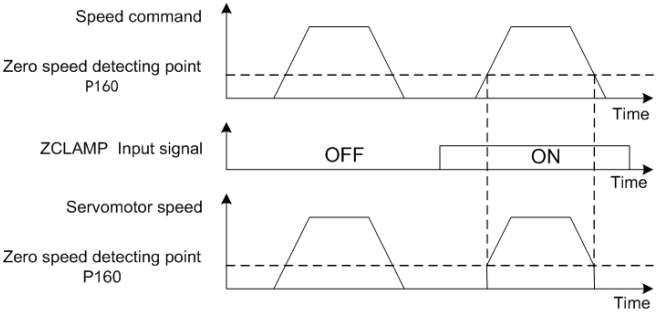
1	>0	Only detect CCW torque
	<0	Only detect CW torque

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P160	Range for zero speed detection	0～1000	10	r/min	ALL
P161	Hysteresis for zero speed detection	0～1000	5	r/min	ALL

- When the speed of the servo motor is lower than this parameter, digital output DO ZSP (zero speed) is ON, otherwise is OFF.
- The comparator has hysteretic function set by parameter P161.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P162	Zero speed clamp mode	0～1	0		S

- When the following conditions satisfies, the zero speed clamp function will start:
  Condition 1: In the speed control mode;
  Condition 2: The ZCLAMP (zero speed clamp) is ON from DI input;
  Condition 3: The speed command is lower than parameter P160.
- When any condition mentioned above does not satisfy, carries out the normal speed control.
- When zero speed clamp function started, the meanings of this parameter are:
  0：The position of the servo motor is fixed just when the clamp function starts. This time the servo drive itself changes to the position control mode, and keeps the fixed point even if an external force causes a displacement.
  1：The speed command is forced to zero when the clamp function starts. The servo drive is still in the speed control mode, but an external force can cause revolving.



Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P163	The way of position deviation clearing	0～1	0		P

- In the position control mode, use the CLR input signal (clear position deviation) from DI to clear the position deviation counter.
- The meaning of this parameter are:(at the time when the position deviation elimination occurs)
  0: The high level of CLR ON.
  1: The rising edge of CLR ON (the moment from OFF to ON).

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P164	Method of EMG(Emergency stop)	0～1	0		P

- When the EMG(Emergency stop) in DI is ON, the meanings of this parameter are:
- 0：Servo drive cuts the motor current directly. Motor stops freely.
  1：Keep servo drive in enabled state and control motor to decelerate and stop by the accelerate and decelerate time defined by P063.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P165	Range for static check of the servo motor.	0～1000	5	r/min	ALL

- Use this parameter to check the servo motor to be static. If the

speed of the servo motor is lower than the parameter value and will consider the servo motor static.

- Only uses in the timing chart judgment of the electromagnetic brake.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P166	Delay time for electromagnetic brake when servo motor is in standstill	0～2000	0	ms	ALL

- Use the electromagnetic brake when the SON is from ON go to OFF or alarm occurs in the servo drive. This parameter defines the delay time from the action (the BRK is OFF from DO terminals) of the electromagnetic brake until excitation removal of the servo motor during the servo motor to be in static.
- The parameter should not be smaller than the delay time in which the machinery applies the brake. This parameter will make the brake reliable and then turns off the servo motor excitation to guarantee against the small displacement of the servo motor or depreciation of the work piece.
- The timing chart refers to 4.12 section.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P167	Waiting time for electromagnetic brake when servo motor is in motion	0～2000	500	ms	ALL
P168	Action speed for electromagnetic brake when servo motor is in motion	0～3000	100	r/min	ALL

- Use the electromagnetic brake when the SON is from ON go to OFF or alarm occurs in the servo drive. This parameter defines the delay time from excitation removal of the servo motor until the action (the BRK is OFF from DO terminals) of the electromagnetic

brake during the servo motor to be in motion.

- This parameter will make the servo motor deceleration from high speed down to low speed and then applies the brake to avoid damaging the brake.
- The actual action time will take the minimum value in both the parameter P167 and the time in which the servo motor decelerates to the P168 value.
- The timing chart refers to 4.12 section.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P169	Delay time for running electromagnetic brake	0～1000	0	r/min	ALL

- When the SON turns from OFF to ON, the P169 is used to confirm the delay time from motor current opening to electromagnetic brake losing (the BRK is ON from DO terminals).
- The timing chart refers to 4.12 section.

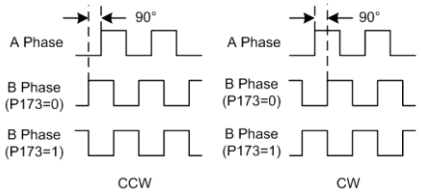
Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P172	encoder output lines	1～16384	2500		ALL

- The meaning of this parameter is setting parameter to confirm the resolution of drive output pulse.
- The default value is 2500, which means motor outputs 2500×4＝10000 pulses when motor axis rotates one circle.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P173	Encoder outputs B pulse phase	0～1	0		ALL

- The meaning of this parameter are
  0: in-phase
  1: anti-phase
- This parameter can adjust the phase relation between B phase signal and A phase signal. That is, when motor CCW, A phase

lags B phase 90 degree (P173=0) or A phase advances B phase 90 degree (P173=1); when motor CW, A phase advances B phase 90 degree (P173=0) or A phase lags B phase 90 degree (P173=1).



Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P174	Encoder outputs Z pulse phase	0～1	0		ALL

- The meaning of this parameter are
  0: in-phase
  1: anti-phase

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P175	Encoder outputs Z pulse width	0～15	0		ALL

- The meaning of this parameter are
  0: Pass-through, which is the original width of encoder Z signal.
  1~15: the width is double width of parameter value multiplying output signal A (or B)
- Broaden Z pulse. When the upper device can not catch narrow Z pulse, it can be widened. But you had better use Z pulse front edge.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P178	Trigger mode of homing	0～3	0		ALL

- The meanings of this parameter are:
  0：The homing function is closed.
  1：Level triggering by the input GOH of DI
  2：Rising edge triggering by the input GOH of DI
  3：Automatic execution after turn on the power supply

- Refer to 4.8 sections for detailed explanation.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P179	Reference mode of homing	0～6	0		ALL

- After starting the homing, seek the reference point according to the first speed (P183) of homing.
- The meanings of this parameter are:
  0：Looks for REF (rising edge triggering) to make the reference point in CCW direction
  1：Looks for REF (rising edge triggering) to make the reference point in CW direction
  2：Looks for CCWL (falling edge triggering) to make the reference point in CCW direction
  3：Looks for CWL (falling edge triggering) to make the reference point in CW direction
  4：Looks for the Z pulse to make reference point in CCW direction
  5：Looks for the Z pulse to make reference point in CW direction
  6：Back to the DIZEROSET default origin directly. Only with multi-turn absolute encoder is valid.
- If set the CCWL or the CWL as the reference point, neglect the prohibition function when homing execution, but resume the prohibition function after the homing finished.
- Refer to 4.8 sections for detailed explanation.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P180	Origin mode of homing	0～2	0		ALL

- After arrives the reference point, and then seeks the origin according to the second speed (P184) of homing.
- The meanings of this parameter are:
  0：Looks backward for the Z pulse to be the origin
  1：Looks forward for the Z pulse to be the origin
  2：The rising edge of the reference point takes for the origin directly

- 'Forward' is that the second speed direction is the same with the first speed direction, 'backward' is that the second speed direction reverse with the first speed direction.
- Refer to 4.8 sections for detailed explanation.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P181	misalignment top digit of homing	-32768～32767	0	65536pulse	ALL
P182	misalignment bottom digit of homing	-32768～32767	0	pulse	ALL

- The actual origin is equal to that the found origin adds the displacement quantity. The displacement quantity is P181×10000+ P182.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P183	First speed of homing	1～3000	500	r/min	ALL

- This is the speed for seeking the reference point in homing.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P184	Second speed of homing	1～3000	50	r/min	ALL

- This is the speed for seeking the origin in homing after the reference point arrived. This speed should be smaller than the first speed (P183).

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P185	Acceleration time of homing	0～30000	0	ms	ALL

- This is the acceleration time from zero to rated speed of the servo motor in homing execution.
- If the command speed is lower than the rated speed, then the

desired rising time also correspondingly reduces.

- Use only in the homing execution.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P186	Deceleration time of homing	0～30000	0	ms	ALL

- This is the deceleration time from rated speed to zero speed of the servo motor in homing execution.
- If the initial command speed is lower than the rated speed, then the desired falling time also correspondingly reduces.
- Use only in the homing execution.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P187	Positioning time delay of homing	0～3000	50	ms	ALL

- This is the delay time after arrival at the origin. During the time of delay lets the servo motor to stop completely. After the time delay completes, the output HOME from DO becomes ON.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P188	Delay time of complete signal after homing	1～3000	100	ms	ALL

- This is the effective time for HOME signal after the homing completes. Use in the situation of P178=2 or 3

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P189	Command executive mode after homing	0～1	0		ALL

- The meanings of this parameter are:

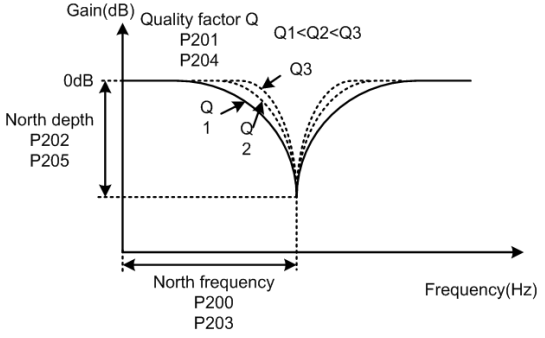
  0：After the homing completed, waiting for the HOME signal becomes OFF and then carries out the command again.

1：After the homing completed carries out the command immediately.

5.1.3 Parameters of section 2

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P200	Frequency of first notch filter	50～1500	1500	Hz	ALL

- Notch filter is the filter for eliminating the specific frequency resonance caused by machinery.
- If the parameter P202 sets zero, then closes the notch filter.



Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P201	Quality factor of first notch filter	1～100	7		ALL

- The quality factor Q indicates the shape of notch filter. The bigger the quality factor Q, the more incisive of the north shape and the narrower of bandwidth (-3dB) obtain.

$$\text{Quality factor Q} = \frac{\text{North frequency}}{\text{North Width}}$$

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P202	Depth of first notch filter	0～100	0	%	ALL

- Set the depth of the notch filter. The bigger the value, the more depth of the north obtains, namely the bigger attenuating of filter gain obtains. If the parameter P202 sets zero, then closes the north.
- Using dB unit the north depth D is:

$$D = -20\log(1-\frac{P202}{100})(dB)$$

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P203	Frequency of second notch filter	50～1500	1500	Hz	ALL

- Notch filter is the filter for eliminating specific frequency resonance caused by mechanical system.
- If the parameter P205 sets zero the north closes.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P204	Quality factor of second notch filter	1～100	7		ALL

- Refer to the explanation of parameter P201.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P205	Depth of second notch filter	0～100	0	%	ALL

- Set the depth of the notch filter. If the parameter P205 sets zero the north closes. Refer to the explanation of parameter P201 for others.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P208	Gain switching selection	0～5	0		ALL

- The meanings of this parameter are:
  0：Fixed first gain group
  1：Fixed second gain group

2：Input GAIN terminal for gain switching from DI. 'OFF' is the first gain group; 'ON' is the second gain group

3：The gain group switching depends on the command pulse frequency. If the frequency of input command pulse surpasses the P209, and then switches to the second gain group

4：The gain group switching depends on the pulse deviation. If the position pulse deviation surpasses the P209, and then switches to the second gain group

5：The gain group switching depends on the speed of the servo motor. If the speed of the servo motor surpasses the P209, then switches to the second gain group

- Each group of the gain has four parameters and switches at the same time.

First gain group		Second gain group	
Parameter	Name	Parameter	Name
P005	First gain of speed loop	P010	Second gain of speed loop
P006	First integral time constant of speed loop	P011	Second integral time constant of speed loop
P007	First filter time constant of torque	P012	Second filter time constant of torque
P009	First gain of position loop	P013	Second gain of position loop

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P209	Level of gain switching	0～32767	100		ALL
P210	Level hysteresis of gain switching	0～32767	5		ALL

- Set this parameter according to the parameter P208, there are different unit for different switching condition.
- The unit of P21and P209 is same.

- The comparator has hysteretic function set by parameter P210.

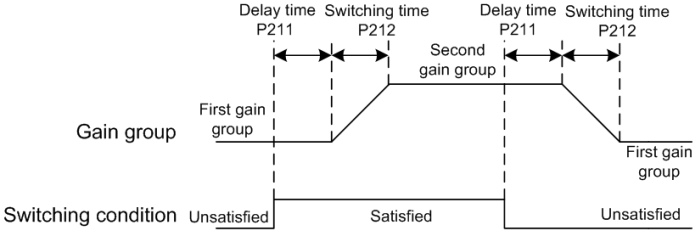
P208	Gain switching condition	Unit
3	Frequency of command pulse	0.1kHz(kpps)
4	Pulse deviation	Pulse
5	Servo motor speed	r/min

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P211	Delay time of gain switching	0～3000	5	ms	ALL

- The switching condition of gain group must maintain a period set by parameter P211.
- During the delay time, if checks the switching condition unsatisfied, then cancels the switching.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P212	Time of gain switching	0～3000	5	ms	ALL

- During switching of the gain group, the current gain group will make linearity change to the goal gain group according to the setting time by parameter P212. Each parameter of the gain group also changes at the same time.
- The machinery impact caused by changing the parameter suddenly can avoid.



5.1.4 Parameters of section 3

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P300	Drive ID number	1～32	1		M

- Drive ID number is used for setting the parameter of MODBUS communication station number.
- When MODBUS is used to communicate, the communication address of servo drive needs to be set different servo drive station number respectively according to this parameter. The setting range is 1~32. A group of servo drive can only set one station number. It will lead to abnormal communication if it is set station number repeatedly.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P301	MODBUS communication baud rate	0～6	0		M

- Set MODBUS communication baud rate
- The meanings of this parameter are: (the unit is bit/s)

  0: MODBUS mode prohibition, USB communication enabled

  1：Baud rate is 4800

  2：Baud rate is 9600

  3：Baud rate is 19200

  4：Baud rate is 38400

  5：Baud rate is 57600

  6：Baud rate is 115200

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P302	MODBUS communication protocol option	0～5	4		M

- Choose MODBUS communication protocol through this parameter. It should keep in accordance with that of the upper controller when choose communication protocol. The detailed setting value is as follows. The initial value is 4.
- the meaning of parameter
  0：8，N，1（MODBUS, ASCII）
  1：8，E，1（MODBUS, ASCII）
  2：8，O，1（MODBUS, ASCII）
  3：8，N，1（MODBUS, RTU）
  4：8，E，1（MODBUS, RTU）
  5：8，O，1（MODBUS, RTU）
- Detailed explanation of parameter
  Figure 8 implies the transmissive bits is 8 bits; English letters N、E、O imply parity bit. N implies not to use this bit; E implies an even bit; O implies an odd bit; Figure 1 implies the ending bit is one.

5.2 DI function table

Ordinal	Symbol	DI Function	Ordinal	Symbol	DI Function
0	NULL	Not have function	16	CMODE	Control mode switching
1	SON	Servo enable	17	GAIN	Gain switching
2	ARST	Clear alarm	18	GEAR1	Electronic gear switching 1
3	CCWL	CCW drive inhibition	19	GEAR2	Electronic gear switching 2
4	CWL	CW drive inhibition	20	CLR	Clear position deviation
5	TCCW	CCW torque limitation	21	INH	Pulse input inhibition
6	TCW	CW torque limitation	22	PC	Proportional control
7	ZCLAMP	Zero speed clamp	23	GOH	Homing triggering
8	CZERO	Zero command	24	REF	Reference point of homing
9	CINV	Command reverse	25	NULL	No function
10	SP1	Internal speed selection 1	26	NULL	No function
11	SP2	Internal speed selection 2	27	NULL	No function
12	SP3	Internal speed selection 3	28	NULL	No function
13	TRQ1	Internal torque selection 1	29	NULL	No function

14	TRQ2	Internal torque selection 2	30	NULL	No function
15	EMG	Emergency stop	37	ZEROSET	Set the current place as origin.

5.3 DO function table

Ordinal	Symbol	DO Function	Ordinal	Symbol	DO Function
0	OFF	Always invalid	7	ATRQ	Arrival torque
1	ON	Always valid	8	BRK	Electromagnetic brake
2	RDY	Servo ready	9	RUN	Servo is in motion
3	ALM	Alarm	10	NEAR	Near positioning
4	ZSP	Zero speed	11	TRQL	Torque under limitation
5	COIN	Positioning complete	12	SPL	Speed under limitation
6	ASP	Arrival speed	13	HOME	Homing complete

5.4 DI function description in detail

Ordinal	Symbol	Function	Function explanation
0	NULL	Not have function	The input condition does not have any influence to the system.
1	SON	Servo enable	OFF：servo drive does not enable, servo motor does not excite; ON：Servo drive has enabled, servo motor has excited.

Ordinal	Symbol	Function	Function explanation
2	ARST	Clear alarm	When an alarm occurs and the alarm has permission to clear, then the rising edge (from OFF becomes ON) of input signal ARST will clear the alarm. Attention: only a part of alarm can have the permission to clear.

<table>
<tr><th>Ordinal</th><th>Symbol</th><th>Function</th><th>Function explanation</th></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>CCWL</td><td>CCW drive inhibition</td><td>
OFF：Inhibit CCW running;
ON ：Enable CCW running.
Uses this function for protection of the mechanical traveling limit, the function is controlled by the parameter P097. Pays attention to that the P097 default value neglects this function, therefore needs to modify P097 if needs to use this function:
<table>
<tr><th>P097</th><th>Explanation</th></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td rowspan="2">Use CCW inhibition function and must connect the normally closed contact of the limit switch.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Neglect CCW inhibition function, this signal does not have any influence to CCW movement of the servo motor, and therefore does not need the CCWL wiring.</td></tr>
</table>
Forbidden mode：
<table>
<tr><th>P042</th><th>Explanation</th></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>In CCW inhibition function, CCW torque is limited as 0.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>In CCW inhibition function, CCW pulse input is inhibited.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Ordinal</th><th>Symbol</th><th>Function</th><th>Function explanation</th></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>CWL</td><td>CW drive inhibition</td><td>
OFF：Inhibit CW running;
ON：Enable CW running.
Uses this function for protection of the mechanical traveling limit, the function is controlled by the parameter P097. Pays attention to that the P097 default value neglects this function, therefore needs to modify P097 if needs to use this function:
<table>
<tr><th>P097</th><th>Explanation</th></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td rowspan="2">Use CW inhibition function and must connect the normally closed contact of the limit switch.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td rowspan="2">Neglect CW inhibition function, this signal does not have any influence to CW movement of the servo motor, and therefore does not need the CWL wiring.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3(default)</td></tr>
</table>
Forbidden mode：
<table>
<tr><th>P042</th><th>Explanation</th></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>In CW inhibition function, CW torque is limited as 0.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>In CW inhibition function, CW pulse input is inhibited.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

5	TCCW	CCW torque limitation	OFF：Torque is not limited by parameter P067 in CCW direction; ON ： Torque is limited by parameter P067 in CCW direction. Attention: whether the TCCW is effective or not, the torque is also limited by the parameter P065 in CCW direction.

Ordinal	Symbol	Function	Function explanation
5	TCCW	CCW torque limitation	OFF： Torque is not limited by parameter P067 in CCW direction; ON：Torque is limited by parameter P067 in CCW direction. Attention: whether the TCCW is effective or not, the torque is also limited by the parameter P065 in CCW direction.
6	TCW	CW torque limitation	OFF： Torque is not limited by parameter P068 in CW direction; ON：Torque is limited by parameter P068 in CW direction. Attention: whether the TCW is effective or not, the torque is also limited by the parameter P066 in CW direction.

<table>
<tr><td>7</td><td>ZCLAMP</td><td>Zero speed clamp</td><td>When the following condition satisfies, the function of zero speed clamp starts working:
Condition 1：speed control mode;
Condition 2：ZCLAMP is ON;
Condition 3：Speed command is lower than parameter P160.
If any condition mentioned above does not satisfy, carries out the normal speed control. For concrete application refers to the explanation of parameter P162.</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>CZERO</td><td>Zero command</td><td>Under the speed or torque control mode, the speed or torque command is:
OFF：Normal command;
ON：Zero command.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Ordinal</th><th>Symbol</th><th>Function</th><th>Function explanation</th></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>CINV</td><td>Command reverse</td><td>Under the speed or torque control mode, the speed or torque command is:
OFF：Normal command;
ON：Reverse command.</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>SP1</td><td>Internal speed selection 1</td><td rowspan="2">In speed control mode and speed limitation, Chooses internal speed by the combination from SP1, SP2 and SP3 1~8:
<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">DI Signals[note]</td><td rowspan="2">Speed command</td></tr>
<tr><td>SP3</td><td>SP2</td><td>SP1</td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>Internal speed 1 (parameter P137)</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>11</td><td>SP2</td><td>Internal speed selection 2</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>SP3</td>
<td>Internal speed selection 3</td>
<td>
<table>
<tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>Internal speed 2 (parameter P138)</td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>Internal speed 3 (parameter P139)</td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>Internal speed 4 (parameter P140)</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>Internal speed 5 (parameter P141)</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>Internal speed 6 (parameter P142)</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>Internal speed 7 (parameter P143)</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>Internal speed 8 (parameter P144)</td></tr>
</table>
Note: 0 indicates OFF; 1 indicates ON.
</td>
</tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Ordinal</th><th>Symbol</th><th>Function</th><th>Function explanation</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>TRQ1</td>
<td>Internal torque selection 1</td>
<td>In torque control mode and torque limitation, Chooses internal torque by the combination from TRQ1 and TRQ2 1~4:
<table>
<tr><th>DI Signals[note]</th><th>Torque command</th></tr>
</table>
</td>
</tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>14</td><td>TRQ2</td><td>Internal torque selection 2</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>TRQ2</td><td>TRQ 1</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>Internal torque 1 (parameterP145)</td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>Internal torque 2 (parameterP146)</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>Internal torque 3 (parameterP147)</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>Internal torque 4 (parameterP148)</td></tr>
</table>
Note: 0 indicates OFF; 1 indicates ON.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>15</td><td>EMG</td><td>Emergency stop</td><td>OFF：Permits the servo drive to work;
ON：Servo drive stops; removes the main current and the excitation of servo motor.</td></tr>
<tr><td>16</td><td>CMODE</td><td>Control mode switching</td><td>Set parameter P004 3,4 or 5 can carry out the control mode switching:
<table>
<tr><td>P004</td><td>CMODE</td><td>Control mode</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">3</td><td>0</td><td>position</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>speed</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">4</td><td>0</td><td>position</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>torque</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">5</td><td>0</td><td>speed</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>torque</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Ordinal</th><th>Symbol</th><th>Function</th><th>Function explanation</th></tr>
<tr><td>17</td><td>GAIN</td><td>Gain switching</td><td>If parameter P208=2，can carry out gain group switching by GAIN input:
OFF：First gain group;
ON：Second gain group.</td></tr>
<tr><td>18</td><td>GEAR1</td><td>Electronic gear switching 1</td><td rowspan="2">Select electronic gear for command pulse by the combination of GEAR1 and GEAR2 1~4:
<table>
<tr><th>GEAR2</th><th>GEAR 1</th><th>Numerator of electronic gear N</th></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1st numerator(parameterP029)</td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2nd numerator(parameterP031)</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>3rd numerator(parameterP032)</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>4th numerator(parameterP033)</td></tr>
</table>
Note: 0 indicates OFF; 1 indicates ON.</td></tr>
<tr><td>19</td><td>GEAR2</td><td>Electronic gear switching 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td>CLR</td><td>Clear position deviation</td><td>Eliminates the position deviation counter; The elimination mode is selected by the parameter P163; The elimination of position deviation occurs in the moment:
P163=0：CLR ON Level:
P163=1：CLR Rising edge (from OFF become ON).</td></tr>
</table>

21	INH	Pulse input inhibition	OFF：Permits position command pulse to go through: ON：Position command pulse is inhibited.
22	PC	Proportional control	OFF： PI control of speed loop: ON： P control of speed loop.
23	GOH	Homing triggering	Starts homing function; Refers to the explanation of parameter P178 and 4.8 sections.

Ordinal	Symbol	Function	Function explanation
24	REF	Reference point of homing	He homing returns to an external reference point; Refers to the explanation of parameter P179 and 4.8 sections.
37	ZEROSET	Origin setting	Set the current place as origin（Only with multi-turn absolute encoder is valid.）

5.5 DO function description in detail

Ordinal	Symbol	Function	Function explanation
0	OFF	Always invalid	Forced output OFF.
1	ON	Always valid	Forced output ON.
2	RDY	Servo ready	OFF：Servo main power supply is off; Or alarm occurs; ON：Servo main power supply is normal，no alarm occurs.
3	ALM	Alarm	OFF：Alarm occurs; ON：No alarm occurs.
4	ZSP	Zero speed	OFF：Servo motor speed is higher than parameter P160 (in CCW or CW); ON：Servo motor speed is lower than parameter P160 ((in CCW or CW).
5	COIN	Positioning complete	In position control mode OFF：Position deviation is bigger than parameter P150; ON：Position deviation is smaller than parameter P150.
6	ASP	Arrival speed	OFF：Servo motor speed is lower than parameter P154; ON：Servo motor speed is higher than parameter P154. Can set polarity function，refers to the explanation of parameter P154.

Ordinal	Symbol	Function	Function explanation
7	ATRQ	Arrival torque	OFF：Servo motor torque is lower than parameter P157; ON：Servo motor torque is higher than parameter P157. Can set polarity function，refers to the explanation of parameter P157.
8	BRK	Electromagnetic brake	OFF：Electromagnetic brake applies the brake; ON：Electromagnetic brake releases the brake.
10	NEAR	Near positioning	In position control mode OFF：Position deviation is bigger than parameter P152; ON：Position deviation is smaller than parameter P152.
11	TRQL	Torque under limitation	OFF：Servo motor torque has not reached the limit value; ON：Servo motor torque has reached the limit value. Torque limitation is set by parameter P064.
12	SPL	Speed under limitation	In torque control mode OFF：Servo motor speed has not reached the limit value; ON：Servo motor speed has reached the limit value. Speed limitation is set by parameter P077.
13	HOME	Homing complete	After homing has completed，the HOME output is ON. The timing chart refers to 4.8 sections.

Chapter 6 Communication functions

6.1 Communication hardware interface

Servo drive

It has RS-485 serial communication functions, which could achieve functions of driving servo system, altering parameters and monitoring servo system state through MODBUS agreement.

It has USB communication function, which need to use with PC terminal software. It can do the performance of changing parameters. Please refer the detailed information to PC terminal software use instructions and other related documents.

6.2 Communication parameter

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P300	Drive ID number	1～32	1		M

When RS-485 communication is used, the communication address of servo drive needs to set by this parameter respectively as different servo drive station number. The setting range of station number address is 1~ 32 and the default value is one. This station number represents the absolute address in the communication network of this drive. A group of servo drive can only set one station number. It will lead to abnormal communication if set repeatedly.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P301	MODBUS communication baud rate	0～6	0		M

Choose USB communication interface or RS-485 communication baud rate through this parameter. When the value is 0, choose USB communication interface; when the value is 1~6, choose RS-485

communication interface. Different value is corresponding to different baud rate. The chosen communication baud rate needs to keep in correspondence with the communication baud rate of upper controller. The detailed setting is as follows:

The meaning of parameter

0：Using USB interface to communicate, it needs to use with PC terminal software.

1：Using RS-485 interface to communicate, the baud rate is 4800.

2：Using RS-485 interface to communicate, the baud rate is 9600

3：Using RS-485 interface to communicate, the baud rate is 19200

4：Using RS-485 interface to communicate, the baud rate is 38400

5：Using RS-485 interface to communicate, the baud rate is 57300

6：Using RS-485 interface to communicate, the baud rate is 115200.

Parameter	Name	Range	Default value	Unit	Usage
P302	MODBUS communicationprotocoloption	0～5	4		M

Choose RS-485 communicationprotocolthrough this parameter. The chosen communicationprotocol needs to keep in correspondence with the communicationprotocol of upper controller.

The detailed setting is as follows:

The meaning of parameter:

0：8，N，1（MODBUS, ASCII）

1：8，E，1（MODBUS, ASCII）

2：8，O，1（MODBUS, ASCII）

3：8，N，1（MODBUS, RTU）

4：8，E，1（MODBUS, RTU）

5：8，O，1（MODBUS, RTU）

Figure 8 indicates the transmissive data is eight bits. English letter N, E, O represent parity bit: N represents not to use this, E represents one even bit, zero represents one odd bit. Figure 1 means the end bit is 1

6.3 MODBUS communication protocol

When RS-485 serial communication is used, every servo drive should be set its servo drive station by P300 parameter in advance. Computer or upper controller implements control for servo drive according to the station number. The baud rate needs to refer to the communication parameter of upper controller to set parameter P301, in which MODBUS can use the following two modes: ASCII（American Standard Code for information interchange）mode or RTU（Remote Terminal Unit）mode. The user can set the needed communication protocol in the parameter P320. There is explanation for MODBUS communication as follows:

The encoding meaning

ASCII mode:

Every 8 bits data consists of two ASCII character. For example: one 1byte data 64H (hexadecimal notation), presented by ASCII “64”, contains ‘6’ASCII code (36H) and ‘4’ ASCII code (34H).

The ASCII code of figure 0 to 9 and letter A to F, is in the following chart.

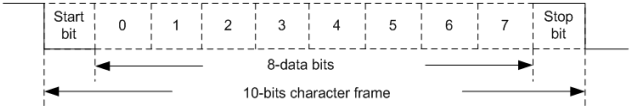
Character sign	‘0’	‘1’	‘2’	‘3’	‘4’	‘5’	‘6’	‘7’
Corresponding ASCII code	30H	31H	32H	33H	34H	35H	36H	37H
Character sign	‘8’	‘9’	‘A’	‘B’	‘C’	‘D’	‘E’	‘F’
Corresponding ASCII code	38H	39H	41H	42H	43H	44H	45H	46H

RTU mode:

Every 8bits data consists of two 4bits hexadecimal characters. For example: one 1byte data is 64H.

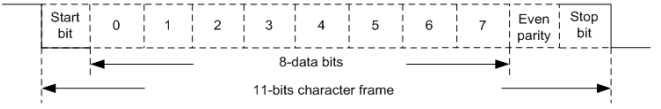
Character structure：

10bits character frame (used for 8bits character without verification)

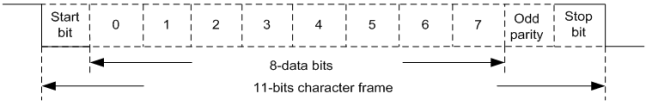


8, N, 1

11bits character frame (used for 8bits character with verification)



8, E, 1



8, O, 1

Communication data structure：

- ASCII mode：

STX	Start character ‘：’(3AH)
ADR	Communication address: 1byte contains two ASCII codes
CMD	Command code: 1byte contains two ASCII codes
DATA(n-1)	Data content: Nword=2Nbyte, contains 4N ASCII codes, N<=100
……..	
DATA(0)	
LRC	Verification code: 1byte contains two ASCII codes
End1	End code 1: (0DH)(CR)
End0	End code 0: (0AH)(LF)

- RTU mode：

STX	the minimum time interval with upper frame is 3.5 character time
ADR	Communication address : 1byte
CMD	Command code : 1byte
DATA(n-1)	Data content: Nword=2Nbyte，N<=100
……..	
DATA(0)	
CRC	Verification code: 2byte
End1	the minimum time interval with below frame is 3.5 character time

The explanations of all the items of communication data format frame are as follows.

1. STX (communication starting)

- ASCII mode: ‘:’character.
- RTU mode: the minimum time interval with upper frame is 3.5 character time

2. ADR (communication address)

Legal communication address ranges from 1 to 32, as the follow picture: communication with the servo drive of station number 16 (hexadecimal 10H) .

- ASCII mode: ADR=‘1’，‘0’ => ‘1’=31H，‘0’=30H
- RTU mode: ADR = 10H

3. CMD (command code) and DATA (data character)

The format of data character is according to command code. The common command codes are described as follows:

Command code 03H, could read N words (16bit). The maximum of N is 100.

For example, read two parameters continuously from section 0 number 5 parameter of 01H station number servo drive.

- ASCII mode:

Command information：

STX	‘：’
ADR	‘0’
	‘1’
CMD	‘0’
	‘3’
Initial data position	‘0’
	‘0’
	‘0’
	‘5’
Data number	‘0’
	‘0’
	‘0’
	‘2’
LRC Check	‘F’
	‘5’
End1	‘0DH’(CR)
End0	‘0AH’(LF)

Respond information：

STX	‘：’
ADR	‘0’
	‘1’
CMD	‘0’
	‘3’
Data number(count by byte)	‘0’
	‘4’
Section 0 number 5 parameter content	‘0’
	‘0’
	‘2’
	‘8’
Section 0 number 6 parameter content	‘0’
	‘0’
	‘C’
	‘8’
LRC Check	‘D’
	‘A’
End1	‘0DH’(CR)
End0	‘0AH’(LF)

- RTU mode：

command information：

ADR	01H
CMD	03H
Initial data position	00H (high byte)
	05H (low byte)
Data number	00H (high byte)
	02H (low byte)
CRC Low	D4H (high byte)
CRC High	0AH (low byte)

Respond information：

ADR	01H
CMD	03H
Data number(count by byte)	04H
0 section number 5 parameter content	00H (high byte)
	28H (low byte)
0 section number 6 parameter content	00H (high byte)
	C8H (low byte)
CRC Low	7BH (high byte)
CRC High	ADH(low byte)

Command code 06H, could write in one parameter. The maximum of N is 100.

For example, write 100 (0064H) to the section 0 number 05 parameter of 01H station number servo drive.

- ASCII mode:

Command information：

STX	‘：’
ADR	‘0’
	‘1’
CMD	‘0’
	‘6’
Initial data position	‘0’
	‘0’
	‘0’
	‘5’
Data content	‘0’
	‘0’
	‘6’
	‘4’
LRC Check	‘E’
	‘A’
End1	‘0DH’(CR)
End0	‘0AH’(LF)

Respond information：

STX	‘：’
ADR	‘0’
	‘1’
CMD	‘0’
	‘6’
Initial data position	‘0’
	‘0’
	‘0’
	‘5’
Data content	‘0’
	‘0’
	‘6’
	‘4’
LRC Check	‘E’
	‘A’
End1	‘0DH’(CR)
End0	‘0AH’(LF)

- RTU mode: ：

Command information：

ADR	01H
CMD	06H
Initial data position	00H (high byte)
	05H (low byte)
Data content	00H (high byte)
	64H (low byte)
CRC Low	98H (high byte)
CRC High	20H (low byte)

Respond information：

ADR	01H
CMD	06H
Initial data position	00H (high byte)
	05H (low byte)
Data content	00H (high byte)
	64H (low byte)
CRC Low	98H (high byte)
CRC High	20H (low byte)

Every operational parameter is only limited to the same parameter section. Different parameter section needs to be operated respectively.

4. Frame check calculate of LRC (ASCII mode) and CRC(RTU mode):

- LRC frame check:

ASCII mode adopts LRC (Longitudinal Redundancy Check)frame check.LRC calculation adds all the 8bit character from ADR to the last data content in the message, neglects carry and then determines its two's complement.(For example, if the result after adding is 128H in hexadecimal , then take 28H). Then calculate its two's complement. The counting result is LRC frame check.

STX	‘：’
ADR	‘0’
	‘1’
CMD	‘0’
	‘3’
Initial data position	‘0’
	‘0’
	‘0’
	‘5’
Data number	‘0’
	‘0’
	‘0’
	‘2’
LRC Check	‘F’
	‘5’
End1	‘0DH’(CR)
End0	‘0AH’(LF)

LRC calculate process is as follows:

01H+03H+00H+05H+00H+02H=0BH，

Taking two's complement of OBH is F5H. So LRC is ‘F’, ‘5’.

- RTU mode:

RTU mode adopts CRC (Cyclical Redundancy Check) frame check. The following steps are explaining CRC frame check calculation:

Step 1: Initialize one 16 bits register with content of FFFFH which is called CRC register.

Step 2: Work the first byte of command information and the low byte of 16-bits CRC register, and store the result back to CRC register.

Step 3: Check the lowest bit (LSB) of CRC register. If this bit is 0, then move right for one bit; if this bit is one, the CRC register

value moves right for one bit and then work the XOR (exclusive or operation) with A001H.

Step 4: Go back to step 3 until the step 3 has been executed for eight times, then go to step 5.

Step 5: Repeats step 2 to step 4 for the next byte of command information, until all the types have completed the above processing. And the content of CRC register is CRC frame check.

Explanation: after working out the CRC frame check, in the command information, it needs to fill the CRC low bit firstly and then fill the CRC high bit. Please refer to the following example.

For example, read the section 0 No.05 parameter of station No. 01H servo drive. If the last content of CRC register is 3794H counting from ADR to the last byte of data, the command information is as follows. It needs to note that byte 94H should be sent before byte 37H.

ADR	01H
CMD	03H
Initial data position	00H (high byte)
	05H (low byte)
Data number	00H (hign byte)
	02H (low byte)
CRC Low	D4H (hign byte)
CRC High	0AH (low byte)

5. End 1, end 0 communication end:

- ASCII mode: It indicates end communication with ODH which is character‘\r’and 0AH which is character‘\n’.
- RTU mode: The minimum time interval with below frame is 3.5 character time.

6.4 Write in and read out parameters

Please refer the details of the entire servo drive parameter to parameter chapter. The parameter is divided by the parameter section. Every parameter is represented by 16bit data. The communication address of every parameter is confirmed commonly by parameter section number and parameter sequence number in the section. The address is 16bits. The parameter section number is high 8bits of the address. The sequence number in parameter section is low 8bits of the address. For example, the communication address of parameter P322 is 3×256+22=790.Other parameters may be done by analogy.

The parameter format explanation written in and read out through communication (Reading state quantity refers to chapter 6.6): the parameter written in and read out must be the decimal integer. The parameters with decimal point on the drive display panel and in the manuals are all magnified for corresponding times in the process of writing in and reading out in order to make it to be the decimal integer. The display format is binary parameter. But it adopts equivalent integer of decimalism in the process of writing in and reading out, with the details as follows. The operation example refers to the instruction of chapter 6.7. The mapping mode of all parameter refers to the instruction of parameter chapter.

Parameter sequence number	The displaying value of use manuals	Communication operating value	Mapping mode
P005	40	40	Invariant
P006	20.0	200	Magnify for ten times
P007	1.00	100	Magnify for 100 times
P120	00000(binary system)	0(decimalism)	Binary system turns to decimalism

All the parameter in the parameter instruction can be written in and read out through communication. The details refer to the parameter

instruction in chapter five.

6.5 Common operation command

The internal parameter of servo drive can be read and written through RS-485 communication interface. After reading and writing were completed, it can do entire operation to drive parameter list through specific command code.

Firstly, write the operation code to operation command code register. After a certain delay time, read the operation state register and read out the specific value which means the operation is completed successfully. The operation address is shown as follows:

Register Operation Explanation	Contact address	Data size
Operate command code register	1100H	16bit
Operate state register	1101H	16bit

The command codes supported by the current edition include “parameter operation is valid”, “parameter write in EEPROM”, “recover default value”. The detailed explanation of all command codes is as follows:

Command code explanation	Command code	Completion state	Operation meaning
parameter operation is valid	BB00H	44FFH	To make the modified parameters in parameter list valid
Write parameter in EEPROM	0011H	FFEEH	To write the parameters in parameter list to EEPROM
Recover default value	0024H	FFDBH	To read the default value of all the parameter to parameter list

6.6 Quantity of state surveillance

The internal quantity of state of servo drive can be read out through RS-485 communication interface, but can not be written in. The quantity of state is stored by 16bits data. For the data whose value is accurate to decimal place, its value will be magnified by 10 times or 100 times when it is read out by communication interface. Such case is same as the reading part of parameter. The operation example refers to the instruction of chapter 6.7. The organization order of relative quantity of state is as follows:

1000H：Motor speed, unit “r/min”；

1001H：Original position command (input pulse) low 16 bit;

1002H：Original position command (input pulse) high 16 bit;

1003H：Position command (input pulse) low 16 bit;

1004H：Position command (input pulse) high 16 bit;

1005H：Current position (input pulse) low 16 bit;

1006H：Current command (input pulse) high 16 bit;

1007H：Positional deviation (input pulse) low 16 bit;

1008H：Positional deviation (input pulse) high 16 bit;

1009H：Motor torque, unit “%”;

100AH：Peak torque, unit “%”;

100BH：Motor current, unit “A”;

100CH：Peak current, unit “A”;

100DH：Position command pulse frequency, unit “KHz”;

100EH：Speed command, unit“r/min”;

100FH：Torque command, unit “%”;

1010H：Speed analog command voltage, unit “mV”;

1011H：Torque analog command voltage, unit “mV”;

1012H：Input terminal DI state, note 1;

1013H：Output terminal DO state, note 2;

1014H：Rotor absolute position (pulse) low 16 bit;
1015H：Rotor absolute position (pulse) high 16 bit;
1016H：Accumulative load rate, unit “%”;
1017H：Regenerative brake load rate, unit “%”;
1018H：Alarm code;
101AH：Busbar voltage, unit “V”;
101BH：Module internal temperature, unit “℃”;
101CH：Multi-turn position (when there is no multi-turn information, read out value 0).

Note 1: The data read by this address is 16bit, of which bit4~bit0 mean the input state of DI5~DI1. “1” means to input high level, “0” means to input low level; bit15~bit5 are stored for usage in future.

Note 2: the data read by this address is 16bit, of which bit2~bit0 mean the output state of DO3~DO1. “1” means to output high level, “0” means to output low level; bit15~bit3 are stored for usage in future.

6.7 Operation example

The following three operation examples explain the operation of parameter section and quantity of state.

The quantity of state operation: this part is read only:

The value for “d-A1”quantity of sate in “d- ”of servo drive shows 8. The unit is mV. When it reads the quantity of state as “speed analog command voltage” through communication interface, the value is 8. The unit is mV.

Operation for parameter: this part is read-write:

The drive parameter P006（the first speed circulation integral time constant）shows 20.0. The unit is ms. Read parameter P006 through communication interface. The value is 20.0. The precision of this parameter is accurate to the place after the decimal point. It is magnified ten times when it is read out.

The drive parameter P007（the first torque filtering time constant）shows 1.00. The unit is ms. The value of parameter P007 modified through communication interface is 2.00. The value written in is 200. The precision of this parameter is accurate to the second place after decimal point. It needs to be magnified 100 times when it is written in. If parameter 2 is written directly, the parameter P007 of drive shows 0.02.

Write the value of state quantity in parameter:

In the speed control mode, the external input analog value is 0. The value of “d-A1”quantity of state in drive“d- ”is zero bias of analog. It can be read out through communication interface, and written into the parameter P047 of drive to eliminate zero bias. The value of state quantity is integer. The value of parameter P0-47 accurates to the place after decimal point. When read out, the value is integral value without magnify. While written in, it needs to be magnified ten times before written in.

In the instruction of above example, the “d-A1”of drive “d- ”shows 8. The unit is mV. This state quantity is read as “8”. “80” should be written into parameter P047.

Chapter 7 Alarm

7.1 The reason and handling of alarm

In this manual, "☆" means the typical functions of absolute encoder." ★ " means the typical functions of incremental encoder

Err 1 (Over speed)

Potential cause	Check	Handle
Servo motor U、V、W connection is not correct	Check U、V、W wiring	Correct U、V、W wiring. The U、V、W must connect with servo drive terminal U、V、W correspondently.
Speed overshoot	Check the operation status and the parameters	Adjust servo gain to reduce the overshoot; In speed control mode can increase acceleration/deceleration time.
Encoder wiring error	Check the encoder wiring	Correct wiring.

Err 2 (Main circuit over-voltage)

Potential cause	Check	Handle
The voltage of input AC power supply is too high	Check the voltage of power supply	Use correct power supply according with the specifications.
Regeneration fault	Regenerative resistor and/or IGBT damaged; Connection circuit is open.	Repair.
Regeneration energy too large	Check the regeneration load factor	● Decrease the start-stop frequency. ● Increase acceleration/deceleration time ● Reduce the torque limit. ● Reduce the load inertia. ● Replace a bigger power servo drive and servo motor ● Replace a bigger brake resistor

Err 4 (Position deviation)

Potential cause	Check	Handle
Servo motor U、V、W connection is not correct	Check U、V、W wiring	Correct U、V、W wiring. The U、V、W must connect with servo drive terminal U、V、W correspondently.
Encoder zero point changes	Check the encoder zero point	Adjust the zero point of encoder again.
The servo motor is blocked	Check the servo motor shaft and its mechanical connection	Repair.
The command pulse frequency is too high	Check input frequency and the parameter of division/multiplication	● Slow down the input frequency. ● Adjust the parameter of division/multiplication.
The gain of position loop is too small	Check the parameters P009 and P013	Increasing the gain of position loop.
The excess position deviation range is too small	Check the parameter P079	Increasing the value of parameter P079.
Torque is not enough big	Check torque	● Increase the torque limit. ● Increase smooth filtering time for position command. ● Reduce load. ● Replace the servo drive and servo motor with bigger ones.

Err 7 (Drive inhibition abnormal)

Potential cause	Check	Handle
The CCWL and/or CWL over-travel inhibition is invalid when servo is on	Check CCWL、CWL wiring	● Correct input CCWL、CWL signal. ● If not use CCWL、CWL signal can shield it by setting parameter P097.

Err 8 (Overflow of position deviation counter)

Potential cause	Check	Handle
The servo motor is blocked	Check the servo motor shaft and its mechanical connection	Repair.
The command pulse is abnormal	Check command pulse	

Err11 (IGBT model fault)

Potential cause	Check	Handle
Short-circuit at drive output (U、V、W)	Check U、V、W wiring	Repair or replace the short-circuited wiring.
Motor winding insulation is damaged	Check the servo motor	Replace the servo motor
Servo drive is damaged	Check the servo drive	Known the servo motor to be no fault, and then turn on the power supply again, if the alarm still exists, the servo drive may damage possibly.
Ground is bad	Check the ground wiring	Ground correctly.
Suffer from interference	Check interference source	Adds line filter; Keep away interference source.

Err12 (Over-current)

Potential cause	Check	Handle
Short-circuit at drive output (U、V、W)	Check the wiring connections between servo drive and servo motor.	Repair or replace the short-circuited wiring.
Motor winding insulation is damaged	Check the servo motor	Replace the servo motor.
Servo drive is damaged	Check the servo drive	Known the servo motor to be no fault, and then turn on the power supply again, if the alarm still exists, the servo drive may damage possibly.

Err13 (Over-load)

Potential cause	Check	Handle
Excess the rated load for continuous duty operation	Check the load factor	Reduce load or replace the servo drive with bigger one.
System unstable	Check the oscillation when servo motor is in running	Reduce the gains of the system
Acceleration/deceleration is too short	Check the smoothness when servo motor is in running	Increasing acceleration/deceleration time setting.
Encoder zero point changes	Check the encoder zero point	Install the encoder again and adjust the zero point.

Err14 (Overload of brake peak power)

Potential cause	Check	Handle
The voltage of input AC power supply is too high	Check the voltage of power supply	Use correct power supply according with the specifications.
Regeneration fault	Regenerative resistor and/or IGBT damaged; Connection circuit is open.	Repair.
Regeneration energy too large	Check the regeneration load factor	Decrease the start-stop frequency. Increase acceleration/deceleration time Replace a bigger power servo drive and servo motor Replace a bigger brake resistor

Err16 (Motor over-heat)

Potential cause	Check	Handle
Excess the rated load for continuous duty operation	Check the load factor and the rise in temperature of motor	Reduce load or replace the servo drive with bigger one.
Encoder zero point changes	Check the encoder zero point	Install the encoder again and adjust the zero point.

Err17 (Brake average power overload)

Potential cause	Check	Handle
The voltage of input AC power supply is too high	Check the voltage of power supply	Use correct power supply according with the specifications.
Regeneration energy too large	Check the regeneration load factor	● Slow down the starting and stopping frequency. ● Increase acceleration /deceleration time setting. ● Reduce the torque limit. ● Decreasing the load inertia. ● Replace the servo drive and servo motor with bigger ones. Replace a bigger brake resistor

Err18 (IGBT model over-load)

Potential cause	Check	Handle
Excess the rated load for continuous duty operation	Check current	Reduce load or replace the servo drive with bigger one.
Encoder zero point changes	Check the encoder zero point	Install the encoder again and adjust the zero point.

Err20 (EEPROM Error)

Potential cause	Check	Handle
EEPROM chip is damaged	Turn on the power again and check	If the error still exists, then replace the servo drive.

Err21 (Logic circuit error)

Potential cause	Check	Handle
Control circuit fault	Turn on the power again and check	If the error still exists, then replace the servo drive.

Err23 (AD conversion error)

Potential cause	Check	Handle
Current sensor and connector fault	Check the main circuit	Replace the servo drive.
AD converter and analog amplifier fault	Check the control circuit	Replace the servo drive.

Err24 (Under voltage of control power supply)

Potential cause	Check	Handle
Control circuit LDO fault	Check the power of control board	Replace the servo drive.

Err27 (Phase loss alarm)

Potential cause	Check	Handle
Phase loss of power supply	Check the wiring of L1, L2,L3	Connect wire correctly
Power supply undervoltage	Check supply power voltage	Ensure correct voltage input
Phase loss checking return circuit error	Check optocoupler, power on again	If error still exists, please replace drive

Err29 (Over-torque alarm)

Potential cause	Check	Handle
Unexpected big load occurs	Check load condition	Correctly readjust the load.
Parameter P070、P071、	Check the	Correctly readjust parameters.

P072 setting is not reasonable	parameters	

Err30 (Lost Z signal of encoder)★

Potential cause	Check	Handle
Encoder has problem	Check the encoder Z signal	Replace the encoder
Encoder cable and/or connector has problem	Check cable and connector	Replace the cable and connector.

Err31 (Encoder UVW signal error)★

Potential cause	Check	Handle
Encoder has problem	● Check the line number and pole number ● Check the encoder UVW signals ● Encoder damaged	Replace the encoder.

Err32 (Illegal code of encoder UVW signals)★

Potential cause	Check	Handle
Encoder has problem	Check the encoder UVW signals	Replace the encoder.

Err 35 (Connection path error between boards)

Potential cause	Check	Handle
Connection wire error between boards	Check wire and connectors	Please change drive if error does not disappear.
Connection route error	Check opto-couplers	Please change drive if error does not disappear.

Err 36 (Fan alarm)

Potential cause	Check	Handle
Cooling fan fault	Check fan	Replace fan
Fan detection circuit fault	Check wiring	Please wire rightly
Fan detection circuit fault	Check opto-couplers	Please change drive if error does not disappear.

Err40 (Encoder communication error)

Potential cause	Check	Handle
Encoder connection wiring error	Check encoder connection wiring	Connect wiring correctly
Encoder cable and connector unsteady	Check cable and connector	Replace cable and connector
Encoder damage	Check encoder	Replace encoder

Err42 (Encoder interior counting error)

Potential cause	Check	Handle
Encoder cable and connector unsteady	Check cable and connector	Replace cable and connector
Encoder damage	Check encoder	Replace encoder

Err43 (Encoder communication responds error)

Potential cause	Check	Handle
Encoder cable and connector unsteady	Check cable and connector	Replace cable and connector
Encoder damage	Check encoder	Replace encoder

Err 44 (Encoder verify error)

Potential cause	Check	Handle
Encoder cable and connector unsteady	Check cable and connector	Replace cable and connector
Encoder damage	Check encoder	Replace encoder

Err45 (Encoder EEPROM error)

Potential cause	Check	Handle
Encoder cable and connector unsteady	Check cable and connector	Replace cable and connector
Encoder EEPROM damage	Check encoder	Replace encoder

Err46 (Encoder parameter error)

Potential cause	Check	Handle
Encoder cable and connector unsteady	Check cable and connector	Replace cable and connector
Encoder EEPROM damage	Check encoder	Replace encoder

Err47 (Absolute encoder external battery error)☆

Potential cause	Check	Handle
External battery out of power	External battery voltage	Replace battery

Err48 (Absolute encoder external battery alarm)☆

Potential cause	Check	Handle
External battery out of power	External battery voltage	Replace battery
First time power on after replacing battery	battery voltage	If voltage is normal, please restart encoder. Refer to chapter 3.6.1

Err50 (Motor parameter does not match that of drive)

Potential cause	Check	Handle
The power of motor does not match that of drive	Check the motor match list of drive	Replace suitable drive or motor

Chapter 8 Specifications

8.1 Types of servo drive

SD1000 L 05 F - XX

FRECON Servo Driver

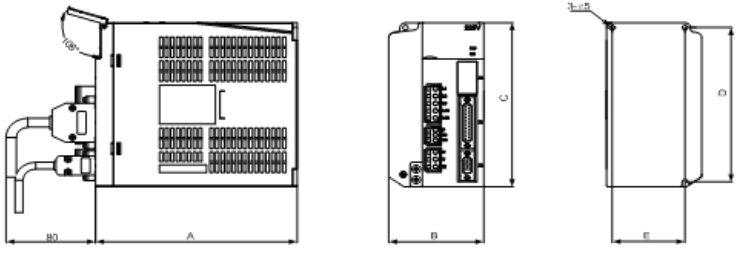
Mark	The Main Loop Power Supply Voltage
L	AC220V

Mark	Output Power(kw)
05	0.5
10	1.0
15	1. 5
25	2.5
35	3.5
55	5.5

Mark	Size
Blank	Standard Size
S8	Siemens Numerical Control System Special Size
XX	Ordering Size

Mark	Encoder Type
F	Incremental Encoder
R	Rotary Transformer

8.2 Dimensions of servo drive



In order to facilitate the editing operation: SD1000-L=TL

Model / Size (mm)	TL-0.1	TL-0.2	TL-0.5	TL-0.8	TL-1.0	TL-1.5	TL-2.5	TL-3.5	TL-5.5
A	150	150		180		180	180	180	210
B	55	65		75		85	95	105	115
C	168	168		168		168	200	220	250
D	158	158		158		158	189	209	239
E	——	55		65		65	84	94	104

In order to facilitate the editing operation: SD1000-H=TH

Model / Size (mm)	TH-0.6	TH-1.0	TH-1.5	TH-2.0	TH-3.0	TH-5.0	TH-7.5
A	180			180	180	210	
B	95			95	105	115	
C	168			200	220	250	
D	158			189	209	239	
E	65			84	94	104	

8.3 Specifications of servo drive

In order to facilitate the editing operation: SD1000-L=TL

Type		TL-0.1	TL-0.2	TL-0.5	TL-0.8	TL-1.0	TL-1.5	TL-2.5	TL-3.5	TL-5.5
Input power supply		Single phaseAC220V -15%～+10% 50/60Hz			Three-phaseAC220V -15%～+10% 50/60Hz					
Environment	Temperature	Operation：0℃～40℃ Storage：-40℃～50℃								
	Humidity	Operation：40%～80%(non-condensing) Storage：93% or less(non-condensing)								
	Atmospheric pressure	86kPa～106kPa								
IP rating		IP20								
Control of main circuit		vector control								
Regeneration		built-out	Built-in/built-out						built-out	
Feedback type		23bitINC/ABS encoder								
Control modes		Position, Speed, Torque								
Digital inputs		Five programmable input terminals (optical isolation)Function SRVON 、ACLR 、CW Drive inhibition、CCW Drive inhibition、CW Torque inhibition、 CCW Torque inhibition、Emergency Stop、Electronic gear selection 1、electronic gear selection2、Position deviation clear、pulse input inhibition								
Digital outputs		3 Programmable input terminals(Optical Isolation) Function：SRDY、alarm、Finish Orientation Output、Reach Speed、electro-magnetic brake、Torque restrictions								
Encoder signal outputs		A、B、Z Differential output，Z signal open-collector output								

In order to facilitate the editing operation: SD1000-L=TL

Type		TL-0.1	TL-0.2	TL-0.5	TL-0.8	TL-1.0	TL-1.5	TL-2.5	TL-3.5	TL-5.5
Position	Input frequency	differential input：≤1000kHz(kpps)， single-ended input：≤200kHz(kpps)								
	Command modes	Pulse+Signal，CCW Pulse/CW Pulse, orthogonal Pulse								
	Electronic gear ratio	1～32767/1～32767								
Speed	Analog command input	-10V～+10V， Input impedance10kΩ								
	Acceleration/deceleration command	Parameter setting								
	Command source	Analog quantity								
Torque	Analog command input	-10V～+10V，Input impedance 10kΩ								
	Speed limit	Parameter setting								
	Command source	Analog quantity								
Monitor function		Revolving Speed、Current Position、Positional Deviation、Motor Torque、Motor Current、Instructions Pulse Frequency、busbar voltage、internal temperature of module etc.								
Protection function		Overspeed、 Overvoltage、Overcurrent、Overload、Abnormal of main Power、Abnormal Encoder、out of tolerance etc.								

In order to facilitate the editing operation: SD1000-H=TH

Type		TH-0.6	TH-1.0	TH-1.5	TH-2.0	TH-3.0	TH-5.0	TH-7.5
Input power supply		Three-phaseAC220V -15%～+10% 50/60Hz						
Environment	Temperature	Operation：0℃～40℃ Storage：-40℃～50℃						
	Humidity	Operation：40%～80%(non-condensing) Storage：93% or less(non-condensing)						
	Atmospheric pressure	86kPa～106kPa						
IP rating		IP20						
Control of main circuit		vector control						
Regeneration		Built-in/built-out					built-out	
Feedback type		23bitINC/ABS encoder						
Control modes		Position, Speed, Torque						
Digital inputs		Five programmable input terminals (optical isolation)Function SRVON 、ACLR 、CW Drive inhibition、CCW Drive inhibition、CW Torque inhibition、 CCW Torque inhibition、Emergency Stop、Electronic gear selection 1、electronic gear selection2、Position deviation clear、pulse input inhibition						
Digital outputs		3 Programmable input terminals(Optical Isolation) Function：SRDY、alarm、Finish Orientation Output、Reach Speed、electro-magnetic brake、Torque restrictions						
Encoder signal outputs		A、B、Z Differential output，Z signal open-collector output						
Position	Input frequency	differential input：≤1000kHz(kpps)， single-ended input：≤200kHz(kpps)						
	Command modes	Pulse+Signal，CCW Pulse/CW Pulse, orthogonal Pulse						
	Electronic gear ratio	1～32767/1～32767						

In order to facilitate the editing operation: SD1000-H=TH

Type		TH-0.6	TH-1.0	TH-1.5	TH-2.0	TH-3.0	TH-5.0	TH-7.5
Speed	Analog command input	-10V～+10V， Input impedance10kΩ						
	Acceleration/deceleration command	Parameter setting						
	Command source	Analog quantity						
Torque	Analog command input	-10V～+10V，Input impedance 10kΩ						
	Speed limit	Parameter setting						
	Command source	Analog quantity						
Monitor function		Revolving Speed、Current Position、Positional Deviation、Motor Torque、Motor Current、Instructions Pulse Frequency、busbar voltage、internal temperature of module etc.						
Protection function		Overspeed、 Overvoltage、Overcurrent、Overload、Abnormal of main Power、Abnormal Encoder、out of tolerance etc.						

8.4 Adaptive table for servo motor selections

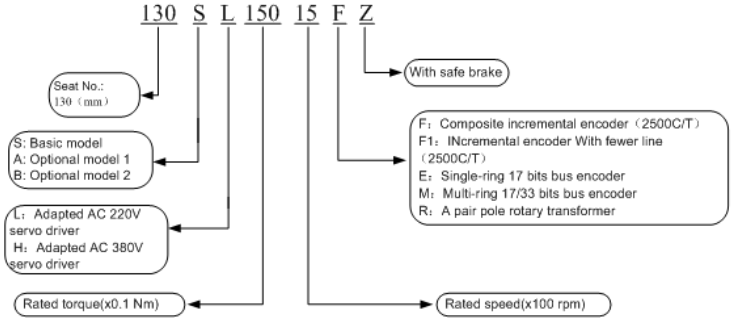
In order to facilitate the editing operation: SD1000-L=TL

Motor Type	Torque N·m	Speed r/min	Power kW	Recommend adaptive	Average adaptation
40MSL00330	0.32	3000	0.10	TL-0.1	
60MSL00630	0.64	3000	0.20	TL-0.2	
60MSL01330	1.27	3000	0.40	TL-0.5	
60MSL01930	1.91	3000	0.60	TL-0.8	TL-0.5
80MSL01330	1.27	3000	0.40	TL-0.5	
80MSL02430	2.39	3000	0.75	TL-0.8	TL-1.0
80MSL03230	3.18	3000	1.00	TL-1.0	
110MSL03225	3.18	2500	0.83	TL-1.0	TL-1.5
110MSL04825	4.77	2500	1.25	TL-1.5	
110MSL06425	6.37	2500	1.67	TL-1.5	TL-2.5
110MAL04030	4.00	3000	1.26	TL-1.5	
110MAL05030	5.00	3000	1.57	TL-1.5	
110MAL06030	6.00	3000	1.88	TL-1.5	
130MSL04025	4.00	2500	1.00	TL-1.0	TL-1.5
130MSL04820	4.77	2000	1.00	TL-1.0	TL-1.5
130MSL05025	5.00	2500	1.30	TL-1.5	TL-1.0
130MSL07220	7.16	2000	1.50	TL-1.5	TL-2.5
130MSL09620	9.55	2000	2.00	TL-2.5	TL-3.5
130MSL10025	10.00	2500	2.60	TL-2.5	
130MSL14320	14.30	2000	3.00	TL-3.5	TL-5.5
130MAL06025	6.00	2500	1.57	TL-1.5	
130MAL07725	7.70	2500	2.02	TL-2.5	TL-1.5
130MAL10015	10.00	1500	1.57	TL-1.5	

Motor Type	Torque N·m	Speed r/min	Power kW	Recommend adaptive	Average adaptation
130MAL15015	15.00	1500	2.36	TL-2.5	TL-1.5

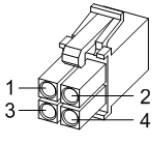
Motor Type	Torque N·m	Speed r/min	Power kW	Recommend adaptive	Average adaptation
110MAH04030	4.00	3000	1.26	TH-1.5	TH-1.0
110MAH05030	5.00	3000	1.57	TH-1.5	
110MAH06030	6.00	3000	1.88	TH-1.5	TH-2.0
130MAH04820	4.77	2000	1.00	TH-1.0	
130MAH06025	6.00	2500	1.57	TH-1.5	
130MAH07725	7.70	2500	2.02	TH-2.0	
130MAH10015	10.00	1500	1.57	TH-1.5	
130MAH15015	15.00	1500	2.36	TH-2.0	
180MSH19015	19.00	1500	3.00	TH-3.0	
180MSH27015	27.00	1500	4.30	TH-5.0	
180MSH35015	35.00	1500	5.50	TH-5.0	TH-7.5
180MSH48015	48.00	1500	7.50	TH-7.5	

8.5 Types of servo motor

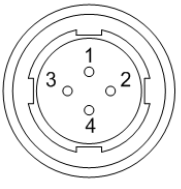


8.6 Servo motor wiring

8.6.1 Winding wiring



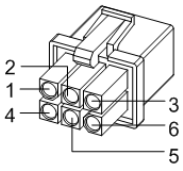
40/60/80
motor power supply plug



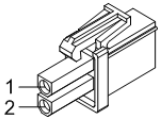
110/130/180
motor power supply plug

Terminal symbol	Terminal number		Terminal explanation
	40/60/80 motor	110/130/180 motor	
U	1	2	U phase drive input
V	2	3	V phase drive input
W	3	4	W phase drive input
⏚	4	1	Ground terminal of motor case

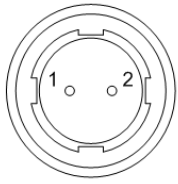
8.6.2 Holding brakes



Power supply plug of 40 motor with brake



60/80 motor brake plug



110/130 motor brake plug

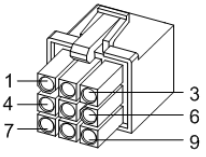
The power supply wiring of 40 series motor with brake:

Terminal symbol	Terminal number	Terminal explanation
U	1	U phase drive input
V	2	V phase drive input
W	3	W phase drive input
PE	4	Ground terminal
BK+	5	Brake terminal
BK-	6	

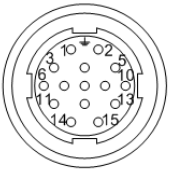
The power supply wiring of 60、80、110、130 series motor with brake:

Terminal symbol	Terminal number	Terminal explanation
DC+	1	The brake power supply is DC, without polarity insert requirement
DC-	2	

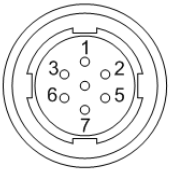
8.6.3 Encoder



40/60/80
motor encoder plug



110/130
motor encoder plug



180 motor encoder plug

Encoder wiring of 40、60、80、110、130、180 series motor:

Terminal symbol	Terminal number			Terminal explanation
	40motor	60/80motor		
	Absolute type	Absolute type	Incremental type	
SD+	1	1	1	Encoder signal wire
SD-	2	2	2	
VCC	6	6	6	5V input power
GND	7	7	7	
Battery+ ☆	3	3	——	3.6Vbattery-powered
Battery - ☆	8	8	——	
PE	9	9	9	Ground terminal

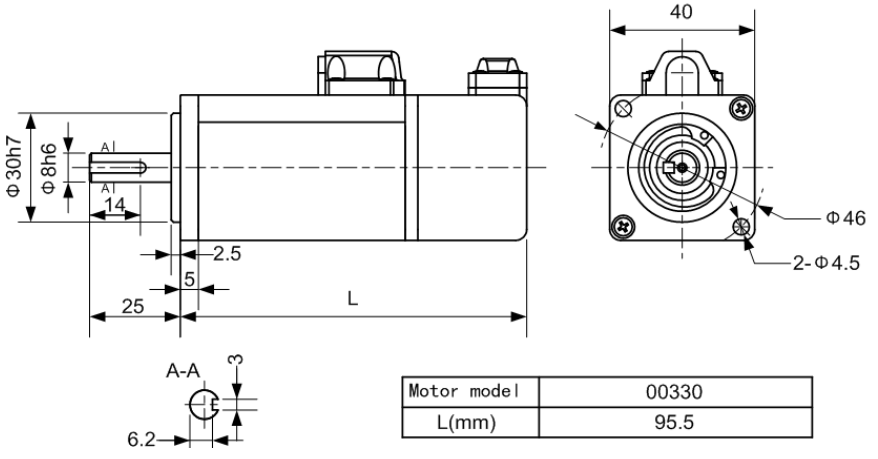
Terminal symbol	Terminal number			Terminal explanation
	110/130motor		180motor	
	Absolute type	Incremental type	Absolute type	
SD+	6	6	6	Encoder signal wire
SD-	7	7	4	
VCC	2	2	7	5V input power
GND	3	3	5	
Battery+ ☆	4	——	3	3.6Vbattery-powered
Battery - ☆	5	——	2	
PE	1	1	1	Ground terminal

In this manual, "☆" means the typical functions of absolute encoder."★" means the typical functions of incremental encoder

8.7 Parameters of servo motor

8.7.1 Parameters of 40 series servo motor

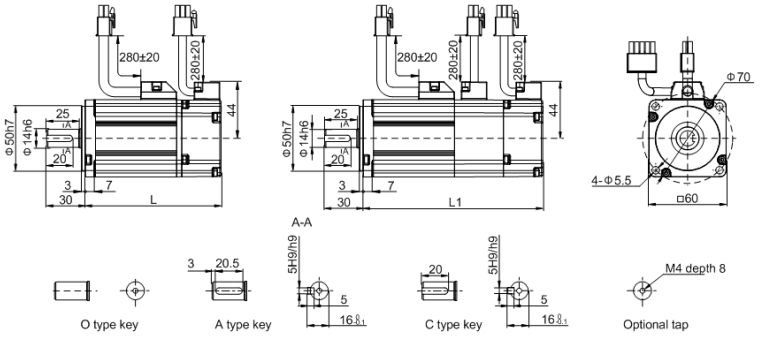
Motor Model	40MSL
	00330
Rated Power（W）	100
Rated Line Voltage（V）	220
Rated Line Current（A）	1.10
Rated Speed（r/min）	3000
Rated Torque（N·m）	0.32
Peak Torque（N·m）	0.96
Rotor Inertia（$\times 10^{-4}$kg·m^2）	0.046
Weight（kg）	0.3
Lines of Encoder（PPR）	2500
Motor Insulation Class	ClassB(130℃)
Protection Level	IP65
Operating Environment	Temperature：0℃～40℃ Humidity：Relative Humidity<90% （not including condensing condition）



Motor model	00330
L(mm)	95.5

8.7.2 Parameters of 60 series servo motor

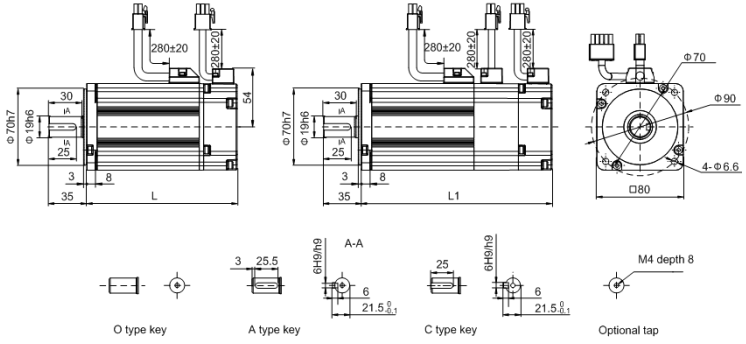
Motor Model	60MSL		
	00630	01330	01930
Rated Power（kW）	0.20	0.40	0.60
Rated Line Voltage（V）	220	220	220
Rated Line Current（A）	1.70	2.70	2.90
Peak current（A）	5.10	8.10	8.70
Rated Speed（r/min）	3000	3000	3000
Rated Torque（N·m）	0.64	1.27	1.91
Peak torque（N·m）	1.92	3.81	5.73
Rotor Inertia（$\times 10^{-3}$ kg·m²）	0.017	0.027	0.044
Lines of Encoder（PPR）	2500		
Motor Insulation Class	ClassB(130℃)		
Protection Level	IP65		
Operating Environment	Temperature：0℃～40℃ Humidity： Relative Humidity<90% （not including condensing condition）		



Motor model		00630	01330	01930
L(mm)	L	105.5	130.5	130.5
	L1	139.5	164.5	164.5
L(mm) Absolute motor	L	114.0	139.0	153.0
	L1	148.0	173.0	187.0

8.7.3 Parameters of 80 series servo motor

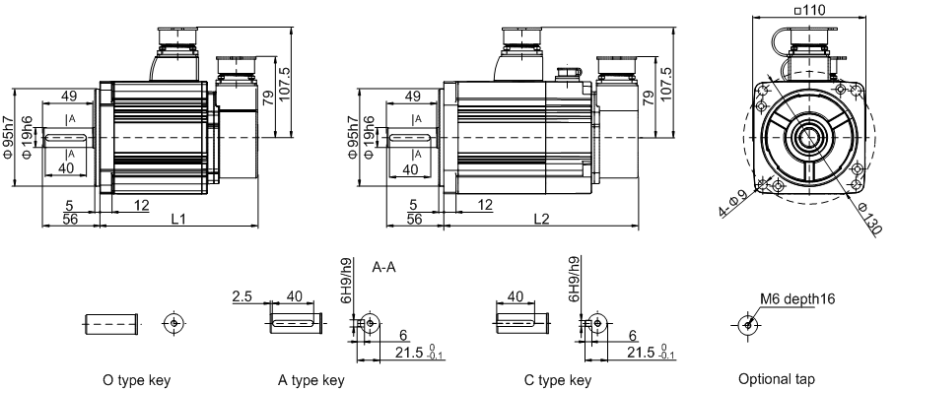
Motor Model	80MSL		
	01330	02430	03230
Rated Power（kW）	0.40	0.75	1.00
Rated Line Voltage（V）	220	220	220
Rated Line Current（A）	2.40	5.10	6.50
Peak current（A）	7.20	15.30	19.50
Rated Speed（r/min）	3000	3000	3000
Rated Torque（N·m）	1.27	2.39	3.18
Peak torque（N·m）	3.81	7.17	9.54
Rotor Inertia（$\times 10^{-3}$ kg·m²）	0.068	0.113	0.113
Lines of Encoder（PPR）	2500		
Motor Insulation Class	ClassB(130℃)		
Protection Level	IP65		
Operating Environment	Temperature：0℃～40℃ Humidity：Relative Humidity<90% （not including condensing condition）		



Motor model		01330	02430	03230
L(mm)	L	114.0	139.0	139.0
	L1	151.0	176.0	176.0
L(mm) Absolute motor	L	122.5	147.5	147.5
	L1	159.5	184.5	184.5

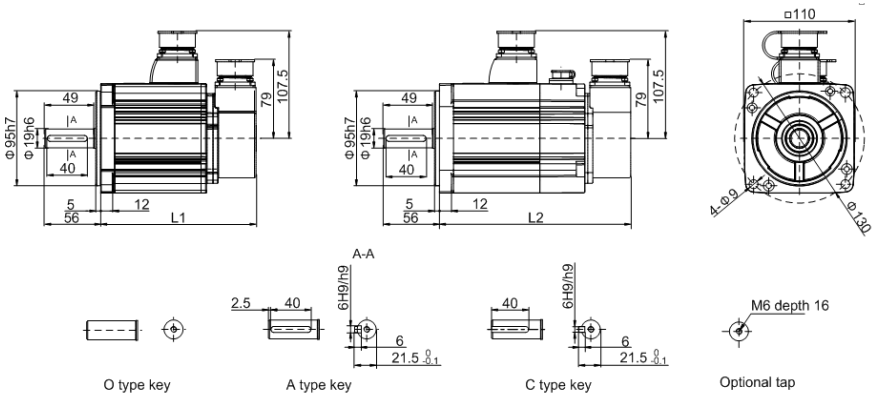
8.7.4 Parameters of 110 series servo motor

Motor Model	110MSL		
	03225	04825	06425
Rated Power（kW）	0.83	1.25	1.67
Rated Line Voltage（V）	220	220	220
Rated Line current（A）	4.50	6.10	8.40
Peak current（A）	13.50	18.30	25.20
Rated Speed（r/min）	2500	2500	2500
Rated Torque（N·m）	3.18	4.77	6.37
Peak torque（N·m）	9.54	14.31	19.11
Rotor Inertia（$\times 10^{-3}$ kg·m²）	0.26	0.37	0.50
Lines of Encoder (PPR)（PPR）	2500		
Motor Insulation Class	ClassB(130℃)		
Protection Level	IP65		
Operating Environment	Temperature：0℃～40℃ Humidity：Relative Humidity<90% （not including condensing condition）		



Motor model		03225	04825	06425
L(mm)	L1	155.5	175.5	195.5
	L2	191.5	211.5	231.5

Motor Model	110MAL			110MAH		
	04030	05030	06030	04030	05030	06030
Rated Power（kW）	1.26	1.57	1.88	1.26	1.57	1.88
Rated Line Voltage（V）	220	220	220	380	380	380
Rated Line current（A）	5.30	5.80	6.60	3.60	4.00	4.00
Peak current（A）	15.90	17.40	19.80	10.80	12.00	12.00
Rated Speed（r/min）	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
Rated Torque（N·m）	4.00	5.00	6.00	4.00	5.00	6.00
Peak torque（N·m）	12.00	15.00	18.00	12.00	15.00	18.00
Rotor Inertia（$\times10^{-3}$ kg·m²）	0.31	0.43	0.50	0.31	0.43	0.50
Lines of Encoder (PPR)	2500					
Motor Insulation Class	ClassB(130℃)					
Protection Level	IP65					
Operating Environment	Temperature：0℃～40℃ Humidity：Relative Humidity<90% （not including condensing condition）					

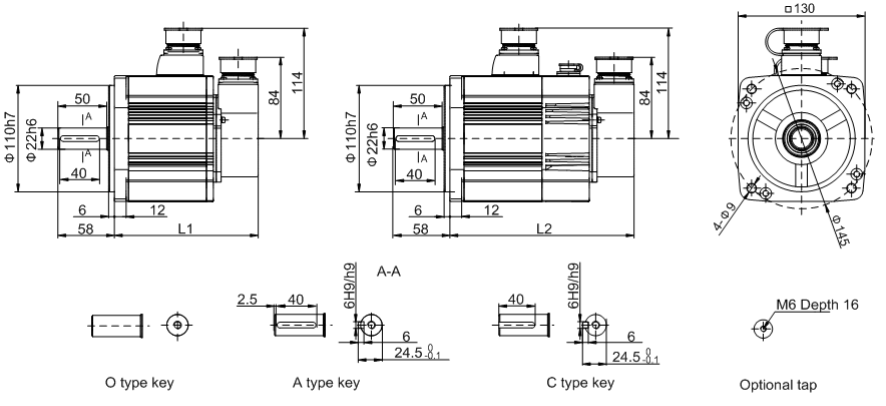


Motor model		04030	05030	06030
L(mm)	L1	163.5	183.5	195.5
	L2	199.5	219.5	231.5

8.7.5 Parameters of 130 series servo motor

Motor Model	130MSL						
	04025	04820	05025	07220	09620	10025	14320
Rated Power（kW）	1.00	1.00	1.30	1.50	2.00	2.60	3.00
Rated Line Voltage（V）	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
Rated Line Current（A）	5.10	5.80	6.10	8.60	11.30	11.50	14.10
Peak current（A）	15.30	17.40	18.30	25.80	33.90	34.50	42.30
Rated Speed（r/min）	2500	2000	2500	2000	2000	2500	2000
Rated Torque（N·m）	4.00	4.77	5.00	7.16	9.55	10.00	14.30
Peak torque（N·m）	12.00	14.31	15.00	21.48	28.65	30.00	42.90
Rotor Inertia（$\times 10^{-3}$ kg·m²）	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.71	0.94	0.94	1.41
Lines of Encoder（PPR）	2500						
Motor Insulation	ClassB(130℃)						

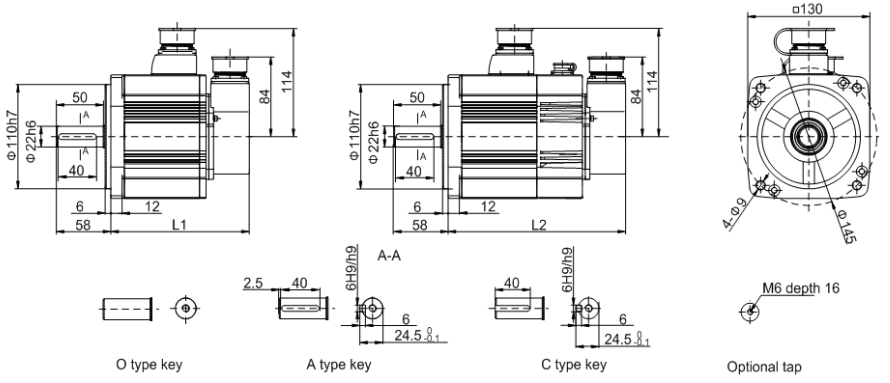
Class	
Protection Level	IP65
Operating Environment	Temperature：0℃～40℃ Humidity：Relative Humidity<90% （not including condensing condition）



Motor model		04025	04820	05025	07220	09620	10025	14320
L(mm)	L1	147.5	147.5	147.5	167.5	187.5	187.5	227.5
	L2	189.0	189.0	189.0	209.0	229.0	229.0	269.0

Motor Model	130MAL			
	06025	**07725**	**10015**	**15015**
Rated Power（kW）	1.57	2.02	1.57	2.36
Rated Line Voltage（V）	220	220	220	220
Rated Line Current（A）	5.90	7.70	6.60	9.00
Peak current（A）	17.70	23.10	19.80	27.00
Rated Speed（r/min）	2500	2500	1500	1500
Rated Torque（N·m）	6.00	7.70	10.00	15.00
Peak torque（N·m）	18.00	23.10	30.00	45.00
Rotor Inertia（$\times 10^{-3}$ kg·m²）	0.65	0.83	0.94	1.41
Lines of Encoder（PPR）	2500			
Motor Insulation Class	ClassB(130℃)			

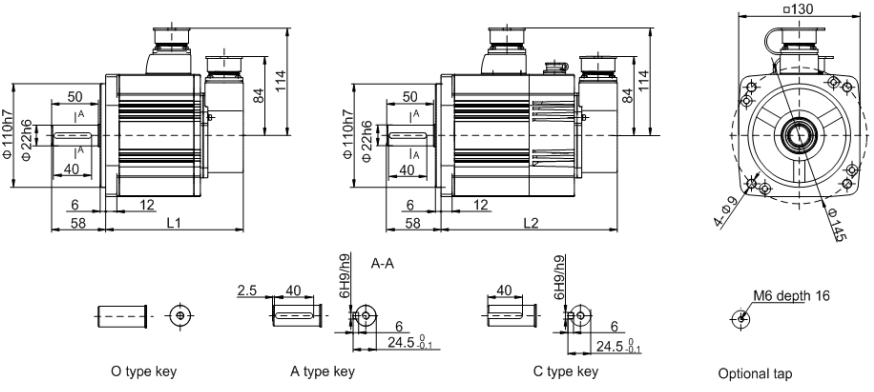
Protection Level	IP65
Operating Environment	Temperature：0℃～40℃ Humidity ： Relative Humidity<90% （ not including condensing condition）



Motor model		06025	07725	10015	15015
L(mm)	L1	162.5	177.5	187.5	227.5
	L2	204.0	219.0	229.0	269.0

Motor Model	130MAH				
	04820	**06025**	**07725**	**10015**	**15015**
Rated Power（kW）	1.00	1.57	2.02	1.57	2.36
Rated Line Voltage（V）	380	380	380	380	380
Rated Line Current（A）	3.50	4.10	5.00	4.30	6.30
Peak current（A）	10.50	12.30	15.00	12.90	18.90
Rated Speed（r/min）	2000	2500	2500	1500	1500
Rated Torque（N·m）	4.77	6.00	7.70	10.00	15.00
Peak torque（N·m）	14.31	18.00	23.10	30.00	45.00
Rotor Inertia （ $\times10^{-3}$ kg·m²）	0.48	0.65	0.83	0.94	1.41
Lines of Encoder （PPR）	2500				
Motor Insulation Class	ClassB(130℃)				
Protection Level	IP65				

Operating Environment	Temperature：0℃～40℃ Humidity：Relative Humidity<90% （not including condensing condition）

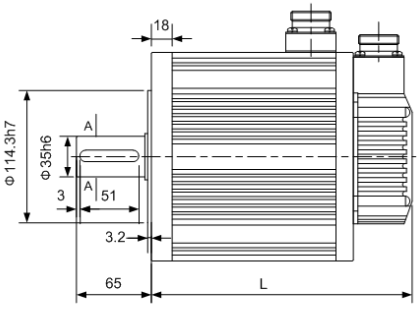


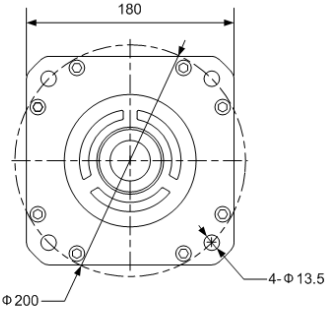
Motor model		04820	06025	07725	10015	15015
L(mm)	L1	147.5	162.5	177.5	187.5	227.5
	L2	189.0	204.0	219.0	229.0	269.0

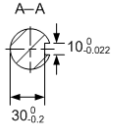
8.7.6 Parameters of 180 series servo motor

Motor Model	180MSH			
	19015	27015	35015	48015
Rated Power（kW）	3.0	4.3	5.5	7.5
Rated Line Voltage（V）	380	380	380	380
Rated Line Current（A）	12	16	19	32
Rated Speed（r/min）	1500	1500	1500	1500
Rated Torque（N·m）	19	27	35	48
Peak Torque （N·m）	47	67	70	96
Rotor Inertia	3.8	6.1	8.6	9.5
Lines of Encoder（PPR）	2500			
Motor Insulation Class	ClassB(130℃)			
Protection Level	IP65			

Operating Environment	Temperature：-20℃～+50℃ Humidity：Relative Humidity<90% （not including condensing condition）







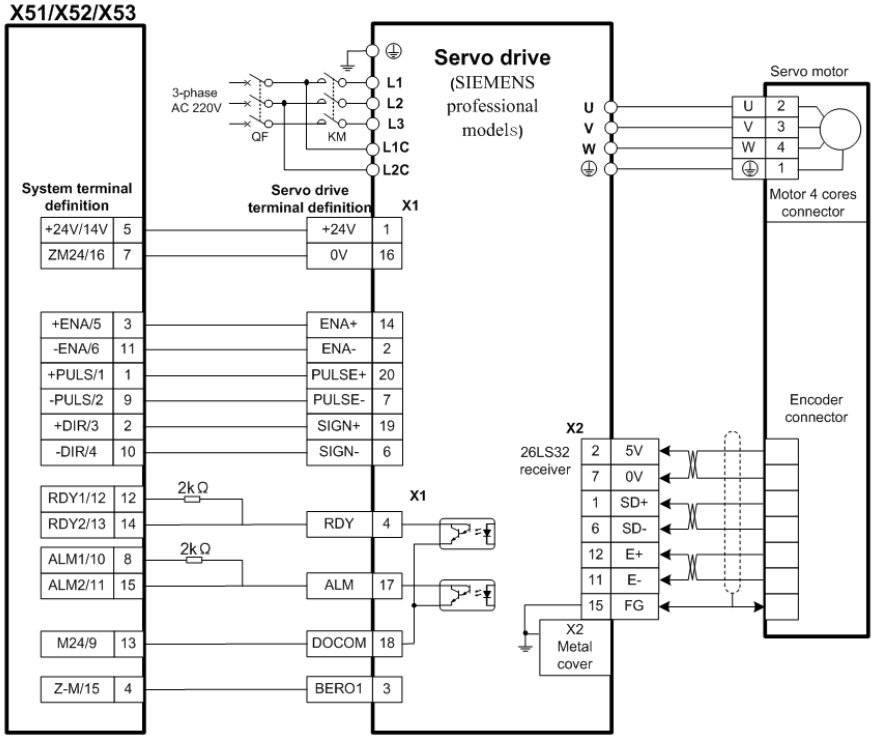
Motor model	19.0N·m	27.0N·m	35.0N·m	48.0N·m
L(mm)	232	262	292	346

Appendix A Model for SIEMENS CNC System

Because of the special interface of the SIEMENS 801、802S and 802CCNC system. Especial type is provided for SIEMENS CNC system, and the Drive's suffix is S8. The hardware is different between the professional model and the standard model, so it can not replace each other. Attention should be paid when ordering.

A.1 SIEMENS 801、802S and 808DCNC system

A.1.1 wiring diagram of feed shaft



Note：

1. The X1 connectors of SD1000 and EP3SIEMENS professional models are the same.
2. Please amend parameter P130 as -2 and save rightly.
3. The back interface X51~X53 of 808D PPU is DB15 female. Please choose DB15 male when wiring cables.

Edition antecedents

Edition number	Published time	Modify content
First edition	May, 2015	
Second edition	August, 2015	