YASKAWA

Σ-7-Series AC Servo Drive Σ-7W SERVOPACK with 400V-Input Power and EtherCAT (CoE) Communications References Product Manual

Model: SGD7W-□□□DA0B□□□

asic information on Servopacks	

0 - I I' OED/ODAOK	
Selecting a SERVOPACK	

SERVOPACK Installation

Wiring and Connecting SERVOPACKs

Wiring and Settings for the Dynamic Brake

Basic Functions That Require Setting before Operation

Application Functions

Trial Operation and Actual Operation

Tuning

Monitoring

Safety Functions 1

EtherCAT Communications 12

CiA402 Drive Profile

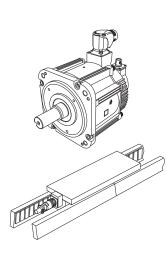
Object Dictionary 1

Maintenance

Parameter and Object Lists

Appendices 1





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About this Manual

This manual provides information required to select Σ -7W SERVOPACKs with EtherCAT Communications References for Σ -7-Series AC Servo Drives, and to design, perform trial operation of, tune, operate, and maintain the Servo Drives.

Read and understand this manual to ensure correct usage of the Σ -7-Series AC Servo Drives.

Keep this manual in a safe place so that it can be referred to whenever necessary.

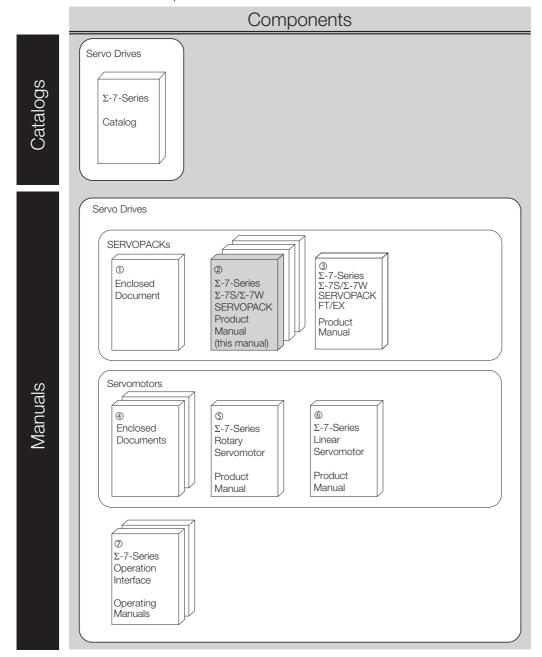
Outline of Manual

The contents of the chapters of this manual are described in the following table. Refer to these chapters as required.

Chapter	Chapter Title	Contents
1	Basic Information on SERVOPACKs	Provides information required to select SERVOPACKs, such as SER-VOPACK models and combinations with Servomotors.
2	Selecting a SERVOPACK	Provides information required to select SERVOPACKs, such as specifications, block diagrams, dimensional drawings, and connection examples.
3	SERVOPACK Installation	Provides information on installing SERVOPACKs in the required locations.
4	Wiring and Connecting SERVOPACKs	Provides information on wiring and connecting SERVOPACKs to power supplies and peripheral devices.
5	Wiring and Settings for the Dynamic Brake	Provides information about selecting the resistor, wiring, and parameter settings when using the dynamic brake.
6	Basic Functions That Require Setting before Operation	Describes the basic functions that must be set before you start Servo System operation. It also describes the setting methods.
7	Application Functions	Describes the application functions that you can set before you start Servo System operation. It also describes the setting methods.
8	Trial Operation and Actual Operation	Provides information on the flow and procedures for trial operation and convenient functions to use during trial operation.
9	Tuning	Provides information on the flow of tuning, details on tuning functions, and related operating procedures.
10	Monitoring	Provides information on monitoring SERVOPACK product information and SERVOPACK status.
11	Safety Functions	Provides detailed information on the safety functions of the SERVO-PACK.
12	EtherCAT Communications	Provides basic information on EtherCAT communications.
13	CiA402 Drive Profile	Provides detailed information on the CiA402 drive profile.
14	Object Dictionary	Provides an overview and details on the object dictionary.
15	Maintenance	Provides information on the meaning of, causes of, and corrections for alarms and warnings.
16	Parameter Lists	Provides information on the parameters.
17	Appendices	Provides information on interpreting panel displays and tables of corresponding SERVOPACK and SigmaWin+ function names.

Related Documents

The relationships between the documents that are related to the Servo Drives are shown in the following figure. The numbers in the figure correspond to the numbers in the table on the following pages. Refer to these documents as required.



Classification	Document Name	Document No.	Description	
① Enclosed Document	Σ -7-Series AC Servo Drive Σ -7S and Σ -7W SERVOPACK with 400 V-Input Power Safety Precautions	TOMP C710828 02	Provides detailed information for the safe usage of Σ-7-Series SERVOPACKs.	
	Σ-7-Series AC Servo Drive Σ-7S SERVOPACK with 400 V-Input Power and EtherCAT (CoE) Communications References FT/EX Specification ZONE Outputs Product Manual	SIEP S800001 80	Provide detailed information on selecting Σ -7-Series SERVOPACKs and information on installing, connecting, setting, performing trial operation for, tuning, monitoring, and maintaining the Servo Drives.	
$\center{\mathbb{Q}}$ Σ -7-Series Σ -7S/ Σ -7W SERVOPACK Product Manual	Σ-7-Series AC Servo Drive Σ-7S SERVOPACK with 400-V Input Power and MECHATROLINK-III Communications References RJ-45 Connectors FT/EX Specification ZONE Outputs Product Manual	SIEP S8000002 14		
	Σ-7-Series AC Servo Drive Σ-7W SERVOPACK with 400-V Input Power and EtherCAT (CoE) Communications References Product Manual	This manual (SIEP S800002 19)		
	Σ-7-Series AC Servo Drive Σ-7W SERVOPACK with 400-V Input Power and MECHATROLINK-III Communications References RJ-45 Connectors Product Manual	SIEP S800002 20		
③ Σ-7-Series Σ-7S/Σ-7W SERVOPACK FT/EX Product Manual	Σ-7-Series AC Servo Drive Σ-7S SERVOPACK with 400-V Input Power and EtherCAT (CoE) Communications References FT/EX Specification for Advanced Safety Module Product Manual	SIEP S800002 30	Provide detailed information on the FT/EX Option for Σ -7-Series SERVOPACKs.	
Enclosed Documents	AC Servo Drive Rotary Servomotor Safety Precautions	TOBP C230260 00	Provides detailed information for the safe usage of Σ -7-Series Rotary Servomotors and Direct Drive Servomotors.	
Enclosed Documents	AC Servomotor Linear Σ Series Safety Precautions	TOBP C230800 00	Provides detailed information for the safe usage of Σ -7-Series Linear Servomotors.	
⑤ Σ-7-Series Rotary Servomotor Product Manual	Σ-7-Series AC Servo Drive Rotary Servomotor with 400 V-Input Power Product Manual	SIEP S800001 86	Provide detailed information on selecting, installing, and connecting	
⑥ Σ-7-Series Linear Servomotor Product Manual	Σ-7-Series AC Servo Drive Linear Servomotor with 400 V-Input Power Product Manual	SIEP S800001 81	the Σ -7-Series Servomotors.	
⑦ Σ-7-Series	Σ-7-Series AC Servo Drive Digital Operator Operating Manual	SIEP S800001 33	Describes the operating procedures for a Digital Operator for a Σ-7-Series Servo System.	
Operation Interface Operating Manuals	AC Servo Drive Engineering Tool SigmaWin+ Operation Manual	SIET S800001 34	Provides detailed operating procedures for the SigmaWin+ Engineering Tool for a Σ -7-Series Servo System.	

Using This Manual

◆ Technical Terms Used in This Manual

The following terms are used in this manual.

Term	Meaning
Servomotor	A Σ-7-Series Rotary Servomotor or Linear Servomotor
Rotary Servomotor	A Σ-7-Series Rotary Servomotor (SGM7J, SGM7A, or SGM7G).
Linear Servomotor	A Σ-7-Series Linear Servomotor (SGLF or SGLT).
SERVOPACK	A Σ -7-Series Σ -7W servo amplifier with EtherCAT Communications References.
Servo Drive	The combination of a Servomotor and SERVOPACK.
Servo System	A servo control system that includes the combination of a Servo Drive with a host controller and peripheral devices.
servo ON	Supplying power to the motor.
servo OFF	Not supplying power to the motor.
Servo ON command (Enable Operation command)	A command that is used to turn ON the servo (i.e., supply power to the motor) when bit 3 of control word (6040h) is changed to 1 (ON) while the control power supply and main circuit power supply are ON. Refer to the following section for details. 13.1 Device Control (page 13-3)
Servo OFF command (Disable Operation command)	A command that is used to turn OFF the servo (i.e., power not supplied to the motor) when bit 3 of control word (6040h) is changed to 0 (OFF) while the control power supply and main circuit power supply are ON. Refer to the following section for details. 13.1 Device Control (page 13-3)
base block (BB)	Shutting OFF the power supply to the motor by shutting OFF the base current to the power transistor in the SERVOPACK.
servo lock	A state in which the motor is stopped and is in a position loop with a position reference of 0.
Main Circuit Cable	One of the cables that connect to the main circuit terminals, including the Main Circuit Power Supply Cable, Control Power Supply Cable, and Servomotor Main Circuit Cable.
SigmaWin+	The Engineering Tool for setting up and tuning Servo Drives or a computer in which the Engineering Tool is installed.

◆ Differences in Terms for Rotary Servomotors and Linear Servomotors

There are differences in the terms that are used for Rotary Servomotors and Linear Servomotors. This manual primarily describes Rotary Servomotors. If you are using a Linear Servomotor, you need to interpret the terms as given in the following table.

Rotary Servomotors	Linear Servomotors
torque	force
moment of inertia	mass
rotation	movement
forward rotation and reverse rotation	forward movement and reverse movement
CW and CCW pulse trains	forward and reverse pulse trains
rotary encoder	linear encoder
absolute rotary encoder	absolute linear encoder
incremental rotary encoder	incremental linear encoder
unit: min ⁻¹	unit: mm/s
unit: N·m	unit: N

Notation Used in this Manual

■ Notation for Reverse Signals

The names of reverse signals (i.e., ones that are valid when low) are written with a forward slash (/) before the signal abbreviation.

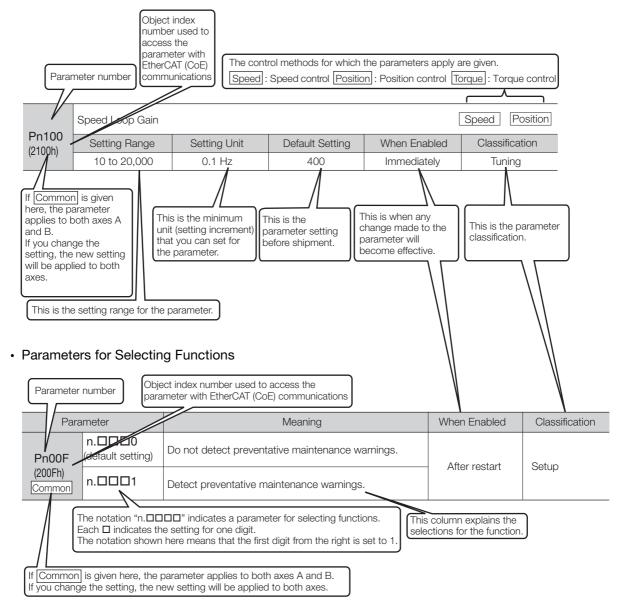
Notation Example

BK is written as /BK.

Notation for Parameters

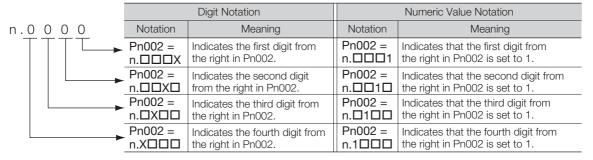
The notation depends on whether the parameter requires a numeric setting (parameter for numeric setting) or requires the selection of a function (parameter for selecting functions).

Parameters for Numeric Settings



Notation Example

Notation Examples for Pn002



◆ Engineering Tools Used in This Manual

This manual uses the interfaces of the SigmaWin+ for descriptions.

◆ Trademarks

- EtherCAT® is a registered trademark and patented technology, licensed by Beckhoff Automation GmbH, Germany.
- QR code is a trademark of Denso Wave Inc.
- · Other product names and company names are the trademarks or registered trademarks of the respective company. "TM" and the ® mark do not appear with product or company names in this manual.

Visual Aids

The following aids are used to indicate certain types of information for easier reference.



Indicates precautions or restrictions that must be observed. Also indicates alarm displays and other precautions that will not result in machine damage.



Indicates definitions of difficult terms or terms that have not been previously explained in this manual.

Example Indicates operating or setting examples.

Information Indicates supplemental information to deepen understanding or useful information.

Safety Precautions

◆ Safety Information

To prevent personal injury and equipment damage in advance, the following signal words are used to indicate safety precautions in this document. The signal words are used to classify the hazards and the degree of damage or injury that may occur if a product is used incorrectly. Information marked as shown below is important for safety. Always read this information and heed the precautions that are provided.

DANGER

• Indicates precautions that, if not heeded, are likely to result in loss of life, serious injury, or fire.

WARNING

• Indicates precautions that, if not heeded, could result in loss of life, serious injury, or fire.

A CAUTION

• Indicates precautions that, if not heeded, could result in relatively serious or minor injury, or in fire.

NOTICE

Indicates precautions that, if not heeded, could result in property damage.

Safety Precautions That Must Always Be Observed

General Precautions

DANGER

- Read and understand this manual to ensure the safe usage of the product.
- Keep this manual in a safe, convenient place so that it can be referred to whenever necessary.
 Make sure that it is delivered to the final user of the product.
- Do not remove covers, cables, connectors, or optional devices while power is being supplied to the SERVOPACK.

There is a risk of electric shock, operational failure of the product, or burning.

⚠ WARNING

- Use a power supply with specifications (number of phases, voltage, frequency, and AC/DC type) that are appropriate for the product.
 There is a risk of burning, electric shock, or fire.
- ullet Connect the ground terminals on the SERVOPACK and Servomotor to ground poles according to local electrical codes. (Connect to 10 Ω or less for the SERVOPACK.) There is a risk of electric shock or fire.
- Do not attempt to disassemble, repair, or modify the product.
 There is a risk of fire or failure.
 The warranty is void for the product if you disassemble, repair, or modify it.

⚠ CAUTION

 The SERVOPACK heat sinks, regenerative resistors, Servomotors, and other components can be very hot while power is ON or soon after the power is turned OFF. Implement safety measures, such as installing covers, so that hands and parts such as cables do not come into contact with hot components.

There is a risk of burn injury.

• For a 24-VDC power supply, use a power supply device with double insulation or reinforced insulation.

There is a risk of electric shock.

- Do not damage, pull on, apply excessive force to, place heavy objects on, or pinch cables. There is a risk of failure, damage, or electric shock.
- The person who designs the system that uses the hard wire base block safety function must have a complete knowledge of the related safety standards and a complete understanding of the instructions in this document.

There is a risk of injury, product damage, or machine damage.

• Do not use the product in an environment that is subject to water, corrosive gases, or flammable gases, or near flammable materials.

There is a risk of electric shock or fire.

- Do not attempt to use a SERVOPACK or Servomotor that is damaged or that has missing parts.
- Install external emergency stop circuits that shut OFF the power supply and stops operation immediately when an error occurs.
- In locations with poor power supply conditions, install the necessary protective devices (such as AC Reactors) to ensure that the input power is supplied within the specified voltage range.
 There is a risk of damage to the SERVOPACK.
- Use a Noise Filter to minimize the effects of electromagnetic interference.

 Electronic devices used near the SERVOPACK may be affected by electromagnetic interference.
- Always use a Servomotor and SERVOPACK in one of the specified combinations.
- Do not touch a SERVOPACK or Servomotor with wet hands.
 There is a risk of product failure.

■ Storage Precautions

CAUTION

 Do not place an excessive load on the product during storage. (Follow all instructions on the packages.)

There is a risk of injury or damage.

NOTICE

- Do not install or store the product in any of the following locations.
 - · Locations that are subject to direct sunlight
 - · Locations that are subject to ambient temperatures that exceed product specifications
 - Locations that are subject to relative humidities that exceed product specifications
 - Locations that are subject to condensation as the result of extreme changes in temperature
 - Locations that are subject to corrosive or flammable gases
 - · Locations that are near flammable materials
 - Locations that are subject to dust, salts, or iron powder
 - Locations that are subject to water, oil, or chemicals
 - · Locations that are subject to vibration or shock that exceeds product specifications
 - Locations that are subject to radiation

If you store or install the product in any of the above locations, the product may fail or be damaged.

■ Transportation Precautions

A CAUTION

- Transport the product in a way that is suitable to the mass of the product.
- Do not use the eyebolts on a SERVOPACK or Servomotor to move the machine.
 There is a risk of damage or injury.
- When you handle a SERVOPACK or Servomotor, be careful of sharp parts, such as the corners.
 There is a risk of injury.
- Do not place an excessive load on the product during transportation. (Follow all instructions on the packages.)

There is a risk of injury or damage.

- Do not hold onto the front cover or connectors when you move a SERVOPACK.
 There is a risk of the SERVOPACK falling.
- A SERVOPACK or Servomotor is a precision device. Do not drop it or subject it to strong shock. There is a risk of failure or damage.
- Do not subject connectors to shock.

 There is a risk of faulty connections or damage.
- If disinfectants or insecticides must be used to treat packing materials such as wooden frames, plywood, or pallets, the packing materials must be treated before the product is packaged, and methods other than fumigation must be used.

Example: Heat treatment, where materials are kiln-dried to a core temperature of 56°C for 30 minutes or more.

If the electronic products, which include stand-alone products and products installed in machines, are packed with fumigated wooden materials, the electrical components may be greatly damaged by the gases or fumes resulting from the fumigation process. In particular, disinfectants containing halogen, which includes chlorine, fluorine, bromine, or iodine can contribute to the erosion of the capacitors.

• Do not overtighten the eyebolts on a SERVOPACK or Servomotor. If you use a tool to overtighten the eyebolts, the tapped holes may be damaged.

■ Installation Precautions

CAUTION

- Install the Servomotor or SERVOPACK in a way that will support the mass given in technical documents.
- Install SERVOPACKs, Servomotors, regenerative resistors, and External Dynamic Brake Resistors on nonflammable materials.

Installation directly onto or near flammable materials may result in fire.

 Provide the specified clearances between the SERVOPACK and the control panel as well as with other devices.

There is a risk of fire or failure.

- Install the SERVOPACK in the specified orientation. There is a risk of fire or failure.
- Do not step on or place a heavy object on the product. There is a risk of failure, damage, or injury.
- Do not allow any foreign matter to enter the SERVOPACK or Servomotor. There is a risk of failure or fire.

- Do not install or store the product in any of the following locations.
 - · Locations that are subject to direct sunlight
 - Locations that are subject to ambient temperatures that exceed product specifications
 - Locations that are subject to relative humidities that exceed product specifications
 - · Locations that are subject to condensation as the result of extreme changes in temperature
 - Locations that are subject to corrosive or flammable gases
 - · Locations that are near flammable materials
 - · Locations that are subject to dust, salts, or iron powder
 - · Locations that are subject to water, oil, or chemicals
 - · Locations that are subject to vibration or shock that exceeds product specifications
 - · Locations that are subject to radiation

If you store or install the product in any of the above locations, the product may fail or be damaged.

- Use the product in an environment that is appropriate for the product specifications. If you use the product in an environment that exceeds product specifications, the product may fail or be damaged.
- A SERVOPACK or Servomotor is a precision device. Do not drop it or subject it to strong shock. There is a risk of failure or damage.
- Always install a SERVOPACK in a control panel.
- Do not allow any foreign matter to enter a SERVOPACK or a Servomotor with a Cooling Fan and do not cover the outlet from the Servomotor's cooling fan.
 There is a risk of failure.

■ Wiring Precautions

DANGER

Do not change any wiring while power is being supplied.
 There is a risk of electric shock or injury.

MARNING

- Wiring and inspections must be performed only by qualified engineers. There is a risk of electric shock or product failure.
- Check all wiring and power supplies carefully.
 Incorrect wiring or incorrect voltage application to the output circuits may cause short-circuit failures. If a short-circuit failure occurs as a result of any of these causes, the holding brake will not work. This could damage the machine or cause an accident that may result in death or injury.
- Connect the AC and DC power supplies to the specified SERVOPACK terminals.
 - Connect an AC power supply to the L1, L2, and L3 terminals on the SERVOPACK.

There is a risk of failure or fire.

CAUTION

 Wait for six minutes after turning OFF the power supply and then make sure that the CHARGE indicator is not lit before starting wiring or inspection work. Do not touch the power supply terminals while the CHARGE lamp is lit after turning OFF the power supply because high voltage may still remain in the SERVOPACK.

There is a risk of electric shock.

 Observe the precautions and instructions for wiring and trial operation precisely as described in this document.

Failures caused by incorrect wiring or incorrect voltage application in the brake circuit may cause the SERVOPACK to fail, damage the equipment, or cause an accident resulting in death or injury.

- Check the wiring to be sure it has been performed correctly.
 Connectors and pin layouts are sometimes different for different models. Always confirm the pin layouts in technical documents for your model before operation.
 There is a risk of failure or malfunction.
- Connect wires to power supply terminals and motor connection terminals securely with the specified methods and tightening torque.
 Insufficient tightening may cause wires and terminal blocks to generate heat due to faulty contact, possibly resulting in fire.
- Use shielded twisted-pair cables or screened unshielded multi-twisted-pair cables for I/O Signal Cables and Encoder Cables.
- The maximum wiring length is 10 m for Control Power Supply Cables (+24 V, 0 V), 3 m for I/O Signal Cables, and 50 m for Encoder Cables or Servomotor Main Circuit Cables.
- Observe the following precautions when wiring the SERVOPACK's main circuit terminals.
 - Turn ON the power supply to the SERVOPACK only after all wiring, including the main circuit terminals, has been completed.
 - If a connector is used for the main circuit terminals, remove the main circuit connector from the SER-VOPACK before you wire it.
 - Insert only one wire per insertion hole in the main circuit terminals.
 - When you insert a wire, make sure that the conductor wire (e.g., whiskers) does not come into contact with adjacent wires.
- Install molded-case circuit breakers and other safety measures to provide protection against short circuits in external wiring.

There is a risk of fire or failure.

NOTICE

- Whenever possible, use the Cables specified by Yaskawa. If you use any other cables, confirm the rated current and application environment of your model and use the wiring materials specified by Yaskawa or equivalent materials.
- Securely tighten connector screws and lock mechanisms.
 Insufficient tightening may result in connectors falling off during operation.
- Do not bundle power lines (e.g., the Main Circuit Cable) and low-current lines (e.g., the I/O Signal Cables or Encoder Cables) together or run them through the same duct. If you do not place power lines and low-current lines in separate ducts, separate them by at least 30 cm. If the cables are too close to each other, malfunctions may occur due to noise affecting the low-current lines.
- Install a battery at either the host controller or on the Encoder Cable.

 If you install batteries both at the host controller and on the Encoder Cable at the same time, you will create a loop circuit between the batteries, resulting in a risk of damage or burning.
- When connecting a battery, connect the polarity correctly. There is a risk of battery rupture or encoder failure.
- If you use an External Regenerative Resistor or External Dynamic Brake Resistor, use cable ties, clamps, or other means to secure the resistor so that the connectors or terminal blocks inside the SERVOPACK will not be affected even if the resistor is subjected to vibration or shock.
 There is a risk of SERVOPACK damage.

Operation Precautions

MARNING

- Before starting operation with a machine connected, change the settings of the switches and parameters to match the machine.
 - Unexpected machine operation, failure, or personal injury may occur if operation is started before appropriate settings are made.
- Do not radically change the settings of the parameters.
 There is a risk of unstable operation, machine damage, or injury.
- Install limit switches or stoppers at the ends of the moving parts of the machine to prevent unexpected accidents.
 - There is a risk of machine damage or injury.
- For trial operation, securely mount the Servomotor and disconnect it from the machine. There is a risk of injury.
- Forcing the motor to stop for overtravel is disabled when the Jog, Origin Search, or Easy FFT utility function is executed. Take necessary precautions.
 There is a risk of machine damage or injury.
- When an alarm occurs, the motor will coast to a stop or stop with the dynamic brake according
 to a setting in the SERVOPACK. The coasting distance will change with the moment of inertia of
 the load. Check the coasting distance during trial operation and implement suitable safety measures on the machine.
- Do not enter the machine's range of motion during operation. There is a risk of injury.
- Do not touch the moving parts of the Servomotor or machine during operation.
 There is a risk of injury.

⚠ CAUTION

- Design the system to ensure safety even when problems, such as broken signal lines, occur. For example, the P-OT and N-OT signals are set in the default settings to operate on the safe side if a signal line breaks. Do not change the polarity of this type of signal.
- When overtravel occurs, the power supply to the motor is turned OFF and the brake is released.
 If you use the Servomotor to drive a vertical load, set the Servomotor to enter a zero-clamped state after the Servomotor stops. Also, install safety devices (such as an external brake or counterweight) to prevent the moving parts of the machine from falling.
- Always turn OFF the servo before you turn OFF the power supply. If you turn OFF the main circuit power supply or control power supply during operation before you turn OFF the servo, the Servomotor will stop as follows:
 - If you turn OFF the main circuit power supply during operation without turning OFF the servo, the Servomotor will stop abruptly with the dynamic brake or it will coast to a stop.
 - If you turn OFF the control power supply during operation without turning OFF the servo, the Servomotor will stop abruptly with the dynamic brake or it will coast to a stop. For details, refer to the manual for the SERVOPACK.
 - If you use an External Dynamic Brake Resistor, the Servomotor stopping method will be different from when the built-in Dynamic Brake Resistor is used. For details, refer to the product manual for your SERVOPACK.
- Do not use the dynamic brake for any application other than an emergency stop.

 There is a risk of failure due to rapid deterioration of elements in the SERVOPACK and the risk of unexpected operation, machine damage, burning, or injury.

- When you adjust the gain during system commissioning, use a measuring instrument to monitor the torque waveform and speed waveform and confirm that there is no vibration.
 If a high gain causes vibration, the Servomotor will be damaged quickly.
- Do not frequently turn the power supply ON and OFF. After you have started actual operation, allow at least one hour between turning the power supply ON and OFF (as a guideline).
 Do not use the product in applications that require the power supply to be turned ON and OFF frequently.

The elements in the SERVOPACK will deteriorate quickly.

- An alarm or warning may occur if communications are performed with the host controller while the SigmaWin+ or Digital Operator is operating.
 - If an alarm or warning occurs, it may interrupt the current process and stop the system.
- After you complete trial operation of the machine and facilities, use the SigmaWin+ to back up
 the settings of the SERVOPACK parameters. You can use them to reset the parameters after
 SERVOPACK replacement.

If you do not copy backed up parameter settings, normal operation may not be possible after a faulty SERVOPACK is replaced, possibly resulting in machine or equipment damage.

Maintenance and Inspection Precautions

▲ DANGER

Do not change any wiring while power is being supplied.
 There is a risk of electric shock or injury.

WARNING

Wiring and inspections must be performed only by qualified engineers.
 There is a risk of electric shock or product failure.

⚠ CAUTION

 Wait for six minutes after turning OFF the power supply and then make sure that the CHARGE indicator is not lit before starting wiring or inspection work. Do not touch the power supply terminals while the CHARGE lamp is lit after turning OFF the power supply because high voltage may still remain in the SERVOPACK.

There is a risk of electric shock.

Before you replace a SERVOPACK, back up the settings of the SERVOPACK parameters. Copy
the backed up parameter settings to the new SERVOPACK and confirm that they were copied
correctly.

If you do not copy backed up parameter settings or if the copy operation is not completed normally, normal operation may not be possible, possibly resulting in machine or equipment damage.

NOTICE

 Discharge all static electricity from your body before you operate any of the buttons or switches inside the front cover of the SERVOPACK.

There is a risk of equipment damage.

Troubleshooting Precautions

DANGER

If the safety device (molded-case circuit breaker or fuse) installed in the power supply line operates, remove the cause before you supply power to the SERVOPACK again. If necessary, repair or replace the SERVOPACK, check the wiring, and remove the factor that caused the safety device to operate.

There is a risk of fire, electric shock, or injury.

MARNING

The product may suddenly start to operate when the power supply is recovered after a momentary power interruption. Design the machine to ensure human safety when operation restarts.
 There is a risk of injury.

↑ CAUTION

- When an alarm occurs, remove the cause of the alarm and ensure safety. Then reset the alarm or turn the power supply OFF and ON again to restart operation.
 There is a risk of injury or machine damage.
- If the Servo ON signal is input to the SERVOPACK and an alarm is reset, the Servomotor may suddenly restart operation. Confirm that the servo is OFF and ensure safety before you reset an alarm

There is a risk of injury or machine damage.

- Always insert a Magnetic Contactor in the line between the main circuit power supply and the main circuit power supply terminals on the SERVOPACK so that the power supply can be shut OFF at the main circuit power supply.
 - If a Magnetic Contactor is not connected when the SERVOPACK fails, a large current may flow, possibly resulting in fire.
- If an alarm occurs, shut OFF the main circuit power supply.

 There is a risk of fire due to a Regenerative Resistor overheating as the result of regenerative transistor failure.
- Install a ground fault detector against overloads and short-circuiting or install a molded-case circuit breaker combined with a ground fault detector.
 There is a risk of SERVOPACK failure or fire if a ground fault occurs.
- The holding brake on a Servomotor will not ensure safety if there is the possibility that an external force (including gravity) may move the current position and create a hazardous situation when power is interrupted or an error occurs. If an external force may cause movement, install an external braking mechanism that ensures safety.

Disposal Precautions

 Correctly discard the product as stipulated by regional, local, and municipal laws and regulations. Be sure to include these contents in all labelling and warning notifications on the final product as necessary.



■ General Precautions

- Figures provided in this document are typical examples or conceptual representations. There may be differences between them and actual wiring, circuits, and products.
- The products shown in illustrations in this document are sometimes shown without covers or protective guards. Always replace all covers and protective guards before you use the product.
- If you need a new copy of this document because it has been lost or damaged, contact your nearest Yaskawa representative or one of the offices listed on the back of this document.
- This document is subject to change without notice for product improvements, specifications changes, and improvements to the manual itself.
 We will update the document number of the document and issue revisions when changes are made.
- Any and all quality guarantees provided by Yaskawa are null and void if the customer modifies
 the product in any way. Yaskawa disavows any responsibility for damages or losses that are
 caused by modified products.

Warranty

Details of Warranty

■ Warranty Period

The warranty period for a product that was purchased (hereinafter called the "delivered product") is one year from the time of delivery to the location specified by the customer or 18 months from the time of shipment from the Yaskawa factory, whichever is sooner.

■ Warranty Scope

Yaskawa shall replace or repair a defective product free of charge if a defect attributable to Yaskawa occurs during the above warranty period.

This warranty does not cover defects caused by the delivered product reaching the end of its service life and replacement of parts that require replacement or that have a limited service life.

This warranty does not cover failures that result from any of the following causes.

- Improper handling, abuse, or use in unsuitable conditions or in environments not described in product catalogs or manuals, or in any separately agreed-upon specifications
- · Causes not attributable to the delivered product itself
- Modifications or repairs not performed by Yaskawa
- Use of the delivered product in a manner in which it was not originally intended
- Causes that were not foreseeable with the scientific and technological understanding at the time of shipment from Yaskawa
- Events for which Yaskawa is not responsible, such as natural or human-made disasters

◆ Limitations of Liability

- Yaskawa shall in no event be responsible for any damage or loss of opportunity to the customer that arises due to failure of the delivered product.
- Yaskawa shall not be responsible for any programs (including parameter settings) or the results of program execution of the programs provided by the user or by a third party for use with programmable Yaskawa products.
- The information described in product catalogs or manuals is provided for the purpose of the customer purchasing the appropriate product for the intended application. The use thereof does not guarantee that there are no infringements of intellectual property rights or other proprietary rights of Yaskawa or third parties, nor does it construe a license.
- Yaskawa shall not be responsible for any damage arising from infringements of intellectual property rights or other proprietary rights of third parties as a result of using the information described in catalogs or manuals.

Suitability for Use

- It is the customer's responsibility to confirm conformity with any standards, codes, or regulations that apply if the Yaskawa product is used in combination with any other products.
- The customer must confirm that the Yaskawa product is suitable for the systems, machines, and equipment used by the customer.
- Consult with Yaskawa to determine whether use in the following applications is acceptable. If use in the application is acceptable, use the product with extra allowance in ratings and specifications, and provide safety measures to minimize hazards in the event of failure.
 - Outdoor use, use involving potential chemical contamination or electrical interference, or use in conditions or environments not described in product catalogs or manuals
 - Nuclear energy control systems, combustion systems, railroad systems, aviation systems, vehicle systems, medical equipment, amusement machines, and installations subject to separate industry or government regulations
 - Systems, machines, and equipment that may present a risk to life or property
 - Systems that require a high degree of reliability, such as systems that supply gas, water, or electricity, or systems that operate continuously 24 hours a day
 - · Other systems that require a similar high degree of safety
- Never use the product for an application involving serious risk to life or property without first ensuring that the system is designed to secure the required level of safety with risk warnings and redundancy, and that the Yaskawa product is properly rated and installed.
- The circuit examples and other application examples described in product catalogs and manuals are for reference. Check the functionality and safety of the actual devices and equipment to be used before using the product.
- Read and understand all use prohibitions and precautions, and operate the Yaskawa product correctly to prevent accidental harm to third parties.

Specifications Change

The names, specifications, appearance, and accessories of products in product catalogs and manuals may be changed at any time based on improvements and other reasons. The next editions of the revised catalogs or manuals will be published with updated code numbers. Consult with your Yaskawa representative to confirm the actual specifications before purchasing a product.

Compliance with UL Standards, EU Directives, UK Regulations, and Other Safety Standards

Certification marks for the standards for which the product has been certified by certification bodies are shown on nameplate. Products that do not have the marks are not certified for the standards. Refer to the Servomotor manual for compliant standards of Servomotors.

North American Safety Standards (UL)



Product	Model	North American Safety Standards (UL File No.)
SERVOPACK		UL 61800-5-1 (E147823), CSA C22.2 No.274

◆ European Directives



Product	Model	EU Directive	Harmonized Standards
SERVOPACK SGD7W		Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC	EN ISO 13849-1: 2015 EN IEC 62061 EN 61800-5-2
	EMC Directive 2014/30/EU	EN 55011 Group 1, Class A EN 61000-6-2 EN 61000-6-4 EN 61800-3 (Category C2, Second environment)	
		Low Voltage Directive 2014/35/EU	EN 61800-5-1
		RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU (EU)2015/863	EN IEC 63000

Note: 1. We declared the CE Marking based on the harmonized standards in the above table.

^{2.} These products are for industrial use. In home environments, these products may cause electromagnetic interference and additional noise reduction measures may be necessary.

◆ UK Conformity Assessed (UKCA)



Product	Model	UK Regulations	Designated Standards
SERVOPACK SGD7W		Supply of Machinery (Safety) Regulations S.I. 2008/1597	EN ISO 13849-1: 2015 EN IEC 62061 EN 61800-5-2
	Electromagnetic Compatibility Regulations S.I. 2016/1091	EN 55011 Group 1, Class A EN 61000-6-2 EN 61000-6-4 EN 61800-3 (Category C2, Second environment)	
	Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations S.I. 2016/1101	EN 61800-5-1	
		Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Sub- stances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Reg- ulations S.I. 2012/3032	EN IEC 63000

Note: We declared the UKCA marking based on the designated standards in the above table.

◆ Safety Standards

Product	Model	Safety Standards	Standards
SERVOPACK	SGD7W	Safety of Machinery	EN ISO 13849-1: 2015 EN 60204-1
		Functional Safety	EN 61508 series EN IEC 62061 EN 61800-5-2
		Functional Safety EMC	EN 61326-3-1 EN 61000-6-7

■ Safety Parameters

Item	Standards	Performance Level	
Safety Integrity Level	EN 61508	SIL3	
Safety integrity Level	EN IEC 62061	maximum SIL 3	
Mission Time	EN 61508	10 years	20 years
Probability of Dangerous Failure per Hour	EN 61508 EN IEC 62061	PFH = 8.64×10^{-9} [1/h] (8.64% of SIL3)	PFH = 8.67×10^{-9} [1/h] (8.67% of SIL3)
Performance Level	EN ISO 13849-1	PLe (Category 3)	
Mean Time to Dangerous Failure of Each Channel	EN ISO 13849-1	MTTFd: High	
Average Diagnostic Coverage	EN ISO 13849-1	DCavg: Medium	
Stop Category	EN 60204-1	Stop category 0	
Safety Function	EN 61800-5-2	STO	
Hardware Fault Tolerance	EN 61508	HFT = 1	
Subsystem	EN 61508	В	

Contents

1	Ва	Outline of Manual
	1.1	The Σ -7 Series
	1.2	Introduction to EtherCAT
		1.2.1 Introduction to CANopen 1-4 1.2.2 CANopen over EtherCAT OSI Model 1-4 1.2.3 Sending and Receiving Data in EtherCAT (CoE) Communications 1-5 1.2.4 CoE Terminology 1-5 1.2.5 Data Types 1-6 1.2.6 Data Ranges 1-6 1.2.7 Object Numbers for Each Axis 1-7
	1.3	Interpreting the Nameplate
	1.4	Part Names 1-9
	1.5	Model Designations
		1.5.1 Interpreting SERVOPACK Model Numbers 1-11 1.5.2 Interpreting Servomotor Model Numbers 1-12
	1.6	Combinations of SERVOPACKs and Servomotors 1-13
		1.6.1 Combinations of Rotary Servomotors and SERVOPACKs 1-13 1.6.2 Combinations of Linear Servomotors and SERVOPACKs
	1.7	Functions
	1.8	EtherCAT Communications LED Indicators 1-17
		1.8.1 RUN 1-17 1.8.2 ERR 1-18 1.8.3 Link/Activity 1-18
2	Se	electing a SERVOPACK
	2.1	Ratings and Specifications 2-2
		2.1.1Ratings2-22.1.2SERVOPACK Overload Protection Characteristics2-32.1.3Specifications2-4

	2.2	Block	CDiagrams	-8
		2.2.1 2.2.2	SERVOPACKs without Built-in Servomotor Brake Control	
	2.3	Exter	nal Dimensions 2-	10
		2.3.1 2.3.2	Front Cover Dimensions and Connector Specifications	
	2.4	Example	es of Standard Connections between SERVOPACKs and Peripheral Devices 2-	12
			·	Π
2	S	ERVO	PACK Installation	_
O				
	3.1	Instal	lation Precautions	-2
	3.2	Moun	ting Types and Orientation	-3
	3.3	Moun	ting Hole Dimensions 3	-4
	3.4	Moun	iting Interval	-5
		3.4.1	Installing One SERVOPACK in a Control Panel	
		3.4.2	Installing More Than One SERVOPACK in a Control Panel	3-5
	3.5		toring the Installation Environment 3	
	3.6	Derat	ing Specifications	-7
	3.7	EMC	Installation Conditions 3	-8
Λ	W	iring a	and Connecting SERVOPACKs	
4				_
	4.1	Wiring	g and Connecting SERVOPACKs4	-3
		4.1.1	General Precautions	1-3
		4.1.2	Countermeasures against Noise	
		4.1.3	Grounding	
	4.2	Basic	Wiring Diagrams4	-9
	4.3	Wiring	g the Power Supply to the SERVOPACK 4-	11
		4.3.1	Terminal Symbols and Terminal Names	
		4.3.2	Wiring Procedure for Main Circuit Connector	
		4.3.3 4.3.4	Power ON Sequence	
		4.3.5	Wiring Regenerative Resistors	
		4.3.6	Wiring Reactors for Harmonic Suppression	18
	4.4		g Servomotors	
		4.4.1	Terminal Symbols and Terminal Names	
		4.4.2 4.4.3	Pin Arrangement of Encoder Connectors (CN2A and CN2B)	
		4.4.4	Wiring the SERVOPACK to the Holding Brake	

4.5	Conne	ecting I/O Signals 4-36
	4.5.1 4.5.2 4.5.3	I/O Signal Connector (CN1) Names and Functions4-36I/O Signal Connector (CN1) Pin Arrangement4-38I/O Signal Wiring Examples4-39
	4.5.4	I/O Circuits
4.6		ecting Safety Function Signals
	4.6.1 4.6.2	Pin Arrangement of Safety Function Signals (CN8A/CN8B)
4.7	Conne	ecting EtherCAT Communications Cables 4-46
	4.7.1 4.7.2	EtherCAT Connectors (RJ45) 4-46 Ethernet Communications Cables 4-47
4.8	Conne	ecting the Other Connectors
	4.8.1 4.8.2 4.8.3	Serial Communications Connector (CN3)4-48Computer Connector (CN7)4-48Analog Monitor Connector (CN5)4-48
5	Wiring a	and Settings for the Dynamic Brake
5.1	Introd	uction to the Dynamic Brake 5-2
5.2	Using	the Dynamic Brake 5-3
	5.2.1 5.2.2	Using the Dynamic Brake
	5.2.3 5.2.4	Connecting Dynamic Brake Resistors
5.3	Coast	ing Distances for Dynamic Braking 5-10
	5.3.1 5.3.2	Coasting Distance during Dynamic Braking
6	Basic F	unctions That Require Setting before Operation
6.1	Manin	oulating SERVOPACK Parameters (Pn□□□) 6-3
	6.1.1	Classifications of SERVOPACK Parameters
	6.1.2 6.1.3	Notation for SERVOPACK Parameters
	6.1.4	Write Prohibition Setting for SERVOPACK Parameters 6-6
	6.1.5	Initializing SERVOPACK Parameter Settings
6.2	Power	r Supply Type Settings for the Main Circuit 6-11
6.3	Auton	natic Detection of Connected Motor 6-12
6.4	Motor	Direction Setting 6-13
6.5	Settin	g the Linear Encoder Pitch 6-14
6.6	Writin	g Linear Servomotor Parameters 6-15

6.7	Selec	ting the Phase Sequence for a Linear Servomotor	6-19
6.8	Polari	ity Sensor Setting	6-21
6.9	Polari 6.9.1 6.9.2 6.9.3	Restrictions	.6-22 .6-23
6.10	Overt	ravel and Related Settings	6-25
	6.10.3 6.10.4 6.10.5 6.10.6	Overtravel Signals Setting to Enable/Disable Overtravel Motor Stopping Method for Overtravel Overtravel Warnings Overtravel Release Method Selection Overtravel Status Overtravel Operation by Mode	.6-26 .6-26 .6-28 .6-29 .6-30
6.11	Holdii	ng Brake(6-31
	6.11.3 6.11.4	Brake Operating Sequence	.6-32 .6-33 .6-33
6.12	Motor	r Stopping Methods for Servo OFF and Alarms	6-36
		Stopping Method for Servo OFF	
6.13	Motor	r Overload Detection Level	6-39
		Detection Timing for Overload Warnings (A.910)	
6.14	Settin	ng Unit Systems	6-41
		Setting the Position Reference Unit Setting the Speed Reference Unit Setting the Acceleration Reference Unit Setting the Torque Reference Unit Setting the Encoder Resolution	.6-46 .6-47 .6-47
6.15	Reset	tting the Absolute Encoder	6-48
	6.15.1 6.15.2 6.15.3 6.15.4	Precautions on Resetting	.6-48 .6-48
6.16	Settin	ng the Origin of the Absolute Encoder	
	6.16.1 6.16.2	Absolute Encoder Origin Offset	
6.17	Settin	ng the Regenerative Resistor Capacity	6-54

7

Application Functions

7.1	I/O Si	gnal Allocations
	7.1.1 7.1.2 7.1.3 7.1.4 7.1.5 7.1.6 7.1.7 7.1.8 7.1.9 7.1.10	Input Signal Allocations. 7-4 Output Signal Allocations 7-7 ALM (Servo Alarm) Signal 7-10 /WARN (Warning) Signal 7-10 /TGON (Rotation Detection) Signal 7-11 /S-RDY (Servo Ready) Signal 7-12 /V-CMP (Speed Coincidence Detection) Signal 7-12 /COIN (Positioning Completion) Signal 7-14 /NEAR (Near) Signal 7-15 Speed Limit during Torque Control 7-16
7.2	Opera	ation for Momentary Power Interruptions 7-18
7.3	SEMI	F47 Function 7-19
7.4	Settir	ng the Motor Maximum Speed 7-21
7.5	Softw	are Limits
7.6	7.6.1 7.6.2 7.6.3	Internal Torque Limits 7-23 Internal Torque Limits 7-23 External Torque Limits 7-24 /CLT (Torque Limit Detection) Signal 7-27
7.7	Abso	lute Encoders7-28
	7.7.1 7.7.2 7.7.3 7.7.4	Connecting an Absolute Encoder7-28Structure of the Position Data of the Absolute Encoder7-28Multiturn Limit Setting7-29Multiturn Limit Disagreement Alarm (A.CC0)7-31
7.8	Abso	lute Linear Encoders
	7.8.1 7.8.2	Connecting an Absolute Linear Encoder
7.9	Softw	vare Reset7-35
	7.9.1 7.9.2 7.9.3	Preparations
7.10	Initial	izing the Vibration Detection Level 7-37
	7.10.3	Preparations 7-37 Applicable Tools 7-38 Operating Procedure 7-38 Related Parameters 7-40
7.11	_	ting the Motor Current Detection Signal Offset 7-41
		Automatic Adjustment
7.12	Forci	ng the Motor to Stop
_	7.12.2	FSTP (Forced Stop Input) Signal

7.13	Overheat	t Protection	7-48
		nnecting the Overheat Protection Input (TH) Signal	
8 Tr	ial Opera	ation and Actual Operation	
8.1	Flow of T	Frial Operation	8-2
		w of Trial Operation for Rotary Servomotors	
8.2	Inspection	ons and Confirmations before Trial Operation	8-6
8.3	Trial Ope	ration for the Servomotor without a Load	8-7
	8.3.2 App	parationsblicable Toolserating Procedure	8-8
8.4	Trial Ope	ration with EtherCAT (CoE) Communications	8-10
8.5	Trial Oper	ration with the Servomotor Connected to the Machine	8-11
	8.5.2 Pre	cautions	.8-11
8.6		ent Function to Use during Trial Operation	
	8.6.2 Orig	gram Jogginggin Searcht without a Motor	.8-19
9 Ti	ıning		
9.1	Overview	v and Flow of Tuning	9-4
	9.1.1 Tun	ing Functions	9-5
9.2	Monitorin	ng Methods	9-7
9.3	Precautio	ons to Ensure Safe Tuning	9-8
	9.3.2 Toro 9.3.3 Set 9.3.4 Vibi	ertravel Settings	9-8 9-8 .9-10
9.4		ess Function	
	9.4.2 Ope 9.4.3 Trou 9.4.4 Par 9.4.5 Aut	Dilication Restrictions	.9-13 .9-14 .9-15 .9-15

9.5	Estim	ating the Moment of Inertia9	-16
	9.5.1 9.5.2 9.5.3 9.5.4	Outline	9-16 9-17
9.6	Autot	uning without Host Reference9	-24
	9.6.1 9.6.2 9.6.3 9.6.4 9.6.5 9.6.6 9.6.7	Outline. Restrictions. Applicable Tools. Operating Procedure. Troubleshooting Problems in Autotuning without a Host Reference. Automatically Adjusted Function Settings.	9-25 9-26 9-26 9-30 9-32
9.7	Autot	uning with a Host Reference 9	-35
	9.7.1 9.7.2 9.7.3 9.7.4 9.7.5 9.7.6 9.7.7	Outline. Restrictions. Applicable Tools. Operating Procedure. Troubleshooting Problems in Autotuning with a Host Reference. Automatically Adjusted Function Settings. Related Parameters.	9-36 9-36 9-37 9-40 9-40
9.8	Custo	om Tuning	-42
	9.8.1 9.8.2 9.8.3 9.8.4 9.8.5 9.8.6 9.8.7	Outline	9-42 9-43 9-43 9-48 9-48
9.9	Anti-F	Resonance Control Adjustment 9	-50
	9.9.1 9.9.2 9.9.3 9.9.4 9.9.5 9.9.6	Outline	9-50 9-51 9-51 9-53
9.10	Vibrat	tion Suppression	
	9.10.3 9.10.4 9.10.5	Outline	9-56 9-56 9-56 9-58
9.11	Speed	d Ripple Compensation	-59
		Outline	9-59

9.12.1 Gain Switching	9-68 9-69 9-70
9.12.6 Speed Detection Method Selection	9-71 9-71
9.13 Manual Tuning	
9.13.1 Tuning the Servo Gains	9-87
9.14 Diagnostic Tools	9-91
9.14.1 Mechanical Analysis	
Monitoring	
10.1 Monitoring Product Information	10-2
10.1.1 Items That You Can Monitor	10-2
10.2 Monitoring SERVOPACK Status	10-3
10.2.1 Servo Drive Status	10-3
10.3 Monitoring Machine Operation Status and Signal Waveforms	10-7
10.3.1 Items That You Can Monitor	10-8
10.4 Monitoring Product Life	. 10-14
10.4.1 Items That You Can Monitor	10-14 10-15
10.5 Alarm Tracing	. 10-17
10.5.1 Data for Which Alarm Tracing Is Performed	
Safety Functions	
11.1 Introduction to the Safety Functions	11-3
11.1.1 Safety Functions	11-3

	Hard Wire Base Block (HWBB and SBB)	. –
	11.2.1 Risk Assessment 1 11.2.2 Hard Wire Base Block (HWBB) State 1 11.2.3 Resetting the HWBB State 1 11.2.4 Recovery Method 1 11.2.5 Detecting Errors in HWBB Signal 1 11.2.6 HWBB Input Signal Specifications 11 11.2.7 Operation without a Host Controller 11 11.2.8 /S-RDY (Servo Ready Output) Signal 11 11.2.9 /BK (Brake Output) Signal 11 11.2.10 Stopping Methods 11 11.2.11 ALM (Servo Alarm) Signal 11	1-7 1-8 1-9 1-9 -10 -11 -11
11.3	EDM_A and EDM_B (External Device Monitors)	
11.4	Applications Examples for Safety Functions	- 14 -14 -14 -15
11.5	Validating Safety Functions	-16
11.6	Connecting a Safety Function Device 11-	-17
11.7	Safety Module Safety Functions	
12) Et	11.7.1 Safety Base Block with Delay (SBB-D)	-19 -20
12) Et	11.7.2 Safe Position Monitor with Delay (SPM-D). 11 11.7.3 Safe Speed Limit with Delay (SLS-D). 11 11.7.4 Active Mode Function 11	-19 -20 -20
	11.7.2 Safe Position Monitor with Delay (SPM-D)	-19 -20 -20
12.1	11.7.2 Safe Position Monitor with Delay (SPM-D)	-19 -20 -20 -2-2 2-3 2-5 2-5 2-5
12.1	11.7.2 Safe Position Monitor with Delay (SPM-D)	-19 -20 -20 -2-2 2-3 2-5 2-5 2-5 2-5 2-7
12.1 12.2 12.3	11.7.2 Safe Position Monitor with Delay (SPM-D) 11 11.7.3 Safe Speed Limit with Delay (SLS-D) 11 11.7.4 Active Mode Function 11 therCAT Communications EtherCAT Slave Information 12 EtherCAT State Machine 12 EtherCAT (CoE) Communications Settings 12 12.3.1 Normal Device Recognition Process at Startup 1 12.3.2 Application Example 1 12.3.3 Device Recognition with Station Aliases 1 PDO Mappings 12.4.1 Setting Procedure for PDO Mappings 1	-19 -20 -20 -2-2 2-3 2-5 2-5 2-5 2-5 2-7 2-7

CiA402 Drive Profile

1
1

	Device Control
	13.1.1State Machine Control Commands.13-413.1.2Bits in Status word.13-413.1.3Related Objects.13-4
13.2	Modes of Operation
	13.2.1 Related Objects
13.3	Position Control Modes
	13.3.1Profile Position Mode.13-613.3.2Interpolated Position Mode.13-913.3.3Cyclic Synchronous Position Mode.13-12
13.4	Homing
	13.4.1 Related Objects
13.5	Velocity Control Modes
	13.5.1 Profile Velocity Mode
13.6	Torque Control Modes
	13.6.1 Profile Torque Mode
13.7	Torque Limits
13.8	Digital I/O Signals
13.9	Touch Probe
	13.9.1 Related Objects
4 4 0	bject Dictionary
14	
	Object Dictionary List
14.1	Object Dictionary List
14.1	Object Dictionary List
14.1 14.2 14.3	Object Dictionary List
14.1 14.2 14.3 14.4	Object Dictionary List

14.8	Profile Position Mode14-36
14.9	Homing Mode
14.10	Position Control Function
14.11	Interpolated Position Mode
14.12	Cyclic Synchronous Position Mode
14.13	Profile Velocity/Cyclic Synchronous Velocity Mode 14-49
14.14	Profile Torque/Cyclic Synchronous Torque Mode 14-50
14.15	Torque Limit Function
14.16	Touch Probe Function
14.17	Digital Inputs/Outputs
15 M	laintenance
15.1	Inspections and Part Replacement
	15.1.1 Inspections 15-2 15.1.2 Guidelines for Part Replacement 15-2 15.1.3 Replacing the Battery 15-3
15.2	Alarm Displays
	15.2.1 List of Alarms 15-5 15.2.2 Troubleshooting Alarms 15-11 15.2.3 Resetting Alarms 15-41 15.2.4 Displaying the Alarm History 15-42 15.2.5 Clearing the Alarm History 15-43 15.2.6 Resetting Motor Type Alarms 15-44
15.3	Warning Displays
	15.3.1 List of Warnings. 15-46 15.3.2 Troubleshooting Warnings. 15-47
15.4	Troubleshooting Based on the Operation and Conditions of the Servomotor 15-53
16 P	arameter and Object Lists
16.1	List of Servo Parameters
	16.1.1 Interpreting the Parameter Lists
16.2	Object List
16.3	SDO Abort Code List

16.4	Parameter Recording Table
17 A	ppendices
17.1	Interpreting Panel Displays
	17.1.1 Interpreting Status Displays17-217.1.2 Alarm and Warning Displays17-217.1.3 Overtravel Display17-217.1.4 Forced Stop Display17-2
17.2 Corresponding SERVOPACK and SigmaWin+ Function Name	
	17.2.1 Corresponding SERVOPACK Utility Function Names
Inde	x
Revi	sion History

Basic Information on SERVOPACKs

1

This chapter provides information required to select SERVOPACKs, such as SERVOPACK models and combinations with Servomotors.

1.1	The 2	E-7 Series
1.2	Introd	duction to EtherCAT 1-4
	1.2.1 1.2.2 1.2.3 1.2.4 1.2.5 1.2.6 1.2.7	Introduction to CANopen 1-4 CANopen over EtherCAT OSI Model 1-4 Sending and Receiving Data in EtherCAT (CoE) Communications 1-5 CoE Terminology 1-5 Data Types 1-6 Data Ranges 1-6 Object Numbers for Each Axis 1-7
1.3	Interp	oreting the Nameplate1-8
1.4	Part I	Names1-9
1.5	Mode	el Designations1-11
	1.5.1 1.5.2	Interpreting SERVOPACK Model Numbers 1-11 Interpreting Servomotor Model Numbers 1-12
1.6	Combinations of SERVOPACKs and Servomotors 1-13	
	1.6.1	Combinations of Rotary Servomotors and SERVOPACKs
	1.0.2	SERVOPACKs

1.8	Ether	CAT Communications LED Indicators 1-17
	1.8.1	RUN
	1.8.2	ERR1-18
	1.8.3	Link/Activity

1.1 The Σ -7 Series

The Σ -7-series SERVOPACKs are designed for applications that require frequent high-speed and high-precision positioning. The SERVOPACK will make the most of machine performance in the shortest time possible, thus contributing to improving productivity.

The Σ -7-series SERVOPACKs include Σ -7S SERVOPACKs for single-axis control and Σ -7W SERVOPACKs for two-axis control.



In this manual, the axes are called axis A and axis B. However, they are displayed as "axis 1," "axis 2," "AXIS#00," or "AXIS#01" on the Engineering Tool.

1.2.1 Introduction to CANopen

1.2 Introduction to EtherCAT

The CANopen over EtherCAT (CoE) Communications Reference SERVOPACKs implement the CiA 402 CANopen drive profile for EtherCAT communications (real-time Ethernet communications).

Basic position, speed, and torque control are supported along with synchronous position, speed, and torque control. You can select the type of control to match your system from basic positioning to high-speed, high-precision path control.

You can also use EtherCAT communications to control the high-level servo control performance, advanced turning functions, and many actuators of the Σ -7 Series.

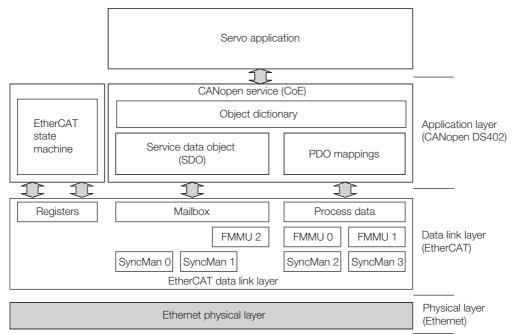
1.2.1 Introduction to CANopen

The CiA 402 CANopen profile is based on the IEC 61800-7-1, IEC61800-7-201, and IEC 61800-7-301 standards for international standardization of drive control and operation control.

1.2.2 CANopen over EtherCAT OSI Model

The OSI model implemented by the SERVOPACKs consists of three layers: the application layer (CANopen), the data link layer (EtherCAT), and the physical layer (Ethernet). The four layers other than the application layer, data link layer, and physical layer are not used. The data link layer is implemented with EtherCAT communications and the application layer is implemented with the DS402 CANopen drive profile.

This manual describes mainly the specifications of the application layer implemented in the SERVOPACKs. For detailed information on the data link layer (EtherCAT), refer to documentation provided by the EtherCAT Technology Group.



The object dictionary in the application layer includes parameters, application data, and PDO mapping information between the master and slaves.

The process data objects (PDOs) consist of the objects in the object dictionary that can be mapped to PDO mappings. The PDO mappings define the structure and contents of the process data.

1.2.3 Sending and Receiving Data in EtherCAT (CoE) Communications

Objects are used to send and receive data in EtherCAT (CoE) communications.

Reading and writing object data is performed in process data communications (PDO service), which transfers data cyclically, and in mailbox communications (SDO service), which transfers data non-cyclically.

Process data communications are used to read and write PDOs. Mailbox communications (SDO) are used to read and write object dictionary data entries.

1.2.4 CoE Terminology

The EtherCAT and CANopen terms that are used in this manual are described in the following table.

Term	Abbreviation	Description
CAN in Automation	CiA	A non-profit organization established in 1992 as a joint venture between companies to provide CAN technical information, product information, and marketing information.
Controller Area Network	CAN	Communications protocol for the physical layer and data link layer established for automotive LANs. It was established as an international standard as ISO 11898.
CANopen	CANopen	An upper-layer protocol based on the international CAN standard (EN 50325-4). It consists of profile specifications for the application layer, communications, applications, devices, and interfaces.
CANopen over EtherCAT	CoE	A network that uses Ethernet for the physical layer, EtherCAT for the data link layer, and CANopen for the application layer in a seven-layer OSI reference model.
Distributed Clocks	DC	A clock distribution mechanism that is used to synchronize the EtherCAT slaves with the EtherCAT master.
Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory	EEPROM	A ROM that can be electrically overwritten.
EtherCAT Slave Controller	ESC	A hardware chip that processes EtherCAT communications (such as loopbacks) and manages the distributed clock.
EtherCAT State Machine	ESM	A state machine in which the state of EtherCAT (the data link layer) changes according to transition conditions.
EtherCAT Technology Group	ETG	An international organization established in 2003 to provide support for developing EtherCAT technologies and to promote the spread of EtherCAT technologies.
Ethernet for Control Automation Technology	EtherCAT	An open network developed by Beckhoff Automation.
Fieldbus Memory Management Unit	FMMU	A unit that manages fieldbus memory.
INIT	INIT	The Init state in the EtherCAT state machine.
OPERATIONAL	OP	The Operational state in the EtherCAT state machine.
Object Dictionary	OD	A group of objects and structure supported by an EtherCAT SERVOPACK.
Process Data Object	PDO	Objects that are sent and received in cyclic communications.
Process Data Object Mapping	PDO mapping	Definitions of the applications objects that are sent with PDOs.
Service Data Object	SDO	Objects that are sent and received in mailbox communications.
PRE-OPERATIONAL	PREOP	The Pre-operational state in the EtherCAT state machine.
Process data		The data contained in application objects that are periodically transferred for measurements or controls.
		Continued on payt page

1.2.5 Data Types

Continued from previous page.

Term	Abbreviation	Description
SyncManager	_	The ESC unit that coordinates data exchange between the master and slaves.
Receive Process Data Object	RXPDO	The process data received by the ESC.
Transmit Process Data Object	TXPDO	The process data sent by the ESC.

1.2.5 Data Types

The following table lists the data types and ranges that are used in this manual.

Code	Data Type	Range
SINT	Signed 8-bit integer	-128 to 127
INT	Signed 16-bit integer	-32,768 to 32,767
DINT	Signed 32-bit integer	-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,627
USINT	Unsigned 8-bit integer	0 to 255
UINT	Unsigned 16-bit integer	0 to 65,535
UDINT	Unsigned 32-bit integer	0 to 4,294,967,295
STRING	Character string	-

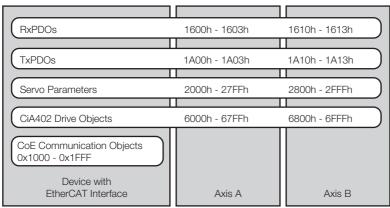
1.2.6 Data Ranges

The following table lists the data units and notations that are used in this manual.

Notation	Description
Pos. unit	The user-defined position reference unit that is set in <i>position user unit</i> (2701h). 1 [Pos. unit] = 2701: 01h/2701: 02h [inc]
Vel. unit	The user-defined speed reference unit that is set in <i>velocity user unit</i> (2702h). 1 [Vel. unit] = 2702: 01h/2702: 02h [inc/s]
Acc. unit	The user-defined acceleration reference unit that is set in acceleration user unit (2703h). 1 [Acc. unit] = 2703 : $01h/2703$: $02h \times 10^4$ [inc/s ²]
Trq. unit	The user-defined torque reference unit that is set in <i>torque user unit</i> (2704h). 1 [Trq. unit] = 2704: 01h/2704: 02h [0.1%]
inc	This is the encoder pulse unit. For a 24-bit encoder, the resolution is 16,777,216 × Pn210/Pn20E [inc] per rotation.

1.2.7 Object Numbers for Each Axis

The follow object numbers are set for SERVOPACKs with two axes (axis A and axis B).



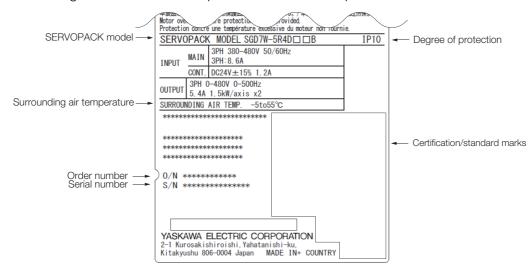
The manual is written to give the settings for axis A. Refer to the following table to make settings for axis B.

Axis	RxPDOs	TxPDOs	Servo Parameters	CiA402 Drive Objects
Axis A	1600h - 1603h	1A00h - 1A03h	0x2000 - 0x27FF	0x6000 - 0x67FF
Axis B	1610h - 1613h	1A10h - 1A13h	0x2800 - 0x2FFF	0x6800 - 0x6FFF

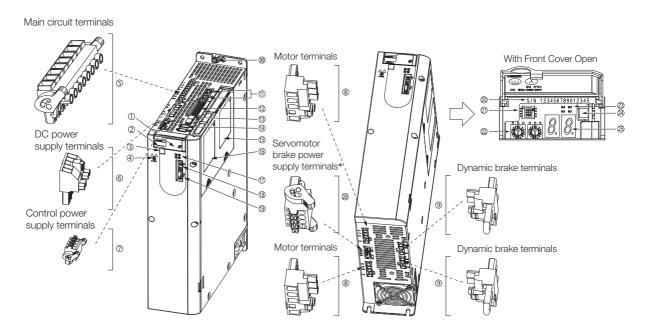
1.3

Interpreting the Nameplate

The following basic information is provided on the nameplate.



1.4 Part Names



No.	Name	Description	Reference
①	Front Cover	-	_
2	Model	The model of the SERVOPACK.	page 1-11
3	QR Code	The QR code that is used by the MechatroCloud service.	_
4	CHARGE	Lit while the main circuit power is being supplied. Note: Even if you turn OFF the main circuit power supply, this indicator will be lit as long as the internal capacitor remains charged. Do not touch the main circuit or motor terminals while this indicator is lit. Doing so may result in electric shock.	-
(\$)	Main Circuit Terminals	The terminals depend on the main circuit power supply input specifications of the SERVOPACK.	page 4-11
6	DC Power Supply Terminals	-	page 4-11
7	Control Power Supply Terminals	The connection terminals for the control power supply.	page 4-11
8	Servomotor Terminals (U, V, and W) and Ground Terminal (PE)	The connection terminals for the Servomotor Main Circuit Cable (power line).	page 4-19
9	Dynamic Brake Terminals	The connection terminals for a Dynamic Brake Resistor.	page 5-7
100	Ground Terminal ()	The ground terminals to prevent electric shock. Always connect this terminal.	-
11)	EtherCAT Communications Connectors (ETHERCAT IN: CN6A, ETHERCAT OUT: CN6B)	Connect to EtherCAT devices.	page 4-46
12	I/O Signal Connector (CN1)	Connects to sequence I/O signals.	page 4-36
13	Safety Connector (CN8A/CN8B)	Connects to a safety function device.	page 4-43
14)	Encoder Connector (CN2A/CN2B)	 Rotary Servomotor: Connects to the encoder in the Servomotor. Linear Servomotor: Connects to a Serial Converter Unit or linear encoder. 	page 4-43
15	Safety Option Module Con- nector	Connects to a Safety Option Module.	_
16	Feedback Option Module Connector	Connects to a Feedback Option Module.	_

Continued from previous page.

No.	Name	Description	Reference
17)	Communications Status Indicators	Indicate the status of EtherCAT communications.	page 1-17
18	Computer Connector (CN7)	A USB connector to connect a computer.	page 4-19
19	Serial Communications Connector (CN3)	Connects to the Digital Operator.	page 4-48
20	Serial Number	-	_
21)	DIP Switch (S3)	Not used.	_
22	EtherCAT Secondary Address (S1 and S2)	Use these switches to set the device ID and address.	page 12-5
23	PWR	Lights when the control power is being supplied.	_
24)	Analog Monitor Connector (CN5)	You can use a special cable (peripheral device) to monitor the motor speed, torque reference, or other values.	page 4-48
25	Panel Display	Displays the servo status with a seven-segment display.	page 17-2
26	Servomotor Brake Power Supply Terminals (CN117)*	Connect to the power supply for the Servomotor brake.	_

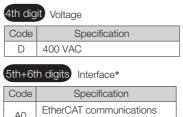
^{*} SERVOPACKs without built-in Servomotor brake control do not have these terminals.

1.5 Model Designations

1.5.1 Interpreting SERVOPACK Model Numbers

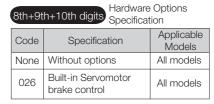


1st+2nd+3rd digits Maximum Applicable Motor Capacity per Axis				
Voltage Code Specification				
Three-	2R6	0.75 kW		
Phase, 400 VAC	5R4	1.5 kW		









 $[\]ensuremath{^{*}}$ The same SERVOPACKs are used for both Rotary Servomotors and Linear Servomotors.

1.5.2 Interpreting Servomotor Model Numbers

Interpreting Servomotor Model Numbers 1.5.2

This section outlines the model numbers of Σ -7-series Servomotors. Refer to the relevant manual in the following list for details.

- Σ-7-Series Rotary Servomotor with 400 V-Input Power Product Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 86)
- Σ-7-Series Linear Servomotor with 400 V-Input Power Product Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 81)

Rotary Servomotors

















Series	Σ-7-Series Servomotors
Code	Specifications
SGM7J	Medium inertia, high speed





- SGM7J: 200 W to 1.5 kW
- SGM7A: 200 W to 7.0 kW
- SGM7G: 450 W to 15 kW



• 400 VAC

4th digit Serial Encoder Specification

- 24-bit absolute
- 24-bit incremental

Design Revision Order



- · Straight without key
- · Straight with key and tap



- · With holding brake
- With dust seal

Linear Servomotors

















Models with F-type iron core

Models with T-type iron core



















Code	Specification	
W	Moving Coil Magnetic Way	
W2		
М		
M2		



The specifications for the 3rd digit on depend on the Servomotor type.

Т

Servomotor Type Code Specification

1.6.1 Combinations of Rotary Servomotors and SERVOPACKs

1.6 Combinations of SERVOPACKs and Servomotors

1.6.1 Combinations of Rotary Servomotors and SERVOPACKs

Rotary Servomotor Model		Capacity	SERVOPACK Model SGD7W-
SGM7J	SGM7J-02D □ F	200 W	2R6D*
(Medium Inertia,	SGM7J-04D□F	400 W	2R6D* or 5R4D*
High Speed),	SGM7J-08D□F	750 W	2R6D or 5R4D*
3,000 min ⁻¹	SGM7J-15D □ F	1.5 kW	5R4D
	SGM7A-02D□F	200 W	2R6D*
SGM7A	SGM7A-04D□F	400 W	2R6D* or 5R4D*
(Low Inertia, High Speed),	SGM7A-08D □ F	750 W	2R6D or 5R4D*
3,000 min ⁻¹	SGM7A-10D□F	1.0 kW	5R4D*
	SGM7A-15D □ F	1.5 kW	5R4D
SGM7G Standard Models	SGM7G-05D□F	450 W	2R6D* or 5R4D*
(Medium Inertia, Low Speed,	SGM7G-09D□F	850 W	5R4D*
High Torque), 1,500 min ⁻¹	SGM7G-13D□F	1.3 kW	5R4D
SGM7G High-speed Models (Medium Inertia, High Speed, High Torque) 1,500 min ⁻¹	SGM7G-05D□R	450 W	2R6D or 5R4D*
	SGM7G-09D□R	850 W	5R4D

^{*} If you use this combination, responsiveness to a reference may not be as good, e.g., the control gain may not increase, in comparison with using a Σ -7S SERVOPACK.

1.6.2 Combinations of Linear Servomotors and SERVOPACKs

Linear Servomotor Model		Rated Force	Instantaneous	SERVOPACK Model	
		[N]	Maximum Force [N]	SGD7W-	
	SGLFW-35D120A	80	220	2R6D	
SGLF (Models with F-type Iron Cores)	SGLFW-35D230A	160	440		
	SGLFW-50D380B	560	1200	5R4D	
	SGLFW-1ZD200B				
	SGLFW2-30D070A	45	135	2R6D	
	SGLFW2-30D120A	90	270	ZNOD	
	SGLFW2-90D200A	560	1680	5R4D	

1.7

Functions

This section lists the functions provided by SERVOPACKs. Refer to the reference pages for details on the functions.

· Functions Related to the Machine

Function	Reference
Setting the Main Circuit Power Supply Type	page 6-11
Automatic Detection of Connected Motor	page 6-12
Motor Direction Setting	page 6-13
Linear Encoder Pitch Setting	page 6-14
Writing Linear Servomotor Parameters	page 6-15
Selecting the Phase Sequence for a Linear Servomotor	page 6-19
Polarity Sensor Setting	page 6-21
Polarity Detection	page 6-22
Overtravel Function and Settings	page 6-25
Holding Brake	page 6-31
Motor Stopping Methods for Servo OFF and Alarms	page 6-36
Resetting the Absolute Encoder	page 6-48
Setting the Origin of the Absolute Encoder	page 6-51
Setting the Regenerative Resistor Capacity	page 6-54
Operation for Momentary Power Interruptions	page 7-18
SEMI F47 Function	page 7-19
Setting the Motor Maximum Speed	page 7-21
Software Limits and Settings	page 7-22
Multiturn Limit Setting	page 7-29
Adjustment of Motor Current Detection Signal Offset	page 7-41
Forcing the Motor to Stop	page 7-45
Overheat Protection	page 7-48
Speed Ripple Compensation	page 9-59
Current Gain Level Setting	page 9-68
Speed Detection Method Selection	page 9-68
Safety Functions	page 11-1
Touch Probe	page 13-23

· Functions Related to the Host Controller

Function	Reference
Electronic Gear Settings	page 6-41
I/O Signal Allocations	page 7-3
ALM (Servo Alarm) Signal	page 7-10
/WARN (Warning) Signal	page 7-10
/TGON (Rotation Detection) Signal	page 7-11
/S-RDY (Servo Ready) Signal	page 7-12
/V-CMP (Speed Coincidence Detection) Signal	page 7-12
/COIN (Positioning Completion) Signal	page 7-14
/NEAR (Near) Signal	page 7-15
Speed Limit during Torque Control	page 7-16
/VLT (Speed Limit Detection) Signal	page 7-16
Selecting Torque Limits	page 7-23
Vibration Detection Level Initialization	page 7-37
Alarm Reset	page 15-41
Replacing the Battery	page 15-3
Setting the Position Deviation Overflow Alarm Level	page 9-8

• Functions to Achieve Optimum Motions

Function	Reference
Tuning-less Function	page 9-12
Autotuning without a Host Reference	page 9-24
Autotuning with a Host Reference	page 9-35
Custom Tuning	page 9-42
Anti-Resonance Control Adjustment	page 9-50
Vibration Suppression	page 9-55
Gain Selection	page 9-65
Friction Compensation	page 9-68
Backlash Compensation	page 9-72
Model Following Control	page 9-84
Compatible Adjustment Functions	page 9-87
Mechanical Analysis	page 9-91
Easy FFT	page 9-93

• Functions for Trial Operation during Setup

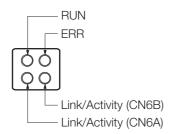
Function	Reference
Software Reset	page 7-35
Trial Operation for the Servomotor without a Load	page 8-7
Program Jogging	page 8-13
Origin Search	page 8-19
Test without a Motor	page 8-21
Monitoring Machine Operation Status and Signal Waveforms	page 10-7

• Functions for Inspection and Maintenance

Function	Reference
Write Prohibition Setting for Parameters	page 6-6
Initializing Parameter Settings	page 6-9
Automatic Detection of Connected Motor	page 6-12
Monitoring Product Information	page 10-2
Monitoring Product Life	page 10-2
Alarm History Display	page 15-42
Alarm Tracing	page 10-17

1.8 EtherCAT Communications LED Indicators

This diagram shows details of the EtherCAT communications LED indicators.



1.8.1 **RUN**

The RUN indicator shows the status of EtherCAT communications.

	LED Indicator	Description	
Status	Pattern	Description	
Off	Constantly off.	EtherCAT communications are in INIT state.	
Blinking	On Off 200 ms 200 ms	EtherCAT communications are in PRE-OPERATIONAL state.	
Single flash	On 1000 ms 200 ms	EtherCAT communications are in SAFE-OPERATIONAL state.	
On	Constantly on.	EtherCAT communications are in OPERATIONAL state.	
Flickering	On Off	EtherCAT communications have been started but are not yet in INIT state.	

1.8.2 ERR

1.8.2 ERR

The ERR indicator shows the error status of EtherCAT communications.

	LED Indicator	Description	
Status	Pattern		
Off	Constantly off.	The EtherCAT communications are in working condition.	
Flickering	On Off	Booting Error was detected.	
Blinking	On Off 200 ms 200 ms	State change commanded by master is impossible due to register or object settings.	
Single flash	On 1000 ms 200 ms	Synchronization Error, the EtherCAT Network Module enters SAFE- OPERATIONAL state automatically.	
Double flash	On 1000 ms 200 ms 200 ms	An application (Sync Manager) watchdog timeout has occurred.	
On	Constantly on.	A PDI Watchdog timeout has occurred.	

1.8.3 Link/Activity

The Link/Activity indicators show whether Communications Cables are connected to the CN6A and CN6B connectors and whether communications are active.

	LED Indicator	Description	
Status	Pattern	Description	
Off	Constantly off.	A Communications Cable is not physically connected. A EtherCAT controller is not started up.	
Flickering	On Off	Data are being exchanged.	
On	Constantly on.	A Communications Cable is physically connected, but no data being exchanged.	

Selecting a SERVOPACK

2

This chapter provides information required to select SERVOPACKs, such as specifications, block diagrams, dimensional drawings, and connection examples.

2.1	Rating	gs and Specifications2-2
	2.1.1 2.1.2	Ratings
	2.1.3	Characteristics
2.2	Block	Diagrams 2-8
	2.2.1	SERVOPACKs without Built-in Servomotor Brake Control2-8
	2.2.2	SERVOPACKs with Built-in Servomotor Brake Control2-9
2.3	Exteri	nal Dimensions2-10
	2.3.1	Front Cover Dimensions and Connector Specifications
	2.3.2	SERVOPACK External Dimensions 2-11
2.4	Examples	of Standard Connections between SERVOPACKs and Peripheral Devices2-12

2.1.1 Ratings

2.1

Ratings and Specifications

This section gives the ratings and specifications of SERVOPACKs.

2.1.1 Ratings

Three-Phase, 400 VAC

Model SGD7W-			2R6D	5R4D
Maximum Applicable Motor Capacity per Axis [kW]			0.75	1.5
Continuous Output Current per Axis [Arms]			2.6	5.4
Instantaneous Maximum Output Current per Axis [Arms]		8.5	14	
	Power Supply		Three-phase, 380 VAC to 480 VAC, 50 Hz/60 Hz	
Main Circuit	Permitted Voltage Flu	ctuation	-15% to +10%	
	Input Current [Arms]*		4.4	8.6
	Power Supply		24 VDC	
Control	Permitted Voltage Fluctuation		-15% to +15%	
	Input Current [Arms]*		1.2	
Power Supply (Capacity [kVA]*		3.5	6.8
	Main Circuit Power Loss [W]		65.4	108.6
	Control Circuit Power Loss [W]		21	
Power Loss*	Built-in Regenerative Resistor Power Loss [W]		28	28
	Total Power Loss [W]		114.4	157.6
Regenerative Resistor	Built-In Regenera- tive Resistor	Resistance $[\Omega]$	43	43
		Capacity [W]	140	140
	Minimum Allowable External Resistance $[\Omega]$		43	43
Overvoltage Category			II	I

^{*} This is the net value at the rated load.

540 VDC

Model SGD7W-		2R6D	5R4D	
Maximum Applicable Motor Capacity per Axis [kW]		0.75	1.5	
Continuous Output Current per Axis [Arms]		2.6	5.4	
Instantaneous Maximum Output Current per Axis [Arms]		8.5	14	
	Power Supply	513 VDC to	513 VDC to 648 VDC	
Main Circuit	Permitted Voltage Fluctuation	-15% to +10%		
	Input Current [Arms]*	5	11	
	Power Supply	24 VDC		
Control	Permitted Voltage Fluctuation	-15% to	-15% to +15%	
	Input Current [Arms]*	1.	.2	
Power Supply Capacity [kVA]*		3.5	6.8	
Power Loss*	Main Circuit Power Loss [W]	47.4	90.6	
	Control Circuit Power Loss [W]	21		
	Total Power Loss [W]	68.4	111.6	
Overvoltage Category		Į!	I	

^{*} This is the net value at the rated load.

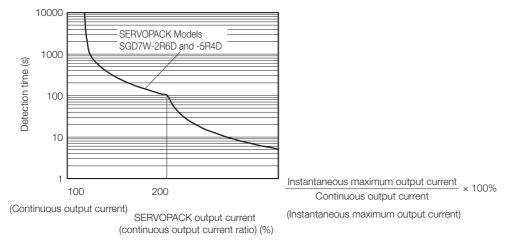
2.1.2 SERVOPACK Overload Protection Characteristics

The overload detection level is set for hot start conditions with a SERVOPACK surrounding air temperature of 55°C.

An overload alarm (A.710 or A.720) will occur if overload operation that exceeds the overload protection characteristics shown in the following diagram (i.e., operation on the right side of the applicable line) is performed.

The actual overload detection level will be the detection level of the connected SERVOPACK or Servomotor that has the lower overload protection characteristics.

In most cases, that will be the overload protection characteristics of the Servomotor.



Note: The above overload protection characteristics do not mean that you can perform continuous duty operation with an output of 100% or higher.

For a Yaskawa-specified combination of SERVOPACK and Servomotor, maintain the effective torque within the continuous duty zone of the torque-motor speed characteristic of the Servomotor.

2.1.3 Specifications

Item		Specification					
Control Method		IGBT-based PWM control, sine wave current drive					
	With Rotary Servomotor	Serial encoder: 24 bits (incremental encoder/absolute encoder)					
Feedback	With Linear Servomotor	 Absolute linear encoder (The signal resolution depends on the absolute linear encoder.) Incremental linear encoder (The signal resolution depends on the incremental linear encoder or Serial Converter Unit.) 					
	Surrounding Air Temperature	-5°C to 55°C (With derating, usage is possible between 55°C and 60°C.) Refer to the following section for derating specifications. 3.6 Derating Specifications on page 3-7					
	Storage Temperature	-20°C to 85°C					
	Surrounding Air Humidity	95% relative humidity max. (with no freezing or condensation)					
	Storage Humidity	95% relative humidity max. (with no freezing or condensation)					
	Vibration Resistance	4.9 m/s ²					
Environ-	Shock Resistance	19.6 m/s ²					
mental	Degree of Protection	IP10					
Conditions	Pollution Degree	 Must be no corrosive or flammable gases. Must be no exposure to water, oil, or chemicals. Must be no dust, salts, or iron dust. 					
	Altitude	1,000 m or less. (With derating, usage is possible between 1,000 m and 2,000 m.) Refer to the following section for derating specifications. 3.6 Derating Specifications on page 3-7					
	Others	Do not use the SERVOPACK in the following locations: Locations subject to static electricity, noise, strong electromagnetic/magnetic fields, or radioactivity					
Compliant S	tandards	Refer to the following section for details. Compliance with UL Standards, EU Directives, UK Regulations, and Other Safety Standards on page xxi					
Mounting		Base-mounted					
	Speed Control Range	1:5000 (At the rated torque, the lower limit of the speed control range must not cause the Servomotor to stop.)					
Perfor- mance	Coefficient of Speed	±0.01% of rated speed max. (for a load fluctuation of 0% to 100%)					
		0% of rated speed max. (for a voltage fluctuation of ±10%)					
	Fluctuation*1	±0.1% of rated speed max. (for a temperature fluctuation of 25°C ±25°C)					
	Torque Control Precision (Repeatability)	±1%					
-	Soft Start Time Setting	0 s to 10 s (Can be set separately for acceleration and deceleration.)					

Continued from previous page.

Item			Specification				
	Linear Serve Overheat Pr Signal Input	rotection	Number of input points: 1 Input voltage range: 0 V to +5 V				
	Sequence Input Signals	Input Signals That Can Be Allo- cated	Allowable voltage range: 24 VDC ±20% Number of input points: 10 (Input method: Sink inputs or source inputs) Input Signals • P-OT (Forward Drive Prohibit) and N-OT (Reverse Drive Prohibit) signals • /Probe1 (Probe 1 Latch Input) signal • /Probe2 (Probe 2 Latch Input) signal • /Home (Home Switch Input) signal • /P-CL (Forward External Torque Limit) and /N-CL (Reverse External Torque Limit) signals A signal can be allocated and the positive and negative logic can be changed.				
I/O Signals	Sequence Output Signals	Fixed Output	Allowable voltage range: 5 VDC to 30 VDC Number of output points: 1 (A photocoupler output (isolated) is used.) Output signal: ALM (Servo Alarm) signal				
		Output Signals That Can Be Allo- cated	Allowable voltage range: 5 VDC to 30 VDC Number of output points: 6 (A photocoupler output (isolated) is used.) Output Signals • /COIN (Positioning Completion) signal • /V-CMP (Speed Coincidence Detection) signal • /TGON (Rotation Detection) signal • /S-RDY (Servo Ready) signal • /CLT (Torque Limit Detection) signal • /VLT (Speed Limit Detection) signal • /WLT (Speed Limit Detection) signal • /WARN (Warning) signal • /WARN (Warning) signal • /NEAR (Near) signal A signal can be allocated and the positive and negative logic can be changed.				
	RS-422A Communi- cations (CN502)	Inter- faces 1:N	Digital Operator (JUSP-OP05A-1-E).				
Communi- cations		Communications Axis	Up to N = 15 stations possible for RS-422A port				
		Address Setting	Set with parameters.				
	USB Com- munica- tions (CN7)	Interface Commu-	Personal computer (with SigmaWin+) The software version of the SigmaWin+ must be version 7.11 or higher.				
		nica- tions Standard	Conforms to USB2.0 standard (12 Mbps).				

2.1.3 Specifications

Continued from previous page.

Continued from previous pa						
Item		Specification				
Displays/Indicators		CHARGE, PWR, RUN, ERR, and L/A (A and B) indicators, and two, one-digit seven-segment displays				
EtherCAT Communications Setting Switches		EtherCAT secondary address (S1 and S2), 16 positions				
	Compliant Communications Standards	IEC 61158 Type 12, IEC 61800-7 CiA402 Drive Profile				
	Physical Layer	100BASE-TX (IEEE 802.3)				
	Communications Connectors	CN6A (RJ45): ETHERCAT IN (EtherCAT signal input connector) CN6B (RJ45): ETHERCAT OUT (EtherCAT signal output connector)				
	Cable	Category 5, 4 shielded twisted pairs The cable is automatically detected with AUTO MDIX.				
	Sync Manager	SM0: Mailbox output, SM1: Mailbox input, SM2: Process data output, and SM3: Process data input				
EtherCAT	FMMU	FMMU 0: Mapped in process data output (RxPDO) area. FMMU 1: Mapped in process data input (TxPDO) area. FMMU 2: Mapped to mailbox status.				
Communi- cations	EtherCAT Commands (Data Link Layer)	APRD, FPRD, BRD, LRD, APWR, FPWR, BWR, LWR, ARMW, and FRMW (APRW, FPRW, BRW, and LRW commands are not supported.)				
	Process Data	Assignments can be changed with PDO mapping.				
	Mailbox (CoE)	Emergency messages, SDO requests, SDO responses, and SDO information (TxPDO/RxPDO and remote TxPDO/RxPDO are not supported.)				
	Distributed Clocks	Free-Run Mode and DC Mode (Can be switched.) Applicable DC cycles: 125 µs to 4 ms in 125-µs increments				
	Slave Information Interface	256 bytes (read-only)				
Indicators		EtherCAT communications in progress: Link/Activity x 2 EtherCAT communications status: RUN x 1 EtherCAT error status: ERR x 1				
CiA402 Drive Profile		 Homing Mode Profile Position Mode Interpolated Position Mode Profile Velocity Mode Profile Torque Mode Cyclic Synchronous Position Mode Cyclic Synchronous Velocity Mode Cyclic Synchronous Torque Mode Touch Probe Function Torque Limit Function 				
Analog Monitor (CN5)		Number of points: 2 Output voltage range: ±10 VDC (effective linearity range: ±8 V) Resolution: 16 bits Accuracy: ±20 mV (Typ) Maximum output current: ±10 mA Settling time (±1%): 1.2 ms (Typ)				
Dynamic Brake (DB)		Activated when a servo alarm or overtravel (OT) occurs, or when the power supply to the main circuit or servo is OFF.				
Regenerative Processing		Built-in Refer to the catalog for details.				
Overtravel (OT) Prevention		Stopping with dynamic brake, deceleration to a stop, or coasting to a stop for the P-OT (Forward Drive Prohibit) or N-OT (Reverse Drive Prohibit) signal				
Protective F	unctions	Overcurrent, overvoltage, low voltage, overload, regeneration error, etc.				
Utility Funct	ions	Gain adjustment, alarm history, jogging, origin search, etc.				

2.1.3 Specifications

Continued from previous page.

Item		Specification				
Inputs		/HWBB_A1, /HWBB_A2, /HWBB_B1, and /HWBB_B2: Base block signals for Power Modules				
Safety Functions	Output	EDM_A and EDM_B: Monitor the status of built-in safety circuits (fixed outputs).				
	Compliant Standards*2	ISO13849-1 PLe (category 3), IEC61508 SIL3				

^{*1.} The coefficient of speed fluctuation for load fluctuation is defined as follows:

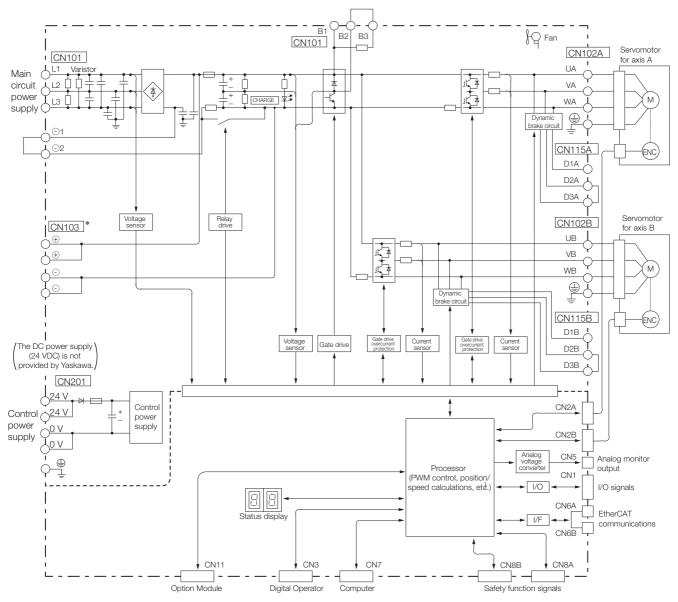
 $\label{eq:coefficient} \mbox{Coefficient of speed fluctuation} = \frac{\mbox{No-load motor speed - Total-load motor speed}}{\mbox{Rated motor speed}} \times 100\%$

^{*2.} Always perform risk assessment for the system and confirm that the safety requirements are met.

2.2.1 SERVOPACKs without Built-in Servomotor Brake Control

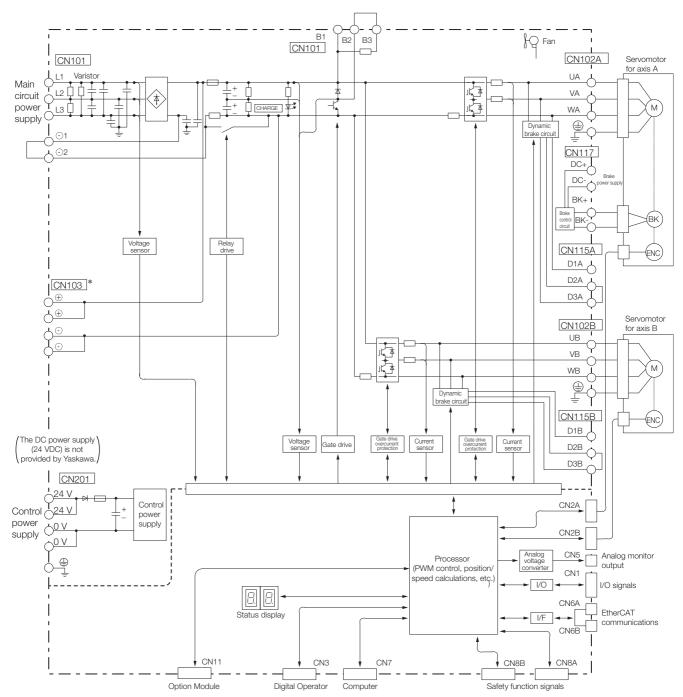
2.2 Block Diagrams

2.2.1 SERVOPACKs without Built-in Servomotor Brake Control



^{*} If using these terminals, contact your YASKAWA representative.

2.2.2 SERVOPACKs with Built-in Servomotor Brake Control



^{*} If using these terminals, contact your YASKAWA representative.

2.3.1 Front Cover Dimensions and Connector Specifications

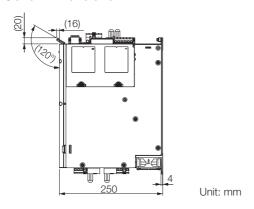
2.3

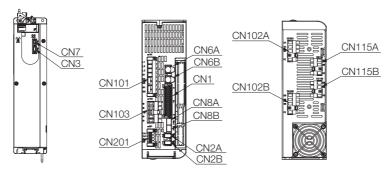
External Dimensions

2.3.1 Front Cover Dimensions and Connector Specifications

The front cover dimensions and panel connector section are the same for all models. Refer to the following figures and table.

· Front Cover Dimensions





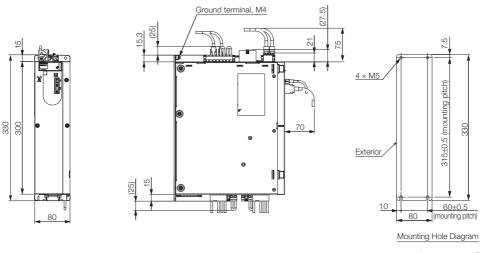
· Connector Specifications

Connector No.	Model	Number of Pins	Manufacturer		
CN1	DMC 1.5/15-G1F-3.5-LR-BK	30	Phoenix Contact		
CN2A/CN2B	3E106-0220KV	6	3M Japan Limited		
CN3	HDR-EC14LFDTN-SLD+	14	Honda Tsushin Kogyo Co., Ltd.		
CN6A/CN6B	1-1734579-4	8	Tyco Electronics Japan G.K.		
CN7	2172034-1	5	Tyco Electronics Japan G.K.		
CN8A/CN8B	1903815-1	8	Tyco Electronics Japan G.K.		
CN101	BLZ 7.62HP/08/180LR SN BK BX PRT	8	Weidmüller Interface GmbH & Co. KG		
CN102A/ CN102B	BLZ 7.62IT/04/180MF4 SN BK BX PRT	4	Weidmüller Interface GmbH & Co. KG		
CN103*	BVZ 7.62IT/04/180MF3 SN BK BX PRT	4	Weidmüller Interface GmbH & Co. KG		
CN115A/ CN115B	BLZ 7.62IT/03/180MF2 SN BK BX PRT	3	Weidmüller Interface GmbH & Co. KG		
CN201	BLF 5.08HC/04/180LR SN OR BX SO	4	Weidmüller Interface GmbH & Co. KG		

^{*} If using these terminals, contact your YASKAWA representative.

Note: The above connectors or their equivalents are used for the SERVOPACKs.

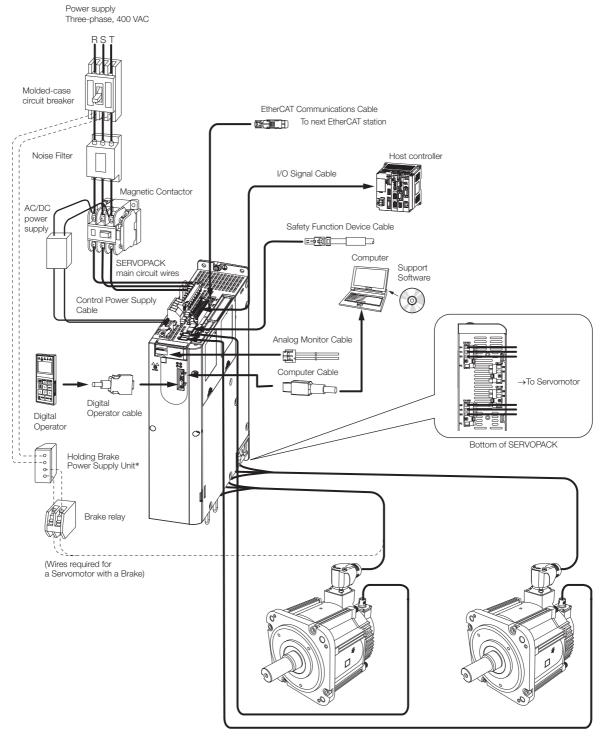
2.3.2 SERVOPACK External Dimensions



Approx. mass: 2R6D: 4.1 kg 5R4D: 4.3 kg Unit: mm

Examples of Standard Connections between SERVOPACKs and Peripheral Devices

Rotary Servomotors

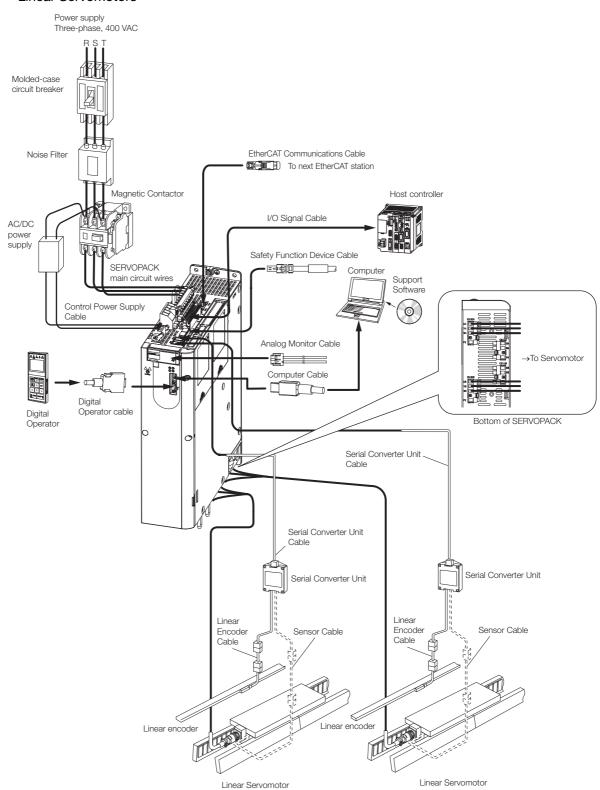


^{*} The power supply for the holding brake is not provided by Yaskawa. Select a power supply based on the holding brake specifications.

If you use a 24-V brake, install a separate power supply for the 24-VDC power supply from other power supplies, such as the one for the I/O signals of the CN1 connector.

If the power supply is shared, the I/O signals may malfunction.

· Linear Servomotors



SERVOPACK Installation

3

This chapter provides information on installing SERVO-PACKs in the required locations.

3.1	Installation Precautions 3-2					
3.2	Mounting Types and Orientation 3-3					
3.3	Mounting Hole Dimensions 3-4					
3.4	Mounting Interval3-5					
	3.4.1 Installing One SERVOPACK in a Control Panel 3-5 3.4.2 Installing More Than One SERVOPACK in a Control Panel					
3.5	Monitoring the Installation Environment3-6					
3.6	Derating Specifications					
3.7	EMC Installation Conditions3-8					

3.1

Installation Precautions

Refer to the following section for the ambient installation conditions. *2.1.3 Specifications* on page 2-4

■ Installation Near Sources of Heat

Implement measures to prevent temperature increases caused by radiant or convection heat from heat sources so that the ambient temperature of the SERVOPACK meets the ambient conditions.

■ Installation Near Sources of Vibration

Install a vibration absorber on the mounting surface of the SERVOPACK so that the SERVO-PACK will not be subjected to vibration.

■ Other Precautions

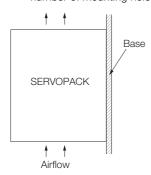
Do not install the SERVOPACK in a location subject to high temperatures, high humidity, water drops, cutting oil, excessive dust, excessive dirt, excessive iron powder, corrosive gasses, or radioactivity.

3.2 Mounting Types and Orientation

The SERVOPACKs are based mounted. Mount the SERVOPACK vertically, as shown in the following figure.

Also, mount the SERVOPACK so that the front panel is facing toward the operator.

Note: Prepare three or four mounting holes for the SERVOPACK and mount it securely in the mounting holes. (The number of mounting holes depends on the capacity of the SERVOPACK.)

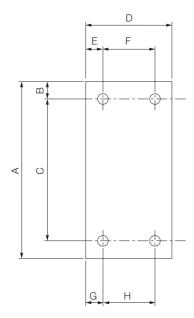


3.3

Mounting Hole Dimensions

Use mounting holes to securely mount the SERVOPACK to the mounting surface.

Note: To mount the SERVOPACK, you will need to prepare a screwdriver that is longer than the depth of the SER-VOPACK.

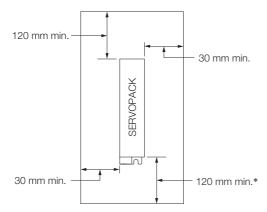


	Dimensions (mm)							Screw	Number	
SERVOPACK Model	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	Size	of Screws
SGD7W-2R6D, -5R4D	330	7.5	315 ±0.5	80	10	60 ±0.5	10	60 ±0.5	M5	4

3.4 Mounting Interval

3.4.1 Installing One SERVOPACK in a Control Panel

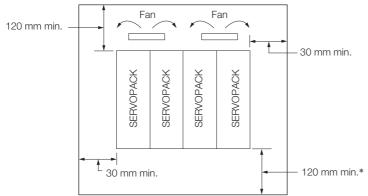
Provide the following spaces around the SERVOPACK.



* For this dimension, ignore items protruding from the main body of the SERVOPACK.

3.4.2 Installing More Than One SERVOPACK in a Control Panel

When multiple SERVOPACKs are installed close together in an enclosed space, natural convection may provide insufficient air circulation to distribute heat uniformly through the space, resulting in the air surrounding the SERVOPACKs to locally exceed the surrounding air temperature range. In this case, you must take measures to disperse the localized hot spots, such as by using fans. When using fans, install them as shown below.



 $\boldsymbol{\ast}$ For this dimension, ignore items protruding from the main body of the SERVOPACK.

The space required on the right side of a SERVOPACK (when looking at the SERVOPACK from the front) depends on the SERVOPACK models. Refer to the following table.

SERVOPACK Model	Cooling Fan Installation Conditions				
SERVOFACK Model	10 mm above SERVOPACK's Top Surface				
SGD7W-2R6D, -5R4D	Air speed: 1.0 m/s min.				

3.5

Monitoring the Installation Environment

You can use the SERVOPACK Installation Environment Monitor parameter to check the operating conditions of the SERVOPACK in the installation environment.

You can check the SERVOPACK installation environment monitor with either of the following methods.

- Using the SigmaWin+: Life Monitor Installation Environment Monitor SERVOPACK
- Digital Operator: Un025 (Installation Environment Monitor [%])

Implement one or more of the following actions if the monitor value exceeds 100%.

- Lower the surrounding temperature.
- · Decrease the load.

Information

The value of the SERVOPACK Installation Environment Monitor parameter will increase by about 10% for each 10°C increase in the ambient temperature.

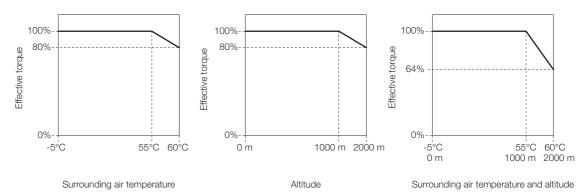


Always observe the surrounding air temperature given in the SERVOPACK environment conditions. Even if the monitor value is 100% or lower, you cannot use a SERVOPACK in a location that exceeds the specified surrounding air temperature.

3.6 Derating Specifications

If you use the SERVOPACK at a surrounding air temperature of 55°C to 60°C or at an altitude of 1,000 m to 2,000 m, you must apply the derating rates given in the following graphs.

• SGD7W-2R6D, -5R4D



3.7

EMC Installation Conditions

This section gives the recommended installation conditions that were used for EMC certification testing.

The EMC installation conditions that are given here are the conditions that were used to pass testing criteria at Yaskawa. The EMC level may change under other conditions, such as the actual installation structure and wiring conditions. These Yaskawa products are designed to be built into equipment. Therefore, you must implement EMC measures and confirm compliance for the final equipment.

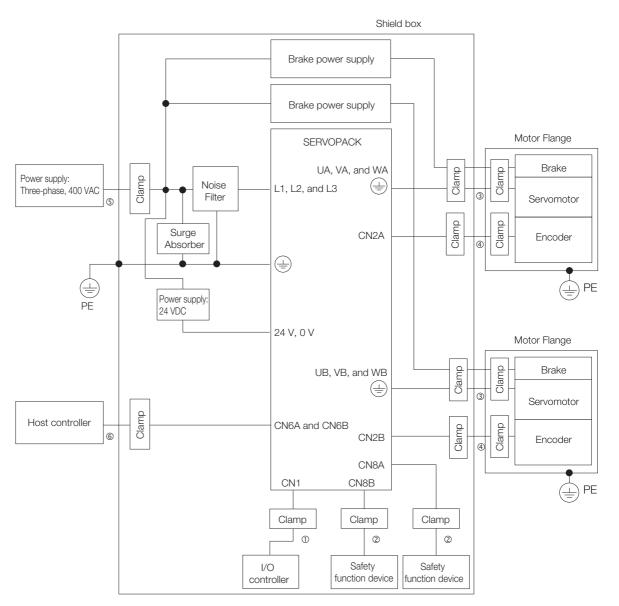
The compliant standards are EN 55011 Group 1, Class A, EN 61000-6-2, EN 61000-6-4, and EN 61800-3 (Category C2, Second environment).

⚠ WARNING

In a domestic environment, this product may cause radio interference in which case supplementary mitigation measures may be required.

A CAUTION

This equipment is not intended for use in residential environments and may not provide adequate protection to radio reception in such environments.



Symbol	Cable Name	Specification
1	I/O Signal Cable	Shielded cable
2	Safety Function Device Cable	Shielded cable
3	Servomotor Main Circuit Cable	Shielded cable
4	Encoder Cable	Shielded cable
(5)	Main Circuit Power Supply Cable	Shielded cable
6	EtherCAT Communications Cable	Shielded cable

Wiring and Connecting SERVOPACKs

4

This chapter provides information on wiring and connecting SERVOPACKs to power supplies and peripheral devices.

4.1	Wiring	g and Connecting SERVOPACKs4-3
	4.1.1 4.1.2 4.1.3	General Precautions4-3Countermeasures against Noise4-5Grounding4-8
4.2	Basic	Wiring Diagrams4-9
4.3	Wiring	the Power Supply to the SERVOPACK 4-11
	4.3.1 4.3.2 4.3.3 4.3.4 4.3.5 4.3.6	Terminal Symbols and Terminal Names 4-11 Wiring Procedure for Main Circuit Connector 4-13 Power ON Sequence
4.4	Wiring	g Servomotors 4-19
	4.4.1 4.4.2 4.4.3 4.4.4	Terminal Symbols and Terminal Names 4-19 Pin Arrangement of Encoder Connectors (CN2A and CN2B)

4.5	Conn	necting I/O Signals4-36
	4.5.1	I/O Signal Connector (CN1) Names and Functions
	4.5.2	I/O Signal Connector (CN1) Pin Arrangement4-38
	4.5.3	I/O Signal Wiring Examples4-39
	4.5.4	I/O Circuits
4.6	Conne	cting Safety Function Signals 4-43
	4.6.1	Pin Arrangement of Safety Function Signals (CN8A/CN8B)
	4.6.2	I/O Circuits
4.7	Conne	cting EtherCAT Communications Cables 4-46
	4.7.1	EtherCAT Connectors (RJ45)4-46
	4.7.2	Ethernet Communications Cables4-47
4.8	Conn	ecting the Other Connectors 4-48
	4.8.1	Serial Communications Connector (CN3) 4-48
	4.8.2	Computer Connector (CN7)
	4.8.3	Analog Monitor Connector (CN5)

.1 Wiring and Connecting SERVOPACKs

4.1.1 General Precautions

A DANGER

Do not change any wiring while power is being supplied.
 There is a risk of electric shock or injury.

⚠ WARNING

- Wiring and inspections must be performed only by qualified engineers.
 There is a risk of electric shock or product failure.
- Check all wiring and power supplies carefully.
 Incorrect wiring or incorrect voltage application to the output circuits may cause short-circuit failures. If a short-circuit failure occurs as a result of any of these causes, the holding brake will not work. This could damage the machine or cause an accident that may result in death or injury.
- Connect the AC and DC power supplies to the specified SERVOPACK terminals.
 - Connect an AC power supply to the L1, L2, and L3 terminals on the SERVOPACK.

There is a risk of failure or fire.

M CAUTION

- Wait for at least six minutes after turning OFF the power supply and then make sure that the CHARGE indicator is not lit before starting wiring or inspection work. Do not touch the power supply terminals while the CHARGE lamp is lit after turning OFF the power supply because high voltage may still remain in the SERVOPACK.
 There is a risk of electric shock.
- Observe the precautions and instructions for wiring and trial operation precisely as described in this document.

 Eailures caused by incorrect wiring or incorrect voltage application in the brake circuit.

Failures caused by incorrect wiring or incorrect voltage application in the brake circuit may cause the SERVOPACK to fail, damage the equipment, or cause an accident resulting in death or injury.

- Check the wiring to be sure it has been performed correctly.
 Connectors and pin layouts are sometimes different for different models. Always confirm the pin layouts in technical documents for your model before operation.
 There is a risk of failure or malfunction.
- Connect wires to power supply terminals and motor connection terminals securely with the specified methods and tightening torque.

Insufficient tightening may cause wires and terminal blocks to generate heat due to faulty contact, possibly resulting in fire.

- Use shielded twisted-pair cables or screened unshielded multi-twisted-pair cables for I/O Signal Cables and Encoder Cables.
- The maximum wiring length is 10 m for Control Power Supply Cables (+24 V, 0 V), 3 m for I/O Signal Cables, and 50 m for Encoder Cables or Servomotor Main Circuit Cables.
- Observe the following precautions when wiring the SERVOPACK's main circuit terminals.
 - Turn ON the power supply to the SERVOPACK only after all wiring, including the main circuit terminals, has been completed.
 - If a connector is used for the main circuit terminals, remove the main circuit connector from the SERVOPACK before you wire it.
 - Insert only one wire per insertion hole in the main circuit terminals.
 - When you insert a wire, make sure that the conductor wire (e.g., whiskers) does not come into contact with adjacent wires.
- Install molded-case circuit breakers and other safety measures to provide protection against short circuits in external wiring.

There is a risk of fire or failure.

4.1.1 General Precautions

NOTICE

- Whenever possible, use the Cables specified by Yaskawa.
 If you use any other cables, confirm the rated current and application environment of your model and use the wiring materials specified by Yaskawa or equivalent materials.
- Securely tighten cable connector screws and lock mechanisms.
 Insufficient tightening may result in cable connectors falling off during operation.
- Do not bundle power lines (e.g., the Main Circuit Cable) and low-current lines (e.g., the I/O Signal Cables or Encoder Cables) together or run them through the same duct. If you do not place power lines and low-current lines in separate ducts, separate them by at least 30 cm. If the cables are too close to each other, malfunctions may occur due to noise affecting the lowcurrent lines.
- Install a battery at either the host controller or on the Encoder Cable. If you install batteries both at the host controller and on the Encoder Cable at the same time, you will create a loop circuit between the batteries, resulting in a risk of damage or burning.
- When connecting a battery, connect the polarity correctly.
 There is a risk of battery rupture or encoder failure.
- If you use an External Regenerative Resistor or External Dynamic Brake Resistor, use cable
 ties, clamps, or other means to secure the resistor so that the connectors or terminal blocks
 inside the SERVOPACK will not be affected even if the resistor is subjected to vibration or
 shock.

There is a risk of SERVOPACK damage.



- Use a molded-case circuit breaker or fuse to protect the main circuit. The SERVOPACK connects directly to a commercial power supply; it is not isolated through a transformer or other device. Always use a molded-case circuit breaker or fuse to protect the Servo System from accidents involving different power system voltages or other accidents.
- Install an earth leakage breaker. The SERVOPACK does not have a built-in ground fault protective circuit. To configure a safer system, install a ground fault detector against overloads and short-circuiting, or install a ground fault detector combined with a molded-case circuit breaker.
- Do not turn the power supply ON and OFF more than necessary.
 - Do not use the SERVOPACK for applications that require the power supply to turn ON and OFF frequently. Such applications will cause elements in the SERVOPACK to deteriorate.
 - After you have started actual operation, allow at least one hour between turning the power supply ON and OFF (as a guideline).

To ensure safe, stable application of the Servo System, observe the following precautions when wiring.

- Use the Cables specified by Yaskawa. Design and arrange the system so that each cable is as short as possible.
 - Refer to the catalog for information on the specified cables.
- The signal cable conductors are as thin as 0.2 mm² or 0.3 mm². Do not subject them to excessive bending stress or tension.

4.1.2 Countermeasures against Noise



The SERVOPACK is designed as an industrial device. It therefore provides no measures to prevent radio interference. The SERVOPACK uses high-speed switching elements in the main circuit. Therefore peripheral devices may be affected by switching noise.

If the equipment is to be used near private houses or if radio interference is a problem, take countermeasures against noise.

The SERVOPACK uses microprocessors. Therefore, it may be affected by switching noise from peripheral devices.

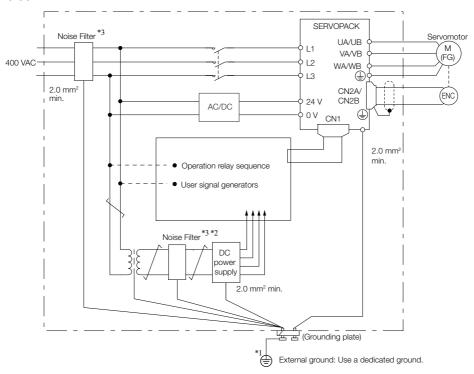
To prevent the noise from the SERVOPACK or the peripheral devices from causing malfunctions of any devices, take the following countermeasures against noise as required.

- Install the input reference device and Noise Filter as close to the SERVOPACK as possible.
- Always install a Surge Absorber for relays, solenoids, and Magnetic Contactor coils.
- Do not place the following cables in the same duct or bundle them together. Also, separate the cables from each other by at least 30 cm.
 - •Main Circuit Cables and I/O Signal Cables
 - •Main Circuit Cables and Encoder Cables
- Do not share the power supply with an electric welder or electrical discharge machine. If the SERVOPACK is placed near a high-frequency generator, install Noise Filters on the input side on the Main Circuit Power Supply Cable and Control Power Supply Cable even if the same power supply is not shared with the high-frequency generator. Refer to the following section for information on connecting Noise Filters.
 - Noise Filters on page 4-6
- Implement suitable grounding measures. Refer to the following section for information on grounding measures.
 - 4.1.3 Grounding on page 4-8

4.1.2 Countermeasures against Noise

Noise Filters

You must attach Noise Filters in appropriate places to protect the SERVOPACK from the adverse effects of noise. The following is an example of wiring for countermeasures against noise.



- *1. For the ground wire, use a wire with a thickness of at least 2.0 mm² (preferably, flat braided copper wire).
- *2. Whenever possible, use twisted-pair wires to wire all connections marked with $\frac{1}{2}$.
- *3. Refer to the following section for precautions when using Noise Filters.

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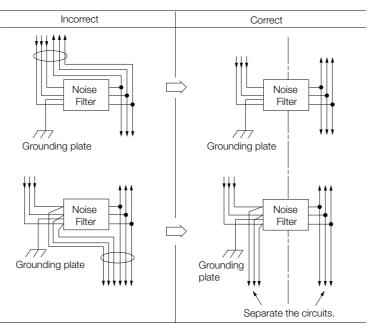
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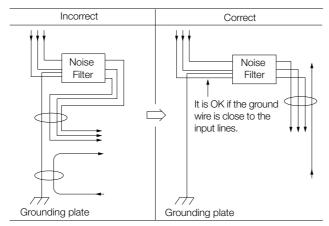
Noise Filter Wiring and Connection Precautions

Always observe the following precautions when wiring or connecting Noise Filters.

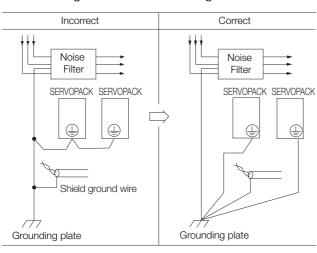
• Separate input lines from output lines. Do not place input lines and output lines in the same duct or bundle them together.



• Separate the Noise Filter ground wire from the output lines. Do not place the Noise Filter ground wire, output lines, and other signal lines in the same duct or bundle them together.

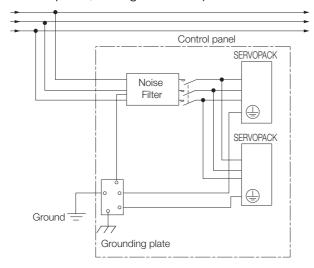


• Connect the Noise Filter ground wire directly to the grounding plate. Do not connect the Noise Filter ground wire to other ground wires.



4.1.3 Grounding

• If a Noise Filter is located inside a control panel, first connect the Noise Filter ground wire and the ground wires from other devices inside the control panel to the grounding plate for the control panel, then ground the plate.



4.1.3 Grounding

Implement grounding measures as described in this section. Implementing suitable grounding measures will also help prevent malfunctions, which can be caused by noise.

Observe the following precautions when wiring the ground cable.

- Ground the SERVOPACK to a resistance of 10 Ω or less.
- Be sure to ground at one point only.
- Ground the Servomotor directly if the Servomotor is insulated from the machine.

Motor Frame Ground or Motor Ground

If you ground the Servomotor through the machine, a current resulting from switching noise can flow from the main circuit of the SERVOPACK through the stray capacitance of the Servomotor. To prevent this, always connect the motor frame terminal (FG) or ground terminal (FG) of the Servomotor to the ground terminal \bigoplus on the SERVOPACK. Also be sure to ground the ground terminal \bigoplus .

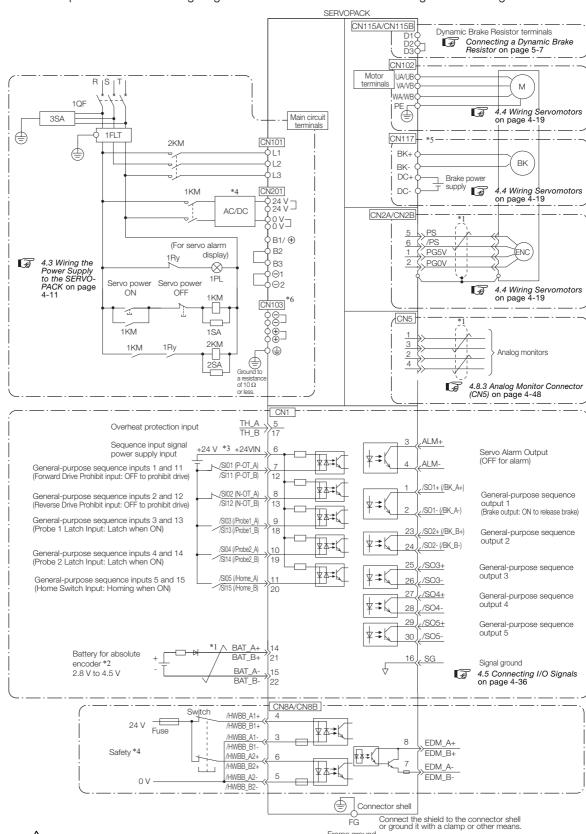
Ground both the Moving Coil and Magnetic Way of a Linear Servomotor.

Noise on I/O Signal Cables

If noise enters the I/O Signal Cable, connect the shield of the I/O Signal Cable to the connector shell to ground it. If the Servomotor Main Circuit Cable is placed in a metal conduit, ground the conduit and its junction box. For all grounding, ground at one point only.

4.2 Basic Wiring Diagrams

This section provide the basic wiring diagrams. Refer to the reference sections given in the diagrams for details.



*1. Trepresents twisted-pair wires.

^{*2.} Connect these when using an absolute encoder. If the Encoder Cable with a Battery Case is connected, do not connect a backup battery.

^{*3.} The 24-VDC power supply is not provided by Yaskawa. Use a 24-VDC power supply with double insulation or reinforced insulation.

- *4. Use an SELV-compliant power supply according to EN/IEC 60950-1 to input 24 VDC to the control power supply input terminals.
- *5. The CN117 connector is used for SERVOPACKs with built-in Servomotor brake control. SERVOPACKs without built-in Servomotor brake control do not have the CN117 connector.
- *6. If using these terminals, contact your YASKAWA representative.
- Note: 1. You can use parameter settings to change some of the I/O signal allocations. Refer to the following section for details.
 - 7.1 I/O Signal Allocations on page 7-3
 - 2. If you use a 24-V brake, install a separate power supply for the 24-VDC power supply from other power supplies, such as the one for the I/O signals of the CN1 connector. If the power supply is shared, the I/O signals may malfunction.
 - 3. Default settings are given in parentheses.

4.3 Wiring the Power Supply to the SERVOPACK

Refer to the catalog for information on cables and peripheral devices.

4.3.1 Terminal Symbols and Terminal Names

Use the main circuit connector on the SERVOPACK to wire the main circuit power supply and control circuit power supply to the SERVOPACK.

⚠ CAUTION

Wire all connections correctly according to the following table and specified reference information. There is a risk of SERVOPACK failure or fire if incorrect wiring is performed.

The SERVOPACKs have the following two types of main circuit power supply input specifications.

Three-Phase, 400-VAC Power Supply Input

Terminal Symbols	Terminal Name	Specifications and Reference
L1, L2, L3	Main circuit power supply input terminals for AC power supply input	Three-phase, 380 VAC to 480 VAC, -15% to +10%, 50 Hz/60 Hz
24 V	Control power supply termi-	24 VDC, -15% to +15%
0 V	nals*1	0 VDC
B1, B2, B3	Regenerative Resistor terminal	## 4.3.5 Wiring Regenerative Resistors on page 4-17 If the internal Regenerative Resistor is insufficient, remove the lead or short bar between B2 and B3 and connect an External Regenerative Resistor between B1 and B2. The External Regenerative Resistor is not included. Obtain it separately.
⊖1, ⊝2	DC Reactor terminals for power supply harmonic suppression	4.3.6 Wiring Reactors for Harmonic Suppression on page 4-18 These terminals are used to connect a DC Reactor for power supply harmonic suppression.
\ominus , \oplus	_	None. (Do not connect anything to this terminal.)
UA, UB, VA, VB, WA, WB, and PE	Servomotor terminals	These are the Σ-7W connection terminals for the Servomotor Main Circuit Cable (power line). Note: Do not connect the PE terminal to anything other than a ground terminal.
D1, D2, D3	Dynamic Brake Resistor terminals	 In the following cases, remove the lead or short bar between D2 and D3 and connect a Dynamic Brake Resistor between D1 and D2. To specify the brake torque when stopping with the dynamic brake To use a larger load moment of inertia than in the standard specifications The Dynamic Brake Resistor is not included. Obtain it separately.
DC+*3	Servomotor brake power	24 VDC
DC-*3	supply terminals*2	0 VDC
BK+, BK-*3	Servomotor brake terminals	Connect these terminals to the Servomotor's holding brake terminals. The holding brake terminals on the Servomotor do not have any polarity.
	Ground terminal	The ground terminals to prevent electric shock. Always connect this terminal.

^{*1.} Use an SELV-compliant power supply according to EN/IEC 60950-1 to input 24 VDC to the control power supply input terminals.

^{*2.} Make sure you check the brake specifications of the Servomotor for the 24-VDC power supply input to the motor brake power supply terminals.

^{*3.} SERVOPACKs without built-in Servomotor brake control do not have these terminals.

4.3.1 Terminal Symbols and Terminal Names

• DC Power Supply Input

Terminal Symbols	Terminal Name	Specifications and Reference
24 V	Control power supply termi-	24 VDC, -15% to +15%
0 V	nals*1	0 VDC
B1*2	Main circuit power supply	513 VDC to 648 VDC, -15% to +10%
⊖2*2	input terminals for DC power supply input	0 VDC
L1, L2, L3, B2, B3, ⊖1, ⊝, ⊕	-	None. (Do not connect anything to these terminals.)
UA, UB, VA, VB, WA, WB and PE	Servomotor terminals	These are the Σ-7W connection terminals for the Servomotor Main Circuit Cable (power line). Note: Do not connect the PE terminal to anything other than a ground terminal.
D1, D2, D3	Dynamic Brake Resistor terminals	 In the following cases, remove the lead or short bar between D2 and D3 and connect a Dynamic Brake Resistor between D1 and D2. To specify the brake torque when stopping with the dynamic brake To use a larger load moment of inertia than in the standard specifications The Dynamic Brake Resistor is not included. Obtain it separately.
DC+*4	Servomotor brake power	24 VDC
DC-*4	supply terminals*3	0 VDC
BK+, BK-*4	Servomotor brake terminals	Connect these terminals to the Servomotor's holding brake terminals. The holding brake terminals on the Servomotor do not have any polarity.
	Ground terminal	This is the ground terminal to prevent electric shock. Always connect this terminal.

^{*1.} Use an SELV-compliant power supply according to EN/IEC 60950-1 to input 24 VDC to the control power supply input terminals.

If you use a DC power supply input to the SERVOPACK, make sure to set parameter Pn001 to n. \$\sim\$1 \$\supple\$ (DC power supply input supported) before inputting the power supply. Refer to the following section for details.

6.2 Power Supply Type Settings for the Main Circuit on page 6-11

^{*2.} If using these terminals, contact your YASKAWA representative.

^{*3.} Make sure you check the brake specifications of the Servomotor for the 24-VDC power supply input to the motor brake power supply terminals.

^{*4.} SERVOPACKs without built-in Servomotor brake control do not have these terminals.

4.3.2 Wiring Procedure for Main Circuit Connector

· Required Items: Phillips or flat-blade screwdriver

Terminal Symbols	Screwdriver Type	Screwdriver End Dimensions Thickness × Width [mm]	Wire Stripping Length [mm]
L1, L2, L3, B1, B2, B3, -1, -2	Flat-blade		7
UA, UB, VA, VB, WA, WB, and PE	Phillips or flat- blade	0.6 × 3.5	7
24 V, 0 V	Flat-blade		10

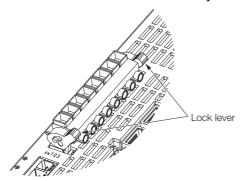
- 1. Prepare the connector that was provided with the SERVOPACK.
- 2. Remove the sheath from the wire to connect.



3. Open the wire insertion hole on the terminal connector with the screwdriver.

Main Circuit Terminals and Motor Terminals	Control Power Supply Terminals and Servomotor Brake Terminals
Insert the conductor of the wire into the wire insertion hole, insert the screwdriver into the screwdriver insertion hole, and tighten the screw.	Press the lever with a screwdriver or your fingertip and insert the conductor of the wire into the wire insertion hole. After you insert conductor, release the screwdriver or your fingertip.
Wire	Wire

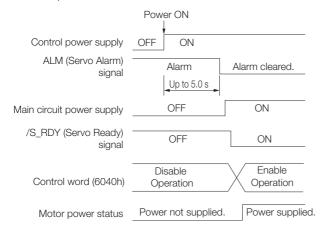
- 4. Make all other connections in the same way.
- 5. When you have completed wiring, attach the connector to the SERVOPACK.
- 6. Press the connector all the way to the back and lock it with the lock lever.



Power ON Sequence 4.3.3

Consider the following points when you design the power ON sequence.

• The ALM (Servo Alarm) signal is output for up to five seconds when the control power supply is turned ON. Take this into consideration when you design the power ON sequence, and turn ON the main circuit power supply to the SERVOPACK when the ALM signal is OFF (alarm cleared).



Information

If the servo ON state cannot be achieved by inputting the Servo ON command (Enable Operation command), the /S_RDY signal is not ON. Check the status of the /S_RDY signal. Refer to the following section for details.

7.1.6 /S-RDY (Servo Ready) Signal on page 7-12

- Design the power ON sequence so that main circuit power supply is turned OFF when an ALM (Servo Alarm) signal is output.
- Make sure that the power supply specifications of all parts are suitable for the input power
- Allow at least 1 s after the power supply is turned OFF before you turn it ON again.



Turn ON the control power supply before the main circuit power supply, or turn ON the control power supply and the main circuit power supply at the same time. When turning OFF the power supply, turn OFF the main circuit power supply first, and then turn Important OFF the control power supply.

WARNING

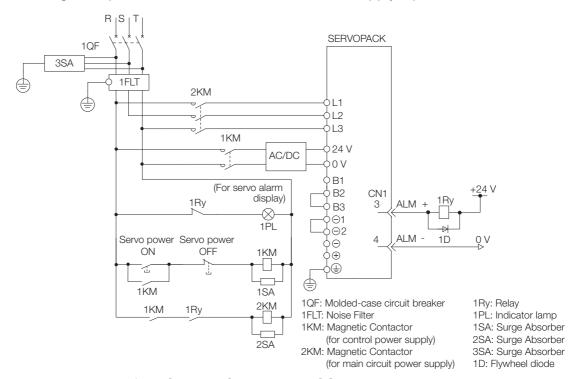
• Even after you turn OFF the power supply, a high residual voltage may still remain in the SERVOPACK. To prevent electric shock, do not touch the power supply terminals after you turn OFF the power. When the voltage is discharged, the CHARGE indicator will turn OFF. Make sure the CHARGE indicator is OFF before you start wiring or inspection work.

Power Supply Wiring Diagrams

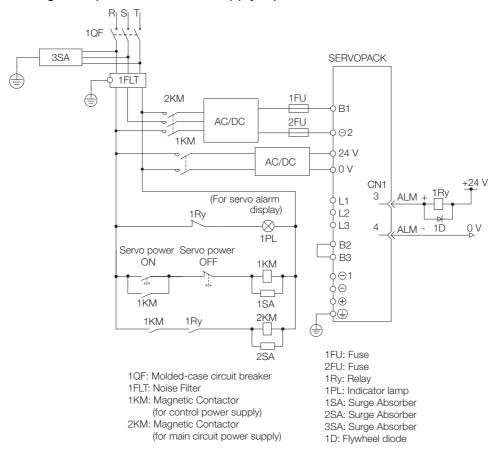
4.3.4

Using Only One SERVOPACK

• Wiring Example for Three-Phase, 400-VAC Power Supply Input: SGD7W-2R6D and -5R4D



• Wiring Example for DC Power Supply Input: SGD7W-2R6D and -5R4D



4.3.4 Power Supply Wiring Diagrams

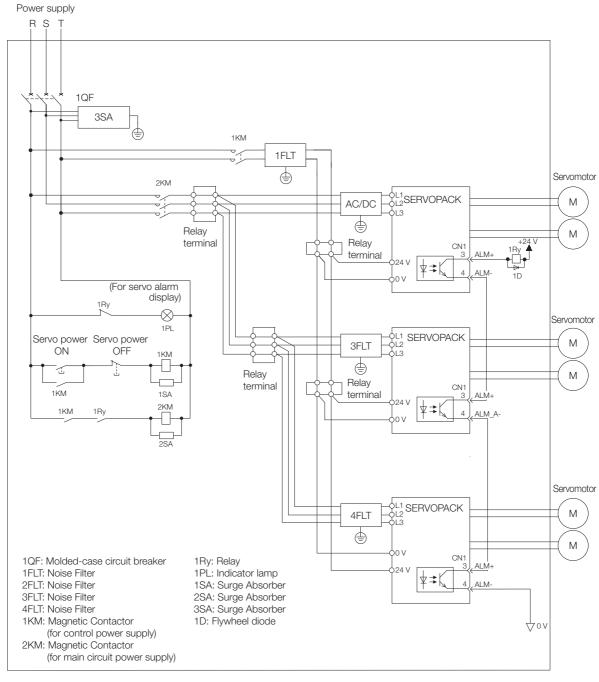
Using More Than One SERVOPACK

Connect the ALM (Servo Alarm) output for these SERVOPACKs in series to operate the alarm detection relay (1RY).

When a SERVOPACK alarm is activated, the ALM output signal transistor turns OFF.

The following diagram shows the wiring to stop all of the Servomotors when there is an alarm for any one SERVOPACK.

More than one SERVOPACK can share a single Noise Filter. However, always select a Noise Filter that has a large enough capacity to handle the total power supply capacity of all the SERVOPACKs. Be sure to consider the load conditions.



To comply with UL/cUL standards, you must install a branch circuit protective device at the power supply input section to each SERVOPACK. Refer to the following document for details.

Σ-7-Series Σ-7S and Σ-7W SERVOPACK with 400 V-Input Power Safety Precautions (Manual No.: TOMP C710828 02)

4.3.5 Wiring Regenerative Resistors

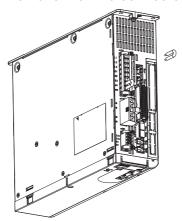
This section describes how to connect External Regenerative Resistors. Refer to the catalog to select External Regenerative Resistors.

MARNING

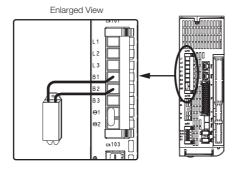
Be sure to wire Regenerative Resistors correctly. Do not connect B1/⊕ and B2.
 Doing so may result in fire or damage to the Regenerative Resistor or SERVOPACK.

Connecting Regenerative Resistors

1. Remove the wire connected between the B2 and B3 terminals.



2. Connect the External Regenerative Resistor between the B1 and B2 terminals on the SERVOPACK.

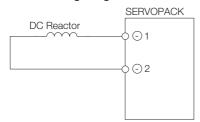


- **3.** Set Pn600 (Regenerative Resistor Capacity) and Pn603 (Regenerative Resistor Resistance). Refer to the following section for details on the settings.
 - 6.17 Setting the Regenerative Resistor Capacity on page 6-54

4.3.6 Wiring Reactors for Harmonic Suppression

4.3.6 Wiring Reactors for Harmonic Suppression

You can connect a reactor for harmonic suppression to the SERVOPACK when power supply harmonic suppression is required. Connection terminals $\ominus 1$ and $\ominus 2$ for a DC Reactor are connected when the SERVOPACK is shipped. Remove the lead wire and connect a DC Reactor as shown in the following diagram.



4.4 Wiring Servomotors

4.4.1 Terminal Symbols and Terminal Names

The SERVOPACK terminals or connectors that are required to connect the SERVOPACK to a Servomotor are given below.

Terminal/Connector Symbols	Terminal/Connector Name	Remarks
CN102A (UA, VA, and WA)	Servomotor terminals for axis A	Refer to the following section for the wiring procedure.
CN102B (UB, VB, and WB)	Servomotor terminals for axis B	4.3.2 Wiring Procedure for Main Circuit Connector on page 4-13
	Ground terminal	-
CN2A	Encoder connector for axis A	
CN2B	Encoder connector for axis B	

Connector Symbols	Terminal Name	Specification
CN115A (D1 and D2)	Dynamic Brake Resistor terminals for axis A	These terminals are connected to an External Dynamic
CN115B (D1 and D2)	Dynamic Brake Resistor terminals for axis B	Brake Resistor.

4.4.2 Pin Arrangement of Encoder Connectors (CN2A and CN2B)

• When Using a Rotary Servomotor

Pin No.	Signal	Function
1	PG5V	Encoder power supply +5 V
2	PG0V	Encoder power supply 0 V
3	BAT (+)*	Battery for absolute encoder (+)
4	BAT (-)*	Battery for absolute encoder (-)
5	PS	Serial data (+)
6	/PS	Serial data (-)
Shell	Shield	-

^{*} You do not need to wire these pins for an incremental encoder.

· When Using a Linear Servomotor

Pin No.	Signal	Function
1	PG5V	Linear encoder power supply +5 V
2	PG0V	Linear encoder power supply 0 V
3	_	- (Do not use.)
4	_	- (Do not use.)
5	PS	Serial data (+)
6	/PS	Serial data (-)
Shell	Shield	_

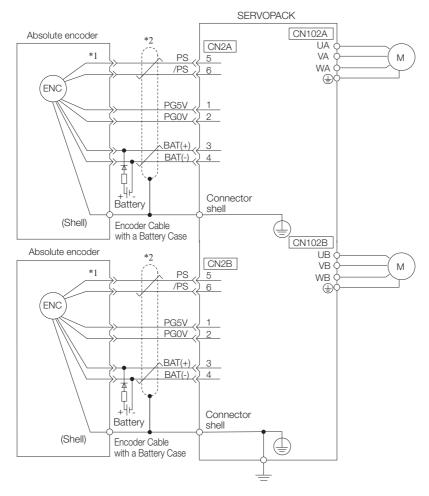
When Using an Absolute Encoder

If you use an absolute encoder, use an Encoder Cable with a JUSP-BA01-E Battery Case or install a battery on the host controller.

Refer to the following section for the battery replacement procedure.

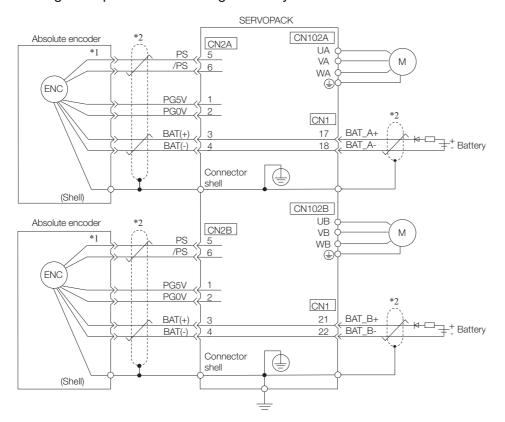
15.1.3 Replacing the Battery on page 15-3

· Wiring Example When Using an Encoder Cable with a Battery Case



*1. The absolute encoder pin numbers for wiring the connector depend on the Servomotor that you use.

· Wiring Example When Installing a Battery on the Host Controller

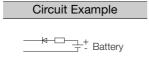


*1. The absolute encoder pin numbers for wiring the connector depend on the Servomotor that you use.





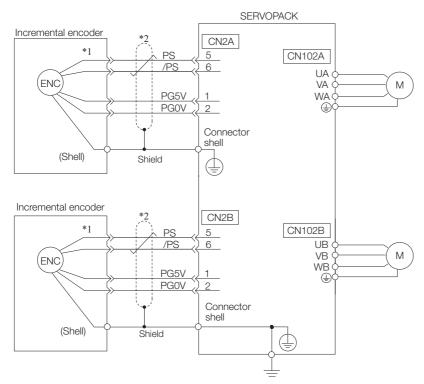
- When Installing a Battery on the Encoder Cable
 Use the Encoder Cable with a Battery Case that is specified by Yaskawa.
 Refer to the catalog for details.
 - When Installing a Battery on the Host Controller
 Insert a diode near the battery to prevent reverse current flow.



Required Component Specifications

- Schottky Diode
 Reverse Voltage: Vr ≥ 40 V
 Forward Voltage: Vf ≤ 0.37 V
 Reverse current: Ir ≤ 5 µA
 Junction temperature: Tj ≥125°C
- Resistor Resistance: 22 Ω Tolerance: $\pm 5\%$ max. Rated power: 0.25 W min.

When Using an Incremental Encoder

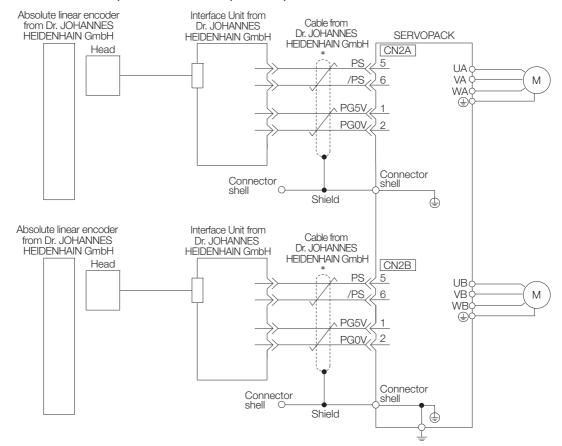


*1. The incremental encoder pin numbers for wiring the connector depend on the Servomotor that you use.

When Using an Absolute Linear Encoder

The wiring depends on the manufacturer of the linear encoder.

- Connections to Linear Encoder from Dr. JOHANNES HEIDENHAIN GmbH
- LIC4100 Series, LIC2100 Series, LC115, and LC415

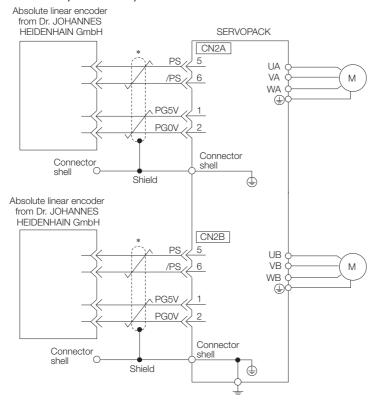


* represents a shielded twisted-pair cable.

Information

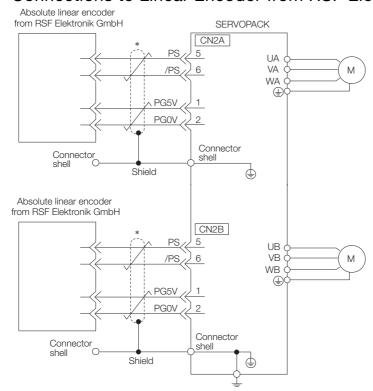
Sales of the interface unit EIB3391Y with the LIC4100 and LIC2100 series have ended due to the release of the LIC4190, LIC3190, and LIC2190 series.

■ LIC4190, LIC3190, and LIC2190 Series

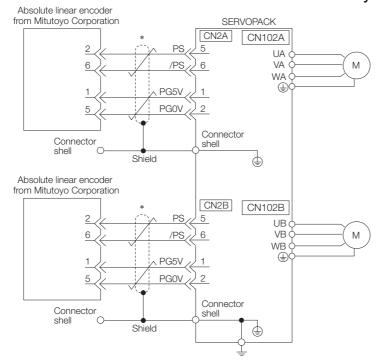


* represents a shielded twisted-pair cable.

◆ Connections to Linear Encoder from RSF Elektronik GmbH

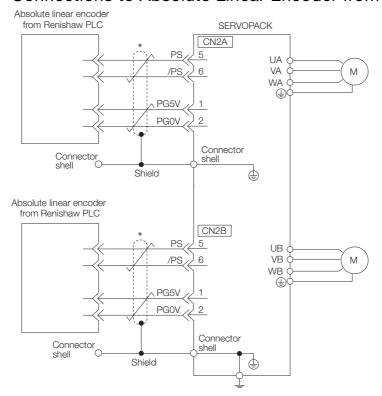


◆ Connections to Linear Encoder from Mitutoyo Corporation

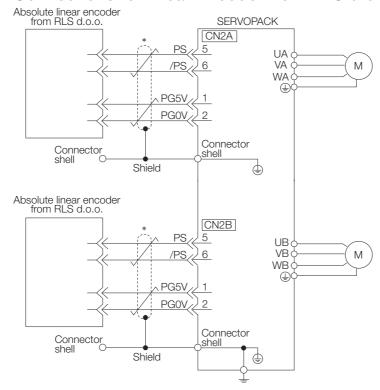


* represents a shielded twisted-pair cable.

◆ Connections to Absolute Linear Encoder from Renishaw PLC

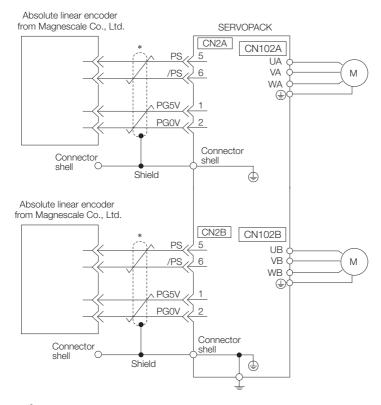


◆ Connections to Linear Encoder from RLS d.o.o.

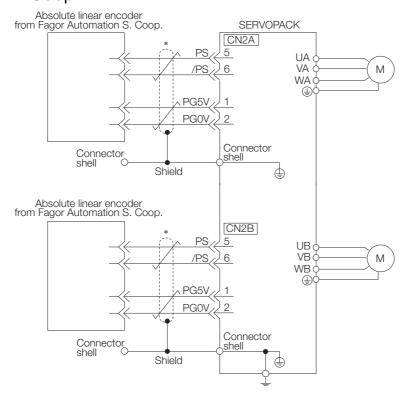


* represents a shielded twisted-pair cable.

◆ Connections to Absolute Linear Encoder from Magnescale Co., Ltd.

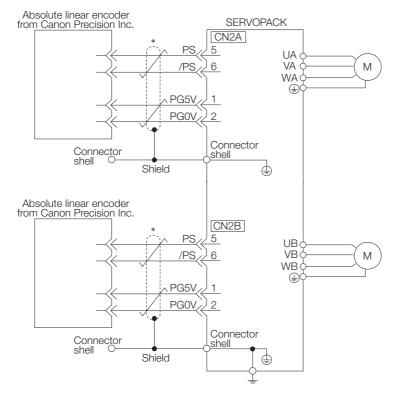


Connections to Absolute Linear Encoder from Fagor Automation S. Coop.



* represents a shielded twisted-pair cable.

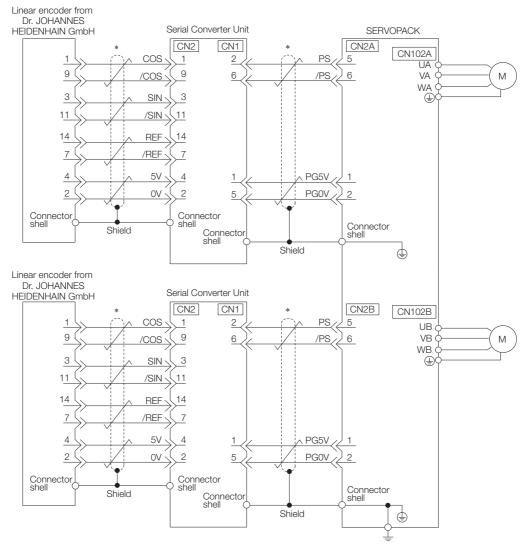
◆ Connections to Absolute Linear Encoder from Canon Precision Inc.



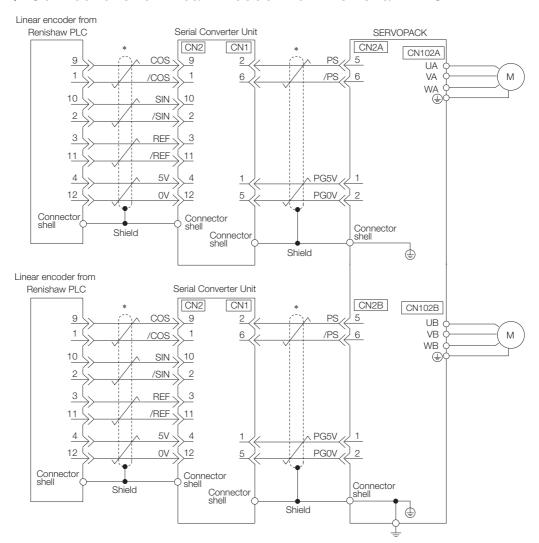
When Using an Incremental Linear Encoder

The wiring depends on the manufacturer of the linear encoder.

◆ Connections to Linear Encoder from Dr. JOHANNES HEIDENHAIN GmbH



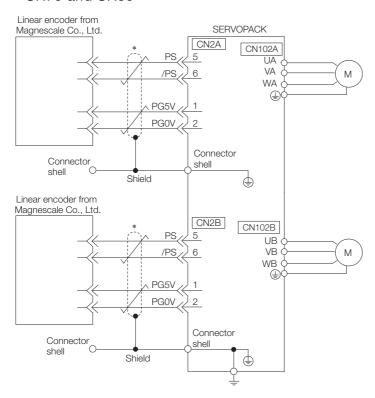
◆ Connections to Linear Encoder from Renishaw PLC



◆ Connections to Linear Encoder from Magnescale Co., Ltd.

If you use a linear encoder from Magnescale Co., Ltd., the wiring will depend on the model of the linear encoder.

■ SR75 and SR85

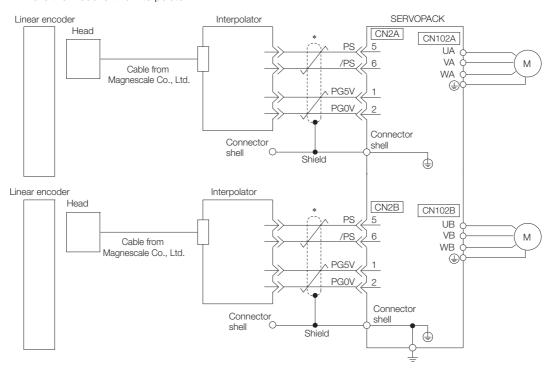


■ SL700, SL710, SL720, SL730, and SQ10

• PL101-RY, MQ10-FLA, or MQ10-GLA Interpolator The following table gives the linear encoder and Interpolator combinations.

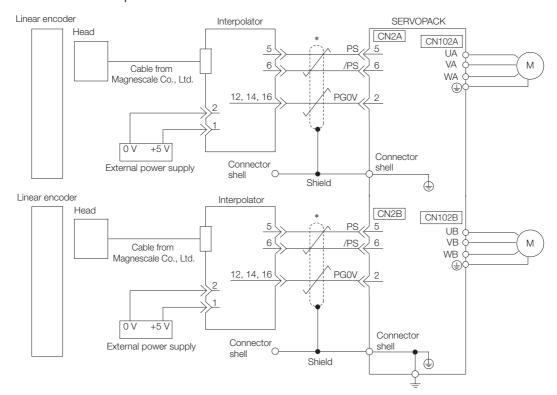
Linear Encoder Model	Interpolator Model
SL700, SL710, SL720, and SL730	PL101-RY*1
SO10	MQ10-FLA*2
	MQ10-GLA*2

- *1. This is the model of the Head with Interpolator.
- *2. This is the model of the Interpolator.



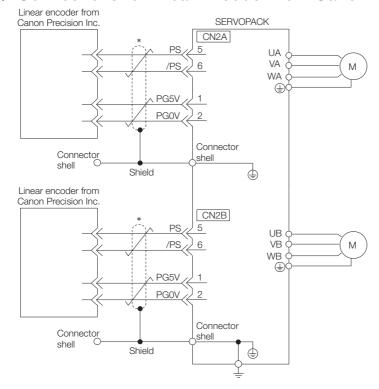
■ SL700, SL710, SL720, and SL730

• MJ620-T13 Interpolator



* represents a shielded twisted-pair cable.

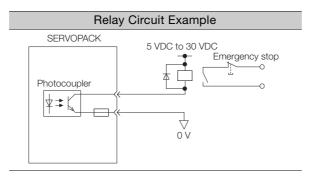
◆ Connections to Linear Encoder from Canon Precision Inc.



4.4.4 Wiring the SERVOPACK to the Holding Brake



- If you use a Rotary Servomotor, select a Surge Absorber according to the brake current and brake power supply. Refer to the catalog for details.
 - A Surge Absorber is not required for axis A if a SERVOPACK with built-in Servomotor brake control is used with a Servomotor with a Brake.
- After the Surge Absorber is connected, check the time required to brake in your application.
 The Surge Absorber may affect the time required to brake.
 Configure the relay circuit to activate the holding brake for an emergency stop.

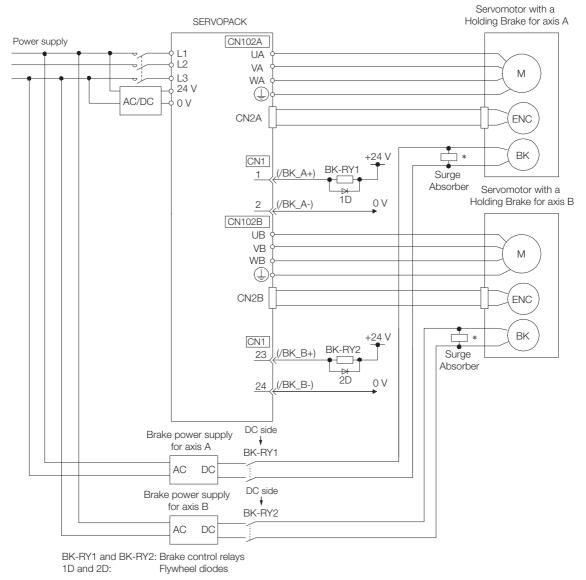


- You can change the output signal allocation of the /BK signal. Refer to the following section for details.
 - Allocating the /BK (Brake) Signal on page 6-32
- If you use a 24-V brake, install a separate power supply for the 24-VDC power supply from other power supplies, such as the one for the I/O signals of the CN1 connector. If the power supply is shared, the I/O signals may malfunction.

4.4.4 Wiring the SERVOPACK to the Holding Brake

SERVOPACKs without Built-in Servomotor Brake Control

A wiring example for SERVOPACKs without built-in Servomotor brake control is provided below.

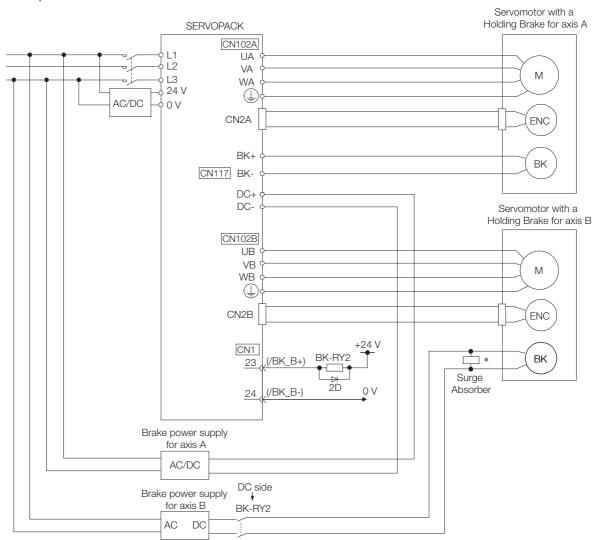


^{*} Install the Surge Absorber near the brake terminals on the Servomotor.

SERVOPACKs with Built-in Servomotor Brake Control

SERVOPACKs with built-in brake control contain a brake relay.

The wiring is different because of the built-in brake relay. The following figure shows a wiring example.



- * Install the Surge Absorber near the brake terminals on the Servomotor.
- · Connector Specifications

Connector No.	Model	Number of Pins	Manufacturer
CN117	BLF 5.08HC/04/180LR SN BK BX SO	4	Weidmüller Interface GmbH & Co. KG

Built-in Brake Relay Specifications

The specifications of the built-in brake relay are as follows:

- Service life (number of operations): 30,000 operations
- Allowable number of operations: 30 operations per minute max.

4.5

Connecting I/O Signals

4.5.1 I/O Signal Connector (CN1) Names and Functions

The following table gives the pin numbers, names, and functions the I/O signal pins for the default settings.

Input Signals

Default settings are given in parentheses.

Signal	Pin No.	Name	Function	Reference
/SI01* (P-OT_A)	7	General-purpose Sequence Inputs 1 and 11	You can allocate the input signals to use with parameters.	
/SI11* (P-OT_B)	12	(Forward Drive Prohibit Input)	(Stops Servomotor drive (to prevent overtravel) when the moving part of	page 6-25
/SI02* (N-OT_A)	8	General-purpose Sequence Inputs 2 and 12	the machine exceeds the range of movement.)	page o 25
/SI12* (N-OT_B)	13	(Reverse Drive Prohibit Input)	• For axis A: /SI01 and /SI11 • For axis B: /SI02 and /SI12	
/SI03* (/Probe1_A)	9	General-purpose	You can allocate the input signals to use with parameters. (Connect the external signals that	
/SI13* (/Probe1_B)	18	Sequence Inputs 3 and 13 (Probe 1 Latch Input)	latch the current feedback pulse counter.) • For axis A: /SI03 and /SI04 • For axis B: /SI13 and /SI14	_
/SI04* (/Probe2_A)	10	General-purpose Sequence Inputs 4 and 14	You can allocate the input signals	
/SI14* (/Probe2_B)	19	(Probe 2 Latch Input 1)	to use with parameters. (Connect the switch that starts an origin return.) • For axis A: /SI05	_
/SI05* (/Home_A)	11	General-purpose Sequence Inputs 5 and 15		
/SI15* (/Home_B)	20	(Home Switch Input 2)	For axis B: /SI15	
+24VIN	6	Sequence Input Signal Power Supply Input	Inputs the sequence input signal power supply. Allowable voltage range: 24 VDC ±20% The 24-VDC power supply is not provided by Yaskawa.	-
BAT_A+	14	Battery for Absolute	Connecting pin for the absolute encoder backup battery. Do not connect these pins if you use the Encoder Cable with a Bat-	
BAT_B+	21	Encoder (+)		
BAT_A-	15	Battery for Absolute	tery Case. • For axis A: BAT_A+ and BAT_A- • For axis B: BAT_B+ and BAT_B-	
BAT_B-	22	Encoder (-)	FOI AXIS D. DAI_D+ AIIU DAI_D-	
TH_A	5		Inputs the overheat protection signal from a Linear Servomotor or	
TH_B	17	Overheat Protection Signal	from a sensor attached to the machine. • For axis A: TH_A • For axis B: TH_B	_

 $[\]ensuremath{^{*}}$ You can change the allocations. Refer to the following section for details.

Note: If forward drive prohibition or reverse drive prohibition is used, the SERVOPACK is stopped by software controls. If the application does not satisfy the safety requirements, add external safety circuits as required.

^{7.1.1} Input Signal Allocations on page 7-4

Output Signals

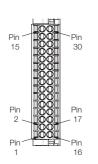
Default settings are given in parentheses.

Signal	Pin No.	Name	Function	Reference
ALM+	3	Servo Alarm Output	Turns OFF (opens) when an error is detected.	naga 7 10
ALM-	4	Servo Alami Output	rums of the (opens) when an error is detected.	page 7-10
/SO1+* (/BK_A+)	1	General-purpose Sequence Output 1	You can allocate the output signals to use	
/SO1-* (/BK_A-)	2	(Brake Output)	with parameters. (Controls the brake. The brake is released when the signal turns ON (closes).) • For axis A: /BK_A+ and /BK_A-	page 6-31
/SO2+* (/BK_B+)	23	General-purpose Sequence Output 2		
/SO2-* (/BK_B-)	24	(Brake Output)	• For axis B: /BK_B+ and /BK_B-	
/SO3+*	25	General-purpose		
/SO3-*	26	Sequence Output 3		
/SO4+*	27	General-purpose	Used for general-purpose outputs. Set the parameters to allocate functions.	_
/SO4-*	28	Sequence Output 4		
/SO5+*	29	General-purpose		
/SO5-*	30	Sequence Output 5		
SG	16	Signal ground	This is the 0-V signal for the control circuits.	_

^{*} You can change the allocations. Refer to the following section for details. $\ensuremath{\male}{3} \ensuremath{7.1.2} \ensuremath{\male}{0} \ensuremath{\male}{1} \ensuremath{\male}{0} \ensuremath{\male}{1} \ensuremath{\male}{0} \ensuremath{\male}{1} \ensuremath{\male}{0} \ensuremath{\male}{1} \ensuremath{\male}{0} \ensuremath{0} \ensuremath{\male}{0} \ensuremath{\male}{0} \ensuremath{\male}$

4.5.2 I/O Signal Connector (CN1) Pin Arrangement

The following figure gives the pin arrangement of the of the I/O signal connector (CN1) for the default settings.



Top View of I/O Signal Connector

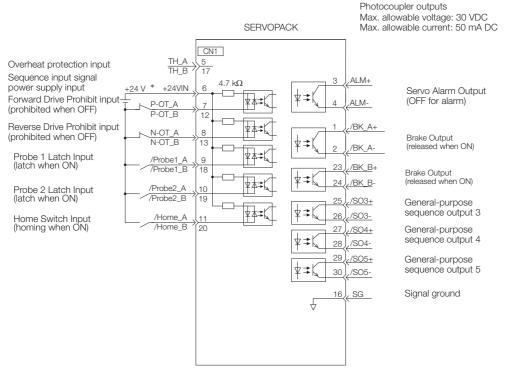


Top View of I/O Signal Connector

No	Signal	Specification	No	Signal	Specification
15	BAT_A-	Battery for Absolute Encoder (-) for Axis A	30	/SO5-	General-purpose Sequence Output 5
14	BAT_A+	Battery for Absolute Encoder (+) for Axis A	29	/SO5+	General-purpose Sequence Output 5
13	/SI12 (N-OT_B)	General-purpose Sequence Input 12	28	/SO4-	General-purpose Sequence Output 4
12	/SI11 (P-OT_B)	General-purpose Sequence Input 11	27	/SO4+	General-purpose Sequence Output 4
11	/SI5 (/Home_A)	General-purpose Sequence Input 5	26	/SO3-	General-purpose Sequence Output 3
10	/SI4 (/Probe2_A)	General-purpose Sequence Input 4	25	/SO3+	General-purpose Sequence Output 3
9	/SI3 (/Probe1_A)	General-purpose Sequence Input 3	24	/SO2- (/BK_B-)	General-purpose Sequence Output 2
8	/SI2 (N-OT_A)	General-purpose Sequence Input 2	23	/SO2+ (/BK_B+)	General-purpose Sequence Output 2
7	/SI1 (P-OT_A)	General-purpose Sequence Input 1	22	BAT_B-	Battery for Absolute Encoder (-) for Axis B
6	+24VIN	Sequence input signal power supply input	21	BAT_B+	Battery for Absolute Encoder (+) for Axis B
5	TH_A	Overheat Protection Input for Axis A	20	/SI15 (/Home_B)	General-purpose Sequence Input 15
4	ALM-	Servo Alarm Output	19	/SI14 (/Probe2_B)	General-purpose Sequence Input 14
3	ALM+	Servo Alarm Output	18	/SI13 (/Probe1_B)	General-purpose Sequence Input 13
2	/SO1- (/BK_A-)	General-purpose Sequence Output 1	17	TH_B	Overheat Protection Input for Axis B
1	/SO1+ (/BK_A+)	General-purpose Sequence Output 1	16	SG	Signal ground

4.5.3 I/O Signal Wiring Examples

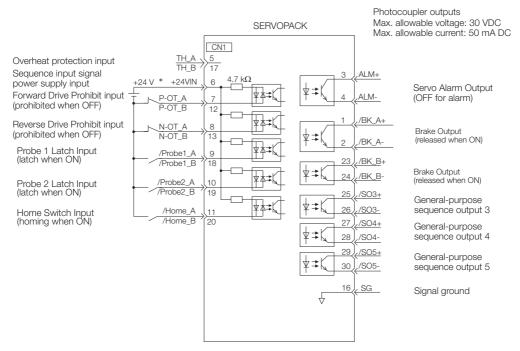
Using a Rotary Servomotor



- * The 24-VDC power supply is not provided by Yaskawa. Use a 24-VDC power supply with double insulation or reinforced insulation.
- Note: 1. You can use parameter settings to change some of the I/O signal allocations. Refer to the following section for details.
 - 7.1 I/O Signal Allocations on page 7-3
 - 2. If you use a 24-V brake, install a separate power supply for the 24-VDC power supply from other power supplies, such as the one for the I/O signals of the CN1 connector.
 If the power supply is shared, the I/O signals may malfunction.

4.5.3 I/O Signal Wiring Examples

Using a Linear Servomotor



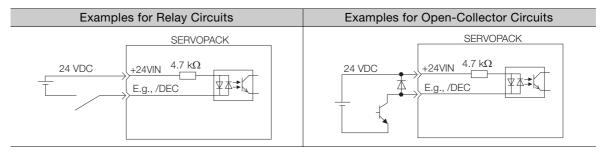
- * The 24-VDC power supply is not provided by Yaskawa. Use a 24-VDC power supply with double insulation or reinforced insulation.
- Note: 1. You can use parameter settings to change some of the I/O signal allocations. Refer to the following section for details.
 - 7.1 I/O Signal Allocations on page 7-3
 - 2. If you use a 24-V brake, install a separate power supply for the 24-VDC power supply from other power supplies, such as the one for the I/O signals of the CN1 connector. If the power supply is shared, the I/O signals may malfunction.

4.5.4 I/O Circuits

Sequence Input Circuits

◆ Photocoupler Input Circuits

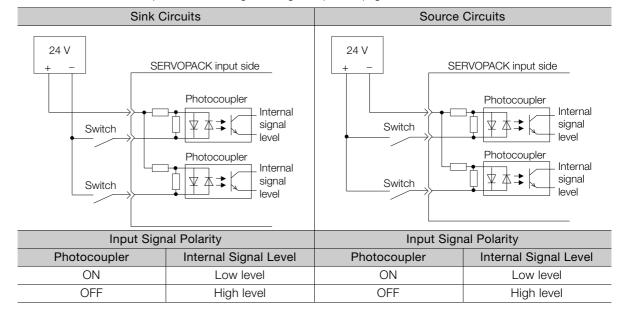
This section describes CN1 connector terminals 7 to 13 and 18 to 20.



Note: The 24-VDC external power supply capacity must be 100 mA minimum.

The SERVOPACK input circuits use bidirectional photocouplers. Select either a sink circuit or source circuit according to the specifications required by the machine.

Note: The connection examples in 4.5.3 I/O Signal Wiring Examples on page 4-39 are for sink circuit connections.



4.5.4 I/O Circuits

Sequence Output Circuits

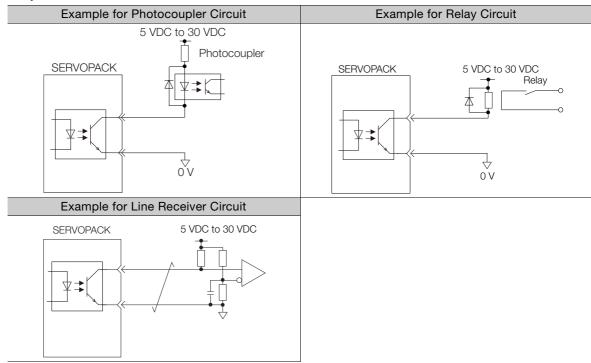


Incorrect wiring or incorrect voltage application to the output circuits may cause short-circuit failures.

If a short-circuit failure occurs as a result of any of these causes, the holding brake will not work. This could damage the machine or cause an accident that may result in death or injury.

◆ Photocoupler Output Circuits

Photocoupler output circuits are used for the ALM (Servo Alarm), /S-RDY (Servo Ready), and other sequence output signals. Connect an open-collector output circuit to a photocoupler, relay, or line-receiver circuit.



Note: The maximum allowable voltage and current range for photocoupler output circuits are as follows:

- Maximum allowable voltage: 30 VDC
- Current range: 5 mA to 50 mA DC

4.6.1 Pin Arrangement of Safety Function Signals (CN8A/CN8B)

4.6 Connecting Safety Function Signals

This section describes the wiring required to use a safety function. Refer to the following chapter for details on the safety function.

Chapter 11 Safety Functions

4.6.1 Pin Arrangement of Safety Function Signals (CN8A/CN8B)

CN8A Pin Layout

Pin No.	Signal	Name	Function	
1	_	- (Do not use those pins because they	are connected to internal circuits.)	
2	_	- (Do not use these pins because they a		
3	/HWBB_A1-	Hard Wire Base Block Input 1 for Axis		
4	/HWBB_A1+	A	For a hard wire base block input. The base block (motor power turned OFF) is in effect when the signal is OFF.	
5	/HWBB_A2-	Hard Wire Base Block Input 2 for Axis		
6	/HWBB_A2+	A		
7	EDM_A-	- External Device Monitor Output for	Turns ON when the /HWBB_A1 and the /HWBB_A2 signals are input and	
8	EDM_A+	Axis A	the SERVOPACK enters a base block state.	

CN8B Pin Layout

Pin No.	Signal	Name	Function	
1	_	- (Do not use these pins because they a	are connected to internal circuits.)	
2	_	- (Do not use these pins because they a		
3	/HWBB_B1-	Hard Wire Base Block Input 1 for Axis		
4	/HWBB_B1+	В	For a hard wire base block input. The base block (motor power turned OFF) is in effect when the signal is OFF.	
5	/HWBB_B2-	Hard Wire Base Block Input 2 for Axis		
6	/HWBB_B2+	В	G	
7	EDM_B-	External Device Monitor Output for	Turns ON when the /HWBB_B1 and the /HWBB_B2 signals are input and	
8	EDM_B+	Axis B	the SERVOPACK enters a base block state.	

4.6.2 I/O Circuits

4.6.2 I/O Circuits



For safety function signal connections, the input signal is the 0-V common and the output signal is a source output. This is opposite to other signals described in this manual.

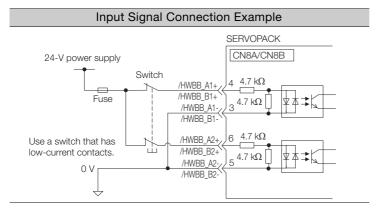
To avoid confusion, the ON and OFF status of signals for the safety function are defined as follows:

ON: The state in which the relay contacts are closed or the transistor is ON and current flows into the signal line.

OFF: The state in which the relay contacts are open or the transistor is OFF and no current flows into the signal line.

Safety Input Circuits

Use a 0-V common to connect the safety function signals. You must connect redundant input signals.



Input (HWBB) Signal Specifications

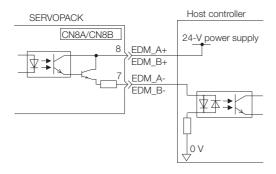
Туре	Signal	Connector Pin No.	Status	Meaning
	/L NA/DD A 4	CN8A-4 CN8A-3	ON (closed)	Does not activate the HWBB for axis A (normal operation).
	/HWBB_A1		OFF (open)	Activates the HWBB for axis A (motor current shut-OFF request).
	/HWBB_A2	CN8A-6 CN8A-5	ON (closed)	Does not activate the HWBB for axis A (normal operation).
Innuto			OFF (open)	Activates the HWBB for axis A (motor current shut-OFF request).
Inputs	/HWBB_B1	CN8B-4 CN8B-3	ON (closed)	Does not activate the HWBB for axis B (normal operation).
			OFF (open)	Activates the HWBB for axis B (motor current shut-OFF request).
	/HWBB_B2	CN8B-6 CN8B-5	ON (closed)	Does not activate the HWBB for axis B (normal operation).
			OFF (open)	Activates the HWBB for axis B (motor current shut-OFF request).

The input (HWBB) signals have the following electrical characteristics.

Item	Characteristics	Remarks
Internal Impedance	4.7 kΩ	_
Operating Voltage Range	+24 V ±20%	_
Maximum Delay Time	8 ms	Time from /HWBB_A1 and /HWBB_A2 signals or /HWBB_B1 and /HWBB_B2 signals turning OFF until HWBB is activated

Diagnostic Output Circuits

The EDM_A and EDM_B output signals uses source circuits. The following figure shows a connection example.



◆ EDM_A and EDM_B Output Signal Specifications

Type	Signal	Pin No.	Output Status	Meaning
Output	EDM_A	CN8A-8 CN8A-7	ON	Both the /HWBB1 and /HWBB2 signals are operating normally.
			OFF	The /HWBB1 signal, the /HWBB2 signal, or both are not operating.
	EDM_B	CN8B-8 CN8B-7	ON	Both the /HWBB11 and /HWBB12 signals are operating normally.
			OFF	The /HWBB11 signal, the /HWBB12 signal, or both are not operating.

The electrical characteristics of the EDM_A and EDM_B output signals are as follows:

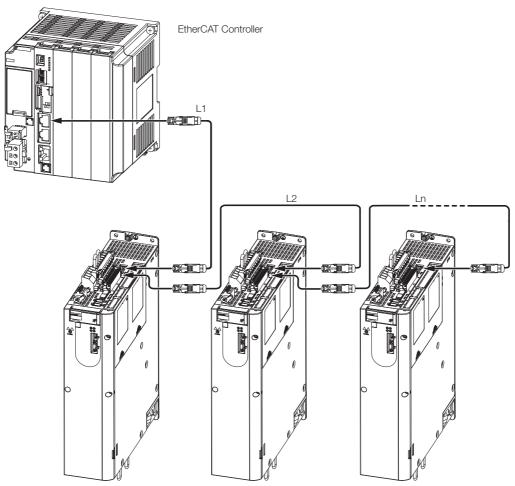
Item	Characteristics	Remarks
Maximum Allow- able Voltage	30 VDC	-
Maximum Allow- able Current	50 mA DC	_
Maximum ON Voltage Drop	1.0 V	Voltage between EDM_A+ and EDM_A- and between EDM_B+ and EDM_B- when current is 50 mA
Maximum Delay Time	8 ms	Time from a change in the /HWBB_A1 and /HWBB_A2 signals or /HWBB_B1 and /HWBB_B2 signals until a change in the EDM_A or EDM_B signal

4.7.1 EtherCAT Connectors (RJ45)

4.7

Connecting EtherCAT Communications Cables

Connect the EtherCAT Communications Cables to the CN6A and CN6B connectors.



Note: The length of the cable between stations (L1, L2, ... Ln) must be 50 m or less.

4.7.1 EtherCAT Connectors (RJ45)

Connector	Description
CN6A	ETHERCAT IN (EtherCAT signal input connector)
CN6B	ETHERCAT OUT (EtherCAT signal output connector)

■ Connector Pin Assignments

Pin	Signal	Remarks
1	TD+	- Send data
2	TD-	Seria data
3	RD+	Receive data
4	-	N.C.*
5	-	N.C.*
6	RD-	Receive data
7	-	N.C.*
8	-	N.C.*

^{*} These pins are not connected to any signals.

4.7.2 Ethernet Communications Cables

Use category 5e Ethernet communications cables to make the connections.

Use cables with the following specifications.

Shielded: S/STP or S/UTP

Length: 50 m max. (between nodes) The following cable is recommended.

Manufacturer	Model
Beckhoff	ZB9020

4.8.1 Serial Communications Connector (CN3)

4.8

Connecting the Other Connectors

4.8.1 Serial Communications Connector (CN3)

To use a Digital Operator or to connect a computer with an RS-422 cable, connect CN3 on the SERVOPACK.

Refer to the following manual for the operating procedures for the Digital Operator.

Σ-7-Series Digital Operator Operating Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 33)

4.8.2 Computer Connector (CN7)

To use the SigmaWin+ Engineering Tool, connect the computer on which the SigmaWin+ is installed to CN7 on the SERVOPACK.

Refer to the following manual for the operating procedures for the SigmaWin+. AC Servo Drive Engineering Tool SigmaWin+ Operation Manual (Manual No.: SIET S800001 34)



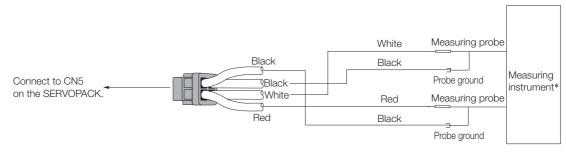
Use the Cable specified by Yaskawa for the Computer Cable. Operation will not be dependable with any other cable.

Refer to the catalog for details on the Computer Cable.

4.8.3 Analog Monitor Connector (CN5)

To use an analog monitor, connect CN5 on the SERVOPACK.

• Wiring Example



^{*} The measuring instrument is not provided by Yaskawa.

Refer to the following section for information on the monitoring methods for an analog monitor.

Total Comparison To the following Machine Operation Status and Signal Waveforms on page 10-7**

Total Comparison To the following Machine Operation Status and Signal Waveforms on page 10-7**

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Wiring and Settings for the Dynamic Brake

5

This chapter provides information on wiring and settings when using a dynamic brake with the SERVOPACK.

5.1	Intro	duction to the Dynamic Brake5-2
5.2	Using	the Dynamic Brake 5-3
	5.2.1 5.2.2 5.2.3 5.2.4	Using the Dynamic Brake
5.3	Coast	ting Distances for Dynamic Braking 5-10
	5.3.1 5.3.2	Coasting Distance during Dynamic Braking 5-10 Data for Calculating Coasting Distance 5-11

5.1

Introduction to the Dynamic Brake

Dynamic braking is a method in which the kinetic energy of the Servomotor is converted to electrical energy, and then this energy is consumed as thermal energy with a resistor to brake the motor.

The smaller the resistance of the Dynamic Brake Resistor, the faster the Servomotor can be stopped and the shorter the coasting distance will be. However, the larger the resistance of the Dynamic Brake Resistor, the more time will be required to stop the Servomotor and the longer the coasting distance will be.

Refer to the following section for details on the coasting distance.

5.3 Coasting Distances for Dynamic Braking on page 5-10



Coasting Distance

During dynamic braking, the Servomotor rotates due to inertia until the electrical energy is consumed. The travel distance at this time is called the coasting distance.

Dynamic braking can be used when an alarm occurs, when the servo is turned OFF, during an emergency stop, and when overtravel occurs by setting Pn001 = n. \(\sigma \subseteq \sigma \) (Motor Stopping Method for Servo OFF and Group 1 Alarms) to 0 or 1.

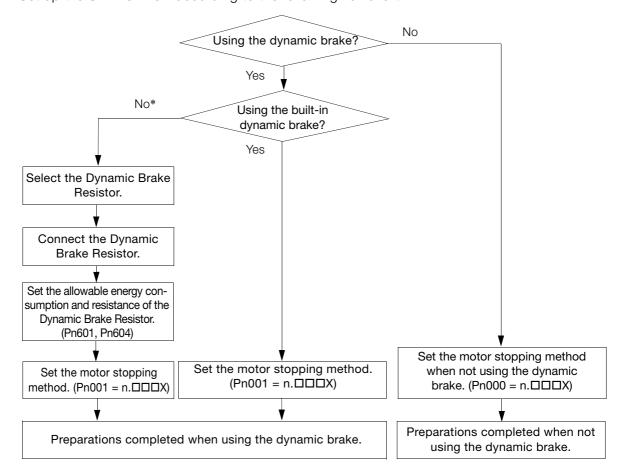
Parameter		Meaning	When Enabled	Classification
	n.□□□0 (default setting)	Stop the motor by applying the dynamic brake.		
(2001h)	n.□□□1	Stop the motor by the applying dynamic brake and then release the dynamic brake.	After restart	Setup
	n.□□□2	Coast the motor to a stop without the dynamic brake.		

5.2 Using the Dynamic Brake

This section describes how to use the dynamic brake.

5.2.1 Using the Dynamic Brake

Set up the SERVOPACK according to the following flowchart.



- * An External Dynamic Brake Resistor must be connected to the SERVOPACK to operate the SERVOPACK in the following manner.
 - When specifying the brake torque when stopping with the dynamic brake.
 - When operating with a load moment of inertia that exceeds the rating.

5.2.2 Selecting the Dynamic Brake Resistor

Setting When Not Using Dynamic Braking

When not using dynamic braking, set $Pn001 = n.\Box\Box\BoxX$ (Motor Stopping Method for Servo OFF and Group 1 Alarms) to 2.

Parameter		Meaning	When Enabled	Classification
	n.□□□0 (default setting)	Stop the motor by applying the dynamic brake.		
Pn001 (2001h)	n.□□□1	Stop the motor by the applying dynamic brake and then release the dynamic brake.	After restart	Setup
	n.□□□2	Coast the motor to a stop without the dynamic brake.		

Setting When Using Dynamic Braking

When using dynamic braking, set $Pn001 = n.\square\square\squareX$ (Motor Stopping Method for Servo OFF and Group 1 Alarms) to 0 or 1.

You must complete the following items to use the dynamic brake.

- Selecting the Dynamic Brake Resistor
 5.2.2 Selecting the Dynamic Brake Resistor on page 5-4
- Connecting the Dynamic Brake Resistor
 5.2.3 Connecting Dynamic Brake Resistors on page 5-7
- Parameter Settings for the Dynamic Brake
 - 5.2.4 Setting the Energy Consumption and Resistance of the Dynamic Brake Resistor on page 5-9

Note: When using the dynamic brake built into the SERVOPACK, you do not need to connect a Dynamic Brake Resistor.

5.2.2 Selecting the Dynamic Brake Resistor

This section describes the selection of the Dynamic Brake Resistor.

To select the Dynamic Brake Resistor, you must calculate the resistance and energy consumption for the specifications of the machine.

⚠ WARNING

- Do not use dynamic braking for any application other than an emergency stop.

 There is a risk of failure due to rapid deterioration of elements in the SERVOPACK and the risk of unexpected operation, machine damage, burning, or injury.
- Use a Dynamic Brake Resistor matched to the specifications of the machine. There is a risk of unexpected operation, machine damage, burning, or injury.
- When using dynamic braking, implement suitable safety measures on the machine. There is a risk of unexpected operation, machine damage, burning, or injury.
- In situation where the motor will be rotated from the machine after it has been stopped, set the SERVOPACK to coast to stop instead of using dynamic braking.
 There is a risk of burning in the equipment, damage to the machine, or injury.

Resistance

Based on the characteristic graphs of the Servomotor that will be used, you must determine the resistance that can satisfy the limit of instantaneous maximum brake torque.

A CAUTION

• Do not select a resistor with resistance less than the minimum allowable resistance. There is a risk of burning in the SERVOPACK or Servomotor, damage to the machine, or injury.

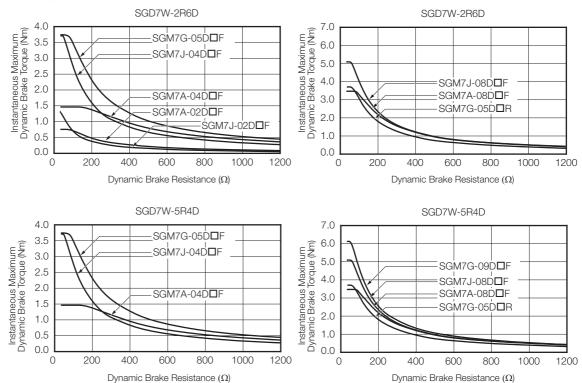
If it is not necessary to reduce the brake torque, select a Dynamic Brake Resistor with the following resistance.

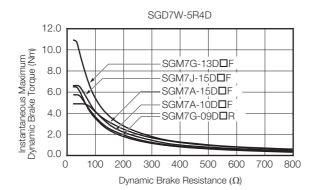
Model		Minimum Allowable Resistance (±5%)
SGD7W	-2R6D	30 Ω
3GD7 W	-5R4D	20 Ω

If it is necessary to reduce the brake torque, determine the resistance based on the characteristic graphs.

The following graphs show the relationship between the instantaneous maximum brake torque of the Servomotor and the resistance of the dynamic brake.

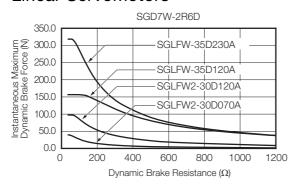
Rotary Servomotors





5.2.2 Selecting the Dynamic Brake Resistor

Linear Servomotors



◆ Energy Consumption of the Dynamic Brake Resistor

Calculate the energy consumption required to stop the Servomotor using the Dynamic Brake Resistor.

To simplify the calculation of energy consumption, assume that all kinetic energy until the Servomotor stops is consumed by the Dynamic Brake Resistor and calculate energy consumption with the following formula.

Calculate energy consumption at the maximum value of kinetic energy of the Servomotor out of all anticipated operation patterns.

■ Rotary Servomotors

Energy consumption of Dynamic Brake Resistor: E_{DB} [J]

Motor moment of inertia: J_M [kg·m²] Load moment of inertia: J_L [kg·m²]

Motor speed before dynamic braking: N [min⁻¹]

 $E_{DB} = 1/2 \times (J_M + J_1) \times (2\pi N/60)^2$

Note: Refer to the catalog or product manual of the Servomotor for details on the motor moment of inertia.

■ Linear Servomotors

Energy consumption of Dynamic Brake Resistor: EDB [J]

Moving Coil mass: M_M [kg]

Load mass: M_L[kg]

Movement speed before dynamic braking: V [m/s]

 $E_{DB} = 1/2 \times (M_M + M_I) \times V^2$

Note: Refer to the catalog or product manual of the Servomotor for details on the Moving Coil mass.

◆ Specifications of the Dynamic Brake Resistor

Have the following specifications ready when purchasing the Dynamic Brake Resistor. In the blank cells of the table, write down the specifications of the Dynamic Brake Resistor that you are considering for purchase, and confirm these specifications with the manufacturer of the Resistor.

Item	Specification
Resistance (Ω)	
Energy consumption of resistor from dynamic braking (J)	
Number of operations of the dynamic brake (Number of times the dynamic brake will be used in the service life of the machine (reference data))	
Wire size	AWG14 (2.0 mm ²) to AWG18 (0.9 mm ²)

5.2.3 Connecting Dynamic Brake Resistors

A connector or terminal block is used to wire a Dynamic Brake Resistor.

Terminal Symbols and Terminal Names

A CAUTION

Wire all connections correctly according to the following table.
 There is a risk of SERVOPACK failure or fire if incorrect wiring is performed.

SERVOPACK Model	Terminal Symbols	Terminal Name	Specification
SGD7W-2R6D, 5R4D	Axis A: D1A and D2A Axis B: D1B and D2B	Dynamic Brake Resistor terminals	These terminals are connected to an External Dynamic Brake Resistor.

Connecting a Dynamic Brake Resistor

MARNING

 Wire the Dynamic Brake Resistor correctly. Do not connect the following terminals directly to each other: D1 and D2.

There is a risk of burning in the SERVOPACK or Servomotor, damage to the machine, or injury.

A CAUTION

 Mount Dynamic Brake Resistors only on nonflammable materials. Do not mount them on or near any flammable material.

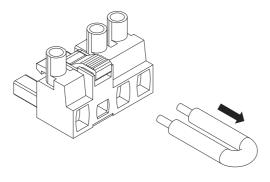
There is a risk of fire.

5.2.3 Connecting Dynamic Brake Resistors

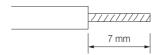
· Required Items

Required Item	Remarks
Phillips or flat-blade screwdriver	Commercially available screwdriver with a tip thickness of 0.6 mm and tip width of 3.5 mm

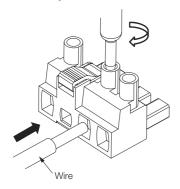
- 1. Prepare the connector that is provided with the SERVOPACK.
- 2. Remove the lead wire from between D2 and D3.



3. Remove the sheath from the wire to connect.



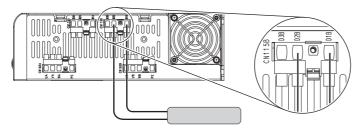
- 4. Open the wire insertion hole on the terminal connector with the screwdriver.
- **5.** Insert the conductor of the wire into the wire insertion hole. After you insert the conductor, remove the screwdriver.



6. Connect Dynamic Brake Resistors to the D1A and D2A terminals and to the D1B and D2B terminals on the SERVOPACK.

Note: 1. The D1A, D2A, D1B, and D2B terminals are in the locations shown in the following figure. Do not connect anything to the D3 terminal.

2. Terminal labels (D1A, D2A, D1B, and D2B) are provided on the Dynamic Brake Resistor connector.



7. Set Pn601 (Dynamic Brake Resistor Allowable Energy Consumption) and Pn604 (Dynamic Brake Resistance).

Refer to the following section for details on the settings.

3.2.4 Setting the Energy Consumption and Resistance of the Dynamic Brake Resistor on page 5-9

5.2.4 Setting the Energy Consumption and Resistance of the Dynamic Brake Resistor

5.2.4 Setting the Energy Consumption and Resistance of the Dynamic Brake Resistor

If an External Dynamic Brake Resistor is connected, you must set Pn601 (Dynamic Brake Resistor Allowable Energy Consumption) and Pn604 (Dynamic Brake Resistance).

WARNING

- If you connect an External Dynamic Brake Resistor, set Pn601 and Pn604 to suitable values. Failure to set these parameters will cause an A.730 alarm (Dynamic Brake Overload) to be detected incorrectly and can destroy the External Dynamic Brake Resistor, cause unintended operation during an emergency stop, cause damage to the machine, and cause burning or injury.
- When you select an External Dynamic Brake Resistor, make sure that it has a suitable energy consumption and resistance.
 There is a risk of personal injury or fire.

M CAUTION

 Mount Dynamic Brake Resistors only on nonflammable materials. Do not mount them on or near any flammable material.
 There is a risk of fire.

Pn601 (2601h)	Dynamic Brake Res	sistor Allowable Ene	ergy Consumption	Speed Po	osition Torque
	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
	0 to 65,535	10 J	0	After restart	Setup
Pn604 (2604h)	Dynamic Brake Res	sistance		Speed Po	osition Torque
	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
	0 to 65,535	10 mΩ	0	After restart	Setup

Set Pn601 to the capacity of the Dynamic Brake Resistor that you calculated when selecting the connected External Dynamic Brake Resistor or the capacity of the Resistor as reported by the manufacturer.

Refer to the following section for details on the energy consumption of the Dynamic Brake Resistor.

Facilities ★ Energy Consumption of the Dynamic Brake Resistor on page 5-6

5.3.1 Coasting Distance during Dynamic Braking

5.3

Coasting Distances for Dynamic Braking

During dynamic braking, the motor rotates due to inertia until the electrical energy is consumed. The travel distance at this time is called the coasting distance.

This section provides a method for calculating the coasting distance.

5.3.1 Coasting Distance during Dynamic Braking

CAUTION

 There will be a margin of error between the value calculated for the coasting distance and the actual distance. Therefore, evaluate the operation of the dynamic brake with the actual equipment or machine and confirm that the coasting distance is acceptable.
 There is a risk of machine damage or injury.

The coasting distance must be checked with the actual equipment, but it can be approximated with the following formulas.

Rotary Servomotors

The coasting distance can be calculated with the following formula.

 $\theta = J\{\alpha(R_D + Zm)Nm_0 + (\beta \times N^3m_0) / (R_D + Zm)\} + (Nm_0/60) \times T_{D1} \times 360 \text{ [deg]}$

Calculate the coasting distance using the above formula based on the following conditions.

- θ [deg]: Coasting distance (mechanical angle)
- J [kgm²]: Moment of inertia (motor moment of inertia + load moment of inertia)
- $R_D[\Omega]$: Resistance of Dynamic Brake Resistor
- Nm₀ [min⁻¹]: Motor speed before starting dynamic braking
- α, β: Coasting distance coefficients*
- Zm: Characteristic impedance*
- T_{D1} [s]: Dynamic brake operating time = 5 [ms] or less
- * Refer to the following section for details on the coasting distance coefficients and characteristic impedance.

 \$\tilde{\mathbb{F}} 5.3.2 \text{ Data for Calculating Coasting Distance} \text{ on page 5-11}

Linear Servomotors

The coasting distance can be calculated with the following formula.

 $Lm = M\{\alpha(R_D + Zm)Vm_0 + (\beta \times V^3m_0) / (R_D + Zm)\} + Vm_0 \times T_{D1} [m]$

Calculate the coasting distance using the above formula based on the following conditions.

- Lm [m]: Coasting distance
- M [kg]: Conveyed mass (Moving Coil mass + load mass)
- R_D [Ω]: Resistance of Dynamic Brake Resistor
- Vm₀ [m/s]: Movement speed before starting dynamic braking
- α, β: Coasting distance coefficients*
- Zm: Characteristic impedance*
- T_{D1} [s]: Dynamic brake operating time = 5 [ms] or less
- * Refer to the following section for details on the coasting distance coefficients and characteristic impedance.

 \$\tilde{\mathbb{B}} 5.3.2 \text{ Data for Calculating Coasting Distance} \text{ on page 5-11}\$

5.3.2 Data for Calculating Coasting Distance

This section provides the coasting distance coefficients and characteristic impedance required to calculate the coasting distance.

Coasting Distance Coefficients

The following tables give the relationship between the Servomotor and coasting distance coefficients α and β .

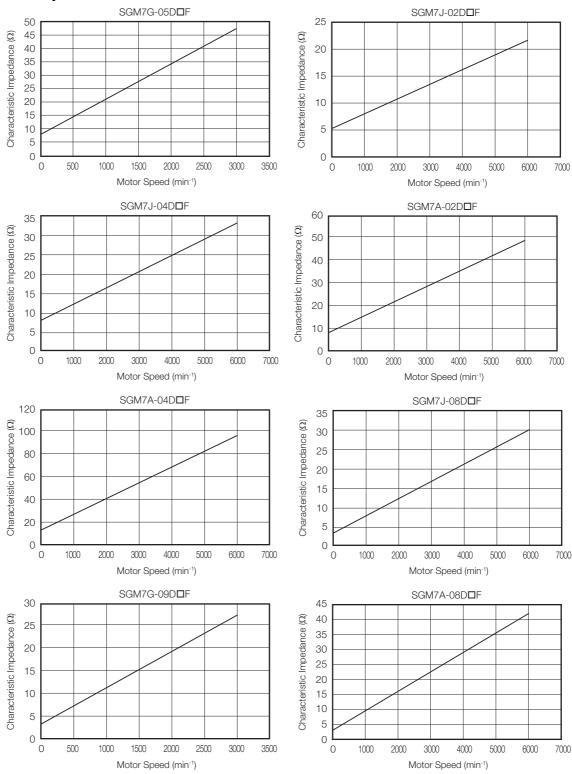
Motor Type	SERVOPACK Model	Servomotor Model		Distance cients
			α	β [×10 ⁻⁶]
	SGD7W-2R6D	SGM7G-05D□F	3.56	980.46
		SGM7J-02D□F	48.85	588.19
		SGM7J-04D□F	11.15	317.05
		SGM7A-02D□F	33.65	2531.91
		SGM7G-05D□F	3.56	980.46
		SGM7J-04D□F	11.15	317.05
		SGM7A-04D□F	8.50	2710.91
Rotary Servomotors		SGM7G-09D□F	3.52	366.36
notary Servornotors	SGD7W-5R4D	SGM7J-08D□F	7.61	244.05
		SGM7A-08D□F	7.68	520.12
		SGM7G-05D□R	8.12	429.13
		SGM7A-15D□F	6.85	301.37
		SGM7G-13D□F	3.27	133.17
		SGM7A-10D□F	9.05	168.32
		SGM7J-15D□F	8.07	143.11
		SGM7G-09D□R	8.24	146.05
		SGLFW-35D120A	0.94	544.23
	SGD7W-2R6D	SGLFW-35D230A	0.94	132.48
	3GD7 W-2N0D	SGLFW2-30D070A	15.62	487.67
Linear Servomotors		SGLFW2-30D120A	4.16	313.30
		SGLFW-50D380B	0.95	45.53
	SGD7W-5R4D	SGLFW-1ZD200B	1.15	37.13
		SGLFW2-90D200A	0.73	49.83

Characteristic Impedance

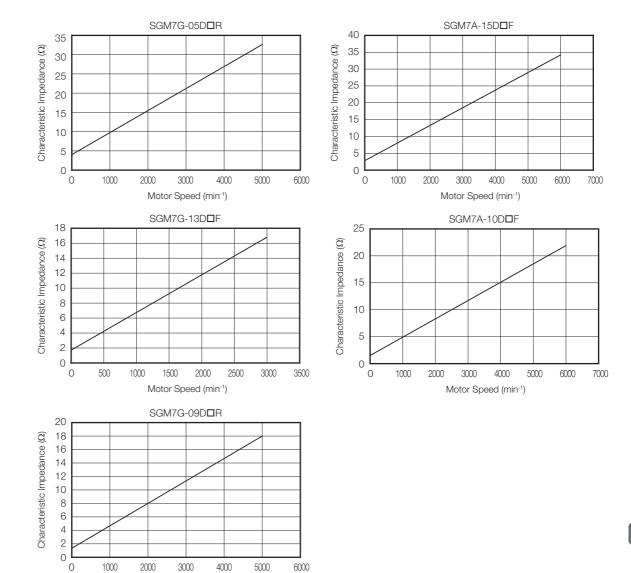
The following graphs give the relationship between the characteristic impedance and speed of the Servomotors.

Refer to the graph of the Servomotor that will be used, and use characteristic impedance Zm from the speed before starting dynamic braking.

◆ Rotary Servomotors

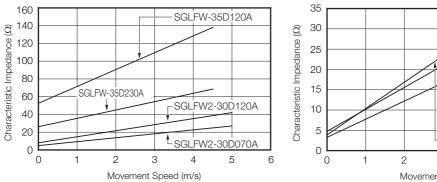


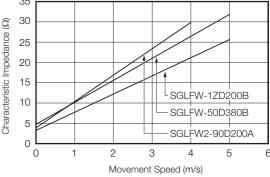




Linear Servomotors

Motor Speed (min⁻¹)





5.3.2 Data for Calculating Coasting Distance

Basic Functions That Require Setting before Operation

This chapter describes the basic functions that must be set before you start Servo System operation. It also describes the setting methods.

6.1	Manip	ulating SERVOPACK Parameters (Pn□□□)	6-3
	6.1.1 6.1.2 6.1.3 6.1.4	Classifications of SERVOPACK Parameters Notation for SERVOPACK Parameters SERVOPACK Parameter Setting Methods Write Prohibition Setting for SERVOPACK Parameters Initializing SERVOPACK Parameter Settings	6-4 6-5 6-6
		•	
6.2	Power	Supply Type Settings for the Main Circuit .	. 6-11
6.3	Auton	natic Detection of Connected Motor	6-12
6.4	Motor	Direction Setting	6-13
6.5	Settin	g the Linear Encoder Pitch	6-14
6.6	Writin	g Linear Servomotor Parameters	6-15
6.7	Selectin	ng the Phase Sequence for a Linear Servomotor .	. 6-19
6.8	Polari	ty Sensor Setting	6-21
6.9	Polari	ty Detection	6-22
	6.9.1 6.9.2	Restrictions	
	6.9.3	tion Command) to Perform Polarity Detection. Using a Tool Function to Perform Polarity Detection	

6.10	Overt	ravel and Related Settings6	-25
	6.10.1 6.10.2 6.10.3 6.10.4 6.10.5 6.10.6 6.10.7	Overtravel Signals	6-26 6-26 6-28 6-29 6-30
6.11	Holdi	ng Brake6	-31
	6.11.1 6.11.2 6.11.3	Brake Operating Sequence	6-32
	6.11.4	the Servomotor Is Stopped	
	6.11.5	Servomotor Is Operating	
6.12	Motor	Stopping Methods for Servo OFF and Alarms6	6-36
	6.12.1 6.12.2	Stopping Method for Servo OFF	
6.13	Moto	r Overload Detection Level6	-39
	6.13.1	Detection Timing for Overload Warnings (A.910)	s_30
	6.13.2	Detection Timing for Overload Alarms (A.720) 6	
6.14	Settin	ng Unit Systems 6	-41
	6.14.1 6.14.2 6.14.3 6.14.4 6.14.5	Setting the Position Reference Unit	6-46 6-47 6-47
6.15	Reset	tting the Absolute Encoder6	-48
	6.15.1 6.15.2 6.15.3 6.15.4	Precautions on Resetting	6-48 6-48
6.16	Settin	g the Origin of the Absolute Encoder 6	-51
	6.16.1 6.16.2	Absolute Encoder Origin Offset	
6.17	Settin	g the Regenerative Resistor Capacity 6	
		J	

6.1 Manipulating SERVOPACK Parameters (Pn□□□)

This section describes the classifications, notation, and setting methods for the parameters given in this manual.

6.1.1 Classifications of SERVOPACK Parameters

There are the following two types of SERVOPACK parameters.

Classification	Meaning	
Setup Parameters	Parameters for the basic settings that are required for operation.	
Tuning Parameters	Parameters that are used to adjust servo performance.	



When you edit parameters with the SigmaWin+, setup parameters and tuning parameters are displayed.

When you edit parameters with a Digital Operator, only setup parameters are displayed by default. To edit tuning parameters, set Pn00B to n. \(\sigma\sum \square\) (Display all parameters).

Parameter		Meaning	When Enabled	Classification
	n.□□□0 (default setting)	Display only setup parameters.	After restart	Setup
	n.□□□1	Display all parameters.		

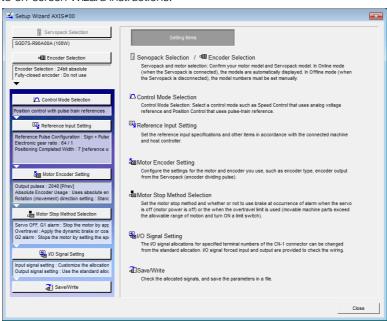
The setting method for each type of parameter is described below.

Setup Parameters

You can use the Digital Operator or SigmaWin+ to set the setup parameters individually.

Information

We recommend that you use the Setup Wizard of the SigmaWin+ to easily set the required setup parameters by setting the operating methods, machine specifications, and I/O signals according to on-screen Wizard instructions.



6.1.2 Notation for SERVOPACK Parameters

Tuning Parameters

Normally the user does not need to set the tuning parameters individually.

Use the various SigmaWin+ tuning functions to set the related tuning parameters to increase the response even further for the conditions of your machine. Refer to the following sections for details.

- 9.6 Autotuning without Host Reference on page 9-24
- 9.7 Autotuning with a Host Reference on page 9-35
- 9.8 Custom Tuning on page 9-42

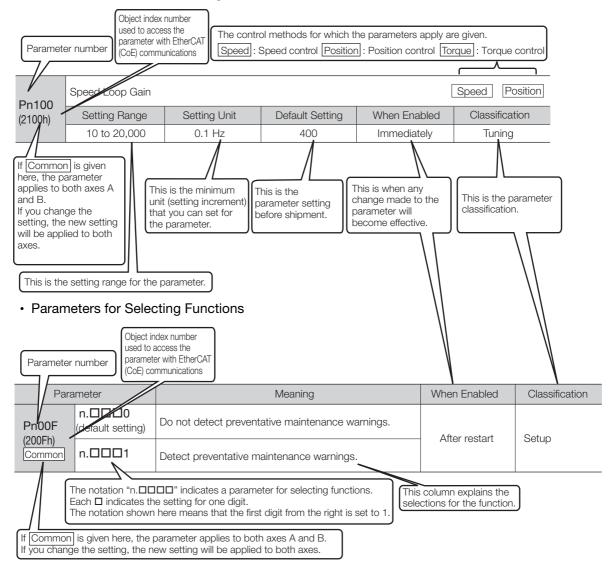
You can also set the tuning parameters individually to make adjustments. Refer to the following section for details.

3 9.13 Manual Tuning on page 9-77

6.1.2 Notation for SERVOPACK Parameters

There are two types of notation used for SERVOPACK parameters that depend on whether the parameter requires a numeric setting (parameter for numeric setting) or requires the selection of a function (parameter for selecting a function).

· Parameters for Numeric Settings



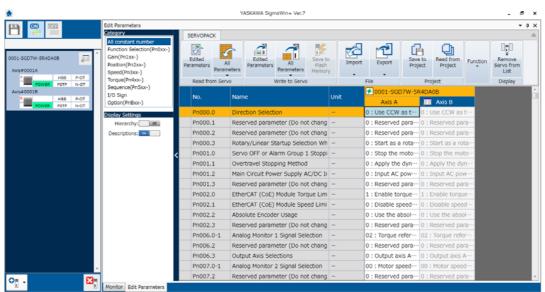
6.1.3 SERVOPACK Parameter Setting Methods

You can use the SigmaWin+ or a Digital Operator to set SERVOPACK parameters. Use the following procedure to set the SERVOPACK parameters.

Setting SERVOPACK Parameters with the SigmaWin+

- 1. Click the 🔑 Servo Drive Button in the workspace of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+.
- 2. Select Edit Parameters in the Menu Dialog Box. The Parameter Editing Dialog Box will be displayed.
- 3. Click the cell of the parameter to edit.

If the parameter to edit is not displayed in the Parameter Editing Dialog Box, click the <a> or <a> Button to display the parameter to edit.



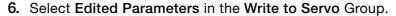
4. Change the setting of the parameter.

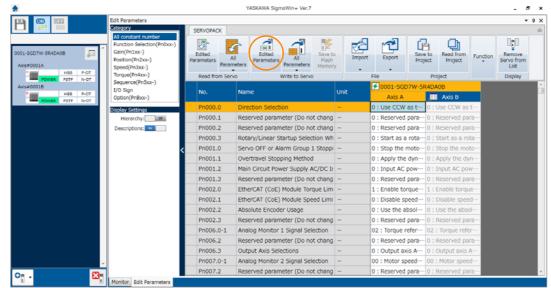


- 1. For a parameter for a numeric setting, input the numeric setting.
- 2. If the parameter requires selection of a function, select the function from the list of selections.
- 5. Press the Enter Key.

The background of the edited parameter cell will change to green.

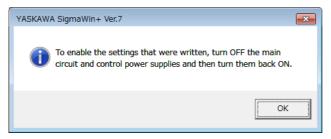
6.1.4 Write Prohibition Setting for SERVOPACK Parameters





The edited parameters are written to the SERVOPACK and the backgrounds of the cells change to white

7. Click the OK Button.



8. To enable changes to the settings, turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again.

This concludes the procedure to set the SERVOPACK parameters.

Setting SERVOPACK Parameters with a Digital Operator

Refer to the following manual for information on setting the SERVOPACK parameters with a Digital Operator.

Σ-7-Series Digital Operator Operating Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 33)

6.1.4 Write Prohibition Setting for SERVOPACK Parameters

You can prohibit writing SERVOPACK parameters from the Digital Operator. Even if you do, you will still be able to change SERVOPACK parameter settings from the SigmaWin+ or with EtherCAT (CoE) communications.



The write prohibition setting for parameters applies to both axes A and B. If you change the setting, the new setting will be applied to both axes.

Preparations

No preparations are required.

6.1.4 Write Prohibition Setting for SERVOPACK Parameters

Applicable Tools

The following table lists the tools that you can use to change the write prohibition setting for SERVOPACK parameters.

Tool	Fn No./Function Name	Reference
Digital Operator	Fn010	Σ-7-Series Digital Operator Operating Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 33)
SigmaWin+	Others - Write Prohibited Setting	© Operating Procedure on page 6-7

Operating Procedure

Use the following procedure to prohibit or permit writing parameter settings.

- 1. Click the P Servo Drive Button in the workspace of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+.
- **2.** Select Write Prohibition Setting in the Menu Dialog Box. The Write Prohibition Setting Dialog Box will be displayed.
- 3. Press the ▼ or ▲ for the rightmost digit and set one of the following. 0000: Writing is permitted (default setting). 0001: Writing is prohibited.



4. Click the Setting Button.



5. Click the OK Button.

The setting will be written to the SERVOPACK.



6. To enable the new setting, turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again.

This concludes the procedure to prohibit or permit writing SERVOPACK parameter settings.

6.1.4 Write Prohibition Setting for SERVOPACK Parameters

Restrictions

If you prohibit writing parameter settings, you will no longer be able to execute some functions. Refer to the following table.

	SigmaWin+		Digital Operator	When Writ-	
Button in Menu Dialog Box	SigmaWin+ Function Name	Fn No.	Utility Function Name	ing Is Pro- hibited	Reference
	Initialize *1	Fn005	Initializing Parameters	Cannot be executed.	page 6-9
	Software Reset	Fn030	Software Reset	Can be executed.	page 7-35
Basic Func-		Fn011	Display Servomotor Model	Can be executed.	
tions	Product Information	Fn012	Display Software Version	Can be executed.	page 10-2
	Troduct information	Fn01E	Display SERVOPACK and Servomotor IDs	Can be executed.	page 10 2
		Fn01F	Display Servomotor ID from Feedback Option Module	Can be executed.	
	Absolute Encoder Reset	Fn008	Reset Absolute Encoder	Cannot be executed.	page 6-49
Encoder	Multi-turn Limit Setup	Fn013	Multiturn Limit Setting after Multiturn Limit Disagreement Alarm	Cannot be executed.	page 7-31
Setting	Search Origin*2	Fn003	Origin Search	Cannot be executed.	page 8-19
	Zero Point Position Setting	Fn020	Set Absolute Linear Encoder Origin	Cannot be executed.	page 6-51
	Polarity Detection	Fn080	Polarity Detection	Cannot be executed.	page 6-24
		Fn000	Display Alarm History	Can be executed.	page 15-42
Trouble-	Display Alarm	Fn006	Clear Alarm History	Cannot be executed.	page 15-43
shooting		Fn014	Reset Option Module Configuration Error	Cannot be executed.	
	Reset Motor Type Alarm	Fn021	Reset Motor Type Alarm	Cannot be executed.	page 6-12
Operation	Jog	Fn002	Jog	Cannot be executed.	page 8-7
Operation	Program JOG Operation	Fn004	Jog Program	Cannot be executed.	page 8-13
	Tuning - Autotuning without Host Reference	Fn201	Advanced Autotuning with- out Reference	Cannot be executed.	page 9-24
	Tuning - Autotuning with Host Ref- erence	Fn202	Advanced Autotuning with Reference	Cannot be executed.	page 9-35
Tuning	Tuning - Custom Tuning	Fn203	One-Parameter Tuning	Cannot be executed.	page 9-42
	Tuning - Custom Tuning - Adjust Anti-resonance Control	Fn204	Adjust Anti-resonance Control	Cannot be executed.	page 9-50
	Tuning - Custom Tuning - Vibration Suppression	Fn205	Vibration Suppression	Cannot be executed.	page 9-55
	Response Level Setting	Fn200	Tuning-less Level Setting	Cannot be executed.	page 9-16
Diagnostic	Easy FFT	Fn206	Easy FFT	Cannot be executed.	page 9-93

Continued on next page.

ร	1	5	Initializing	SERVOPACK	Parameter	Settings

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Continued	trom	previous	page.

	SigmaWin+		Digital Operator	When Writ-		
Button in Menu Dialog Box	SigmaWin+ Function Name	SigmaWin+ Function Fn No Utility Function Name ir		ing Is Pro- hibited	Reference	
	Adjust the Analog Monitor	Fn00C	Adjust Analog Monitor Output Offset	Cannot be executed.	10.0	
	Output	Fn00D	Adjust Analog Monitor Output Gain	Cannot be executed.	page 10-9	
Othoro	Adjust the Motor Current Detection Offsets	Fn00E	Autotune Motor Current Detection Signal Offset	Cannot be executed.	page 7-41	
Others		Fn00F	Manually Adjust Motor Current Detection Signal Offset	Cannot be executed.	page 7-41	
	Initialize Vibration Detection Level	Fn01B	Initialize Vibration Detection Level	Cannot be executed.	page 7-37	
	Write Prohibited Setting	Fn010	Write Prohibition Setting	Can be executed.	page 6-6	

^{*1.} An Initialize Button will be displayed in the Parameter Editing Dialog Box.

6.1.5 Initializing SERVOPACK Parameter Settings

You can return the SERVOPACK parameters to their default settings. You can specify the axis or axes to initialize.

This function will not initialize the settings of the parameters that are adjusted for the Fn00C, Fn00D, Fn00E, and Fn00F utility functions.



To enable the new settings, turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again after you complete the operation.

Preparations

Always check the following before you initialize the SERVOPACK parameter settings.

- The SERVOPACK parameters must not be write prohibited.
- The servo must be OFF.

Applicable Tools

The following table lists the tools that you can use to initialize the SERVOPACK parameter settings.

Tool	Fn No./Function Name	Reference
Digital Operator	Fn005	Σ-7-Series Digital Operator Operating Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 33)
SigmaWin+	Basic Functions - Edit Parameters	© Operating Procedure on page 6-9

Operating Procedure

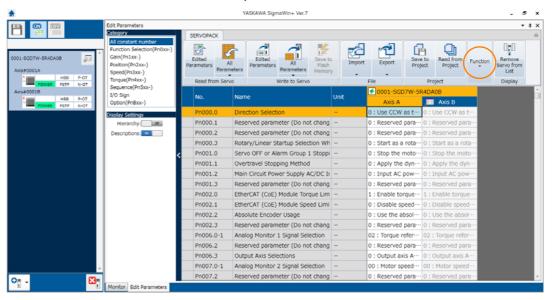
Use the following procedure to initialize the SERVOPACK parameter settings.

- 1. Click the Servo Drive Button in the workspace of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+.
- **2.** Select Edit Parameters in the Menu Dialog Box. The Parameter Editing Dialog Box will be displayed.
- 3. Select any parameter of the axis to initialize.

^{*2.} Cannot be used when connecting a Linear Servomotor.

6.1.5 Initializing SERVOPACK Parameter Settings

4. Select Initialize in the Function Group.

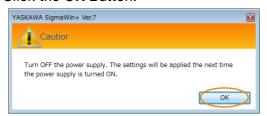


5. Click the OK Button.



Click the **Cancel** Button to cancel initialization. The Parameter Editing Dialog Box will return.

6. Click the OK Button.



7. Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again after the SERVOPACK parameter settings have been initialized.

This concludes the procedure to initialize the SERVOPACK parameter settings.

6.2 Power Supply Type Settings for the Main Circuit

A SERVOPACK can operate on either an AC power supply input or DC power supply input to the main circuits. This section describes the settings related to the power supply.

Set Pn001 = n. \(\Pi\X\) \(\Pi\) (Main Circuit Power Supply AC/DC Input Selection) to specify whether to use an AC or DC power supply input for the main circuit power supply to the SERVOPACK.

If the setting of Pn001 = $n.\Box X\Box\Box$ does not agree with the actual power supply input, an A.330 alarm (Main Circuit Power Supply Wiring Error) will occur.

Example

Examples of When an A.330 Alarm (Main Circuit Power Supply Wiring Error) Occurs

- A DC power supply is connected between the B1 and ⊝2 terminals, but an AC power supply input is specified (Pn001 = n.□0□□).
- An AC power supply is input to the L1, L2, and L3 terminals, but a DC power supply is specified (Pn001 = n.□1□□).

Parameter		Meaning	When Enabled	Classification
Pn001 (2001h)	n.□0□□ (default set- ting)	Use an AC power supply input.	After restart	Setup
	n.0100	Use a DC power supply input.		

WARNING

- Connect the AC or DC power supplies to the specified SERVOPACK terminals.
- Connect an AC power supply to the L1, L2, and L3 terminals on the SERVOPACK.

There is a risk of failure or fire.

- Always specify a DC power supply input (Pn001 = n.□1□□) before you input DC power for the main circuit power supply.
 If you input DC power without specifying a DC power supply input (i.e., without setting Pn001 to
 - if you input DC power without specifying a DC power supply input (i.e., without setting Pn001 to $n.\Box 1\Box\Box$), the SERVOPACK's internal elements may burn and may cause fire or damage to the equipment.
- With a DC power supply input, time is required to discharge electricity after the main power supply is turned OFF. A high residual voltage may remain in the SERVOPACK after the power supply is turned OFF. Be careful not to get an electric shock.
- Install fuses on the power supply line if you use DC power.
- The Servomotor returns regenerative energy to the power supply. If you use a SERVOPACK with a DC power supply input, regenerative energy is not processed. Process the regenerative energy at the power supply.

Refer to the following section for information on wiring the SERVOPACK.

4.3.4 Power Supply Wiring Diagrams on page 4-15

6.3

Automatic Detection of Connected Motor

You can use a SERVOPACK to operate either a Rotary Servomotor or a Linear Servomotor. If you connect the Servomotor encoder to the CN2A or CN2B connector on the SERVOPACK, the SERVOPACK will automatically determine which type of Servomotor is connected. Therefore, you normally do not need to specify the motor type.

Information

If an encoder is not connected, e.g., for a test without a motor, you can specify a Rotary Servomotor or a Linear Servomotor in $Pn000 = n.X \square \square \square$ (Rotary/Linear Servomotor Startup Selection When Encoder Is Not Connected). If you specify either a Rotary or Linear Servomotor, only the parameters, monitors, alarms, and functions for the specified motor type will be enabled.

Parameter		Meaning	When Enabled	Classification
Pn000	n.0□□□ (default setting)	When an encoder is not connected, start as SERVOPACK for Rotary Servomotor.	After restart	Setup
(2000h)	n.1□□□	When an encoder is not connected, start as SERVOPACK for Linear Servomotor.	Allel Testart	Setup

6.4 Motor Direction Setting

You can reverse the direction of Servomotor rotation by changing the setting of Pn000 = $n.\Box\Box\Box\Box$ X (Rotation Direction Selection) without changing the polarity of the speed or position reference.

· Rotary Servomotors

The default setting for forward rotation is counterclockwise (CCW) as viewed from the load end of the Servomotor.

	Parameter	Forward/Reverse Reference	Motor Direction	Applicable Overtravel Signal (OT)
Pn000 (2000h)	n.□□□0 Use CCW as the forward direction. (default setting)	Forward reference	Torque reference Time Motor speed	P-OT (Forward Drive Prohibit) signal
		Reverse reference	Torque reference Time Motor speed	N-OT (Reverse Drive Prohibit) signal
	n.□□□1 Use CW as the forward direction. (Reverse Rotation Mode)	Forward reference	Time Motor speed	P-OT (Forward Drive Prohibit) signal
		Reverse reference	Torque reference Time Motor speed	N-OT (Reverse Drive Prohibit) signal

Note: The trace waveforms of the SigmaWin+ are shown in the above table for the torque reference and motor speed diagrams. If you measure them on a measuring instrument, e.g., with an analog monitor, the polarity will be reversed.

Linear Servomotors

Before you set this parameter, make sure that Pn080 = n. \$\square\$ (Motor Phase Sequence Selection) is set correctly.

	Parameter	Forward/Reverse Reference	Motor Moving Direction	Applicable Overtravel Signal (OT)
Pn000 (2000h)	n.□□□0 Use the direction in which the linear encoder counts up as the forward direction. (default setting)	Forward reference	Moves in the count-up direction. Force reference Time Motor speed	P-OT (Forward Drive Prohibit) signal
		Reverse reference	Moves in the count-down direction. Force reference Time Motor speed	N-OT (Reverse Drive Prohibit) signal
	n.□□□1 Use the direction in which the linear encoder counts down as the forward direction.	Forward reference	Moves in the count-down direction. Force reference Time Motor speed	P-OT (Forward Drive Prohibit) signal
		Reverse reference	Moves in the count-up direction.	N-OT (Reverse Drive Prohibit) signal

Note: The trace waveforms of the SigmaWin+ are shown in the above table for the force reference and motor speed diagrams. If you measure them on a measuring instrument, e.g., with an analog monitor, the polarity will be reversed.

6.5

Setting the Linear Encoder Pitch

If you connect a linear encoder to the SERVOPACK through a Serial Converter Unit, you must set the scale pitch of the linear encoder in Pn282.

If a Serial Converter Unit is not connected, the setting of the Pn282 is disabled.



Serial Converter Unit

The Serial Converter Unit converts the signal from the linear encoder into a form that can be read by the SERVOPACK.

Scale Pitch

A linear encoder has a scale for measuring lengths (positions). The length of one division on this scale is the scale pitch.

D=000	Linear Encoder Scale Pitch			Speed Position Force	
Pn282 (2282h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(220211)	0 to 6,553,600	0.01 μm	0	After restart	Setup

You will not be able to control the Linear Servomotor if Pn282 is not set correctly. Check the above table and always set the correct value before you operate the Linear Servomotor.

Type of Linear Encoder	Manufacturer	Model	Serial Converter Unit Model	Linear Encoder Pitch [µm]	
		LIDA48□	JZDP-H003-□□□-E	20	
	Dr. JOHANNES	LIDA40 L	JZDP-J003-□□□-E	20	
	HEIDENHAIN GmbH	LIF48□	JZDP-H003-□□□-E	4	
Incremental			JZDP-J003-□□□-E		
incremental	Renishaw PLC	RGH22B	JZDP-H005-□□□-E	20	
		TIGITZZD	JZDP-J005-□□□-E	1 20	
	Tieriisiiaw i LO	TONIC series	JZDP-H005-□□□-E	20	
		(Ti0000A00V only)	JZDP-J005-□□□-E		

The first time you supply power to the SERVOPACK, the panel display on the front of the Servomotor will display an A.080 alarm (Linear Encoder Pitch Setting Error). The A.080 alarm is displayed because the setting of Pn282 has not been changed. The A.080 alarm will be cleared when you change the setting of Pn282 and then turn the power supply OFF and ON again.

Information

Linear Encoder Pitch

If you do not use a Serial Converter Unit, the linear encoder pitch is automatically set and the setting of the Pn282 is disabled. Refer to the following section for details.

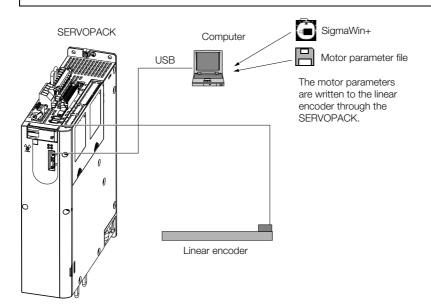
Feedback Resolution of Linear Encoder on page 6-43

6.6 Writing Linear Servomotor Parameters

If you connect a linear encoder to the SERVOPACK without going through a Serial Converter Unit, you must use the SigmaWin+ to write the motor parameters to the linear encoder. The motor parameters contain the information that is required by the SERVOPACK to operate the Linear Servomotor.

WARNING

• Check the motor and linear encoder information before you write the motor parameters. If you do not write the correct motor parameters, the motor may run out of control or burning may occur, possibly resulting in equipment damage or fire.





Serial number information is not included in the motor parameters. You cannot use the monitor functions of the SERVOPACK to monitor the serial number.

If you attempt to monitor the serial number, ********* will be displayed.

Precautions

- If the encoder parameters are not written to the linear encoder, an A.CAO alarm (Encoder Parameter Error) will occur. Consult the manufacturer of the linear encoder.
- If the motor parameters are not written to the linear encoder, an A.CAO alarm (Encoder Parameter Error) will not occur, but the following alarms will occur.

A.040 (Parameter Setting Error), A.050 (Combination Error),

A.051 (Unsupported Device Alarm), A.550 (Maximum Speed Setting Error),

A.710 (Instantaneous Overload), A.720 (Continuous Overload), and

A.C90 (Encoder Communications Error)

Applicable Tools

The following table lists the tools that you can use to write the parameters to the Linear Servomotor.

Tool	Fn No./Function Name	Reference	
Digital Operator	You cannot write Linear Servomotor parameters from the Digital Operator.		
SigmaWin+	Encoder Setting – Motor Parameter Scale Write	© Operating Procedure on page 6-16	

Operating Procedure

Use the following procedure to write the motor parameters to the linear encoder.

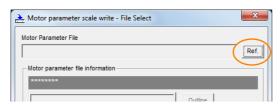
- 1. Prepare the motor parameter file to write to the linear encoder.
- 2. Click the Servo Drive Button in the workspace of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+.
- **3.** Select Motor Parameter Scale Write in the Menu Dialog Box. The Motor Parameter Scale Write Dialog Box will be displayed.
- 4. Click the OK Button.



Click the **Cancel** Button to cancel writing the motor parameters to the linear encoder. The Main Window will return.

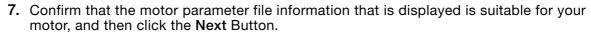
If the write is completed normally, the Motor Parameter Scale Write - File Select Dialog Box will be displayed.

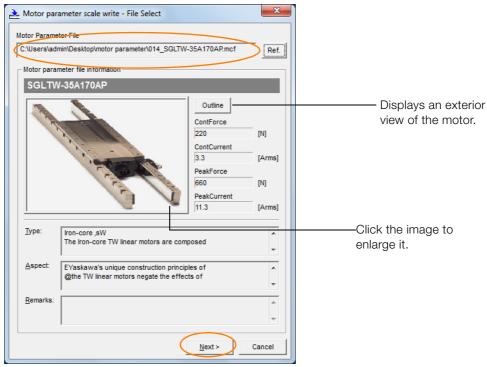
5. Click the Ref. Button.



6. Select the motor parameter file that you prepared and click the **Open** Button.

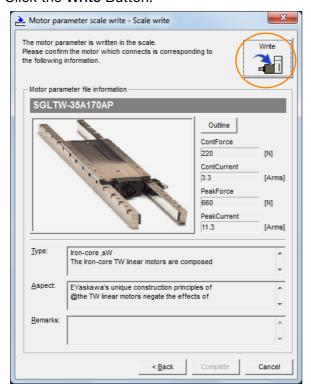




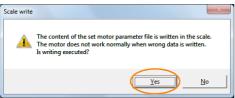


Click the **Cancel** Button to cancel writing the motor parameters to the linear encoder. The Main Window will return.

8. Click the Write Button.

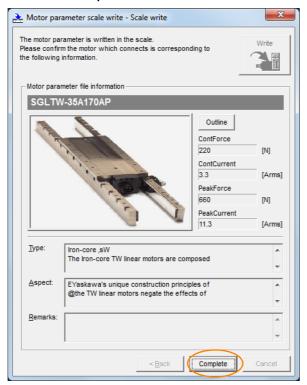


9. Click the Yes Button.

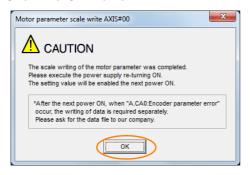


Click the **No** Button to cancel writing the motor parameters to the linear encoder. If you click the **Yes** Button, writing the motor parameter scale will start.

10. Click the Complete Button.



11. Click the OK Button.



12. Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again.

This concludes the procedure to write the motor parameters.

Confirming If the Motor Parameters Have Been Written

After you write the motor parameters, you can use a monitor function to confirm that the motor parameters are in the encoder.

If the motor parameters have not been written, no information on the Servomotor will be displayed.

10.1 Monitoring Product Information on page 10-2

6.7

Selecting the Phase Sequence for a Linear Servomotor

You must select the phase sequence of the Linear Servomotor so that the forward direction of the Linear Servomotor is the same as the encoder's count-up direction.

Before you set the Linear Servomotor phase sequence ($Pn080 = n.\square\square X\square$), check the following items.

- Confirm that the signal from the linear encoder is being received normally.
- Make sure that the forward direction of the Linear Servomotor and the count-up direction of the linear encoder are in the same direction.



If you do not confirm the above items before you attempt to operate the motor, the motor may not operate or it may run out of control. Always confirm these items before you operate the motor.

Related Parameters

Parameter		Meaning	When Enabled	Classification
Pn080	n.□□0□ (default setting)	Set a phase-A lead as a phase sequence of U, V, and W.	After restart	Setup
(2080h)	n.□□1□	Set a phase-B lead as a phase sequence of U, V, and W.	Alter restait	Getup

Operating Procedure

Use the following procedure to select the phase sequence for a Linear Servomotor.

- 1. Set Pn000 to n.□□□0 (Set a phase-A lead as a phase sequence of U, V, and W). This setting is to make following confirmation work easier to understand.
- 2. Select Monitor in the Menu Dialog Box.

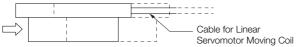
The Operation Pane will be displayed so that you can check the feedback pulse counter. To check the feedback pulse counter with the Digital Operator, use Un00D (Feedback Pulse Counter).

3. Manually move the Moving Coil from one end to the other of the stroke and confirm that only the correct number of feedback pulses is returned.

If the correct number and only the correct number of pulses is returned, the signal is being received correctly from the linear encoder.

Example

In this example, assume that a linear encoder with a scale pitch of 20 μ m and a resolution of 256 is used. If you manually move the Moving Coil 1 cm in the count-up direction of the linear encoder, the number of feedback pulses would be as follows: 1 cm/(20 μ m/256) = 128,000 pulses



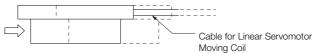
If there are 128,000 pulses on the feedback pulse counter after you manually move the Moving Coil in the direction of the cable, you have completed the confirmation.

Note: The actual monitor display will be offset by the error in the travel distance. There is no problem as long as the above value is close to the calculated value.

Information

If the correct value is not displayed for the feedback pulse counter, the following conditions may exist. Check the situation and correct any problems.

- The linear encoder pitch is not correct.
 If the scale pitch that is set in Pn282 does not agree with the actual scale pitch, the expected number of feedback pulses will not be returned. Check the specifications of the linear encoder.
- The linear encoder is not adjusted properly.
 If the linear encoder is not adjusted properly, the output signal level from the linear encoder will drop and the correct number of pulses will not be counted. Check the adjustment of the linear encoder. Contact the manufacturer of the linear encoder for details.
- There is a mistake in the wiring between the linear encoder and the Serial Converter Unit.
 - If the wiring is not correct, the correct number of pulses will not be counted. Correct the wiring.
- 4. Manually move the Moving Coil in the direction of the cable and check the value of the feedback pulse counter in the Operation Pane to confirm that it is counting up. If the pulses are counted up, the forward direction of the Linear Servomotor is the same as the countup direction of the linear encoder.



If the feedback pulse counter counts up when you manually move the Moving Coil in the direction of the cable, you have completed the confirmation.

- 5. If the feedback pulse counter counts down, set a phase-B lead as a phase sequence of U, V, and W (Pn080 = n.□□1□) and turn the power supply OFF and ON again.
- **6.** If necessary, return $Pn000 = n.\Box\Box\Box X$ (Direction Selection) to its original setting.

This concludes the procedure to set the phase sequence of the Linear Servomotor.

6.8 Polarity Sensor Setting

The polarity sensor detects the polarity of the Servomotor. You must set a parameter to specify whether the Linear Servomotor that is connected to the SERVOPACK has a polarity sensor. Specify whether there is a polarity sensor in Pn080 = n. \(\Pi\) \(\Pi

If the Linear Servomotor has a polarity sensor, set Pn080 to n. \$\square\$ (Use polarity sensor) (default setting).

If the Linear Servomotor does not have a polarity sensor, set Pn080 to n. \$\square\$D\$ 1 (Do not use polarity sensor). Turn the power supply OFF and ON again to enable the new setting.

Parameter		Meaning	When Enabled	Classification
Pn080 (2080h)	n.□□□0 (default setting)	Use polarity sensor.	After restart Setup	
	n.□□□1	Do not use polarity sensor.		

Information

If you set Pn080 to n. \$\square\$ Output\$ (Use polarity sensor) and the Linear Servomotor that is connected to the SERVOPACK does not have a polarity sensor, an A.C21 alarm (Polarity Sensor Error) will occur when you turn the power supply OFF and ON again.

6.9.1 Restrictions

6.9

Polarity Detection

If you use a Linear Servomotor that does not have a polarity sensor, then you must detect the polarity.

Detecting the polarity means that the position of the electrical angle phase on the electrical angle coordinates of the Servomotor is detected. The SERVOPACK cannot control the Servomotor correctly unless it accurately knows the position of the electrical angle coordinate of the Servomotor.

The execution timing and execution method for polarity detection depend on the encoder specification as described in the following table.

Encoder Specification	Polarity Detection Execution Timing	Polarity Detection Execution Method
Incremental encoder	Each time the control power supply to the SERVOPACK is turned ON (Even after you execute polarity detec- tion, the position of the polarity will be lost the next time the control power supply to the SERVOPACK is turned OFF.)	 Use the Servo ON command (Enable Operation command). Use the polarity detection function of the SigmaWin+. Execute the Fn080 (Polarity Detection) utility function from the Digital Operator.
Absolute encoder	Only for initial setup, or after the SER-VOPACK, linear encoder, or motor has been replaced (The results of polarity detection is stored in the absolute encoder, so the polarity position is not lost when the control power supply is turned OFF.)	 Use the polarity detection function of the SigmaWin+. Execute the Fn080 (Polarity Detection) utility function from the Digital Opera- tor.

Information

If you use a Linear Servomotor that does not have a polarity sensor, you will not be able to turn ON the servo until polarity detection has been completed.

6.9.1 Restrictions

Assumed Conditions

The Servomotor will move when you execute polarity detection. The following conditions must be met before you start.

- It must be OK to move the Moving Coil about 10 mm.
 (If polarity detection fails, the Moving Coil may move approximately 5 cm. The amount of movement depends on conditions.)
- The linear encoder pitch must be 100 μm or less. (We recommend a pitch of 40 μm or less for an incremental encoder.)
- As much as possible, the motor must not be subjected to an imbalanced external force. (We recommend 5% or less of the rated force.)
- The mass ratio must be 50x or less.
- · The axis must be horizontal.
- There must be friction equivalent to a few percent of the rated force applied to the guides. (Air sliders cannot be used.)

Preparations

Check the following settings before you execute polarity detection.

- Not using a polarity sensor must be specified (Pn080 = n.□□□1).
- The servo must be OFF for both axis A and axis B.
- The main circuit power supply must be ON.
- There must be no hard wire base block (HWBB).
- There must be no alarms except for an A.C22 alarm (Phase Information Disagreement).

6.9.2 Using the Servo ON Command (Enable Operation Command) to Perform Polarity Detection

- The parameters must not be write prohibited. (This item applies only when using the SigmaWin+ or Digital Operator.)
- The test without a motor function must be disabled (Pn00C = n.□□□0).
- There must be no overtravel.
- If the motor parameters have been written or the origin of the absolute linear encoder has been set, the power supply to the SERVOPACK must be turned OFF and ON again after completion of the writing or setting operation.

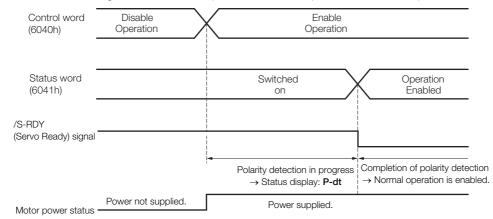


- 1. Power is supplied to the Servomotor during polarity detection. Be careful not to get an electric shock. Also, the Moving Coil of the Linear Servomotor may greatly move during detection. Do not approach the moving parts of the Servomotor.
- 2. Polarity detection is affected by many factors. For example, polarity detection may fail if the mass ratio or friction is too large or the cable tension is too strong.

6.9.2 Using the Servo ON Command (Enable Operation Command) to Perform Polarity Detection

You can use the Servo ON command (Enable Operation command) to perform polarity detection only with an incremental linear encoder.

Polarity detection will start simultaneously with execution of the Servo ON command (Enable Operation command). As soon as polarity detection is completed, the /S-RDY will turn ON and the servo will change to ON status (status word = operation enabled).



6.9.3 Using a Tool Function to Perform Polarity Detection

Applicable Tools

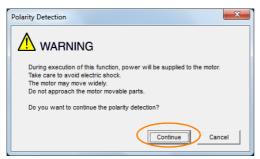
The following table lists the tools that you can use to perform polarity detection.

Tool	Fn No./Function Name	Reference
Digital Operator	Fn080	Σ-7-Series Digital Operator Operating Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 33)
SigmaWin+	Encoder Setting - Polarity Detection	© Operating Procedure on page 6-24

Operating Procedure

Use the following procedure to perform polarity detection.

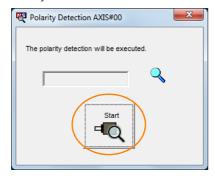
- 1. Click the P Servo Drive Button in the workspace of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+.
- **2.** Select Polarity Detection in the Menu Dialog Box. The Polarity Detection Dialog Box will be displayed.
- 3. Click the Continue Button.



Click the Cancel Button to cancel polarity detection. The Main Window will return.

4. Click the Start Button.

Polarity detection will be executed.



This concludes the polarity detection procedure.

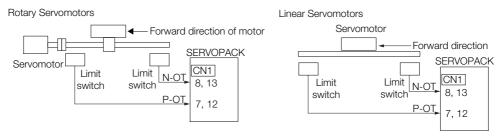
6.10 Overtravel and Related Settings

Overtravel is a function of the SERVOPACK that forces the Servomotor to stop in response to a signal input from a limit switch that is activated when a moving part of the machine exceeds the safe range of movement.

The overtravel signals include the P-OT (Forward Drive Prohibit) and the N-OT (Reverse Drive Prohibit) signals.

You use the P-OT and N-OT signals to stop the machine by installing limit switches at the positions where you want to stop the machine that is operated by the Servomotor.

A SERVOPACK wiring example is provided below.



Using the overtravel function is not necessary for rotating applications such as rotary tables and conveyors. No wiring for overtravel input signals is required.

This section describes the parameters settings related to overtravel.

CAUTION

- To prevent accidents that may result from contact faults or disconnections, use normally closed limit switches.
 - Do not change the default settings of the polarity of the overtravel signals (P-OT and N-OT).
- If you use a Servomotor for a vertical axis, the /BK (Brake) signal will remain ON (i.e., the brake will be released) when overtravel occurs. This may result in the workpiece falling when overtravel occurs. To prevent the workpiece from falling, set Pn001 to n.□□1□ to place the Servomotor in a zero-clamped state when it stops.
- A base block state is entered after stopping for overtravel. This may cause the Servomotor to be pushed back by an external force on the load shaft. To prevent the Servomotor from being pushed back, set Pn001 to n.□□1□ to place the Servomotor in a zero-clamped state when it stops.

6.10.1 Overtravel Signals

The overtravel signals include the P-OT (Forward Drive Prohibit) and the N-OT (Reverse Drive Prohibit) signals.

Туре	Signal	Connector Pin No.	Signal Status	Meaning
		Axis A: CN1-7	ON	Forward drive is enabled (actual operation).
Innut	Axis E	Axis B: CN1-12	OFF	Forward drive is prohibited (forward overtravel).
N-OT	Avia A. CNII O	ON	Reverse drive is enabled (actual operation).	
	N-OT	OT Axis A: CN1-8 Axis B: CN1-13	OFF	Reverse drive is prohibited (reverse overtravel).

You can operate the Servomotor in the opposite direction during overtravel by inputting a reference.

6.10.2 Setting to Enable/Disable Overtravel

6.10.2 Setting to Enable/Disable Overtravel

You can use $Pn50A = n.X \square \square \square$ (P-OT (Forward Drive Prohibit) Signal Allocation) and $Pn50B = n.\square \square \square \square X$ (N-OT (Reverse Drive Prohibit) Signal Allocation) to enable and disable the overtravel function.

You do not need to wire the overtravel input signals if you are not going to use the overtravel function.

Parameter		Meaning	When Enabled	Classification
Pn50A (250Ah)	n.1□□□ (default setting)	The forward overtravel function is enabled and the P-OT (Forward Drive Prohibit) signal is input from CN1-7 for axis A and CN1-12 for axis B.		Cotus
,	n.8□□□	The reverse overtravel function is disabled. Forward drive is always enabled.	After restart	
Pn50B (250Bh)	n.□□□2 (default setting)	The reverse overtravel function is enabled and the N-OT (Reverse Drive Prohibit) signal is input from CN1-8 for axis A and CN1-13 for axis B.	Aiter restart	Setup
	n.□□□8	The reverse overtravel function is disabled. Reverse drive is always enabled.		

You can allocate the P-OT and N-OT signals to other connector pins. Refer to the following section for details.

7.1.1 Input Signal Allocations on page 7-4

6.10.3 Motor Stopping Method for Overtravel

You can set the stopping method of the Servomotor when overtravel occurs in Pn001 = n.□□XX (Servo OFF or Alarm Group 1 Stopping Method and Overtravel Stopping Method).

Р	arameter	Motor Stopping Method*	Status after Stopping	When Enabled	Classification
	n.□□00 (default setting)	Dynamic brake			
	n.□□01		Coasting		
	n.□□02	Coasting			
Pn001	n.□□1□	Deceleration	Zero clamp	A.C	
<u>-</u>	n.□□2□	according to setting of Pn406 (2406h)	Coasting	After restart	Setup
	n.□□3□	Deceleration	Zero clamp		
	n.□□4□	according to setting of Pn30A (230Ah)	Coasting		

^{*} You cannot decelerate a Servomotor to a stop during torque control. For torque control, the Servomotor will be stopped with the dynamic braking or coast to a stop (according to the setting of Pn001 = n. \(\sigma \square\) (Servo OFF or Alarm Group 1 Stopping Method)), and then the Servomotor will enter a coasting state.

Refer to the following section for information on stopping methods other than those for over-travel.

6.12.1 Stopping Method for Servo OFF on page 6-37

6.10.3 Motor Stopping Method for Overtravel

Stopping the Servomotor by Setting Emergency Stop Torque

To stop the Servomotor by setting emergency stop torque, set Pn406 (Emergency Stop Torque).

If $Pn001 = n.\square\squareX\square$ is set to 1 or 2, the Servomotor will be decelerated to a stop using the torque set in Pn406 as the maximum torque.

The default setting is 800%. This setting is large enough to allow you to operate the Servomotor at the maximum torque. However, the maximum emergency stop torque that you can actually use is the maximum torque of the Servomotor.

	Emergency Stop To	Speed Position			
Pn406 (2406h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(2-0011)	0 to 800	1%*	800	Immediately	Setup

^{*} Set a percentage of the motor rated torque.

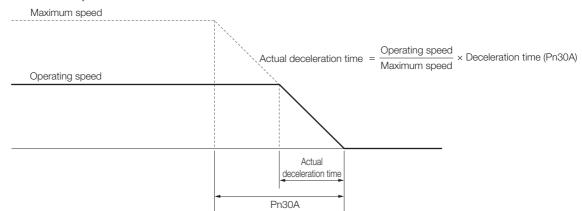
Stopping the Servomotor by Setting the Deceleration Time

To specify the Servomotor deceleration time and use it to stop the Servomotor, set Pn30A (Deceleration Time for Servo OFF and Forced Stops).

D00A	Deceleration Time for Servo OFF and Forced Stops			Speed Position	ו
Pn30A (230Ah)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(2007111)	0 to 10,000	1 ms	0	Immediately	Setup

If you set Pn30A to 0, the Servomotor will be stopped with a zero speed.

The deceleration time that you set in Pn30A is the time to decelerate the motor from the maximum motor speed.



6.10.4 Overtravel Warnings

You can set the system to detect an A.9A0 warning (Overtravel) if overtravel occurs while the servo is ON. This allows the SERVOPACK to notify the host controller with a warning even when the overtravel signal is input only momentarily. An alarm occurs only if overtravel occurs while the servo is ON. An overtravel warning will not be detected when the servo is OFF, even if overtravel occurs.

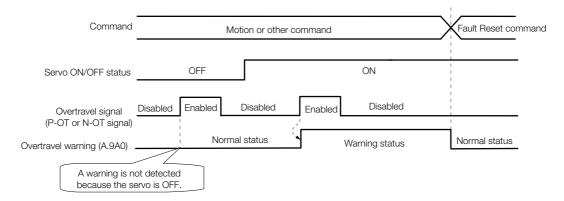


- 1. The occurrence of an A.9A0 warning will not stop the motor or have any effect on host controller motion operations. The next step (e.g., the next motion or command) can be executed even if an overtravel warning exists.
 - However, depending on the processing specifications and programming for warnings in the host controller, operation may be affected when an overtravel warning occurs (e.g., motion may stop or not stop). Confirm the specifications and programming in the host controller.
- 2. When overtravel occurs, the SERVOPACK will perform stop processing for overtravel. Therefore, when an A.9A0 warning occurs, the Servomotor may not reach the target position specified by the host controller. Check the feedback position to make sure that the axis is stopped at a safe position.

The following parameter is set for this function.

Parameter		Meaning	When Enabled	Classification
Pn00D (200Dh)	n.0□□□ (default setting)	Do not detect overtravel warnings.	Immediately Setup	Setup
n.1□□□		Detect overtravel warnings.		

A timing chart for warning detection is provided below.



Information

- 1. Warnings are detected for overtravel in the same direction as the reference.
- 2. Warnings are not detected for overtravel in the opposite direction from the reference. Example: A warning will not be output for a forward reference even if the N-OT signal turns ON.
- A warning can be detected in either the forward or reverse direction if there is no reference.
- A warning will not be detected when the servo is turned ON even if overtravel status exists.
- 5. You can use the ALM_CLR (Clear Alarms and Warnings) command to clear the warning regardless of the servo ON/OFF status and overtravel signal status.
- 6. If you clear the warning with the Fault Reset command during overtravel status, a warning will not be detected again until the overtravel status is left.
- 7. An overtravel warning will be detected even when the software limit has been detected.

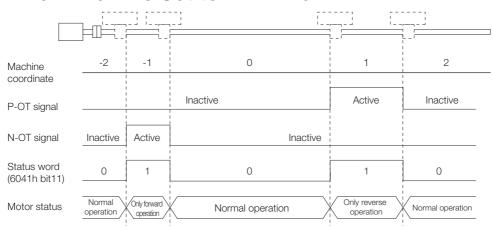
6.10.5 Overtravel Release Method Selection

You can set Pn022 = n. \(\subseteq \subseteq \text{X}\) (Overtravel Release Method Selection) to release overtravel. Internal limit active (bit 11) in status word changes to 1 during overtravel. The motor will not be driven if there is overtravel in the same direction as the reference.

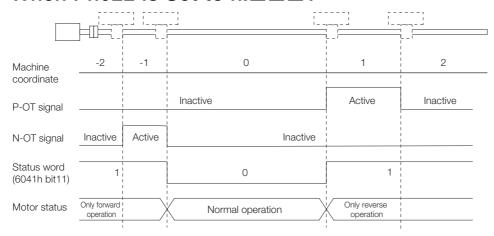
Parameter		Meaning	When Enabled	Classification
Pn022	n.□□□0 (default setting)	Overtravel exists while the P-OT or N-OT signal is being input.		
(2022h)	n.□□□1	Overtravel exists while the P-OT or N-OT signal is input and the current position of the workpiece is separated* from the P-OT signal or N-OT signal.	After restart	Setup

^{*} Here, "separated" means a position that is further in the positive direction than the P-OT signal or a position that is further in the negative direction than the N-OT signal.

When Pn022 Is Set to n.□□□0



When Pn022 Is Set to n.□□□1



6.10.6 Overtravel Status

6.10.6 Overtravel Status

If an overtravel signal is input, the following SERVOPACK status will change to 1 and the Servomotor will be stopped according to the overtravel stopping method set in Pn001. When the overtravel signal is reset, the status changes to 0.

Internal limit active (bit 11) in status word (6041h)

Negative limit switch (bit 0) or positive limit switch (bit 1) in digital inputs (60FDh)

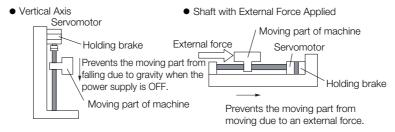
6.10.7 Overtravel Operation by Mode

Operation Mode	Operation
Profile position mode	 If an overtravel signal is input, the positioning operation to the current target position will be canceled and, after the motor stops, target reached in status word will be reset. A positioning operation (return operation) is started only when a movement reference to a target position in the opposite direction from the overtravel signal is specified in the current Position Actual Value (e.g., a negative movement reference if the P-OT signal is input).
Homing mode	 For Homing Method 1, 11, 12, 13, 14, 28, or 34: If the P-OT signal is input, homing error (bit 13) in status word (6041h) changes to 1 and the homing operation is canceled. For Homing Method 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 24, or 33: If the N-OT signal is input, homing error (bit 13) in status word (6041h) changes to 1 and the homing operation is canceled.
Interpolated position mode, Cyclic synchronous posi- tion mode	 If an overtravel signal is input, the positioning operation to the current target position will be canceled and, after the motor stops, target reached in status word will be reset. A positioning operation (return operation) is started only when a movement reference to a target position in the opposite direction from the overtravel signal is specified in the current position actual value (e.g., a negative movement references if the P-OT signal is input).
Profile velocity mode, Cyclic synchronous velocity mode	During overtravel, the motor is operated only when a speed in the direction opposite from the overtravel signal is specified (e.g., a negative target speed when the P-OT signal is input).
Profile torque mode, Cyclic synchronous torque mode	During overtravel, torque is applied only when a torque in the direction opposite from the overtravel signal is specified (e.g., a negative torque when the P-OT signal is input).

6.11 Holding Brake

A holding brake is used to hold the position of the moving part of the machine when the SER-VOPACK is turned OFF so that moving part does not move due to gravity or an external force. You can use the brake that is built into a Servomotor with a Brake, or you can provide one on the machine.

The holding brake is used in the following cases.





The brake built into a Servomotor with a Brake is a de-energization brake. It is used only to hold the Servomotor and cannot be used for braking. Use the holding brake only to hold a Servomotor that is already stopped.

6.11.1 Brake Operating Sequence

You must consider the time required to release the brake and the time required to brake to determine the brake operation timing, as described below.

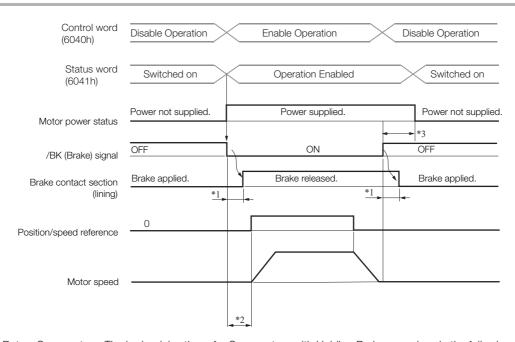


Time Required to Release Brake

The time from when the /BK (Brake) signal is turned ON until the brake is actually released.

Time Required to Brake

The time from when the /BK (Brake) signal is turned OFF until the brake actually operates.



*1. Rotary Servomotors: The brake delay times for Servomotors with Holding Brakes are given in the following table. The operation delay times in the following table are examples for when the power supply is switched on the DC side. You must evaluate the actual brake delay times on the actual equipment before using the application.

6.11.2 /BK (Brake) Signal

Model	Voltage	Time Required to Release Brake [ms]	Time Required to Brake [ms]
SGM7J-02, -04		60	
SGM7J-08, -15	24 VDC	80	100
SGM7A-02, -04		60	100
SGM7A-08, -10		80	
SGM7A-15 to -25	24 VDC	170	
SGM7A-30 to -50		100	80
SGM7G-05 to -20		100	
SGM7G-30, -44		170	100

Linear Servomotors: The brake delay times depend on the brake that you use. Set the parameters related to /BK signal output timing according to the delay times for the brake that you will actually use.

- *2. Before you output a reference from the host controller to the SERVOPACK, wait for at least 50 ms plus the time required to release the brake after you send the Servo ON command (Enable Operation command).
- *3. Use the following parameters to set the timing of when the brake will operate and when the servo will be turned OFF.
 - Rotary Servomotors: Pn506 (Brake Reference-Servo OFF Delay Time), Pn507 (Brake Reference Output Speed Level), and Pn508 (Servo OFF-Brake Reference Waiting Time)
 - Speed Level), and Pn508 (Servo OFF-Brake Reference Waiting Time)

 Linear Servomotors: Pn506 (Brake Reference-Servo OFF Delay Time), Pn508 (Servo OFF-Brake Reference Waiting Time), and Pn583 (Brake Reference Output Speed Level)

Note: The brake operation delay time on SERVOPACKs with built-in Servomotor brake control is somewhat longer than the time required on SERVOPACKs without built-in Servomotor brake control. Consider the brake operation delay time when you design the system.

Connection Examples

Refer to the following section for information on brake wiring.

a4.4 Wiring the SERVOPACK to the Holding Brake on page 4-33

6.11.2 /BK (Brake) Signal

The following settings are for the output signal that controls the brake. You can change the connector pin that is allocated. For details, refer to *Allocating the /BK (Brake) Signal.*The /BK signal is turned OFF (to operate the brake) when the servo is turned OFF or when an alarm is detected. You can adjust the timing of brake operation (i.e., the timing of turning OFF the /BK signal) with the servo OFF delay time (Pn506).

Type	Signal	Connector Pin No.	Signal Status	Meaning
			ON (closed)	Releases the brake.
Output	/BK	CN1-2 Axis B: CN1-23 and CN1-24	OFF (open)	Activates the brake.

Information The /BK signal will remain ON during overtravel. The brake will not be applied.

Allocating the /BK (Brake) Signal

Set the allocation for the /BK signal in Pn50F = $n.\Box X\Box\Box$ (/BK (Brake Output) Signal Allocation).

Axis A

Parameter		Connector Pin No.		Magning	When	Classification
		+ Pin	- Pin	Meaning	Enabled	Classification
	n.□0□□	_	_	The /BK signal is not used.		t Setup
Pn50F (250Fh)	n.□1□□ (default set- ting)	CN1-1	CN1-2	The /BK signal is output from CN1-1 and CN1-2.	After restart	
, ,	n.□2□□	CN1-25	CN1-26	The /BK signal is output from CN1-25 and CN1-26.		

6.11.3 Output Timing of /BK (Brake) Signal When the Servomotor Is Stopped

Axis B

Dor	amotor	Connecto	or Pin No.	Mooning	When	Classification	
Parameter		+ Pin	- Pin	Meaning	Enabled	Classification	
	n.🗆0🗆 🗆	-	_	The /BK signal is not used.	After restart		
Pn50F (250Fh)	n.□1□□ (default set- ting)	CN1-23	CN1-24	The /BK signal is output from CN1-23 and CN1-24.		Setup	
	n.□2□□	CN1-27	CN1-28	The /BK signal is output from CN1-27 and CN1-28.			



If you allocate more than one signal to the same output connector pin, a logical OR of the signals is output. Allocate the /BK signal to its own output connector pin, i.e., do not use the same output terminal for another signal.

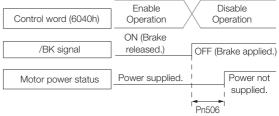
For example, never allocate the /TGON (Rotation Detection) signal and /BK signal to the same output connector pin. If you did so, the /TGON signal would be turned ON by the falling speed on a vertical axis, and the brake would not operate.

6.11.3 Output Timing of /BK (Brake) Signal When the Servomotor Is Stopped

When the Servomotor is stopped, the /BK signal turns OFF as soon as the servo OFF (Disable Operation) command is received. Use the servo OFF delay time (Pn506) to change the timing to turn OFF power supply to the motor after the Disable Operation command is input.

	Brake Reference-S	ervo OFF Delay Tir	Speed Pos	ition Torque	
Pn506 (2506h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(200011)	0 to 50	10 ms	0*	Immediately	Setup

- * The default setting for axis A is 32 for a SERVOPACK with built-in Servomotor brake control.
- When the Servomotor is used to control a vertical axis, the machine moving part may move slightly due to gravity or an external force.
 You can eliminate this slight motion by setting the servo OFF delay time (Pn506) so that power supply to the motor is stopped after the brake is applied.
- This parameter sets the timing of stopping power supply to the Servomotor while the Servomotor is stopped.





Power supply to the Servomotor will be stopped immediately when an alarm occurs, regardless of the setting of this parameter. The machine moving part may move due to gravity or an external force before the brake is applied.

6.11.4 Output Timing of /BK (Brake) Signal When the Servomotor Is Operating

If an alarm occurs while the Servomotor is operating, the Servomotor will start stopping and the /BK signal will be turned OFF. You can adjust the timing of /BK signal output by setting the brake reference output speed level (Rotary Servomotors: Pn507, Linear Servomotors: Pn583) and the Servo OFF-Brake Command Waiting Time (Pn508).

Note: If zero-speed stopping is set as the stopping method for alarms, the setting of Pn506 (Brake Reference-Servo OFF Delay Time) is used after the motor stops.

6.11.4 Output Timing of /BK (Brake) Signal When the Servomotor Is Operating

Rotary Servomotors

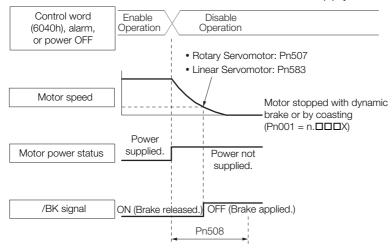
	Brake Reference Output Speed Level			Speed Position Torque		
Pn507 (2507h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
(230711)	0 to 10,000	1 min ⁻¹	100	Immediately	Setup	
D 500	Servo OFF-Brake C	ommand Waiting Ti	me	Speed Positi	on Torque	
Pn508 (2508h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
(200011)	10 to 100	10 ms	50	Immediately	Setup	

Linear Servomotors

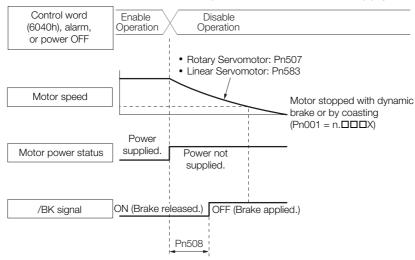
D 500	Brake Reference Output Speed Level			Speed Position Force		
Pn583 (2583h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
(200011)	0 to 10,000	1 mm/s	10	Immediately	Setup	
D 500	Servo OFF-Brake Command Waiting Time			Speed Positi	on Force	
Pn508 (2508h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
	10 to 100	10 ms	50	Immediately	Setup	

The brake operates when either of the following conditions is satisfied:

• When the Motor Speed Goes below the Level Set in Pn507 for a Rotary Servomotor or in Pn583 for a Linear Servomotor after the Power Supply to the Motor Is Stopped



When the Time Set In Pn508 Elapses after the Power Supply to the Motor Is Stopped





The Servomotor will be limited to its maximum speed even if the brake reference output speed level (Rotary Servomotor: Pn507, Linear Servomotor: Pn583) is higher than the maximum speed.

6.11.5 Built-in Brake Relay Usage Selection

SERVOPACKs with built-in Servomotor brake control contain a brake relay.

Set $Pn023 = n.\square\squareX$ (Built-in Brake Relay Usage Selection) to specify whether to use the built-in brake relay. This function is supported only for axis A.

Parameter		Description	When Enabled	Classification
Pn023 (2023h)	n.□□□0 (default setting)	Use the built-in brake relay.	After restart	Setup
Common	n.□□□1	Do not use the built-in brake relay.		

You can use $Pn023 = n.\square\square X\square$ (Built-in Brake Relay Life Alarm Enable Selection) to select whether to detect or not detect the built-in brake relay life alarm (alarm code: 232h). Refer to the following section for details.

10.4.3 Preventative Maintenance on page 10-15

6.12

Motor Stopping Methods for Servo OFF and Alarms

You can use the following methods to stop the Servomotor when the servo is turned OFF or an alarm occurs.

There are the following four stopping methods.

Motor Stopping Method	Meaning
Stopping by Applying the Dynamic Brake	The electric circuits are internally connected to stop the Servomotor quickly.
Coasting to a Stop	The motor stops naturally due to friction during operation.
Zero-speed Stopping	The speed reference is set to 0 to stop the Servomotor quickly.
Decelerating to a Stop	Emergency stop torque is used to decelerate the motor to a stop.

There are the following three conditions after stopping.

Status after Stopping	Meaning
Dynamic Brake Applied	The electric circuits are internally connected to hold the Servomotor.
Coasting	The SERVOPACK does not control the Servomotor. (The machine will move in response to a force from the load.)
Zero Clamping	A position loop is created and the Servomotor remains stopped at a position reference of 0. (The current stop position is held.)



- The dynamic brake is used for emergency stops. The dynamic brake circuit will operate frequently if the power supply is turned ON and OFF or the servo is turned ON and OFF while a reference input is applied to start and stop the Servomotor. This may result in deterioration of the internal elements in the SERVOPACK. Use speed input references or position references to start and stop the Servomotor.
- If you turn OFF the main circuit power supply or control power supply during operation before you turn OFF the servo, the Servomotor will stop with the dynamic brake. You cannot change this by setting a parameter.
- To minimize the coasting distance of the Servomotor to come to a stop when an alarm occurs, zero-speed stopping is the default method for alarms to which it is applicable. However, depending on the application, stopping with the dynamic brake may be more suitable than zero-speed stopping.

For example, when coupling two shafts (twin-drive operation), machine damage may occur if a zero-speed stopping alarm occurs for one of the coupled shafts and the other shaft stops with a dynamic brake. In such cases, change the stopping method to the dynamic brake.

6.12.1 Stopping Method for Servo OFF

Set the stopping method for when the servo is turned OFF in Pn001 = $n.\square\square\square\square X$ (Servo OFF or Alarm Group 1 Stopping Method).

To use the dynamic brake to stop the motor, set Pn001 to n. \(\sigma\) or n. \(\sigma\) \(\sigma\).

If you do not connect an external dynamic brake, set Pn001 to n. \(\sigma \sigma \sigma \) (Coast the motor to a stop without the dynamic brake).

	Pa	arameter	Servomotor Stopping Method	Status after Servomotor Stops	When Enabled	Classification
	Pn001	n.□□□0 (default setting)	Dynamic brake Coasting Coasting	Dynamic brake	- After restart	Setup
	(/	n.□□□1		Coasting		
		n.□□□2		Coasting		

Note: If Pn001 is set to n. \(\sigma\) \(\sigma\) (Stop the motor by applying the dynamic brake) and the Servomotor is stopped or operates at a low speed, braking force may not be generated, just like it is not generated for coasting to a stop.

6.12.2 Servomotor Stopping Method for Alarms

There are two types of alarms, group 1 (Gr. 1) alarms and group 2 (Gr. 2) alarms. A different parameter is used to set the stopping method for alarms for each alarm type.

Refer to the following section to see which alarms are in group 1 and which are in group 2. 15.2.1 List of Alarms on page 15-5

Motor Stopping Method for Group 1 Alarms

When a group 1 alarm occurs, the Servomotor will stop according to the setting of Pn001 = $n.\Box\Box\Box\Box$ X. The default setting is to stop by applying the dynamic brake.

Refer to the following section for details.

6.12.1 Stopping Method for Servo OFF on page 6-37

Motor Stopping Method for Group 2 Alarms

When a group 2 alarm occurs, the Servomotor will stop according to the settings of the following three parameters. The default setting is for zero clamping.

- Pn001 = n.□□□X (Servo OFF or Alarm Group 1 Stopping Method)
- Pn00A = n.□□□X (Motor Stopping Method for Group 2 Alarms)
- Pn00B = n.□□X□ (Motor Stopping Method for Group 2 Alarms)

However, during torque control, the group 1 stopping method is always used.

If you set Pn00B to n. \$\square\$ (Apply dynamic brake or coast Servomotor to a stop), you can use the same stopping method as group 1. If you are coordinating a number of Servomotors, you can use this stopping method to prevent machine damage that may result because of differences in the stopping method.

The following table shows the combinations of the parameter settings and the resulting stopping methods.

6.12.2 Servomotor Stopping Method for Alarms

Parameter		Servomotor	Status after	When		
Pn00B (200Bh)	Pn00A (200Ah)	Pn001 (2001h)	Stopping Method	Servomotor Stops	Enabled	Classification
n.□□0□ (default setting)	-	n.□□□0 (default setting)	Zero-speed stop-	Dynamic brake		
		n.□□□1	ping	Coasting		
		n.□□□2				
	_	n.□□□0 (default setting)	Dynamic brake	Dynamic brake		
n.□□1□		n.□□□1		Coasting		
		n.□□□2	Coasting			
	n.□□□0 (default setting)	n.□□□0 (default setting)	Dynamic brake	Dynamic brake		
		n.□□□1		Coasting		
		n.□□□2	Coasting	Coasting		
	n.□□□1	n.□□□0 (default setting)		Dynamic brake	After restart	Setup
		n.□□□1	Motor is decelerated using the torque set in Pn406 (2406h) as the maximum torque.	Coasting		
		n.□□□2				
n.□□2□	n.□□□2	n.□□□0 (default setting)		Coasting		
		n.□□□1				
		n.□□□2				
	n.□□□3	n.□□□0 (default setting)		Dynamic brake		
		n.□□□1	Motor is decelerated according to	Coasting		
		n.□□□2				
	n.□□□4	n.□□□0 (default setting)	setting of Pn30A (230Ah).	Coasting		
		n.□□□1				
		n.□□□2				

Note: 1. The setting of Pn00A is ignored if Pn001 is set to n. \square \square 0 or n. \square \square 1 \square .

^{2.} The setting of Pn00A = n.□□□X is enabled for position control and speed control. During torque control, the setting of Pn00A = n.□□□X will be ignored and only the setting of Pn001 = n.□□□X will be used.

^{3.} Refer to the following section for details on Pn406 (Emergency Stop Torque).

Stopping the Servomotor by Setting Emergency Stop Torque on page 6-27

^{4.} Refer to the following section for details on Pn30A (Deceleration Time for Servo OFF and Forced Stops).

**Stopping the Servomotor by Setting the Deceleration Time on page 6-27*

6.13 Motor Overload Detection Level

The motor overload detection level is the threshold used to detect overload alarms and overload warnings when the Servomotor is subjected to a continuous load that exceeds the Servomotor ratings.

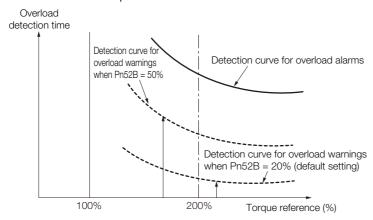
It is designed to prevent Servomotor overheating.

You can change the detection timing for A.910 warnings (Overload) and A.720 alarms (Continuous Overload). You cannot change the detection level for A.710 alarms (Instantaneous Overload).

6.13.1 Detection Timing for Overload Warnings (A.910)

With the default setting for overload warnings, an overload warning is detected in 20% of the time required to detect an overload alarm. You can change the time required to detect an overload warning by changing the setting of the overload warning level (Pn52B). You can increase safety by using overload warning detection as an overload protection function matched to the system.

The following graph shows an example of the detection of overload warnings when the overload warning level (Pn52B) is changed from 20% to 50%. An overload warning is detected in half of the time required to detect an overload alarm.



Pn52B (252Bh)	Overload Warning L	evel	Speed Position Torque		
	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
	1 to 100	1%	20	Immediately	Setup

6.13.2 Detection Timing for Overload Alarms (A.720)

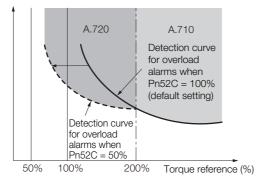
If Servomotor heat dissipation is insufficient (e.g., if the heat sink is too small), you can lower the overload alarm detection level to help prevent overheating.

To reduce the overload alarm detection level, change the setting of Pn52C (Base Current Derating at Motor Overload Detection).

Pn52C (252Ch)	Base Current Derati	ng at Motor Overload	Speed Position Torque		
	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
	10 to 100	1%	100	After restart	Setup

An A.720 alarm (Continuous Overload) can be detected earlier to protect the Servomotor from overloading.

Overload detection time



Note: The gray areas in the above graph show where A.710 and A.720 alarms occur.

Refer to the relevant manual given below for a diagram that shows the relationships between the motor heat dissipation conditions (heat sink size, surrounding air temperature, and derating). You can protect the motor from overloads more effectively by setting this derating value in Pn52C.

- Ω-7-Series Rotary Servomotor with 400 V-Input Power Product Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 86)
- \square Σ -7-Series Linear Servomotor with 400 V-Input Power Product Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 81)

6.14 Setting Unit Systems

You can set the SERVOPACK reference units with EtherCAT (CoE) communications. You can set the following four reference units with EtherCAT communications.

- Position reference unit
- Speed reference unit
- · Acceleration reference unit
- Torque reference unit

The setting procedures are given below.

6.14.1 Setting the Position Reference Unit

Set the position reference unit in *position user unit* (2701h). The position reference unit setting will be used for the electronic gear ratio setting.



- For a Rotary Servomotor with an encoder resolution of 24 bits (16,777,216), Pn20E (Electronic Gear Ratio (Numerator)) is automatically set to 16 and Pn210 (Electronic Gear Ratio (Denominator)) is automatically set to 1. Therefore, the encoder resolution will be equivalent to 20 bits (1,048,576). Consider this when you set the position reference unit in *position user unit* (2701h).
- Set the position reference unit within the following range.
 1/4,096 < Numerator/Denominator < 65,536
 If the setting range is exceeded, an A.A20 alarm (Parameter Setting Error) will occur.

Index	Subindex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mappings	Value	Saving to EEPROM
2701h	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	2	No
	1	Numerator	UDINT	RW	No	1 to 1,073,741,823 (default: 1)	Yes
	2	Denominator	UDINT	RW	No	1 to 1,073,741,823 (default: 1)	Yes

Note: Refer to the following section for information on *position user unit* (2701h).

Position User Unit (A: 2701h, B: 2F01h) on page 14-22

The minimum unit of the position data that is used to move a load is called the reference unit. The reference unit is used to give travel amounts, not in pulses, but rather in distances or other physical units (such as μ m or °) that are easier to understand.

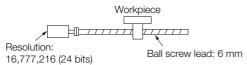
The electronic gear is used to convert the travel distances that are specified in reference units to pulses, which are required for actual movements.

With the electronic gear, one reference unit is equal to the workpiece travel distance per reference pulse input to the SERVOPACK. In other words, if you use the SERVOPACK's electronic gear, pulses can be read as reference units.

The difference between using and not using the electronic gear is shown below.

Rotary Servomotors

In this example, the following machine configuration is used to move the workpiece 10 mm.



6.14.1 Setting the Position Reference Unit

When the Electronic Gear Is Not Used

To move a workpiece 10 mm:

①Calculate the number of revolutions.

The motor will move 6 mm for each revolution, so 10/6 revolutions are required to move 10 mm.

②Calculate the required number of reference pulses.

One revolution is 1,048,576 pulses, therefore $10/6 \times 1,048,576 = 1,747,626.66$ pulses.

3 Input 1,747,627 pulses as the reference.

Calculating the number of reference pulses for each reference is troublesome.



When the Electronic Gear Is Used

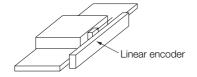
If you use reference units to move the workpiece when one reference unit is set to 1 μm , the travel distance is 1 μm per pulse.

To move the workpiece 10 mm (10,000 μ m), 10,000 ÷ 1 = 10,000 pulses, so 10,000 pulses would be input.

Calculating the number of reference pulses for each reference is not necessary.

Linear Servomotors

In this example, the following machine configuration is used to move the load 10 mm. We'll assume that the resolution of the Serial Converter Unit is 256 and that the linear encoder pitch is 20 μ m.



When the Electronic Gear Is Not Used

To move the load 10 mm: $10 \times 1000 \div 20 \times 256 = 128,000$ pulses, so 128,000 pulses are input as the reference.

Calculating the number of reference pulses for each reference is troublesome.



When the Electronic Gear Is Used

To use reference units to move the load 10 mm: If we set the reference unit to 1 μ m, the travel distance is 1 μ m per pulse. To move the load 10 mm (10,000 μ m), 10,000/1 = 10,000 pulses, so 10,000 pulses would be input as the reference.

Calculating the number of reference pulses for each reference is not necessary.

Calculating the Settings for the Electronic Gear Ratio

◆ Rotary Servomotors

If the gear ratio between the Servomotor shaft and the load is given as n/m, where n is the number of load rotations for m Servomotor shaft rotations, the settings for the electronic gear ratio can be calculated as follows:

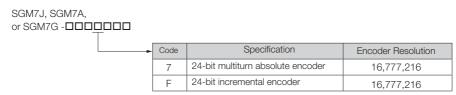
$$\text{Electronic gear ratio} \ \ \, \frac{B}{A} \, = \, \frac{\text{Pn20E}}{\text{Pn210}} \, = \frac{\text{Encoder resolution}}{\text{Travel distance per load shaft revolution (reference units)}} \times \frac{m}{n}$$

Information

For a Rotary Servomotor with an encoder resolution of 24 bits (16,777,216), Pn20E (Electronic Gear Ratio (Numerator)) is automatically set to 16 and Pn210 (Electronic Gear Ratio (Denominator)) is automatically set to 1. Therefore, the encoder resolution will be equivalent to 20 bits (1,048,576). Consider this when you set the position reference unit in *position user unit* (2701h).

■ Encoder Resolution

You can check the encoder resolution in the Servomotor model number.



◆ Linear Servomotors

You can calculate the settings for the electronic gear ratio with the following equation:

When Not Using a Serial Converter Unit

Use the following formula if the linear encoder and SERVOPACK are connected directly or if a linear encoder that does not require a Serial Converter Unit is used.

Linear Polay Davice Medel

When Using a Serial Converter Unit

Electronic gear ratio
$$\frac{B}{A} = \frac{\text{Numerator}}{\text{Denominator}} = \frac{\text{Travel distance per reference unit (reference units)} \times \text{Resolution of the Serial Converter Unit}}{\text{Linear encoder pitch (setting of Pn282)}}$$

■ Feedback Resolution of Linear Encoder

The linear encoder pitches and resolutions are given in the following table.

Calculate the electronic gear ratio using the values in the following table.

Dr. JOHANNES LIDA48□ 20 JZDP-H003-□□□-E*2 256 0.078 μm JZDP-J003-□□□-E*2 4,096 0.0049 μm JZDP-J003-□□□-E*2 4,096 0.0049 μm JZDP-J003-□□□-E*2 4,096 0.0098 μm JZDP-J003-□□□-E*2 4,096 0.0098 μm JZDP-J003-□□□-E*2 4,096 0.0098 μm JZDP-J005-□□□-E*2 4,096 0.0049 μm JZDP-J005-□□-E*2 4,096 0.005 μm	Type of Linear Encoder		Linear Encoder Model	Linear Encoder Pitch [µm]*1	Relay Device Model between SERVOPACK and Linear Encoder	Resolution	Resolution
Name			LIDA 40 🗆	00	JZDP-H003-□□□-E*2	256	0.078 μm
Canon Precision Inc. PH03-36110 128			LIDA48LI	20	JZDP-J003-□□□-E*2	4,096	0.0049 μm
Renishaw PLC Renishaw PLC Renishaw PLC Renishaw PLC 20 JZDP-J003-□□□-E*2 256 0.078 μm JZDP-J005-□□□-E*2 256 0.078 μm JZDP-J005-□□□-E*2 4.096 0.0049 μm 0.00			11540	4	JZDP-H003-□□□-E*2	256	0.016 μm
Renishaw PLC		GITIBIT	LIF40LI	4	JZDP-J003-□□□-E*2	4,096	0.00098 μm
Renishaw PLC TONIC series (Ti0000A00V only) 20 JZDP-J005-□□□-E*2 256 0.078 μm JZDP-J005-□□□-E*2 256 0.078 μm JZDP-J005-□□□-E*2 4,096 0.0049 μm Magnescale Co., Ltd. SR75-□□□□□F 80 -			DOLLOOD	00	JZDP-H005-□□□-E*2	256	0.078 μm
IONIC series		Renishaw	RGH22B	20	JZDP-J005-□□□-E*2	4,096	0.0049 μm
Incremental SR75-□□□□□F 80		PLC	TONIC series	00	JZDP-H005-□□□-E*2	256	0.078 μm
Magnescale Co., Ltd. SR75-□□□□MF			(Ti0000A00V only)	20	JZDP-J005-□□□-E*2	4,096	0.0049 μm
Magnescale Co., Ltd. SR5-□□□□□LF			SR75-DDDDDLF	80	_	8,192	0.0098 μm
Magnescale Co., Ltd. SR85-□□□□□MF	mental		SR75-DDDDDMF	80	_	1,024	0.078 μm
Magnescale Co., Ltd. SL700, SL710, SL720, SL730 800 PL101-RY*3 8,192 0.0977 μm			SR85-□□□□□LF	80	_	8,192	0.0098 μm
Co., Ltd. SL700, SL710, SL720, SL730 800 PL101-RY*3 8,192 0.0977 μm		Magnescale	SR85-□□□□□MF	80	_	1,024	0.078 μm
SC MJ620-T13*4 NJ620-T13*4 SQ10 400 MQ10-FLA*4 8,192 0.0488 μm MQ10-GLA*4 SQ10 PH03-36110 128 - 2,048 0.0625 μm PH03-36120 128 - 2,048 0.0625 μm O.005 μm O.0				800	PL101-RY*3	8 102	0.0977.um
Canon Precision Inc. PH03-36110 128					MJ620-T13 ^{*4}	0,132	0.0077 pm
Canon Precision Inc. PH03-36110 128			010	400	MQ10-FLA*4	9 100	0.0488 um
Precision Inc. PH03-36120 128			3010		MQ10-GLA*4	0,192	0.0400 μπ
LiC4100 Series*5 20.48 EiB3391Y*6 4,096 0.005 μm		Canon	PH03-36110	128	_	2,048	0.0625 μm
Absolute Dr. JOHANNES LIC2100 Series*5 204.8 EIB3391Y*6 4,096 0.05 μm 409.6 EIB3391Y*6 4,096 0.01 μm 40.96 - 4,096 0.005 μm 4.096 - 4,096 0.005 μm 4.096 - 4,096 0.001 μm 4.096 - 4,096 0.001 μm 4.096 - 4,096 0.01 μm 4.096 - 4,096 0.01 μm 4.096 - 4,096 0.1 μm 4.096 - 4,096 0.1 μm 4.096 0.05 μm 4.		Precision Inc.	PH03-36120	128	_	2,048	0.0625 μm
Dr. JOHANNES LIC2100 Series*5 409.6 EIB3391Y*6 4,096 0.1 μm 40.96 - 4,096 0.005 μm 4.096 - 4,096 0.005 μm 4.096 - 4,096 0.001 μm 4.096 - 4,096 0.001 μm 4.096 - 4,096 0.01 μm 4.096 - 4,096 0.01 μm 4.096 - 4,096 0.1 μm 4.096 - 4,096 0.1 μm 4.096 0.05 μm 4.096 0.05 μm 4.096 0.05 μm 4.096 0.05 μm 4.096 0.01 μm			LIC4100 Series*5	20.48	EIB3391Y*6	4,096	0.005 μm
Absolute Dr. JOHANNES LIC4190 Series 40.96 - 4,096 0.01 μm 40.96 - 4,096 0.005 μm 40.96 - 4,096 0.001 μm 40.96 - 4,096 0.001 μm 40.96 - 4,096 0.001 μm 40.96 - 4,096 0.01 μm 40.96 - 4,096 0.01 μm 40.96 - 4,096 0.1 μm 40.96 - 4,096 0.05 μm 40.96 LIC2190 Series 40.96 - 4,096 0.05 μm 40.96 LIC215 40.96 EIB3391Y*6 4,096 0.01 μm 40.96 EIB3391Y*6 4,096 0.01 μm			1100400 0 *5	204.8	EIB3391Y*6	4,096	0.05 μm
Absolute Dr. JOHANNES HEIDENHAIN GmbH LIC4190 Series 20.48 - 4,096 0.005 μm LIC3190 Series 40.96 - 4,096 0.001 μm LIC2190 Series 409.6 - 4,096 0.1 μm LC115 40.96 EIB3391Y*6 4,096 0.01 μm			LIC2100 Series	409.6	EIB3391Y*6	4,096	0.1 μm
Absolute HEIDENHAIN GmbH 4.096 - 4,096 0.001 μm LIC3190 Series 40.96 - 4,096 0.01 μm LIC2190 Series 409.6 - 4,096 0.1 μm 204.8 - 4,096 0.05 μm LC115 40.96 EIB3391Y*6 4,096 0.01 μm				40.96	_	4,096	0.01 μm
Cambh		Dr. JOHANNES	LIC4190 Series	20.48	_	4,096	0.005 μm
LIC3190 Series 40.96 - 4,096 0.01 μm LIC2190 Series 409.6 - 4,096 0.1 μm 204.8 - 4,096 0.05 μm LC115 40.96 EIB3391Υ*6 4,096 0.01 μm	Absolute			4.096	_	4,096	0.001 μm
LiC2190 Series 204.8 - 4,096 0.05 μm LC115 40.96 EIB3391Y*6 4,096 0.01 μm		GMbH	LIC3190 Series	40.96	_	4,096	0.01 μm
204.8 – 4,096 0.05 μm LC115 40.96 EIB3391Y*6 4,096 0.01 μm			LIC2190 Series	409.6	_	4,096	0.1 μm
			LIOZ 190 OGIIG3	204.8	_	4,096	0.05 μm
LC415 40.96 EIB3391Y*6 4,096 0.01 μm			LC115	40.96	EIB3391Y*6	4,096	0.01 μm
			LC415	40.96	EIB3391Y*6	4,096	0.01 μm

Continued on next page.

6.14.1 Setting the Position Reference Unit

Continued from previous page.

			1:		Taga irgin pr	vious page.
Type of Linear Encoder	Manufacturer	Linear Encoder Model	Linear Encoder Pitch [µm]*1	Relay Device Model between SERVOPACK and Linear Encoder	Resolution	Resolution
	RSF Elektronik	MC15Y Series	409.6	_	4,096	0.1 μm
	GmbH	WOTOT Genes	204.8	-	4,096	0.05 μm
		ST781A/ST781AL	256	_	512	0.5 μm
		ST782A/ST782AL	256	-	512	0.5 μm
		ST783/ST783AL	51.2	_	512	0.1 μm
	Mitutoyo	ST784/ST784AL	51.2	-	512	0.1 μm
	Corporation	ST788A/ST788AL	51.2	-	512	0.1 μm
		ST789A/ST789AL	25.6	_	512	0.05 μm
		ST1381	5.12	_	512	0.01 μm
		ST1382	0.512	-	512	0.001 μm
		EL36Y□□050F□□□	12.8	-	256	0.05 μm
	Daniahaw	EL36Y 100F 100	25.6	-	256	0.1 μm
	Renishaw PLC	EL36Y□□500F□□□	128	I	256	0.5 μm
	- = 0	RL36Y□□050□□□□	12.8	_	256	0.05 μm
		RL36Y 001 001 000	0.256	_	256	0.001 μm
			2,000	_	2,048	0.9765 μm
	RLS d.o.o.	LA11YA Series	2,000	_	4,096	0.4882 μm
			2,000	_	8,192	0.2441 μm
		SR77-□□□□LF	80	_	8,192	0.0098 μm
		SR77-□□□□MF	80	_	1,024	0.078 μm
Absolute		SR87-□□□□LF	80	_	8,192	0.0098 μm
		SR87-□□□□MF	80	-	1,024	0.078 μm
	Magnescale Co., Ltd.	SQ47/SQ57- DDDDDSFDDD SQ47/SQ57- DDDDDTFDDD	20.48	-	4,096	0.005 μm
		SQ47/SQ57- □□□□□□AF□□□ SQ47/SQ57- □□□□□FF□□□	40.96	-	4,096	0.01 μm
		L2AK208	20	ı	256	0.078 μm
		L2AK211	20	ı	2,048	0.0098 μm
		LAK209	40	I	512	0.078 μm
	_	LAK212	40	I	4,096	0.0098 μm
	Fagor Automation S.	S2AK208	20	_	256	0.078 μm
	Coop.	SV2AK208	20	1	256	0.078 μm
	'	G2AK208	20	-	256	0.078 μm
		S2AK211	20		2,048	0.0098 μm
		SV2AK211	20	_	2,048	0.0098 μm
		G2AK211	20	_	2,048	0.0098 μm
	Canon Precision Inc.	PH03-36E00	128	-	2,048	0.0625 μm

^{*1.} These are reference values for setting SERVOPACK parameters. Contact the manufacturer for actual linear encoder scale pitches.

^{*2.} This is the model of the Serial Converter Unit.

^{*3.} This is the model of the Head with Interpolator.

^{*4.} This is the model of the Interpolator.

^{*5.} Sales of the interface unit EIB3391Y with the LIC4100 and LIC2100 series have ended due to the release of the LIC4190, LIC3190, and LIC2190 series.

^{*6.} This is the model of the Interface Unit.

Information

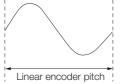
Resolution

You can calculate the resolution that is used inside the SERVOPACK (i.e., the travel distance per feedback pulse) with the following formula.

Resolution (travel distance per feedback pulse) = Linear encoder pitch

Resolution of Serial Converter Unit or linear encoder

The SERVOPACK uses feedback pulses as the unit to control a Servomotor.



Linear encoder pitch
=Distance for one cycle of the analog voltage feedback signal from the linear encoder

Electronic Gear Ratio Setting Examples

Setting examples are provided in this section.

· Rotary Servomotors

			Machine Configuration		
		Ball Screw	Rotary Table	Belt and Pulley	
Step	Description	Reference unit: 0.001 mm Load shaft Encoder: Ball screw lead: 24 bits 6 mm	Reference unit: 0.01° Gear ratio: 1/100 Load shaft Encoder: 24 bits	Reference unit: 0.005 mm Load shaft Gear ratio: Pulley dia.: 1/50	
1	Machine Specifications	Ball screw lead: 6 mm Gear ratio: 1/1	Rotation angle per revolution: 360° Gear ratio: 1/100	Pulley dia.: 100 mm (Pulley circumference: 314 mm) Gear ratio: 1/50	
2	Encoder Resolution	16,777,216 (24 bits)	16,777,216 (24 bits)	16,777,216 (24 bits)	
3	Reference Unit	0.001 mm (1 μm)	0.01°	0.005 mm (5 μm)	
4	Travel Distance per Load Shaft Revolution (Reference Units)	6 mm/0.001 mm = 6,000	360°/0.01° = 36,000	314 mm/0.005 mm = 62,800	
5	Electronic Gear Ratio*	$\frac{B}{A} = \frac{16,777,216}{6,000} \times \frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{B}{A} = \frac{16,777,216}{36,000} \times \frac{1}{16} \times \frac{100}{1}$	$\frac{B}{A} = \frac{16,777,216}{62,800} \times \frac{1}{16} \times \frac{50}{1}$	
6	Position User Unit	Numerator: 1,048,576	Numerator: 104,857,600	Numerator: 52,428,800	
-	(2701h)	Denominator: 6,000	Denominator: 36,000	Denominator: 62,800	

^{*} For a Rotary Servomotor with an encoder resolution of 24 bits (16,777,216), Pn20E (Electronic Gear Ratio (Numerator)) is automatically set to 16 and Pn210 (Electronic Gear Ratio (Denominator)) is automatically set to 1. Therefore, the encoder resolution will be equivalent to 20 bits (1,048,576). Consider this when you set the position reference unit in *position user unit* (2701h).

6.14.2 Setting the Speed Reference Unit

Linear Servomotors

A setting example for a Serial Converter Unit resolution of 256 is given below.

		Machine Configuration
Step	Description	Reference unit: 0.02 mm (20 µm) Forward direction
1	Linear Encoder Pitch	0.02 mm (20 μm)
2	Reference Unit	0.001 mm (1 μm)
3	Electronic Gear Ratio*	$\frac{B}{A} = \frac{1 (\mu m)}{20 (\mu m)} \times 256$
4	Position User Unit (2701h)	Numerator: 256 Denominator: 20

^{*} For a Linear Servomotor, both Pn20E (Electronic Gear Ratio (Numerator)) and Pn210 (Electronic Gear Ratio (Denominator)) are automatically set to 1. Consider this when you set the position reference unit in position user unit (2701h).

6.14.2 Setting the Speed Reference Unit

Set the speed reference unit [Vel Unit] in velocity user unit (2702h).



For a Rotary Servomotor with an encoder resolution of 24 bits (16,777,216), Pn20E (Electronic Gear Ratio (Numerator)) is automatically set to 16 and Pn210 (Electronic Gear Ratio (Denominator)) is automatically set to 1. Therefore, the encoder resolution will be equivalent to 20 bits (1,048,576). Consider this when you set the position reference unit in *position user unit* (2701h).

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mappings	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	2	No
2702h	1	Numerator	UDINT	RW	No	1 to 1,073,741,823 (default: 1)	Yes
	2	Denominator	UDINT	RW	No	1 to 1,073,741,823 (default: 1)	Yes

Setting range: 1/128 ≤ Numerator/Denominator ≤ 8,388,608 (Alarm A.A20 will be detected if the setting exceeds the setting range.)

Example

Speed Reference Unit Setting Example (Electronic Gear Ratio Setting Example for a Ball Screw)

Velocity User Unit (2702h)
 Converting one user-defined velocity reference unit [0.1 mm/s] into [inc/s]:

1 [Vel unit]
$$= \frac{16,777,216 \text{ [inc]} \times (1/16)}{6 \text{ [mm]}} \times 0.1 \text{ [mm/s]}$$

$$= \frac{1,048,576}{60} \text{ [inc/s]}$$

Therefore, the objects are set as follows: Object 2702h: 01 (Numerator) = 1,048,576 Object 2702h: 02 (Denominator) = 60

6.14.3 Setting the Acceleration Reference Unit

Set the acceleration reference unit [Acc Unit] in acceleration user unit (2703h).



For a Rotary Servomotor with an encoder resolution of 24 bits (16,777,216), Pn20E (Electronic Gear Ratio (Numerator)) is automatically set to 16 and Pn210 (Electronic Gear Ratio (Denominator)) is automatically set to 1. Therefore, the encoder resolution will be equivalent to 20 bits (1,048,576). Consider this when you set the position reference unit in *position user unit* (2701h).

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mappings	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	2	No
2703h	1	Numerator	UDINT	RW	No	1 to 1,073,741,823 (default: 1)	Yes
	2	Denominator	UDINT	RW	No	1 to 1,073,741,823 (default: 1)	Yes

Setting range: 1/128 ≤ Numerator/Denominator ≤ 262,144

(Alarm A.A20 will be detected if the setting exceeds the setting range.)

Example

Acceleration Reference Unit Setting Example (Electronic Gear Ratio Setting Example for a Ball Screw)

Acceleration User Unit (2703h)
 Converting one user-defined acceleration reference unit [0.1 mm/s²] into [10⁴ inc/s²]:

1 [Acc unit]

$$= \frac{16,777,216 \text{ [inc]} \times (1/16)}{6 \text{ [mm]}} \times 0.1 \text{ [mm/s}^2] \times 10^{-4}$$
$$= \frac{1,048,576}{6 \times 10^5} \text{ [}10^4 \text{ inc/s}^2\text{]}$$

Therefore, the objects are set as follows: Object 2703h: 01 (Numerator) = 1,048,576 Object 2703h: 02 (Denominator) = 600,000

6.14.4 Setting the Torque Reference Unit

Set the torque reference unit [Torque Unit] in torque user unit (2704h).

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mappings	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	2	No
2704h	1	Numerator	UDINT	RW	No	1 to 1,073,741,823 (default: 1)	Yes
	2	Denominator	UDINT	RW	No	1 to 1,073,741,823 (default: 10)	Yes

Setting range: 1/256 ≤ Numerator/Denominator ≤ 1

(Alarm A.A20 will be detected if the setting exceeds the setting range.)

6.14.5 Setting the Encoder Resolution

If you use an SGM7J, SGM7A, or SGM7G Servomotor, you can set the resolution of the encoder to 20 bits or 24 bits.

Set the encoder resolution in encoder selection (2705h).

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mappings	Value	Saving to EEPROM
2705h	0	Encoder Selection	UINT	RW	No	0000h (20 bits), 0001h (24 bits) (default: 0000h)	Yes

6.15.1 Precautions on Resetting

6.15 Resetting the Absolute Encoder

In a system that uses an absolute encoder, the multiturn data must be reset at startup. An alarm related to the absolute encoder (A.810 or A.820) will occur when the absolute encoder must be reset, such as when the power supply is turned ON.

When you reset the absolute encoder, the multiturn data is reset and any alarms related to the absolute encoder are cleared.

Reset the absolute encoder in the following cases.

- When an A.810 alarm (Encoder Backup Alarm) occurs
- When an A.820 alarm (Encoder Checksum Alarm) occurs
- When starting the system for the first time
- · When you want to reset the multiturn data in the absolute encoder
- · When the Servomotor has been replaced

M CAUTION

 The multiturn data will be reset to a value between -2 and +2 rotations when the absolute encoder is reset. The reference position of the machine system will change. Adjust the reference position in the host controller to the position that results from resetting the absolute encoder.

If the machine is started without adjusting the position in the host controller, unexpected operation may cause personal injury or damage to the machine.

Information

When the encoder is set to be used as a single-turn absolute encoder ($Pn002 = n.\Box 2\Box\Box$), the multiturn data will always be zero. It is not necessary to reset the absolute encoder. Also, an alarm related to the absolute encoder (A.810 or A.820) will not occur.

6.15.1 Precautions on Resetting

- You cannot use the ALM_CLR (Clear Alarm) command from the SERVOPACK to clear the A.810 alarm (Encoder Backup Alarm) or the A.820 alarm (Encoder Checksum Alarm). Always use the operation to reset the absolute encoder to clear these alarms.
- If an A.8□□ alarm (Internal Encoder Monitoring Alarm) occurs, turn OFF the power supply to reset the alarm.

6.15.2 Preparations

Always check the following before you reset an absolute encoder.

- The parameters must not be write prohibited.
- The servo must be OFF for both axis A and axis B.

6.15.3 Applicable Tools

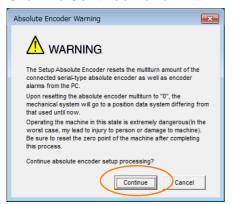
The following table lists the tools that you can use to reset the absolute encoder.

Tool	Fn No./Function Name	Reference
Digital Operator	Fn008	Σ-7-Series Digital Operator Operating Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 33)
SigmaWin+	Encoder Setting - Reset Absolute Encoder	6.15.4 Operating Procedure on page 6-49
EtherCAT (CoE) communications	SERVOPACK Adjusting Command (2710h)	SERVOPACK Adjusting Command (A: 2710h, B: 2F10h) on page 14-24

6.15.4 Operating Procedure

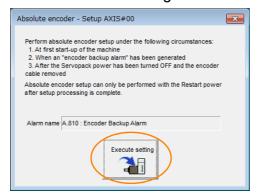
Use the following procedure to reset the absolute encoder.

- 1. Confirm that the servo is OFF.
- 2. Click the P Servo Drive Button in the workspace of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+.
- **3.** Select Absolute Encoder Reset in the Menu Dialog Box. The Absolute Encoder Reset Dialog Box will be displayed.
- 4. Click the Continue Button.



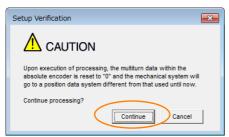
Click the Cancel Button to cancel resetting the absolute encoder. The Main Window will return.

5. Click the Execute setting Button.



The current alarm code and name will be displayed in the Alarm name Box.

6. Click the Continue Button.



Click the Cancel Button to cancel resetting the absolute encoder. The previous dialog box will return.

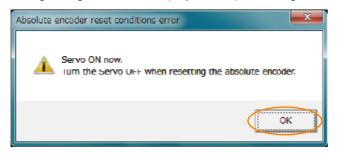
6.15.4 Operating Procedure

7. Click the OK Button.

The absolute encoder will be reset.

When Resetting Fails

If you attempted to reset the absolute encoder when the servo was ON in the SERVOPACK, the following dialog box will be displayed and processing will be canceled.



Click the **OK** Button. The Main Window will return. Turn OFF the servo and repeat the procedure from step 1.

When Resetting Is Successful

The following dialog box will be displayed when the absolute encoder has been reset.



The Main Window will return.

8. To enable the change to the settings, turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again.

This concludes the procedure to reset the absolute encoder.

6.16 Setting the Origin of the Absolute Encoder

6.16.1 Absolute Encoder Origin Offset

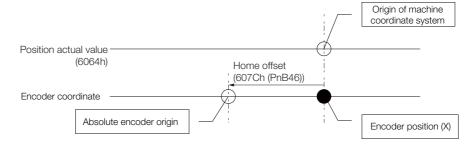
The origin offset of the absolute encoder is a correction that is used to set the origin of the machine coordinate system in addition to the origin of the absolute encoder. Set the offset between the absolute encoder origin and the machine coordinate system position in *home off-set* (607Ch).

The offset is added to *position actual value* (6064h) after the parameters are enabled when the power supply is turned ON or with *user parameter configuration* (2700h).

Index	Subindex	Name	Data Type	Access	Data Ranges	Default Value	Saving to EEPROM
607Ch	0	Home offset	DINT	RW	-536,870,912 to 536,870,911	0	Yes

Example

If the encoder position (X) is at the origin (0), then *home offset* (607Ch) would be set to the value of -X.



6.16.2 Setting the Origin of the Absolute Linear Encoder

You can set any position as the origin in the following linear encoders.

- Dr. JOHANNES HEIDENHAIN GmbH LIC4190, LIC3190, or LIC2190 Series
- RSF Elektronik GmbH MC15Y Series
- Mitutoyo Corporation ABS ST780A Series or ST1300 Series

Models: ABS ST78DA/ST78DAL/ST13DD

 Renishaw PLC EVOLUTE Series

• Renishaw PLC RESOLUTE Series

Models: RL36YDDDDDDDD

 Canon Precision Inc. Model: PH03-36E00



- After you set the origin, the /S-RDY (Servo Ready) signal will become inactive because the system position data was changed. Always turn the SERVOPACK power supply OFF and ON again.
- 2. After you set the origin, the Servomotor phase data in the SERVOPACK will be discarded. If you are using a Linear Servomotor without a Polarity Sensor, execute polarity detection again to save the Servomotor phase data in the SERVOPACK.

6.16.2 Setting the Origin of the Absolute Linear Encoder

Preparations

The following conditions must be met to set the origin of the absolute linear encoder.

- The parameters must not be write prohibited.
- · The servo must be OFF.

Applicable Tools

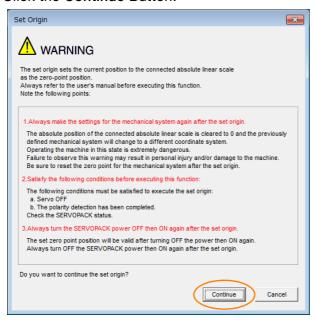
The following table lists the tools that you can use to set the origin of the absolute linear encoder.

Tool	Fn No./Function Name	Reference
Digital Operator	Fn020	Σ-7-Series Digital Operator Operating Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 33)
SigmaWin+	Encoder Setting - Zero Point Position Setting	Operating Procedure on page 6-52

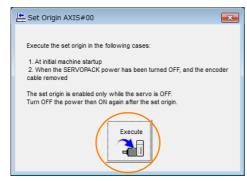
Operating Procedure

Use the following procedure to set the origin of an absolute linear encoder.

- 1. Click the 🏴 Servo Drive Button in the workspace of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+.
- **2.** Select Set Origin in the Menu Dialog Box. The Set Origin Dialog Box will be displayed.
- 3. Click the Continue Button.



4. Click the Execute Button.



6.16.2 Setting the Origin of the Absolute Linear Encoder

5. Click the Continue Button.



Click the **Cancel** Button to cancel setting the origin of the absolute linear encoder. The previous dialog box will return.

6. Click the OK Button.



- 7. Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again.
- **8.** If you use a Linear Servomotor that does not have a polarity sensor, perform polarity detection.

Refer to the following section for details on the polarity detection.

6.9 Polarity Detection on page 6-22

This concludes the procedure to set the origin of the absolute linear encoder.

6.17

Setting the Regenerative Resistor Capacity

The Regenerative Resistor consumes regenerative energy that is generated by the Servomotor, e.g., when the Servomotor decelerates.

If an External Regenerative Resistor is connected, you must set Pn600 (Regenerative Resistor Capacity) and Pn603 (Regenerative Resistance).

Note: When using the SERVOPACK's built-in regenerative resistor (not using an External Regenerative Resistor), use the default setting of 0 for Pn600 and Pn603.

WARNING

- If you connect an External Regenerative Resistor, set Pn600 and Pn603 to suitable values. If a suitable value is not set, A.320 alarms (Regenerative Overload) will not be detected correctly, and the External Regenerative Resistor may be damaged or personal injury or fire may result
- When you select an External Regenerative Resistor, make sure that it has a suitable capacity.

There is a risk of personal injury or fire.

	Regenerative Resist	or Capacity		Speed Position Torque		
Pn600	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
(2600h) Common	0 to 2 times the SERVOPACK's maximum applica- ble motor capacity	10 W	0	Immediately	Setup	
Pn603	Regenerative Resista	ance		Speed	osition Torque	
(2603h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
Common	0 to 65,535	10 mΩ	0	Immediately	Setup	

Set the Regenerative Resistor capacity to a value that is consistent with the allowable capacity of the External Regenerative Resistor. The setting depends on the cooling conditions of the External Regenerative Resistor.

- For self-cooling (natural convection cooling): Set the parameter to a maximum 20% of the capacity (W) of the actually installed Regenerative Resistor.
- For forced-air cooling: Set the parameter to a maximum 50% of the capacity (W) of the actually installed Regenerative Resistor.



For a self-cooling 100-W External Regenerative Resistor, set Pn600 to 2 (\times 10 W) (100 W \times 20% = 20 W).

Note: An A.320 alarm will be displayed if the setting is not suitable.



- 1. When an External Regenerative Resistor is used at the normal rated load ratio, the resistor temperature increases to between 200°C and 300°C. Always apply derating. Consult the manufacturer for the resistor's load characteristics.
- 2. For safety, use an External Regenerative Resistor with a thermoswitch.

Application Functions

7

This chapter describes the application functions that you can set before you start Servo System operation. It also describes the setting methods.

7.1	I/O Si	gnal Allocations7-3
	7.1.1 7.1.2 7.1.3 7.1.4 7.1.5 7.1.6 7.1.7 7.1.8 7.1.9 7.1.10	Input Signal Allocations
7.2	Opera	tion for Momentary Power Interruptions7-18
7.3	SEMI	F47 Function
7.4	Settin	ng the Motor Maximum Speed7-21
7.5	Softw	vare Limits7-22
7.6	Calaa	T 1: '. 7 00
1.0	Selec	ting Torque Limits 7-23

7.7	Absol	lute Encoders7-28
	7.7.1 7.7.2	Connecting an Absolute Encoder
	7.7.3 7.7.4	Encoder
7.8	Absol	lute Linear Encoders7-34
	7.8.1 7.8.2	Connecting an Absolute Linear Encoder7-34 Structure of the Position Data of the Absolute Linear Encoder7-34
7.9	Softw	vare Reset7-35
	7.9.1 7.9.2 7.9.3	Preparations
7.10	Initial	izing the Vibration Detection Level 7-37
	7.10.1 7.10.2 7.10.3 7.10.4	Preparations
7.11	Adjusti	ing the Motor Current Detection Signal Offset7-41
	7.11.1 7.11.2	Automatic Adjustment
7.12	Forcir	ng the Motor to Stop7-45
	7.12.1 7.12.2	FSTP (Forced Stop Input) Signal
	7.12.3	Stops7-45 Resetting Method for Forced Stops7-47
7.13	Overh	neat Protection7-48
	7.13.1	Connecting the Overheat Protection Input (TH) Signal7-48
	7.13.2	Overheat Protection Selections

7.1 I/O Signal Allocations

Functions are allocated to the pins on the I/O signal connector (CN1) in advance. You can change the allocations and the polarity for some of the connector pins. Function allocations and polarity settings are made with parameters.

This section describes the I/O signal allocations.

There are the following two methods to allocate I/O signals.

Allocation Method	Description	Reference
Σ-7S-Compatible I/O Signal Allocations	The same parameters as Σ -7S are used to allocate I/O signals to pin numbers. The pin numbers that can be allocated for the axis A and the pin numbers that can be allocated for the axis B are predetermined.	 Input Signals Σ-7S-Compatible Input Signal Allocations on page 7-4 Output Signals Σ-7S-Compatible Output Signal Allocations on page 7-7
Multi-Axis I/O Signal Allocations	Multi-axis parameters are used to allocate I/O signals to the pin numbers. Signals can be allocated to any pin number for both the axis A and axis B as long as the pin numbers are within the following range. Input signal: CN1-7 to CN1-13, CN1-18 to CN1-20 Output signal: CN1-1, CN1-2, CN1-23 to CN1-30	 Input Signals Multi-Axis Input Signal Allocations on page 7-6 Output Signals Multi-Axis Output Signal Allocations on page 7-9

Specify the allocation method to use in Pn50A = n. \(\sigma\) \(\sigma\) Signal Allocation Mode).

Parameter		Description	When Enabled	Classification
Pn50A (250Ah)	n.□□□1 (default set- ting)	Σ-7S-compatible I/O signal allocations	After restart	Setup
	n.□□□2	Multi-axis I/O signal allocations		

7.1.1 Input Signal Allocations



- If you change the default polarity settings for the P-OT (Forward Drive Prohibit) or N-OT
 (Reverse Drive Prohibit) signal, the overtravel function will not operate if there are signal line disconnections or other problems. If you must change the polarity of one of these signals, verify operation and make sure that no safety problems will exist.
- If you allocate two or more signals to the same input circuit, a logical OR of the inputs will be used and all of the allocated signals will operate accordingly. This may result in unexpected operation.

Σ-7S-Compatible Input Signal Allocations

Pin numbers 7 to 11 on the I/O signal connector (CN1) are used for the A-axis, and pin numbers 12, 13, 18 to 20 are used for the B-axis.

The signals shown in the figure are allocated at shipping.

	No	Signal	Specification	No	Signal	Specification
	15	BAT_A-	Battery for Absolute Encoder (-) for Axis A	30	/SO5-	General-purpose Sequence Output 5
	14	BAT_A+	Battery for Absolute Encoder (+) for Axis A	29	/SO5+	General-purpose Sequence Output 5
Axis B —	13	/SI12 (N-OT_B)	General-purpose Sequence Input 12	28	/SO4-	General-purpose Sequence Output 4
AXIS D	12	/SI11 (P-OT_B)	General-purpose Sequence Input 11	27	/SO4+	General-purpose Sequence Output 4
	11	/SI5 (/Home_A)	General-purpose Sequence Input 5	26	/SO3-	General-purpose Sequence Output 3
	10	/SI4 (/Probe2_A)	General-purpose Sequence Input 4	25	/SO3+	General-purpose Sequence Output 3
Axis A —	9	/SI3 (/Probe1_A)	General-purpose Sequence Input 3	24	/SO2- (/BK_B-)	General-purpose Sequence Output 2
	8	/SI2 (N-OT_A)	General-purpose Sequence Input 2	23	/SO2+ (/BK_B+)	General-purpose Sequence Output 2
	7	/SI1 (P-OT_A)	General-purpose Sequence Input 1	22	BAT_B-	Battery for Absolute Encoder (-) for Axis B
	6	+24VIN	Sequence input signal power supply input	21	BAT_B+	Battery for Absolute Encoder (+) for Axis B
	5	TH_A	Overheat Protection Input for Axis A	20	/SI15 (/Home_B)	General-purpose Sequence Input 15
	4	ALM-	Servo Alarm Output	19	/SI14 (/Probe2_B)	General-purpose Sequence Input 14
	3	ALM+	Servo Alarm Output	18	/SI13 (/Probe1_B)	General-purpose Sequence Input 13
	2	/SO1- (/BK_A-)	General-purpose Sequence Output 1	17	TH_B	Overheat Protection Input for Axis B
	1	/SO1+ (/BK_A+)	General-purpose Sequence Output 1	16	SG	Signal ground

The input signals that you can allocate to the pins on the I/O signal connector (CN1) and the related parameters are given in the following table.

Input Signal	Input Signal Name	Parameter
P-OT	Forward Drive Prohibit	Pn50A (250Ah) = n.X□□□
N-OT	Reverse Drive Prohibit	Pn50B (250Bh) = n.□□□X
/P-CL	Forward External Torque Limit	Pn50B (250Bh) = n.□X□□
/N-CL	Reverse External Torque Limit	Pn50B (250Bh) = n.X□□□
/Probe1	Probe 1 Latch Input	Pn511 (2511h) = n.□□□X
/Probe2	Probe 2 Latch Input	Pn511 (2511h) = n.□□X□

Continued on next page.

Continued from previous page.

Input Signal	Input Signal Name	Parameter
/Home	/Home Input	Pn511 (2511h) = n.□X□□
FSTP	Forced Stop	Pn516 (2516h) = n.□□□X

Relationship between Parameter Settings, Allocated Pins, and Polarities

The following table shows the relationship between the input signal parameter settings, the pins on the I/O signal connector (CN1), and polarities.

Parameter	Pin	No.	Description	
Setting	Axis A	Axis B		
0	_	_	Reserved parameter (Do not change.)	
1	7	12	+24 V	
2	8	13	¥ Þ ‡	
3	9	18	A reverse signal (a signal with "/" before the signal abbreviation, such as the	
4	10	19	P-CL signal) is active when the contacts are ON (closed).	
5	11	20	A signal that does not have "/" before the signal abbreviation (such as the P-OT signal) is active when the contacts are OFF (open).	
6	_	-	Reserved parameter (Do not change.)	
7	_	_	The input signal is not allocated to a connector pin and it is always active. If the signal is processed on a signal edge, then it is always inactive.	
8	_	_	The input signal is not allocated to a connector pin and it is always inactive. Set the parameter to 8 if the signal is not used.	
9	_	_	Reserved parameter (Do not change.)	
А	7	12	+24 V	
В	8	13	+24 V	
С	9	18	A reverse signal (a signal with "/" before the signal abbreviation, such as the	
D	10	19	P-CL signal) is active when the contacts are OFF (open).	
E	11	20	A signal that does not have "/" before the signal abbreviation (such as the FOT signal) is active when the contacts are ON (closed).	
F	-	-	Reserved parameter (Do not change.)	

Note: 1. You can allocate the /Probe1, /Probe2, and /Home input signals only to pins 7 to 11, 12, 13, or 18 to 20 on the I/O signal connector (CN1).

16.1.2 List of Parameters on page 16-3

◆ Example of Changing Input Signal Allocations

The following example shows reversing the P-OT (Forward Drive Prohibit) signal allocated to CN1-7 and CN1-12 and the N-OT (Reverse Drive Prohibit) signal allocated to CN1-8 and CN1-13.

Pn50A = n.1
$$\square$$
2 Pn50B = n. \square 2 Before change

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow$$
Pn50A = n.2 \square 1 Pn50B = n. \square 1 After change

Refer to the following section for the parameter setting procedure.

6.1.3 SERVOPACK Parameter Setting Methods on page 6-5

^{2.} Refer to the following section for details on input signal parameter settings.

7.1.1 Input Signal Allocations

Multi-Axis Input Signal Allocations

You can allocate the signals for both the axis A and axis B to pins 7 to 13, and 18 to 20 on the I/O signal connector (CN1).

The input signals that you can allocate to the pins on the I/O signal connector (CN1) and the related parameters are given in the following table.

Input Signal	Input Signal Name	Parameter
P-OT	Forward Drive Prohibit Input Signal	Pn590 (2590h)
N-OT	Reverse Drive Prohibit Signal	Pn591 (2591h)
Probe1	Probe 1 Latch Input Signal	Pn593 (2593h)
Probe2	Probe 2 Latch Input Signal	Pn594 (2594h)
/HOME	Home Switch Input Signal	Pn595 (2595h)
FSTP	Forced Stop Input Signal	Pn597 (2597h)
/P-CL	Forward External Torque Limit Signal	Pn598 (2598h)
/N-CL	Reverse External Torque Limit Signal	Pn599 (2599h)

Relationship between Parameter Settings, Allocated Pins, and Polarities

This section shows the relationship between the input signal parameter settings, the pins on the I/O signal connector (CN1), and the polarities using Pn591 (N-OT (Reverse Drive Prohibit) Signal Allocation) as an example. Refer to the following section for information on individual input signals.

16.1.2 List of Parameters on page 16-3

Relationship between Parameter Settings and Pin Numbers

P	arameter	Description	When Enabled	Classification
	n.□007	Allocate the signal to CN1-7.		Setup
	n.□008 (default setting for axis A)	Allocate the signal to CN1-8.		
	n.□009	Allocate the signal to CN1-9.	After restart	
	n.□010	Allocate the signal to CN1-10.		
Pn591	n.□011	Allocate the signal to CN1-11.		
(2591h)	n.□012	Allocate the signal to CN1-12.		
	n.□013 (default setting for axis B)	Allocate the signal to CN1-13.		
	n.□018	Allocate the signal to CN1-18.		
	n.□019	Allocate the signal to CN1-19.		
	n.□020	Allocate the signal to CN1-20.		

Relationship between Parameter Settings and Polarities

Parameter		Description	When Enabled	Classification
	n.0□□□	Set the signal to always enable reverse drive.		Setup
Pn591 (2591h)	n.1□□□ (default setting)	Active when input signal is ON (closed).	After restart	
	n.2□□□	Active when input signal is OFF (open).		
	n.3□□□	Set the signal to always prohibit reverse drive.		

Confirming the Allocation Status of Input Signals

You can confirm the allocation status of input signals with the I/O Signal Allocations Window of the SigmaWin+. Refer to the following section for details.

10.2.3 I/O Signals Status Monitor on page 10-5

7.1.2 Output Signal Allocations

You can allocate the desired output signals to pins 1, 2, and 23 to 30 on the I/O signal connector (CN1). The parameters that you use to allocate signals depend on whether you use Σ -7S-compatible I/O signal allocations (Pn50A = n. \square \square \square 1) or multi-axis I/O signal allocations (Pn50A = n. \square \square \square \square 2).

Σ -7S-Compatible Output Signal Allocations

Pin numbers 1, 2, 25, and 26 on the I/O signal connector (CN1) are used for the axis A, and pin numbers 23, 24, 27, and 28 are used for the axis B.

Signals cannot be allocated to pin numbers 29 and 30.

	No	Signal	Specification	No	Signal	Specification	
	15	BAT_A-	Battery for Absolute Encoder (-) for Axis A	30	/SO5-	General-purpose Sequence Output 5	Cannot be
	14	BAT_A+	Battery for Absolute Encoder (+) for Axis A	29	/SO5+	General-purpose Sequence Output 5	allocated
	13	/SI12 (N-OT_B)	General-purpose Sequence Input 12	28	/SO4-	General-purpose Sequence Output 4	–Axis B
	12	/SI11 (P-OT_B)	General-purpose Sequence Input 11	27	/SO4+	General-purpose Sequence Output 4	—AXI3 D
	11	/SI5 (/Home_A)	General-purpose Sequence Input 5	26	/SO3-	General-purpose Sequence Output 3	–Axis A
	10	/SI4 (/Probe2_A)	General-purpose Sequence Input 4	25	/SO3+	General-purpose Sequence Output 3	—AXI3 A
	9	/SI3 (/Probe1_A)	General-purpose Sequence Input 3	24	/SO2- (/BK_B-)	General-purpose Sequence Output 2	–Axis B
	8	/SI2 (N-OT_A)	General-purpose Sequence Input 2	23	/SO2+ (/BK_B+)	General-purpose Sequence Output 2	-AXI3 D
	7	/SI1 (P-OT_A)	General-purpose Sequence Input 1	22	BAT_B-	Battery for Absolute Encoder (-) for Axis B	
	6	+24VIN	Sequence input signal power supply input	21	BAT_B+	Battery for Absolute Encoder (+) for Axis B	
	5	TH_A	Overheat Protection Input for Axis A	20	/SI15 (/Home_B)	General-purpose Sequence Input 15	
	4	ALM-	Servo Alarm Output	19	/SI14 (/Probe2_B)	General-purpose Sequence Input 14	
	3	ALM+	Servo Alarm Output	18	/SI13 (/Probe1_B)	General-purpose Sequence Input 13	
Axis A —	2	/SO1- (/BK_A-)	General-purpose Sequence Output 1	17	TH_B	Overheat Protection Input for Axis B	
WYI2 W	1	/SO1+ (/BK_A+)	General-purpose Sequence Output 1	16	SG	Signal ground	



- The signals that are not detected are considered to be OFF. For example, the /COIN (Positioning Completion) signal is considered to be OFF during speed control.
- Reversing the polarity of the /BK (Brake) signal, i.e., changing it to positive logic, will prevent the holding brake from operating if its signal line is disconnected. If you must change the polarity of this signal, verify operation and make sure that no safety problems will exist.
- If you allocate more than one signal to the same output circuit, a logical OR of the signals will be output.

7.1.2 Output Signal Allocations

The following table shows the relationship between the parameters and the output signals that can be allocated to the pins on the I/O signal connector (CN1).

Output Signals	Output Signal Name	Parameter
/COIN	Positioning Completion	Pn50E (250Eh) = n.□□□X
/V-CMP	Speed Coincidence Detection	Pn50E (250Eh) = n.□□X□
/TGON	Rotation Detection	Pn50E (250Eh) = n.□X□□
/S-RDY	Servo Ready	Pn50E (250Eh) = n.X□□□
/CLT	Torque Limit Detection	Pn50F (250Fh) = n.□□□X
/VLT	Speed Limit Detection	Pn50F (250Fh) = n.□□X□
/BK	Brake	Pn50F (250Fh) = n.□X□□
/WARN	Warning	Pn50F (250Fh) = n.X□□□
/NEAR	Near	Pn510 (2510h) = n.□□□X
/PM	Preventative Maintenance	Pn514 (2514h) = n.□X□□

◆ Relationship between Parameter Settings and Allocated Pin Numbers

The following table shows the relationship between the output signal parameter settings and the pin numbers on the I/O signal connector (CN1).

Parameter	Pin No.		Description	
Setting	Axis A	Axis B	Description	
0	_	_	Disable (signal output is not used)	
1	1 or 2	23 or 24	Axis A: Output the allocated signal from the CN1-1 or CN1-2 output terminal. Axis B: Output the allocated signal from the CN1-23 or CN1-24 output terminal.	
2	25 or 26	27 or 28	Axis A: Output the allocated signal from the CN1-25 or CN1-26 output terminal. Axis B: Output the allocated signal from the CN1-27 or CN1-28 output terminal.	
3 to 6	_	_	Reserved parameter (Do not change.)	

◆ Output Signal Polarity Switching

The polarity of output signals is switched using Pn512 (2512h).

Parameter		Pin No.			
Param	eter No.	Setting Value	Axis A	Axis B	Description
	n.□□□X	0	1 or 2	23 or 24	The signal is not inverted.
Pn512			1012	23 01 24	The signal is inverted.
(2512h) n.□□X□		0	25 or 26	27 or 28	The signal is not inverted.
		1	25 01 20	21 01 20	The signal is inverted.

◆ Example of Changing Output Signal Allocations

The following example shows disabling the /COIN (Positioning Completion) signal allocated to CN1-27 and CN1-28 and allocating the /S-RDY (Servo Ready) signal for axis B.

Pn50E = n.0
$$\square$$
2 Before change

$$\downarrow$$
Pn50E = n.2 \square 0 After change

Refer to the following section for the parameter setting procedure.

6.1.3 SERVOPACK Parameter Setting Methods on page 6-5

Multi-Axis Output Signal Allocations

You can allocate the signals for both the axis A and axis B to pins 1, 2, and 23 to 30 on the I/O signal connector (CN1).

The output signals that you can allocate to the pins on the I/O signal connector (CN1) and the related parameters are given in the following table.

Output Signal	Output Signal Name	Parameter
/COIN	Positioning Completion Output Signal	Pn5B0 (25B0h)
/V-CMP	Speed Coincidence Detection Output Signal	Pn5B1 (25B1h)
/TGON	Rotation Detection Output Signal	Pn5B2 (25B2h)
/S-RDY	Servo Ready Output Signal	Pn5B3 (25B3h)
/CLT	Torque Limit Detection Output Signal	Pn5B4 (25B4h)
/VLT	Speed Limit Detection Output Signal	Pn5B5 (25B5h)
/BK	Brake Output Signal	Pn5B6 (25B6h)
/WARN	Warning Output Signal	Pn5B7 (25B7h)
/NEAR	Near Output Signal	Pn5B8 (25B8h)
/PM	Preventative Maintenance Output Signal	Pn5BC (25BCh)

Relationship between Parameter Settings, Allocated Pins, and Polarities

This section shows the relationship between the output signal parameter settings, the pins on the I/O signal connector (CN1), and the polarities using Pn5B0 (/COIN (Positioning Completion Output) Signal Allocation) as an example. Refer to the following section for information on individual output signals.

16.1.2 List of Parameters on page 16-3

Relationship between Parameter Settings and Pin Numbers

Parameter		Description	When Enabled	Classification
	n.□000 (default set- ting)	Disable (the signal output is not used).		
Pn5B0		Allocate the signal to CN1-1.		
(25B0h)		Allocate the signal to CN1-23.	After restart	Setup
n.□025* n.□027*	Allocate the signal to CN1-25.			
	n.□027*	Allocate the signal to CN1-27.		
	n.□029*	Allocate the signal to CN1-29.		

^{*} If Pn5B0 is set to n.1 \(\sigma\) (Output the signal) or n.2 \(\sigma\) (Invert the signal and output it) and Pn5B0 is not set to any of these values, an A.040 alarm (Parameter Setting Error) will occur.

Relationship between Parameter Settings and Polarities

Pa	rameter	Description	When Enabled	Classification
Pn5B0	n.0□□□ (default set- ting)	Disable (the signal output is not used).	After restart	Setup
(25B0h)	n.1□□□	Output the signal.		
	n.2□□□	Invert the signal and output it.		

Confirming the Allocation Status of Output Signals

You can confirm the allocation status of output signals with the I/O Signal Allocation Window of the SigmaWin+. Refer to the following section for details.

10.2.3 I/O Signals Status Monitor on page 10-5

7.1.3 ALM (Servo Alarm) Signal

7.1.3 ALM (Servo Alarm) Signal

This signal is output when the SERVOPACK detects an error.



Configure an external circuit so that this alarm output turns OFF the main circuit power supply to the SERVOPACK whenever an error occurs.

Type	Signal	Connector Pin No.	Signal Status	Meaning
Output	ALM Ax	Axis A: CN1-3	ON (closed)	Normal SERVOPACK status
Output	ALIVI	Axis B: CN1-4	OFF (open)	SERVOPACK alarm

Alarm Reset Methods

Refer to the following section for information on the alarm reset methods.

15.2.3 Resetting Alarms on page 15-41

7.1.4 /WARN (Warning) Signal

Both alarms and warnings are generated by the SERVOPACK. Alarms indicate errors in the SERVOPACK for which operation must be stopped immediately. Warnings indicate situations that may results in alarms but for which stopping operation is not yet necessary.

The /WARN (Warning) signal indicates that a condition exists that may result in an alarm.

Type	Signal	Connector Pin No.	Signal Status	Meaning
Output	Output /WARN	Must be allocated.	ON (closed)	Warning
Output			OFF (open)	Normal status

Note: You must allocate the /WARN signal to use it. The parameters that you use depend on the allocation method.

Allocation Method	Parameter to Use
Σ-7S-Compatible I/O Signal Allocations	 Pn50A = n.□□□1 (Σ-7S-Compatible I/O Signal Allocations) Pn50F = n.X□□□(/WARN (Warning Output) Signal Allocation)
Multi-Axis I/O Signal Allocations	 Pn50A = n.□□□2 (Multi-Axis I/O Signal Allocations) Pn5B7 (/WARN (Warning Output) Signal Allocation)

Refer to the following section for details.

7.1.2 Output Signal Allocations on page 7-7

7.1.5 /TGON (Rotation Detection) Signal

The /TGON signal indicates that the Servomotor is operating.

This signal is output when the shaft of the Servomotor rotates at the setting of Pn502 (Rotation Detection Level) or faster or the setting of Pn581 (Zero Speed Level) or faster.

Type	Signal	Connector Pin No.	Signal Status	Servomotor	Meaning
			ON (closed)	Rotary Servomotors	The Servomotor is operating at the setting of Pn502 or faster.
			ON (Closed)	Linear Servomotors	The Servomotor is operating at the setting of Pn581 or faster.
Output	/TGON	N Must be allocated.	OFF (apan)	Rotary Servomotors	The Servomotor is operating at a speed that is slower than the setting of Pn502.
			OFF (open)	Linear Servomotors	The Servomotor is operating at a speed that is slower than the setting of Pn581.

Note: You must allocate the /TGON signal to use it. The parameters that you use depend on the allocation method.

Allocation Method	Parameter to Use
Σ-7S-Compatible I/O Signal Allocations	 Pn50A = n.□□□1 (Σ-7S-Compatible I/O Signal Allocations) Pn50E = n.□X□□ (/TGON (Rotation Detection Output) Signal Allocation)
Multi-Axis I/O Signal Allocations	 Pn50A = n.□□□2 (Multi-Axis I/O Signal Allocations) Pn5B2 (/TGON (Rotation Detection Output) Signal Allocation)

Refer to the following section for details.

7.1.2 Output Signal Allocations on page 7-7

Setting the Rotation Detection Level

Use the following parameter to set the speed detection level at which to output the /TGON signal.

· Rotary Servomotors

D 500	Rotation Detection I	Level	Speed Position	Torque	
Pn502 (2502h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(230211)	1 to 10,000	1 min ⁻¹	20	Immediately	Setup

· Linear Servomotors

D:= F.0.1	Zero Speed Level			Speed Position	Force
Pn581 (2581h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(230111)	1 to 10,000	1 mm/s	20	Immediately	Setup

7.1.6 /S-RDY (Servo Ready) Signal

The /S-RDY (Servo Ready) signal turns ON when the SERVOPACK is ready to accept the servo ON (Enable Operation) command.

The /S-RDY signal is turned ON under the following conditions.

- Main circuit power supply is ON.
- · There are no alarms.
- There is no forced stop state (FSTP).
- If a Servomotor without a polarity sensor is used, polarity detection has been completed.*
- * Do not include this condition if the servo ON (Enable Operation) command is input for the first time after the control power supply was turned ON. In that case, when the first Enable Operation command is input, polarity detection is started immediately and the /S-RDY signal turns ON at the completion of polarity detection.

Type	Signal	Connector Pin No.	Signal Status	Meaning
Output	/S-RDY	Must be allocated.	ON (closed)	Ready to receive Servo ON (Enable Operation) command.
Output	/3-ND1	Must be allocated.	OFF (open)	Not ready to receive Servo ON (Enable Operation) command.

Note: You must allocate the /S-RDY signal to use it. The parameters that you use depend on the allocation method.

Allocation Method	Parameter to Use
Σ-7S-Compatible I/O Signal Allocations	 Pn50A = n.□□□1 (Σ-7S-Compatible I/O Signal Allocations) Pn50E = n.X□□□ (/S-RDY (Servo Ready) Signal Allocation)
Multi-Axis I/O Signal Allocations	 Pn50A = n.□□□2 (Multi-Axis I/O Signal Allocations) Pn5B3 (/S-RDY (Servo Ready) Signal Allocation)

Refer to the following section for details.

7.1.2 Output Signal Allocations on page 7-7

7.1.7 /V-CMP (Speed Coincidence Detection) Signal

The /V-CMP (Speed Coincidence Detection Output) signal is output when the Servomotor speed is the same as the reference speed. This signal is used, for example, to interlock the SERVOPACK and the host controller. You can use this output signal only during speed control.

The /V-CMP signal is described in the following table.

Type	Signal	Connector Pin No.	Signal Status	Meaning
Output	Output /V-CMP	Must be allocated.	ON (closed)	The speed coincides.
Output	7 V-CIVIF	iviust be allocated.	OFF (open)	The speed does not coincide.

Note: You must allocate the /V-CMP signal to use it. The parameters that you use depend on the allocation method.

Allocation Method	Parameter to Use
Σ-7S-Compatible I/O Signal Allocations	 Pn50A = n.□□□1 (Σ-7S-Compatible I/O Signal Allocations) Pn50E = n.□□X□ (/V-CMP (Speed Coincidence Detection Output) Signal Allocation)
Multi-Axis I/O Signal Allocations	 Pn50A = n.□□□2 (Multi-Axis I/O Signal Allocations) Pn5B1 (V-CMP (Speed Coincidence Detection Output) Signal Allocation)

Refer to the following section for details.

7.1.2 Output Signal Allocations on page 7-7

You can set the speed detection width for the /V-CMP signal in Pn503 (Speed Coincidence Detection Signal Output Width) for a Rotary Servomotor or in Pn582 (Speed Coincidence Detection Signal Output Width) for a Linear Servomotor.

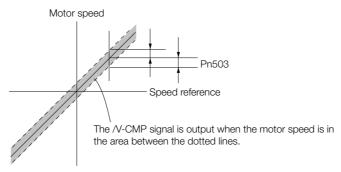
Rotary Servomotors

D 500	Speed Coincidence Detection Signal Output Width Speed					
Pn503 (2503h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
(230311)	0 to 100	1 min ⁻¹	10	Immediately	Setup	

The signal is output when the difference between the reference speed and motor speed is equal or less than the setting.

Example

If Pn503 is set to 100 and the speed reference is 2,000 min⁻¹, the signal would be output when the motor speed is between 1,900 and 2,100 min⁻¹.



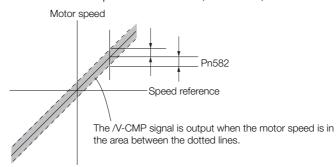
Linear Servomotors

D., C00	Speed Coincidence	Detection Signal Ou	Speed		
Pn582 (2582h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(200211)	0 to 100	1 mm/s	10	Immediately	Setup

The signal is output when the difference between the reference speed and motor speed is equal or less than the setting.

Example

If Pn582 is set to 100 and the speed reference is 2,000 mm/s the signal would be output when the motor speed is between 1,900 and 2,100 mm/s.



7.1.8 /COIN (Positioning Completion) Signal

The /COIN (Positioning Completion) signal indicates that Servomotor positioning has been completed during position control.

The /COIN signal is output when the difference between the reference position output by the host controller and the current position of the Servomotor (i.e., the position deviation as given by the value of the deviation counter) is equal to or less than the setting of the positioning completed width (Pn522).

Use this signal to check the completion of positioning from the host controller.

Type	Signal	Connector Pin No.	Signal Status	Meaning
Output	Output /COIN	Must be allocated.	ON (closed)	Positioning has been completed.
Output	700111	iviust be allocated.	OFF (open)	Positioning has not been completed.

Note: You must allocate the /COIN signal to use it. The parameters that you use depend on the allocation method.

Allocation Method	Parameter to Use
Σ-7S-Compatible I/O Signal Allocations	 Pn50A = n.□□□1 (Σ-7S-Compatible I/O Signal Allocations) Pn50E = n.□□□X (/COIN (Positioning Completion Output) Signal Allocation)
Multi-Axis I/O Signal Allocations	 Pn50A = n.□□□2 (Multi-Axis I/O Signal Allocations) Pn5B0 (/COIN (Positioning Completion Output) Signal Allocation)

Refer to the following section for details.

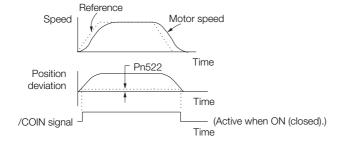
7.1.2 Output Signal Allocations on page 7-7

Setting the Positioning Completed Width

The /COIN signal is output when the difference between the reference position and the current position (i.e., the position deviation as given by the value of the deviation counter) is equal to or less than the setting of the positioning completed width (Pn522).

	Positioning Completed Width Position				
Pn522 (2522h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(202211)	0 to 1,073,741,824	1 reference unit	7	Immediately	Setup

The setting of the positioning completed width has no effect on final positioning accuracy.



Note: If the parameter is set to a value that is too large, the /COIN signal may be output when the position deviation is low during a low-speed operation. If that occurs, reduce the setting until the signal is no longer output.

Setting the Output Timing of the /COIN (Positioning Completion Output) Signal

You can add a reference input condition to the output conditions for the /COIN signal to change the signal output timing.

If the position deviation is always low and a narrow positioning completed width is used, change the setting of $Pn207 = n.X \square \square \square \square$ (/COIN (Positioning Completion Output) Signal Output Timing) to change output timing for the /COIN signal.

Parameter		Description	When Enabled	Classification
	n.0□□□ (default setting)	Output the /COIN signal when the absolute value of the position deviation is the same or less than the setting of Pn522 (Positioning Completed Width).		
Pn207 (2207h)	n. 1000	Output the /COIN signal when the absolute value of the position deviation is the same or less than the setting of Pn522 (Positioning Completed Width) and the reference after the position reference filter is 0.	After restart	Setup
	n. 2000	Output the /COIN signal when the absolute value of the position deviation is the same or less than the setting of Pn522 (Positioning Completed Width) and the reference input is 0.		

7.1.9 /NEAR (Near) Signal

The /NEAR (Near) signal indicates when positioning completion is being approached.

The host controller receives the NEAR signal before it receives the /COIN (Positioning Completion) signal, it can start preparations for the operating sequence to use after positioning has been completed. This allows you to reduce the time required for operation when positioning is completed.

The NEAR signal is generally used in combination with the /COIN signal.

Type	Signal	Connector Pin No.	Signal Status	Meaning
Output	Output /NEAR Must be allocated	Must be allegated	ON (closed)	The Servomotor has reached a point near to positioning completion.
Output	/INLAN	Must be allocated.	OFF (open)	The Servomotor has not reached a point near to positioning completion.

Note: You must allocate the /NEAR signal to use it. The parameters that you use depend on the allocation method.

Allocation Method	Parameter to Use
Σ-7S-Compatible I/O Signal Allocations	 Pn50A = n.□□□1 (Σ-7S-Compatible I/O Signal Allocations) Pn510 = n.□□□X (/NEAR (Near Output) Signal Allocation)
Multi-Axis I/O Signal Allocations	 Pn50A = n.□□□2 (Multi-Axis I/O Signal Allocations) Pn5B8 (/NEAR (Near Output) Signal Allocation)

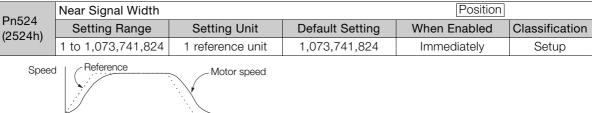
Refer to the following section for details.

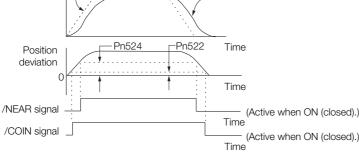
7.1.2 Output Signal Allocations on page 7-7

7.1.10 Speed Limit during Torque Control

/NEAR (Near) Signal Setting

You set the condition for outputting the /NEAR (Near) signal (i.e., the near signal width) in Pn524 (Near Signal Width). The /NEAR signal is output when the difference between the reference position and the current position (i.e., the position deviation as given by the value of the deviation counter) is equal to or less than the setting of the near signal width (Pn524).





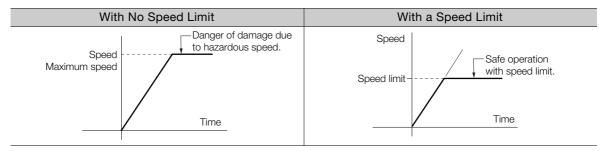
Note: Normally, set Pn524 to a value that is larger than the setting of Pn522 (Positioning Completed Width).

7.1.10 Speed Limit during Torque Control

You can limit the speed of the Servomotor to protect the machine.

When you use a Servomotor for torque control, the Servomotor is controlled to output the specified torque, but the motor speed is not controlled. Therefore, if a reference torque is input that is larger than the machine torque, the speed of the Servomotor may increase greatly. If that may occur, use this function to limit the speed.

Note: The actual limit of motor speed depends on the load conditions on the Servomotor.



/VLT (Speed Limit Detection) Signal

The signal that is output when the motor speed is being limited by the speed limit is described in the following table.

Туре	Signal	Connector Pin No.	Signal Status	Meaning
			ON (closed)	The Servomotor speed is being limited.
Output	/VLT	Must be allocated.	OFF (open)	The Servomotor speed is not being limited.

Note: You must allocate the /VLT signal to use it. The parameters that you use depend on the allocation method.

Allocation Method	Parameter to Use
Σ-7S-Compatible I/O Signal Allocations	 Pn50A = n.□□□1 (Σ-7S-Compatible I/O Signal Allocations) Pn50F = n.□□X□ (/VLT (Speed Limit Detection) Signal Allocation)
Multi-Axis I/O Signal Allocations	 Pn50A = n.□□□2 (Multi-Axis I/O Signal Allocations) Pn5B5 (/VLT (Speed Limit Detection) Signal Allocation)

Refer to the following section for details.

7.1.2 Output Signal Allocations on page 7-7

Internal Speed Limiting

Set the speed limit for the motor in Pn407 (Speed Limit during Torque Control) or Pn480 (Speed Limit during Force Control). Also set Pn408 = $n.\square\squareX\square$ (Speed Limit Selection) to specify using the maximum motor speed or the overspeed alarm detection speed as the speed limit. Select the overspeed alarm detection speed to limit the speed to the equivalent of the maximum motor speed.

Parameter		Meaning	When Enabled	Classification
Pn408	n.□□0□ (default setting)	Use the smaller of the maximum motor speed and the setting of Pn407 or Pn480 as the speed limit.	After restart	Setup
(2408h)	n.□□1□	Use the smaller of the overspeed alarm detection speed and the setting of Pn407 or Pn480 as the speed limit.	Alter restart	Οσ τα ρ

Note: If you are using a Rotary Servomotor, set Pn407 (Speed Limit during Torque Control). If you are using a Linear Servomotor, set Pn480 (Speed Limit during Force Control).

Rotary Servomotors

D 407	Speed Limit during	Torque			
Pn407 (2407h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(240711)	0 to 10,000	1 min ⁻¹	10000	Immediately	Setup

Linear Servomotors

D= 400	Speed Limit during I	Force			
Pn480 (2480h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(240011)	0 to 10,000	1 mm/s	10000	Immediately	Setup

Note: If the parameter setting exceeds the maximum speed of the Servomotor, the Servomotor's maximum speed or the overspeed alarm detection speed will be used.

Operation for Momentary Power Interruptions

Even if the main power supply to the SERVOPACK is interrupted momentarily, power supply to the motor (servo ON status) will be maintained for the time set in Pn509 (Momentary Power Interruption Hold Time).

Pn509	Momentary Power In	nterruption Hold Tim	Speed Positio	n Torque	
(2509h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled Classification	
Common	20 to 50,000	1 ms	20	Immediately	Setup

If the momentary power interruption time is equal to or less than the setting of Pn509, power supply to the motor will be continued. If it is longer than the setting, power supply to the motor will be stopped. Power will be supplied to the motor again when the main circuit power supply recovers.

Setting of Pn509 ≥ Momentary power interruption time

Setting of Pn509 < Momentary power interruption time

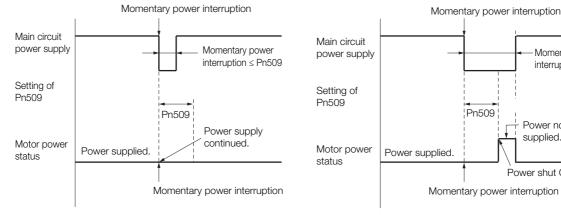
Momentary power

Power not

supplied.

Power shut OFF.

interruption > Pn509



Information

- 1. If the momentary power interruption time exceeds the setting of Pn509, the /S-RDY (Servo Ready) signal will turn OFF.
- 2. If uninterruptible power supplies are used for the control power supply and main circuit power supply, the SERVOPACK can withstand a power interruption that lasts longer than 50,000 ms.
- 3. The holding time of the SERVOPACK control power supply is approximately 100 ms. If control operations become impossible during a momentary power interruption of the control power supply, the setting of Pn509 will be ignored and the same operation will be performed as for when the power supply is turned OFF normally.



The holding time of the main circuit power supply depends on the output from the SERVOPACK. If the load on the Servomotor is large and an A.410 alarm (Undervoltage) occurs, the setting of Pn509 will be ignored.

7.3 SEMI F47 Function

The SEMI F47 function detects an A.971 warning (Undervoltage) and limits the output current if the DC main circuit power supply voltage to the SERVOPACK drops to a specified value or lower because the power was momentarily interrupted or the main circuit power supply voltage was temporarily reduced.

This function complies with the SEMI F47 standards for semiconductor manufacturing equipment.

You can combine this function with the momentary power interruption hold time (Pn509) to allow the Servomotor to continue operating without stopping for an alarm or without recovery work even if the power supply voltage drops.

Execution Sequence

Host controller

Torque limit

reference

This function can be executed either with the host controller or with the SERVOPACK. Use $Pn008 = n.\square\square X\square$ (Function Selection for Undervoltage) to specify whether the function is executed by the host controller or by the SERVOPACK.

◆ Execution with the Host Controller (Pn008 = n.□□1□)

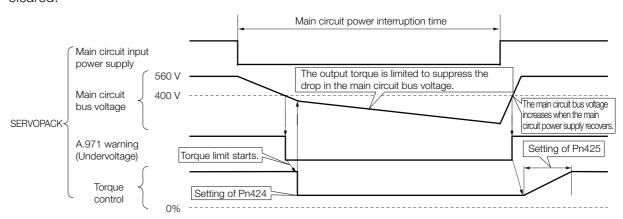
The host controller limits the torque in response to an A.971 warning (Undervoltage). The host controller removes the torque limit after the Undervoltage warning is cleared.

Main circuit power interruption time Main circuit input power supply The output torque is limited to suppress 560 V Main circuit the drop in the main circuit bus voltage े 400 V bus voltage The main circuit bus voltage increases when the main circuit power supply recovers SERVOPACK A.971 warning (Undervoltage) Torque limit starts Torque control 0% The torque is limited when the Undervoltage Undervoltage warning is received. warning status

Torque limit ends

◆ Execution with the SERVOPACK (Pn008 = n.□□2□)

The torque is limited in the SERVOPACK in response to an Undervoltage warning. The SERVOPACK controls the torque limit for the set time after the Undervoltage warning is cleared.



Setting for A.971 Warnings (Undervoltage)

You can set whether or not to detect A.971 warnings (Undervoltage).

F	arameter	Meaning	When Enabled	Classification
	n.□□0□ (default setting)	LDo not detect undervoltage warning		
(2008h)	n.□□1□	Detect undervoltage warning and limit torque at host controller.	After restart	Setup
	n.□□2□	Detect undervoltage warning and limit torque with Pn424 and Pn425 (i.e., only in SERVOPACK).		

◆ Related Parameters

The following parameters are related to the SEMI F47 function.

D= 40.4	Torque Limit at Main Circuit Voltage Drop			Speed Position Torque	
Pn424 (2424h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(272711)	0 to 100	1%*	50	Immediately	Setup
D 405	Release Time for Torque Limit at Main Circuit Voltage Drop			Speed Position Torque	
Pn425 (2425h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(242011)	0 to 1,000	1 ms	100	Immediately	Setup
Pn509	Momentary Power	Interruption Hold Tin	ne	Speed Position	Torque
(2509h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
Common	20 to 50,000	1 ms	20	Immediately	Setup

^{*} Set a percentage of the motor rated torque.

Note: If you will use the SEMI F47 function, set the time to 1,000 ms.



mportan

- This function handles momentary power interruptions for the voltage and time ranges stipulated in SEMI F47. An uninterruptible power supply (UPS) is required as a backup for momentary power interruptions that exceed these voltage and time ranges.
- Set the host controller or SERVOPACK torque limit so that a torque reference that exceeds the specified acceleration torque will not be output when the power supply for the main circuit is restored.
- For a vertical axis, do not limit the torque to a value that is lower than the holding torque.
- This function limits torque within the range of the SERVOPACK's capability for power interruptions. It is not intended for use under all load and operating conditions. Set the parameters while monitoring operation on the actual machine.
- You can set the momentary power interruption hold time to increase the amount of time from when the power supply is turned OFF until power supply to the motor is stopped. To stop the power supply to the motor immediately, use the SV_OFF (Servo OFF) command.

7.4 Setting the Motor Maximum Speed

You can set the maximum speed of the Servomotor with the following parameter.

• Rotary Servomotors

D 040	Maximum Motor Speed			Speed Positi	on Torque
Pn316 (2316h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(231011)	0 to 65,535	1 min ⁻¹	10,000	After restart	Setup

• Linear Servomotors

D=005	Maximum Motor Speed			Speed Positi	on Force
Pn385 (2385h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(200011)	1 to 100	100 mm/s	50	After restart	Setup

You can achieve the following by lowering the maximum speed of the Servomotor.

• If the motor speed exceeds the setting, an A.510 alarm (Overspeed) will occur.

Changing the setting of the parameter is effective in the following cases.

- To protect the machine by stopping machine operation with an alarm when the set speed is reached or exceeded
- To limit the speed so that the load is driven beyond the allowable moment of inertia Refer to relevant manual from the following list for the relationship between the speed and the allowable moment of inertia.
- Σ-7-Series Rotary Servomotor with 400 V-Input Power Product Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 86)
- Σ-7-Series Linear Servomotor with 400 V-Input Power Product Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 81)

7.5

Software Limits

You can set limits in the software for machine movement that do not use the overtravel signals (P-OT and N-OT). If a software limit is exceeded, an emergency stop will be executed in the same way as it is for overtravel.

Refer to the following section for details on this function.

Software Position Limits (A: 607Dh, B: 687Dh) on page 14-36

7.6 Selecting Torque Limits

You can limit the torque that is output by the Servomotor.

There are four different ways to limit the torque. These are described in the following table.

Limit Method	Outline	Control Method	Reference
Internal Torque Limits	The torque is always limited with the setting of a parameter. Speed control, position control, or		7.6.1
External Torque Limits	The torque is limited with an input signal from the host computer.	torque control	7.6.2
Limiting Torque with control word (6040h)	A command from the Controller enables the torque limit that is set in a parameter.		14.7
Limiting Torque with positive torque limit value (60E0h) and negative torque limit value (60E1h)	Torque is controlled with torque limits from the Controller.	Speed control or position control	13.7

Note: If you set a value that exceeds the maximum torque of the Servomotor, the torque will be limited to the maximum torque of the Servomotor.

7.6.1 Internal Torque Limits

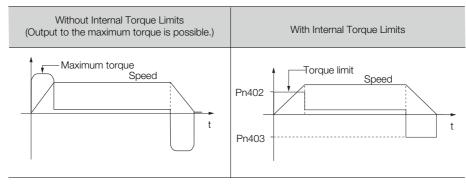
If you use internal torque limits, the maximum output torque will always be limited to the specified forward torque limit (Pn402) and reverse torque limit (Pn403).

· Rotary Servomotors

Pn402 (2402h)	Forward Torque Lim	it	Speed Position Torque		
	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
	0 to 800	1%*	800	Immediately	Setup
Pn403 (2403h)	Reverse Torque Limit			Speed Position Torque	
	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
	0 to 800	1%*	800	Immediately	Setup

^{*} Set a percentage of the rated motor torque.

Note: If the setting of Pn402 or Pn403 is too low, the torque may be insufficient for acceleration or deceleration of the Servomotor.



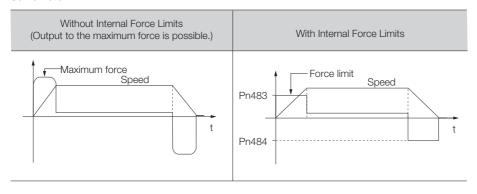
7.6.2 External Torque Limits

Linear Servomotors

Pn483 (2483h)	Forward Force Limit	i .	Speed Position Force			
	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
	0 to 800	1%*	30	Immediately	Setup	
Pn484 (2484h)	Reverse Force Limit Speed Position Force					
	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
	0 to 800	1%*	30	Immediately	Setup	

^{*} Set a percentage of the rated motor force.

Note: If the setting of Pn483 or Pn484 is too low, the force may be insufficient for acceleration or deceleration of the Servomotor.



7.6.2 External Torque Limits

You can limit the torque only when required by the operating conditions of the machine by turning a signal ON and OFF.

You can use this for applications such as stopping on physical contact, or holding a workpiece with a robot.

External Torque Limit Reference Signals

The /P-CL (Forward External Torque Limit) and /N-CL (Reverse External Torque Limit) signals are used as the external torque limit reference signals. The /P-CL signal is used for the forward torque limit and the /N-CL signal is used for the reverse torque limit.

Type	Signal	Connector Pin No.	Signal Status	Meaning
Input	/P-CL	Must be allocated.	ON (closed)	Applies the forward external torque limit. The torque is limited to the smaller of the settings of Pn402*1 and Pn404.
			OFF (open)	Cancels the forward external torque limit. The torque is limited to the setting of Pn402*1.
Input	/N-CL	Must be allocated.	ON (closed)	Applies the reverse external torque limit. The torque is limited to the smaller of the settings of Pn403*2 and Pn405.
			OFF (open)	Cancels the reverse external torque limit. The torque is limited to the setting of Pn403*2.

^{*1.} Pn483 is used for a Linear Servomotor.

Note: You must allocate the /P-CL and /N-CL signals to use them. You can use the following parameters to allocate the signal to a terminal.

^{*2.} Pn484 is used for a Linear Servomotor.

[•] Pn50B = n.□X□□ (/P-CL (Forward External Torque Limit Input) Signal Allocation)

[•] Pn50B = n.XIIII (/N-CL (Reverse External Torque Limit Input) Signal Allocation) Refer to the following section for details.

^{7.1.1} Input Signal Allocations on page 7-4

Setting the Torque Limits

The parameters that are related to setting the torque limits are given below.

Rotary Servomotors

If the setting of Pn402 (Forward Torque Limit), Pn403 (Reverse Torque Limit), Pn404 (Forward External Torque Limit), or Pn405 (Reverse External Torque Limit) is too low, the torque may be insufficient for acceleration or deceleration of the Servomotor.

D 400	Forward Torque Lim	it		Speed Position	Torque
Pn402 (2402h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(240211)	0 to 800	1%*	800	Immediately	Setup
D 400	Reverse Torque Lim	it		Speed Position	on Torque
Pn403 (2403h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(240011)	0 to 800	1%*	800	Immediately	Setup
D= 404	Forward External Torque Limit			Speed Position Torque	
Pn404 (2404h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(240411)	0 to 800	1%*	100	Immediately	Setup
D:- 405	Reverse External To	rque Limit		Speed Position	on Torque
Pn405 (2405h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(2 10011)	0 to 800	1%*	100	Immediately	Setup

^{*} Set a percentage of the rated motor torque.

· Linear Servomotors

If the setting of Pn483 (Forward Force Limit), Pn484 (Reverse Force Limit), Pn404 (Forward External Force Limit), or Pn405 (Reverse External Force Limit) is too low, the force may be insufficient for acceleration or deceleration of the Servomotor.

D= 400	Forward Force Limit			Speed Position	n Force	
Pn483 (2483h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
(240011)	0 to 800	1%*	30	Immediately	Setup	
D= 404	Reverse Force Limit			Speed Position	Force	
Pn484 (2484h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
(240411)	0 to 800	1%*	30	Immediately	Setup	
D= 404	Forward External Force Limit			Speed Position Force		
Pn404 (2404h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
(240411)	0 to 800	1%*	100	Immediately	Setup	
D 405	Reverse External Force Limit		Speed Position	Force		
Pn405 (2405h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
(2 10011)	0 to 800	1%*	100	Immediately	Setup	

^{*} Set a percentage of the rated motor force.

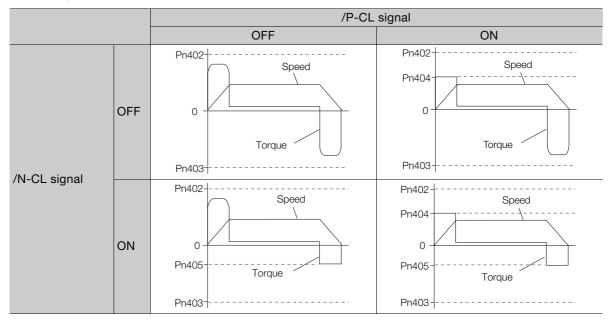
7.6.2 External Torque Limits

Changes in the Output Torque for External Torque Limits

The following table shows the changes in the output torque when the internal torque limit is set to 800%.

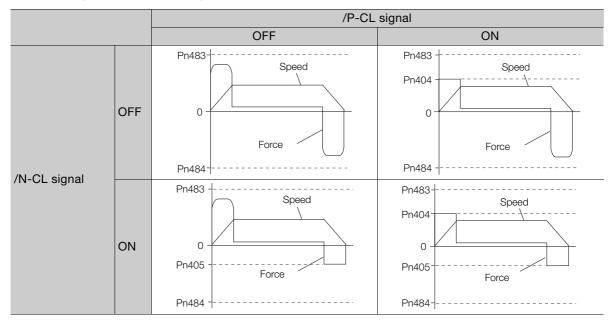
· Rotary Servomotors

It is assumed that counterclockwise is set as the forward direction of motor rotation (Pn000 = $n.\Box\Box\Box\Box$ 0).



• Linear Servomotors

It is assumed that the linear encoder count-up direction is set as the forward direction of motor movement ($Pn000 = n.\square\square\square\square$ 0).



7.6.3 /CLT (Torque Limit Detection) Signal

This section describes the /CLT signal, which indicates the status of limiting the motor output torque.

Type	Signal	Connector Pin No.	Signal Status	Meaning
Output /CLT	/CLT	Marat In a all a anta al	ON (closed)	The motor output torque is being limited.
	/CLT Must be allocated.	iviust be allocated.	OFF (open)	The motor output torque is not being limited.

Note: You must allocate the /CLT signal to use it. Use Pn50F = n. \(\sigma \square\) \(\text{CLT (Torque Limit Detection)}\) Signal Allocation) to allocate the signal to a connector pin. Refer to the following section for details.

7.1.2 Output Signal Allocations on page 7-7

7.7.1 Connecting an Absolute Encoder

7.7

Absolute Encoders

The absolute encoder records the current position of the stop position even when the power supply is OFF.

With a system that uses an absolute encoder, the host controller can monitor the current position. Therefore, it is not necessary to perform an origin return operation when the power supply to the system is turned ON.

There are two types of encoders for Rotary Servomotors. The usage of the encoder is specified in $Pn002 = n.\Box X\Box \Box$.

Refer to the following section for encoder models.

■ Encoder Resolution on page 6-42

· Parameter Settings When Using an Incremental Encoder

Parameter		Meaning	When Enabled	Classification
	n.□0□□ (default setting)	Use the encoder as an incremental encoder. A battery is not required.		
Pn002 (2002h)	n.□1□□	Use the encoder as an incremental encoder. A battery is not required.	After restart	Setup
	n.□2□□	Use the encoder as a single-turn absolute encoder. A battery is not required.		

Parameter Settings When Using a Multiturn Absolute Encoder

Parameter		Meaning	When Enabled	Classification
	n.□0□□ (default setting)	Use the encoder as a multiturn absolute encoder. A battery is required.		
Pn002 (2002h)	n.□1□□	Use the encoder as an incremental encoder. A battery is not required.	After restart	Setup
	n.□2□□	Use the encoder as a single-turn absolute encoder. A battery is not required.		

NOTICE

• Install a battery at either the host controller or on the Encoder Cable.

If you install batteries both at the host controller and on the Encoder Cable at the same time, you will create a loop circuit between the batteries, resulting in a risk of damage or burning.

7.7.1 Connecting an Absolute Encoder

You can get the position data from the absolute encoder with EtherCAT communications.

Refer to the following section for information on connecting absolute encoders.

4.4.3 Wiring the SERVOPACK to the Encoder on page 4-20

7.7.2 Structure of the Position Data of the Absolute Encoder

The position data of the absolute encoder is the position coordinate from the origin of the absolute encoder.

The position data from the absolute encoder contains the following two items.

- The number of rotations from the origin of the encoder coordinate system (called the multiturn data)
- The position (number of pulses) within one rotation

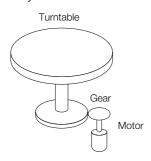
The position data of the absolute encoder is as follows:

Position data of absolute encoder = Multiturn data \times Number of pulses within one encoder rotation (encoder resolution) + Position (number of pulses) within one rotation.

For a single-turn absolute encoder, the multiturn data is 0.

7.7.3 Multiturn Limit Setting

The multiturn limit is used in position control for a turntable or other rotating body. For example, consider a machine that moves the turntable shown in the following diagram in only one direction.



Because the turntable moves in only one direction, the upper limit to the number of rotations that can be counted by an absolute encoder will eventually be exceeded.

The multiturn limit is used in cases like this to prevent fractions from being produced by the integer ratio of the number of motor rotations and the number of turntable rotations.

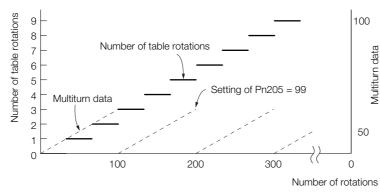
For a machine with a gear ratio of n:m, as shown above, the value of m minus 1 will be the setting for the multiturn limit setting (Pn205).

Multiturn limit (Pn205) = m - 1

The relationship between the number of turntable revolutions and the number of motor revolutions is shown in the following graph for when m is 100 and n is 3.

Set Pn205 to 99.

$$Pn205 = 100 - 1 = 99$$



Pn205 (2205h)	Multiturn Limit			Speed Position	Torque
	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
	0 to 65,535	1 Rev	65,535	After restart	Setup

Note: This parameter is enabled when you use an absolute encoder.

The data will change as shown below when this parameter is set to anything other than the default setting.

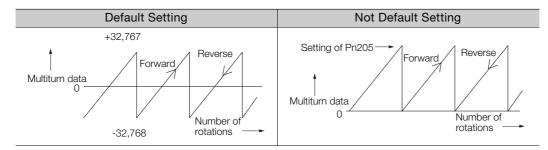
- If the motor operates in the reverse direction when the multiturn data is 0, the multiturn data will change to the value set in Pn205.
- If the motor operates in the forward direction when the multiturn data is at the value set in Pn205, the multiturn data will change to 0.

Set Pn205 to one less than the desired multiturn data.

If you change the multiturn limit in Pn205, an A.CCO alarm (Multiturn Limit Disagreement) will be displayed because the setting disagrees with the value in the encoder. Refer to the following section for the procedure to change the multiturn limit settings in the encoder.

7.7.4 Multiturn Limit Disagreement Alarm (A.CC0) on page 7-31

7.7.3 Multiturn Limit Setting



Information

The multiturn data will always be 0 in the following cases. It is not necessary to reset the absolute encoder in these cases.

- When you use a single-turn absolute encoder
- When the encoder is set to be used as a single-turn absolute encoder (Pn002 = $n.\Box 2\Box\Box$) Absolute encoder-related alarms (A.810 and A.820) will not occur.

7.7.4 Multiturn Limit Disagreement Alarm (A.CC0)

If you change the multiturn limit in Pn205 (Multiturn Limit), an A.CC0 alarm (Multiturn Limit Disagreement) will be displayed because the setting disagrees with the value in the encoder.

Display	Name	Meaning
A.CC0	Multiturn Limit Disagreement	Different multiturn limits are set in the encoder and SERVO-PACK.

If this alarm is displayed, use the following procedure to change the multiturn limit in the encoder to the same value as the setting of Pn205.

Applicable Tools

The following table lists the tools that you can use to set the multiturn limit.

Tool	Fn No./Function Name	Operating Procedure Reference
Digital Operator	Fn013	Σ-7-Series Digital Operator Operating Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 33)
SigmaWin+	Encoder Setting - Multi-turn Limit Setup	Operating Procedure on page 7-31
EtherCAT communications	SERVOPACK Adjusting Command (2710h)	SERVOPACK Adjusting Command (A: 2710h, B: 2F10h) on page 14-24

Operating Procedure

Use the following procedure to adjust the multiturn limit setting.

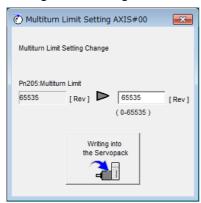
- 1. Click the 🔑 Servo Drive Button in the workspace of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+.
- **2.** Select Multiturn Limit Setting in the Menu Dialog Box. The Multiturn Limit Setting Dialog Box will be displayed.
- 3. Click the Continue Button.



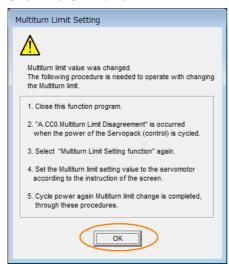
Click the **Cancel** Button to cancel setting the multiturn limit. The Main Window will return.

7.7.4 Multiturn Limit Disagreement Alarm (A.CC0)

4. Change the setting.



- 5. Click the Writing into the Servopack Button.
- 6. Click the OK Button.



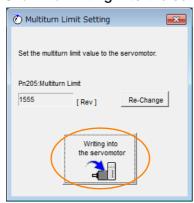
- 7. Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again.

 An A.CC0 alarm (Multiturn Limit Disagreement) will occur because setting the multiturn limit in the Servomotor is not yet completed even though the setting has been changed in the SERVOPACK.
- 8. Display the Multiturn Limit Setting in the Menu Dialog Box.
- 9. Click the Continue Button.



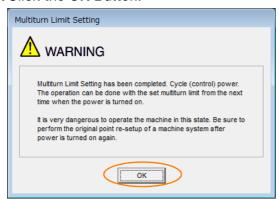
7.7.4 Multiturn Limit Disagreement Alarm (A.CC0)

10. Click the Writing into the servomotor Button.



Click the **Re-change** Button to change the setting.

11. Click the OK Button.



This concludes the procedure to set the multiturn limit.

7.8.1 Connecting an Absolute Linear Encoder

7.8

Absolute Linear Encoders

The absolute linear encoder records the current position of the stop position even when the power supply is OFF.

With a system that uses an absolute linear encoder, the host controller can monitor the current position. Therefore, it is not necessary to perform an origin return operation when the power supply to the system is turned ON.

There are two types of linear encoders for Linear Servomotors. The usage of the linear encoder is specified in $Pn002 = n.\Box X\Box \Box$.

Refer to the following section for linear encoder models.

Feedback Resolution of Linear Encoder on page 6-43

· Parameter Settings When Using an Incremental Linear Encoder

Parameter		Meaning	When Enabled	Classification
Pn002	n.□0□□ (default setting)	Use the encoder as an incremental linear encoder.	After restart	Setup
	n.🗆1🗆 🗆	Use the encoder as an incremental linear encoder.		-

Parameter Settings When Using an Absolute Linear Encoder

Parameter		Meaning	When Enabled	Classification
Pn002	n.□0□□ (default setting)	Use the encoder as an absolute linear encoder.	After restart	Setup
	n.🗆1 🗆 🗆	Use the encoder as an incremental linear encoder.		

7.8.1 Connecting an Absolute Linear Encoder

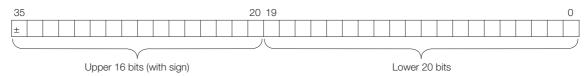
You can get the position data from the absolute linear encoder with EtherCAT communications. Refer to the following section for information on connecting absolute linear encoders.

A.4.3 Wiring the SERVOPACK to the Encoder on page 4-20

7.8.2 Structure of the Position Data of the Absolute Linear Encoder

The position data of the absolute linear encoder is the distance (number of pulses) from the origin of the absolute linear encoder.

The position data is signed 36-bit data.



When the SERVOPACK sends the position data, it sends the upper 16-bit data (with sign) separately from the lower 20-bit data.

7.9 Software Reset

You can reset the SERVOPACK internally with the software. A software reset is used when resetting alarms and changing the settings of parameters that normally require turning the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. This can be used to change those parameters without turning the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again.



The software reset applies to both axes A and B. If you reset the software, it will be reset for both axes.

Information

- 1. Always confirm that the servo is OFF and that the Servomotor is stopped before you start a software reset.
- This function resets the SERVOPACK independently of the host controller. The SERVO-PACK carries out the same processing as when the power supply is turned ON and outputs the ALM (Servo Alarm) signal. The status of other output signals may be forcibly changed.
- 3. When you execute a software reset, the SERVOPACK will not respond for approximately five seconds.
 - Before you execute a software reset, check the status of the SERVOPACK and Servomotor and make sure that no problems will occur.

7.9.1 Preparations

Always check the following before you perform a software reset.

- The servo must be OFF for both axis A and axis B.
- The motor must be stopped.

7.9.2 Applicable Tools

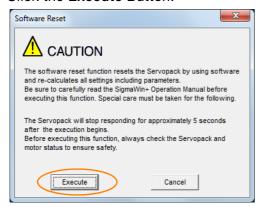
The following table lists the tools that you can use to perform a software reset.

Tool	Fn No./Function Name	Operating Procedure Reference
Digital Operator	Fn030	Σ-7-Series Digital Operator Operating Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 33)
SigmaWin+	Basic Functions - Software Reset	7.9.3 Operating Procedure on page 7-36

7.9.3 Operating Procedure

Use the following procedure to perform a software reset.

- 1. Click the P Servo Drive Button in the workspace of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+.
- **2.** Select Software Reset in the Menu Dialog Box. The Software Reset Dialog Box will be displayed.
- 3. Click the Execute Button.



Click the Cancel Button to cancel the software reset. The Main Window will return.

4. Click the Execute Button.



5. Click the **OK** Button to end the software reset operation.

All settings including parameters will have been re-calculated. When you finish this operation, disconnect the SigmaWin+ from the SERVOPACK, and then connect it again.



This concludes the procedure to reset the software.

7.10 Initializing the Vibration Detection Level

You can detect machine vibration during operation to automatically adjust the settings of Pn312 or Pn384 (Vibration Detection Level) to detect A.520 alarms (Vibration Alarm) and A.911 warnings (Vibration) more precisely.

This function detects specific vibration components in the Servomotor speed.

Parameter		Meaning	When Enabled	Classification
Pn310	n.□□□0 (default setting)	Do not detect vibration.	l	0 - 1
(2310h)	n.0001	Output a warning (A.911) if vibration is detected.	Immediately	Setup
	n.□□□2	Output an alarm (A.520) if vibration is detected.		

If the vibration exceeds the detection level calculated with the following formula, an alarm or warning occurs according to Pn310 (Vibration Detection Selection).

· Rotary Servomotors

Detection level = Vibration detection level (Pn312 [min-1]) × Vibration detection sensitivity (Pn311 [%])

Linear Servomotors

Detection level = Vibration detection level (Pn384 [mm/s]) × Vibration detection sensitivity (Pn311 [%])

Use this function only if A.520 or A.911 alarms are not output at the correct times when vibration is detected with the default vibration detection level (Pn312 or Pn384).

There will be discrepancies in the detection sensitivity for vibration alarms and warnings depending on the condition of your machine. If there is a discrepancy, use the above formula to adjust Pn311 (Vibration Detection Sensitivity).

	Vibration Detection Sensitivity			Speed Position	on Torque
Pn311 (2311h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
	50 to 500	1%	100	Immediately	Tuning

Information

- 1. Vibration may not be detected because of unsuitable servo gains. Also, not all kinds of vibrations can be detected.
- 2. Set a suitable moment of inertia ratio (Pn103). An unsuitable setting may result in falsely detecting or not detecting vibration alarms or vibration warnings.
- To use this function, you must input the actual references that will be used to operate your system.
- 4. Execute this function under the operating conditions for which you want to set the vibration detection level.
- 5. Execute this function while the motor is operating at 10% of its maximum speed or faster.

7.10.1 Preparations

Always check the following before you initialize the vibration detection level.

- The parameters must not be write prohibited.
- The test without a motor function must be disabled (Pn00C = n.□□□0).

7.10.2 Applicable Tools

7.10.2 Applicable Tools

The following table lists the tools that you can use to initialize the vibration detection level.

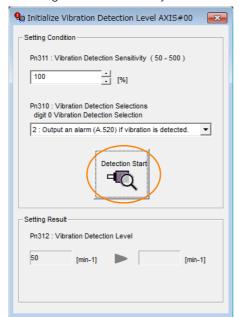
Tool	Fn No./Function Name	Operating Procedure Reference
Digital Operator	Fn01B	Σ-7-Series Digital Operator Operating Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 33)
SigmaWin+	Others - Initialize Vibration Detection Level	7.10.3 Operating Procedure on page 7-38

7.10.3 Operating Procedure

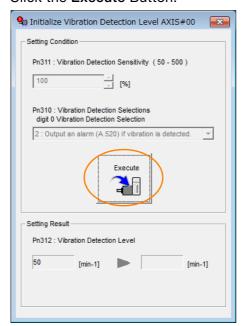
Use the following procedure to initialize the vibration detection level.

- 1. Click the P Servo Drive Button in the workspace of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+.
- **2.** Select Initialize Vibration Detection Level in the Menu Dialog Box. The Initialize Vibration Detection Level Dialog Box will be displayed.
- 3. Select Pn311: Vibration Detection Sensitivity and Pn310: Vibration Detection Selections and then click the Detection Start Button.

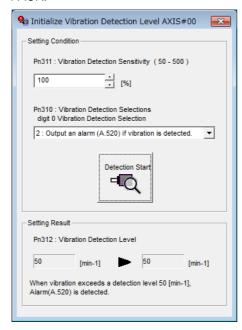
A setting execution standby mode will be entered.



4. Click the Execute Button.



The newly set vibration detection level will be displayed and the value will be saved in the SERVO-PACK.



This concludes the procedure to initialize the vibration detection level.

7.10.4 Related Parameters

The following three items are given in the following table.

- Parameters Related to this Function

 These are the parameters that are used or referenced when this function is executed.
- Changes during Function Execution
 Not allowed: The parameter cannot be changed using the SigmaWin+ or other tool while this function is being executed.
 - Allowed: The parameter can be changed using the SigmaWin+ or other tool while this function is being executed.
- Automatic Changes after Function Execution
 Yes: The parameter is automatically set or adjusted after execution of this function.
 No: The parameter is not automatically set or adjusted after execution of this function.

Parameter	Name	Setting Changes	Automatic Changes
Pn311 (2311h)	Vibration Detection Sensitivity	Allowed	No
Pn312 (2312h)	Vibration Detection Level	Not allowed	Yes
Pn384 (2384h)	Vibration Detection Level	Not allowed	Yes

7.11 Adjusting the Motor Current Detection Signal Offset

The motor current detection signal offset is used to reduce ripple in the torque. You can adjust the motor current detection signal offset either automatically or manually.

7.11.1 Automatic Adjustment

Perform this adjustment only if highly accurate adjustment is required to reduce torque ripple. You can specify the axis or axes to automatically adjust. It is normally not necessary to adjust this offset.



Execute the automatic offset adjustment if the torque ripple is too large when compared with other SERVOPACKs.



The offset does not use a parameter, so it will not change even if the parameter settings are initialized.

Preparations

Always check the following before you automatically adjust the motor current detection signal offset.

- The parameters must not be write prohibited.
- The servo must be in ready status.
- The servo must be OFF.

Applicable Tools

The following table lists the tools that you can use to automatically adjust the offset.

Tool	Fn No./Function Name	Operating Procedure Reference
Digital Operator	Fn00E	Σ-7-Series Digital Operator Operating Manual (Manual No. SIEP S800001 33)
SigmaWin+	Others – Adjust the Motor Current Detection Offsets	Operating Procedure on page 7-41
EtherCAT communications	SERVOPACK Adjusting Command (2710h)	SERVOPACK Adjusting Command (A: 2710h, B: 2F10h) on page 14-24

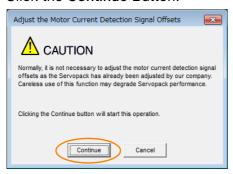
Operating Procedure

Use the following procedure to automatically adjust the motor current detection signal offset.

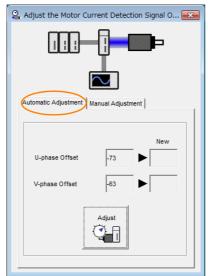
- 1. Click the 🔎 Servo Drive Button in the workspace of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+.
- **2.** Select Adjust the Motor Current Detection Signal Offsets in the Menu Dialog Box. The Adjust the Motor Current Detection Signal Offsets Dialog Box will be displayed.

7.11.1 Automatic Adjustment

3. Click the Continue Button.

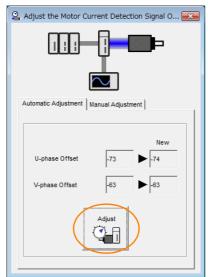


4. Click the **Automatic Adjustment** Tab in the Adjust the Motor Current Detection Signal Offsets Dialog Box.



5. Click the Adjust Button.

The values that result from automatic adjustment will be displayed in the New Boxes.



This concludes the procedure to automatically adjust the motor current detection signal offset.

7.11.2 Manual Adjustment

You can use this function if you automatically adjust the motor current detection signal offset and the torque ripple is still too large. You can specify the axis or axes to manually adjust.



If the offset is incorrectly adjusted with this function, the Servomotor characteristics may be adversely affected.

Observe the following precautions when you manually adjust the offset.

- Operate the Servomotor at a speed of approximately 100 min⁻¹.
- Adjust the offset while monitoring the torque reference with the analog monitor until the ripple is minimized.
- Adjust the offsets for the phase-U current and phase-V current of the Servomotor so that they are balanced. Alternately adjust both offsets several times.



The offset does not use a parameter, so it will not change even if the parameter settings are initialized.

Preparations

Always check the following before you manually adjust the motor current detection signal offset.

• The parameters must not be write prohibited.

Applicable Tools

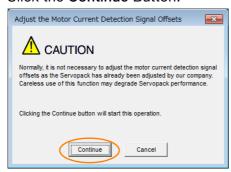
The following table lists the tools that you can use to manually adjust the offset.

Tool	Fn No./Function Name	Operating Procedure Reference
Digital Operator	Fn00F	Σ-7-Series Digital Operator Operating Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 33)
SigmaWin+	Others – Adjust the Motor Current Detection Offsets	Operating Procedure on page 7-43

Operating Procedure

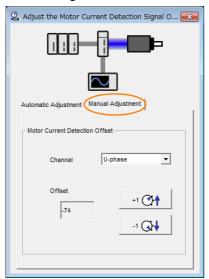
Use the following procedure to manually adjust the motor current detection signal offset.

- **1.** Operate the motor at approximately 100 min⁻¹.
- 2. Click the P Servo Drive Button in the workspace of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+.
- **3.** Select Adjust the Motor Current Detection Signal Offsets in the Menu Dialog Box. The Adjust the Motor Current Detection Signal Offsets Dialog Box will be displayed.
- 4. Click the Continue Button.



7.11.2 Manual Adjustment

5. Click the **Manual Adjustment** Tab in the Adjust the Motor Current Detection Signal Offsets Dialog Box.



- 6. Set the Channel Box in the Motor Current Detection Offset Area to U-phase.
- 7. Use the +1 and -1 Buttons to adjust the offset for phase U.

 Change the offset by about 10 in the direction that reduces the torque ripple.

 Adjustment range: -512 to +511
- 8. Set the Channel Box in the Motor Current Detection Offset Area to V-phase.
- **9.** Use the +1 and -1 Buttons to adjust the offset for phase V. Change the offset by about 10 in the direction that reduces the torque ripple.
- **10.** Repeat steps 6 to 9 until the torque ripple cannot be improved any further regardless of whether you increase or decrease the offsets.
- 11. Reduce the amount by which you change the offsets each time and repeat steps 6 to 9.

This concludes the procedure to manually adjust the motor current detection signal offset.

7.12 Forcing the Motor to Stop

You can force the Servomotor to stop for a signal from the host controller or an external device.

To force the motor to stop, you must allocate the FSTP (Forced Stop Input) signal in Pn516 = $n.\Box\Box\Box$ X. You can specify one of the following stopping methods: dynamic brake (DB), coasting to a stop, or decelerating to a stop.

Note: Forcing the motor to stop is not designed to comply with any safety standard. In this respect, it is different from the hard wire base block (HWBB).

Information

Digital Operator Displays

When a forced stop is performed, the Digital Operator will display FSTP.

CAUTION

• To prevent accidents that may result from contact faults or disconnections, use a normally closed switch for the Forced Stop Input signal.

7.12.1 FSTP (Forced Stop Input) Signal

Classifica- tion	Signal	Connector Pin No.	Signal Status	Description	
loout	FSTP	Must be allocated.	ON (closed)	Drive is enabled (normal operation).	
Input	F51P	Must be allocated.	OFF (open)	The motor is stopped.	

Note: You must allocate the FSTP signal to use it. The parameters that you use depend on the allocation method.

Allocation Method	Parameters to Use
Σ-7S-compatible I/O signal allocations	 Pn50A = n.□□□1 (Σ-7S-Compatible I/O Signal Allocations) Pn516 = n.□□□X (FSTP (Forced Stop Input) Signal Allocation)
Multi-axis I/O signal allocations	 Pn50A = n.□□□2 (Multi-Axis I/O Signal Allocations) Pn597 (FSTP (Forced Stop Input) Signal Allocation)

Refer to the following section for details.

7.1.1 Input Signal Allocations on page 7-4

7.12.2 Stopping Method Selection for Forced Stops

Use Pn00A = $n.\square\square X\square$ (Stopping Method for Forced Stops) to set the stopping method for forced stops.

Parameter		Description	When Enabled	Classifi- cation
Pn00A (200Ah)	n.□□0□	Apply the dynamic brake or coast the motor to a stop (use the stopping method set in $Pn001 = n.\square\square\square\squareX$).		
	n.□□1□ (default set- ting)	Decelerate the motor to a stop using the torque set in Pn406 as the maximum torque. Use the setting of Pn001 = n.□□□X for the status after stopping.	After restart	Setup
	n.□□2□	Decelerate the motor to a stop using the torque set in Pn406 as the maximum torque and then let the motor coast.		
	n.□□3□	Decelerate the motor to a stop using the deceleration time set in Pn30A. Use the setting of Pn001 = n. $\square\square\squareX$ for the status after stopping.		
	n.□□4□	Decelerate the motor to a stop using the deceleration time set in Pn30A and then let the motor coast.		

Note: You cannot decelerate a Servomotor to a stop during torque control. For torque control, the Servomotor will be stopped with the dynamic braking or coast to a stop according to the setting of Pn001 = n. \(\sigma \square\$\square\$\text{(Motor Stopping Method for Servo OFF and Group 1 Alarms)}\).

7.12.2 Stopping Method Selection for Forced Stops

Stopping the Servomotor by Setting Emergency Stop Torque (Pn406)

To stop the Servomotor by setting emergency stop torque, set Pn406 (Emergency Stop Torque).

If $Pn00A = n.\Box\Box X\Box$ is set to 1 or 2, the Servomotor will be decelerated to a stop using the torque set in Pn406 as the maximum torque.

The default setting is 800%. This setting is large enough to allow you to operate the Servomotor at the maximum torque. However, the maximum emergency stop torque that you can actually use is the maximum torque of the Servomotor.

D 400	Emergency Stop Torque			Speed Position	
Pn406 (2406h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(240011)	0 to 800	1%*	800	Immediately	Setup

^{*} Set a percentage of the motor rated torque.

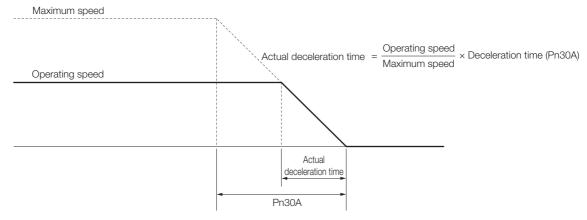
Stopping the Servomotor by Setting the Deceleration Time for Servo OFF and Forced Stops (Pn30A)

To specify the Servomotor deceleration time and use it to stop the Servomotor, set Pn30A (Deceleration Time for Servo OFF and Forced Stops).

	Deceleration Time for Servo OFF and Forced Stops			Speed Position	า
Pn30A (230Ah)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(2007111)	0 to 10,000	1 ms	0	Immediately	Setup

If you set Pn30A to 0, the Servomotor will be stopped with a zero speed.

The deceleration time that you set in Pn30A is the time to decelerate the motor from the maximum motor speed.

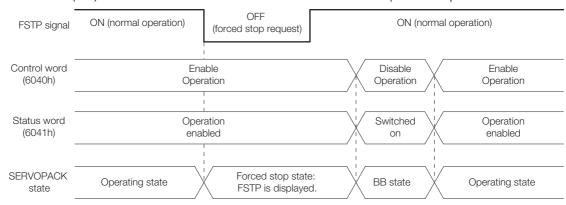


7.12.3 Resetting Method for Forced Stops

This section describes the reset methods that can be used after stopping operation for an FSTP (Forced Stop Input) signal.

If the FSTP (Forced Stop Input) signal is OFF and the Servo ON command (Enable Operation command) is input, the forced stop state will be maintained even after the FSTP signal is turned ON.

Send the Servo OFF command (Disable Operation command) to place the SERVOPACK in the base block (BB) state and then send the Servo ON command (Enable Operation command).



7.13.1 Connecting the Overheat Protection Input (TH) Signal

7.13 Overheat Protection

Overheat protection detects an A.93B warning (Overheat Warning) and an A.862 alarm (Overheat Alarm) by monitoring the overheat protection input signal (TH) from a Yaskawa SGLFW2 Linear Servomotor or from a sensor attached to the machine.

SERVOPACKs with software version 0024 or higher support overheat protection.

When you use overheat protection, you must wire the overheat protection input (TH) signal and select overheat protection ($Pn61A = n.\square\square\square\square X$).

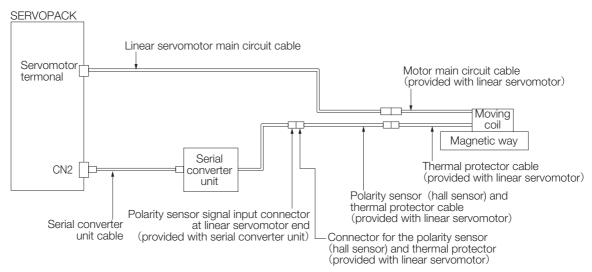
7.13.1 Connecting the Overheat Protection Input (TH) Signal

To use overheat protection, you must connect an overheat protection input (TH) signal to the SERVOPACK. This section describes the connection methods for the overheat protection input (TH) signal.

Using Overheat Protection in the Linear Servomotor

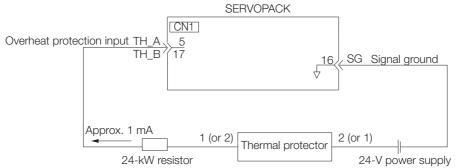
When Using a Serial Converter Unit

Connect the connector for the polarity sensor (hall sensor) and thermal protector of the linear servomotor to the serial converter unit.



Using Overheat Protection for the Machine

To use overheat protection for the machine, connect the overheat protection input (an analog voltage input) from the sensor mounted to the machine to the CN1-5 or CN1-17 on the SER-VOPACK.



Closed when normal (low temperature) and open when activated (high temperature)



- The recommended length of the thermal protector cable is 15 m maximum.
- The 24-V power supply and 24-k Ω resistor are not provided by Yaskawa. Use a 0.3 W or greater 24-V power supply, and use a 0.2 W or greater 24-k Ω resistor.
- Be sure to connect the positive and negative sides of the power supply correctly. Otherwise there is a risk of SERVOPACK failure.

7.13.2 Overheat Protection Selections

The overheat protection function is selected with $Pn61A = n.\square\square\square X$ (Overheat Protection Selections).

Par	rameter	Meaning	When Enabled	Classifi- cation
	n.□□□0 (default set- ting)	Disable overheat protection.		
Pn61A (261Ah)	n.□□□1	Use overheat protection in the Yaskawa Linear Servomotor.*	After	Setup
	n.□□□2	Monitor a negative voltage input from a sensor attached to the machine and use overheat protection.	restart	·
	n.□□□3	Monitor a positive voltage input from a sensor attached to the machine and use overheat protection.		

^{*} The SGLFW2 is the only Yaskawa Linear Servomotor that supports this function.

7.13.2 Overheat Protection Selections

Using Overheat Protection in the Yaskawa Linear Servomotor

To use the overheat protection in a Yaskawa Linear Servomotor (SGLFW2), set Pn61A to n. $\Box\Box\Box$ 1.

An A.93B warning (Overheat Warning) will be detected if the overheat protection input (TH) signal from the Yaskawa SGLFW2 Linear Servomotor exceeds the warning temperature.

An A.862 alarm (Overheat Alarm) will be detected if the overheat protection input (TH) signal from the Yaskawa SGLFW2 Linear Servomotor exceeds the alarm temperature.



- If the overheat protection input signal line is disconnected or short-circuited, an A.862 alarm will occur.
- If you set Pn61A to n. \(\sigma \square\) (Use overheat protection in the Yaskawa Linear Servomotor), the parameters in the Servomotor are enabled and the following parameters are disabled.
 - Overheat Alarm Level (Pn61B)
 - Overheat Warning Level (Pn61C)
 - Overheat Alarm Filter Time (Pn61D)

Monitoring the Machine's Temperature and Using Overheat Protection

Set $Pn61A = n. \square \square \square \square X$ to 2 or 3 to use overheat protection for the machine.

Set the following parameters as required.

Pn61B (261Bh)	Overheat Alarm Level			Speed Position Torque		
	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
Common	0 to 500	0.01 V	250	Immediately	Setup	
Pn61C	Overheat Warning I	_evel		Speed Posi	tion Torque	
(261Ch)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
Common	0 to 100	1%	100	Immediately	Setup	
Pn61D (261Dh)	Overheat Alarm Filt	er Time		Speed Posi	tion Torque	
	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
	0 to 65,535	1 s	0	Immediately	Setup	



- When Pn61A is set to n. \(\sigma\) \(\sigma\) an A.862 alarm will occur if the overheat protection input signal line is disconnected or short-circuited.
- When Pn61A is set to n. \$\sim \sigma 3\$, an A.862 alarm will not occur if the overheat protection input signal line is disconnected or short-circuited. To ensure safety, we recommend that you connect the external circuits so that you can use a negative voltage input for the overheat protection input (an analog voltage input).

Trial Operation and Actual Operation

8

This chapter provides information on the flow and procedures for trial operation and convenient functions to use during trial operation.

8.1	Flow	of Trial Operation8-2
	8.1.1 8.1.2	Flow of Trial Operation for Rotary Servomotors 8-2 Flow of Trial Operation for Linear Servomotors 8-4
8.2	Inspec	tions and Confirmations before Trial Operation 8-6
8.3	Trial O	peration for the Servomotor without a Load8-7
	8.3.1 8.3.2 8.3.3	Preparations
8.4	Trial Op	peration with EtherCAT (CoE) Communications8-10
8.5	Trial Ope	eration with the Servomotor Connected to the Machine8-11
	8.5.1 8.5.2 8.5.3	Precautions
8.6	Conve	nient Function to Use during Trial Operation8-13
	8.6.1 8.6.2 8.6.3	Program Jogging

8.1

Flow of Trial Operation

8.1.1 Flow of Trial Operation for Rotary Servomotors

The procedure for trial operation is given below.

• Preparations for Trial Operation

Step	Meaning	Reference
1	Installation Install the Servomotor and SERVOPACK according to the installation conditions. First, operation is checked with no load. Do not connect the Servomotor to the machine.	Chapter 3 SERVOPACK Installation
2	Wiring and Connections Wire and connect the SERVOPACK. First, Servomotor operation is checked without a load. Do not connect the CN1 connector on the SERVOPACK.	Chapter 4 Wiring and Connecting SERVOPACKs
3	Confirmations before Trial Operation	8.2 Inspections and Confirmations before Trial Operation on page 8-6
4	Power ON	_
5	Resetting the Absolute Encoder This step is necessary only for a Servomotor with an absolute encoder.	6.15 Resetting the Absolute Encoder on page 6-48

8.1.1 Flow of Trial Operation for Rotary Servomotors

• Trial Operation

Step	Meaning	Reference
Осор	Trial Operation for the Servomotor without	Helefelice
1	a Load To power supply Secure the motor flange to the machine. Do not connect the motor shaft to the load shaft.	8.3 Trial Operation for the Servomotor without a Load on page 8-7
2	Trial Operation with EtherCAT (CoE) Communications CN6A, to host controller To power supply CN1, to host controller Secure the motor flange to the machine. Do not connect the motor shaft to the load shaft.	8.4 Trial Operation with EtherCAT (CoE) Communications on page 8-10
3	Trial Operation with the Servomotor Connected to the Machine CN6A, to host controller To power supply CN1, to host controller CN1, to host controller Secure the motor flange to the machine, and connect the motor shaft to the load shaft with a coupling or other means.	8.5 Trial Operation with the Servomotor Connected to the Machine on page 8-11

8.1.2 Flow of Trial Operation for Linear Servomotors

The procedure for trial operation is given below.

• Preparations for Trial Operation

Step	Meaning	Reference
1	Installation Install the Servomotor and SERVOPACK according to the installation conditions. First, operation is checked with no load. Do not connect the Servomotor to the machine.	Chapter 3 SERVOPACK Installation
2	Wiring and Connections Wire and connect the SERVOPACK. First, Servomotor operation is checked without a load. Do not connect the CN1 connector on the SERVOPACK.	Chapter 4 Wiring and Connecting SERVOPACKs
3	Confirmations before Trial Operation	8.2 Inspections and Confirmations before Trial Operation on page 8-6
4	Power ON	_

Setting Parameters in the SERVOPACK

5-1 5-2 5-3	Pn282 (2282h)	Linear Encoder Pitch Writing Parameters to the Linear Servo- motor	Set this parameter only if you are using a Serial Converter Unit. Set this parameter only if you are not using a Serial	page 6-14
		to the Linear Servo-		0 15
5-3	D 000 (0000L)		Converter Unit.	page 6-15
	Pn080 (2080h) = n.□□X□	Motor Phase Sequence Selec- tion	-	page 6-19
5-4	Pn080 (2080h) = n.□□□X	Polarity Sensor Selection	_	page 6-21
5-5	_	Polarity Detection	This step is necessary only for a Linear Servomotor without a Polarity Sensor.	page 6-22
5-6	Pn50A (250Ah) = n.X□□□ and Pn50B (250Bh) = n.□□□X Or Pn590 (2590h) and Pn591 (2591h)	Overtravel Signal Allocations	_	page 6-25
5-7	Pn483 (2483h), Pn484 (2484h)	Force Control	_	page 7-23
5	5-6	Pn50A (250Ah) = n.X□□□ and Pn50B (250Bh) = n.□□□X Or Pn590 (2590h) and Pn591 (2591h) Pn483 (2483h),	Pn50A (250Ah) = n.X□□□ and Pn50B (250Bh) = n.□□□X Or Pn590 (2590h) and Pn591 (2591h) Pn483 (2483h), Force Control	Pn50A (250Ah) = n.X□□□ and Pn50B (250Bh) = n.□□□X Or Pn590 (2590h) and Pn591 (2591h) Pn483 (2483h), Posce Control This step is necessary only for a Linear Servomotor without a Polarity Sensor. This step is necessary only for a Linear Servomotor without a Polarity Sensor. This step is necessary only for a Linear Servomotor without a Polarity Sensor. This step is necessary only for a Linear Servomotor without a Polarity Sensor.

6 Setting the Origin of the Absolute Linear Encoder

6.16.2 Setting the Origin of the Absolute Linear Encoder on page 6-51

• Trial Operation

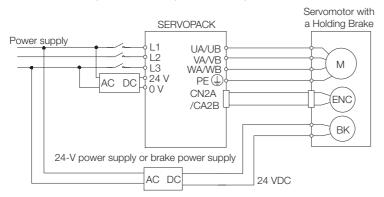
Step	Meaning	Reference
Step	Meaning Trial Operation for the Sorrometer without a	Hererence
1	Trial Operation for the Servomotor without a Load To power supply	8.3 Trial Operation for the Servomotor without a Load on page 8-7
2	Trial Operation with EtherCAT (CoE) Communications CN6A, to host controller To power supply CN1, to host controller	8.4 Trial Operation with EtherCAT (CoE) Communications on page 8-10
3	Trial Operation with the Servomotor Connected to the Machine CN6A, to host controller To power supply CN1, to host controller	8.5 Trial Operation with the Servomotor Connected to the Machine on page 8-11

8.2

Inspections and Confirmations before Trial Operation

To ensure safe and correct trial operation, check the following items before you start trial operation.

- Make sure that the SERVOPACK and Servomotor are installed, wired, and connected correctly.
- Make sure that the correct power supply voltage is supplied to the SERVOPACK.
- Make sure that there are no loose parts in the Servomotor mounting.
- If you are using a Servomotor with an Oil Seal, make sure that the oil seal is not damaged. Also make sure that oil has been applied.
- If you are performing trial operation on a Servomotor that has been stored for a long period of time, make sure that all Servomotor inspection and maintenance procedures have been completed.
 - Refer to the manual for your Servomotor for Servomotor maintenance and inspection information.
- If you are using a Servomotor with a Holding Brake, make sure that the brake is released in advance. To release the brake, you must apply the specified voltage of 24 VDC to the brake. A circuit example for trial operation is provided below.



8.3 Trial Operation for the Servomotor without a Load

You use jogging for trial operation of the Servomotor without a load.

Jogging is used to check the operation of the Servomotor without connecting the SERVOPACK to the host controller. The Servomotor is moved at the preset jogging speed.

⚠ CAUTION

 During jogging, the overtravel function is disabled. Consider the range of motion of your machine when you jog the Servomotor.



The tuning-less function is enabled as the default setting. If the tuning-less function is enabled, gain may increase and vibrations may occur with no load. If vibrations occur, disable the tuning-less function (Pn170=n.□□□0).

8.3.1 Preparations

Confirm the following conditions before you jog the Servomotor.

- The parameters must not be write prohibited.
- The main circuit power supply must be ON.
- There must be no alarms.
- There must be no hard wire base block (HWBB).
- The servo must be OFF.
- The jogging speed must be set considering the operating range of the machine. The jogging speed is set with the following parameters.
 - · Rotary Servomotors

D 004	Jogging Speed			Speed Position Torque		
Pn304 (2304h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
	0 to 10,000	1 min ⁻¹	500	Immediately	Setup	
Pn305 (2305h)	Soft Start Acceleration Time			Speed		
	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
	0 to 10,000	1 ms	0	Immediately	Setup	
Pn306 (2306h)	Soft Start Deceleration Time			Speed		
	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
	0 to 10,000	1 ms	0	Immediately	Setup	

· Linear Servomotors

D000	Jogging Speed			Speed Position Force	
Pn383 (2383h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
	0 to 10,000	1 mm/s	50	Immediately	Setup
Pn305 (2305h)	Soft Start Acceleration Time			Speed	
	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
	0 to 10,000	1 ms	0	Immediately	Setup
Pn306 (2306h)	Soft Start Deceler	ation Time	Speed		
	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
	0 to 10,000	1 ms	0	Immediately	Setup

8.3.2 Applicable Tools

8.3.2 Applicable Tools

The following table lists the tools that you can use to perform jogging.

Tool	Fn No./Function Name	Operating Procedure Reference
Digital Operator	Fn002	Σ-7-Series Digital Operator Operating Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 33)
SigmaWin+	Operation - Jog	Operating Procedure on page 8-8

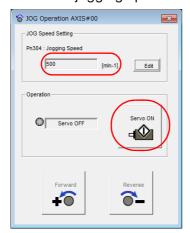
8.3.3 Operating Procedure

Use the following procedure to jog the motor.

- 1. Click the 🔎 Servo Drive Button in the workspace of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+.
- **2.** Select **JOG Operation** in the Menu Dialog Box. The Jog Operation Dialog Box will be displayed.
- 3. Read the warnings and then click the OK Button.



4. Check the jogging speed and then click the Servo ON Button.

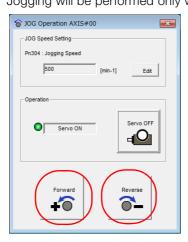


The display in the **Operation** Area will change to **Servo ON**.

Information To change the speed, click the Edit Button and enter the new speed.

8.3.3 Operating Procedure

5. Click the Forward Button or the Reverse Button. Jogging will be performed only while you hold down the mouse button.



6. After you finish jogging, turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again.

This concludes the jogging procedure.

8.4

Trial Operation with EtherCAT (CoE) Communications

A trial operation example for EtherCAT (CoE) communications is given below.

In this example, operation in Profile Position Mode is described.

Refer to the following chapter for details on operation with EtherCAT (CoE) communications.
© Chapter 13 CiA402 Drive Profile

1. Confirm that the wiring is correct, and then connect the I/O signal connector (CN1) and EtherCAT communications connector (CN6A).

Refer to the following chapter for details on wiring.

Chapter 4 Wiring and Connecting SERVOPACKs

- 2. Set the EtherCAT (CoE) communications station address and PDO mappings.
- 3. Turn ON the power supplies to the SERVOPACK.

If power is being supplied correctly, the CHARGE indicator on the SERVOPACK will light.

Note: If the COM indicator does not light, recheck the settings of EtherCAT setting switches (S1 and S2) and then turn the power supply OFF and ON again.

4. Place the EtherCAT communications in the Operational state.

Refer to the following chapter for details on the EtherCAT communications status.

12.2 EtherCAT State Machine on page 12-3

5. Set the modes of operation to Profile Position Mode.

Refer to the following section for details on modes of operation.

Modes of Operation (A: 6060h, B: 6860h) on page 14-34

6. Change the control word to supply power to the motor.

When status word shows the Operation Enabled state, power is supplied to the motor.

Note: Manipulate the objects that were mapped to PDOs. Values will not be written if you manipulate SDOs.

7. Set target position, profile velocity, profile acceleration, and profile deceleration, and then manipulate control word to start positioning.

Note: Manipulate the objects that were mapped to PDOs. Values will not be written if you manipulate SDOs.

8. While operation is in progress for step 6, confirm the following items.

Confirmation Item	Reference
Confirm that the rotational direction of the Servomotor agrees with the forward or reverse reference. If they do not agree, correct the rotation direction of the Servomotor.	6.4 Motor Direction Setting on page 6-13
Confirm that no abnormal vibration, noise, or temperature rise occurs. If any abnormalities are found, implement corrections.	15.4 Troubleshooting Based on the Operation and Conditions of the Servomotor on page 15-53

Note: If the load machine is not sufficiently broken in before trial operation, the Servomotor may become over-

8.5 Trial Operation with the Servomotor Connected to the Machine

This section provides the procedure for trial operation with both the machine and Servomotor.

8.5.1 Precautions

MARNING

 Operating mistakes that occur after the Servomotor is connected to the machine may not only damage the machine, but they may also cause accidents resulting in personal injury.



If you disabled the overtravel function for trial operation of the Servomotor without a load, enable the overtravel function (P-OT and N-OT signal) before you perform trial operation with the Servomotor connected to the machine in order to provide protection.

If you will use a holding brake, observe the following precautions during trial operation.

- Before you check the operation of the brake, implement measures to prevent the machine from falling due to gravity and to prevent vibration from being caused by an external force.
- First check the Servomotor operation and brake operation with the Servomotor uncoupled from the machine. If no problems are found, connect the Servomotor to the machine and perform trial operation again.

Control the operation of the brake with the /BK (Brake) signal output from the SERVOPACK. Refer to the following sections for information on wiring and the related parameter settings.

A4.4 Wiring the SERVOPACK to the Holding Brake on page 4-33

6.11 Holding Brake on page 6-31



Failures caused by incorrect wiring or incorrect voltage application in the brake circuit may cause the SERVOPACK to fail, damage the SERVOPACK, damage the equipment, or cause an accident resulting in death or injury.

Observe the precautions and instructions for wiring and trial operation precisely as described in this manual.

8.5.2 Preparations

Confirm the following items before you perform the trial operation procedure for both the machine and Servomotor.

- Make sure that the procedure described in 8.4 Trial Operation with EtherCAT (CoE) Communications on page 8-10 has been completed.
- Make sure that the SERVOPACK is connected correctly to both the host controller and the peripheral devices.
 - Overtravel wiring
 - · Brake wiring
 - Allocation of the /BK (Brake) signal to a pin on the I/O signal connector (CN1)
 - Emergency stop circuit wiring
 - · Host controller wiring

8.5.3 Operating Procedure

1. Enable the overtravel signals.

6.10.2 Setting to Enable/Disable Overtravel on page 6-26

2. Make the settings for the protective functions, such as the safety function, overtravel, and the brake.

4.6 Connecting Safety Function Signals on page 4-43

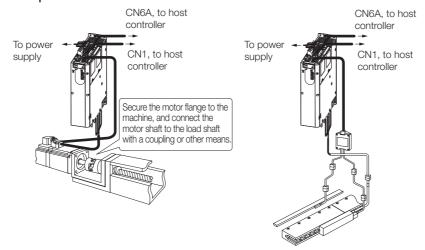
6.10 Overtravel and Related Settings on page 6-25

6.11 Holding Brake on page 6-31

3. Turn OFF the power supplies to the SERVOPACK.

The control power supply and main circuit power supply will turn OFF.

4. Couple the Servomotor to the machine.



- **5.** Turn ON the power supplies to the machine and host controller and turn ON the control power supply and main circuit power supply to the SERVOPACK.
- **6.** Check the protective functions, such as overtravel and the brake, to confirm that they operate correctly.

Note: Enable activating an emergency stop so that the Servomotor can be stopped safely should an error occur during the remainder of the procedure.

- 7. Input the Enable Operation command from the host controller. The servo will turn ON.
- 8. Perform trial operation according to 8.4 Trial Operation with EtherCAT (CoE) Communications on page 8-10 and confirm that the same results are obtained as when trial operation was performed on the Servomotor without a load.
- **9.** If necessary, adjust the servo gain to improve the Servomotor response characteristics. The Servomotor and machine may not be broken in completely for the trial operation. Therefore, let the system run for a sufficient amount of time to ensure that it is properly broken in.

10. For future maintenance, save the parameter settings with one of the following methods.

- Use the SigmaWin+ to save the parameters as a file.
- Use the Parameter Copy Mode of the Digital Operator.
- · Record the settings manually.

This concludes the procedure for trial operation with both the machine and Servomotor.

8.6 Convenient Function to Use during Trial Operation

This section describes some convenient operations that you can use during trial operation. Use them as required.

8.6.1 Program Jogging

You can use program jogging to perform continuous operation with a preset operation pattern, travel distance, movement speed, acceleration/deceleration time, waiting time, and number of movements.

You can use this operation when you set up the system in the same way as for normal jogging to move the Servomotor without connecting it to the host controller in order to check Servomotor operation and execute simple positioning operations.

Preparations

Confirm the following conditions before you perform program jogging.

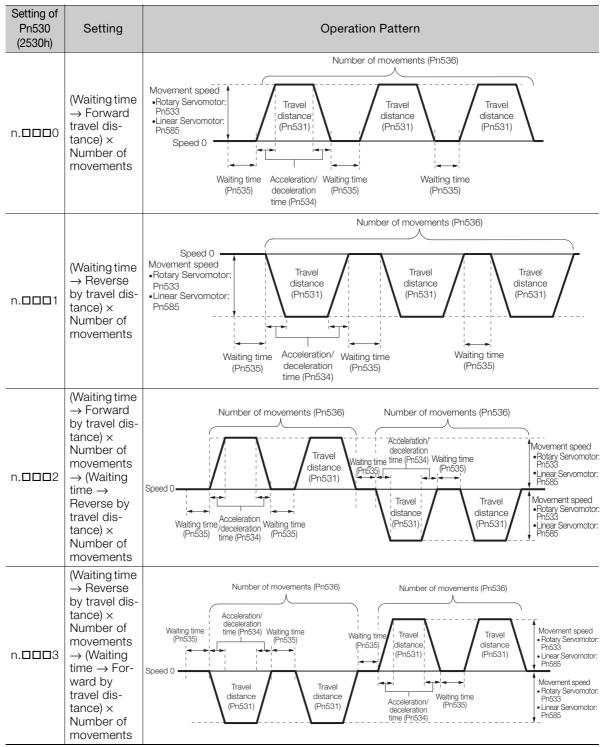
- The parameters must not be write prohibited.
- The main circuit power supply must be ON.
- There must be no alarms.
- There must be no hard wire base block (HWBB).
- The servo must be OFF.
- The range of machine motion and the safe movement speed of your machine must be considered when you set the travel distance and movement speed.
- There must be no overtravel.

Additional Information

- You can use the functions that are applicable to position control. However, functions for motions through EtherCAT communications are disabled.
- The overtravel function is enabled.

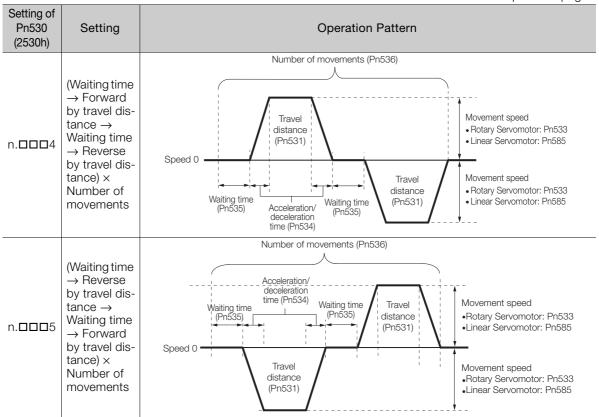
Program Jogging Operation Pattern

An example of a program jogging operation pattern is given below. In this example, the Servo-motor direction is set to $Pn000 = n.\square\square\square\square$ (Use CCW as the forward direction).



8.6.1 Program Jogging

Continued from previous page.



Information

If Pn530 is set to n.□□□0, n.□□□1, n.□□□4, or n.□□□5, you can set Pn536 (Program Jogging Number of Movements) to 0 to perform infinite time operation. You cannot use infinite time operation if Pn530 is set to n.□□□2 or n.□□□3. If you perform infinite time operation from the Digital Operator, press the **JOG/SVON** Key to turn OFF the servo to end infinite time operation.

8.6.1 Program Jogging

Related Parameters

Use the following parameters to set the program jogging operation pattern. Do not change the settings while the program jogging operation is being executed.

Rotary Servomotors

D 500	Program Jogging-R	elated Selections		Speed Posit	ion Torque
Pn530 (2530h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(200011)	0000 to 0005	_	0000	Immediately	Setup
D= 501	Program Jogging Tr	avel Distance		Speed Posit	ion Torque
Pn531 (2531h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(200111)	1 to 1,073,741,824	1 reference unit	32,768	Immediately	Setup
D 500	Program Jogging Movement Speed			Speed Posit	ion Torque
Pn533 (2533h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(200011)	1 to 10,000	1 min ⁻¹	500	Immediately	Setup
D 50.4	Program Jogging A	cceleration/Decele	Speed Posit	ion Torque	
Pn534 (2534h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(200411)	2 to 10,000	1 ms	100	Immediately	Setup
D., 505	Program Jogging W	aiting Time		Speed Posit	ion Torque
Pn535 (2535h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(200011)	0 to 10,000	1 ms	100	Immediately	Setup
D= 500	Program Jogging N	umber of Movemer	nts	Speed Posit	ion Torque
Pn536 (2536h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(2536N)	0 to 1,000	1	1	Immediately	Setup

• Linear Servomotors

D 500	Program Jogging-R	elated Selections		Speed	sition Force	
Pn530 (2530h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
(200011)	0000 to 0005	İ	0000	Immediately	Setup	
D 504	Program Jogging Tr	avel Distance		Speed	sition Force	
Pn531 (2531h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
(200111)	1 to 1,073,741,824	1 reference unit	32,768	Immediately	Setup	
D 505	Program Jogging M	ovement Speed		Speed	sition Force	
Pn585 (2585h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
(200011)	1 to 10,000	1 mm/s	50	Immediately	Setup	
D 50.4	Program Jogging Acceleration/Deceleration Time			Speed Position Force		
Pn534 (2534h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
(200411)	2 to 10,000	1 ms	100	Immediately	Setup	
D., 505	Program Jogging W	aiting Time		Speed	sition Force	
Pn535 (2535h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
(200011)	0 to 10,000	1 ms	100	Immediately	Setup	
D 500	Program Jogging N	umber of Movemer	nts	Speed Po	sition Force	
Pn536 (2536h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
(203011)	0 to 1,000	1	1	Immediately	Setup	

Applicable Tools

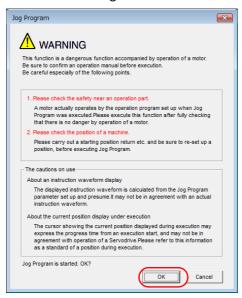
The following table lists the tools that you can use to perform program jogging.

Tool	Fn No./Function Name	Reference
Digital Operator	Fn004	Σ-7-Series Digital Operator Operating Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 33)
SigmaWin+	Operation - Program JOG Operation	© Operating Procedure on page 8-17

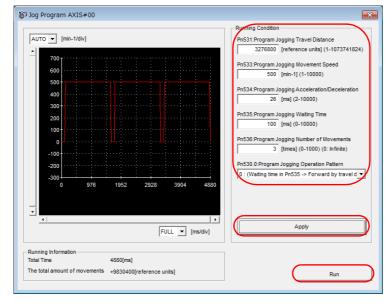
Operating Procedure

Use the following procedure for a program jog operation.

- 1. Click the 🔑 Servo Drive Button in the workspace of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+.
- **2.** Select **JOG Program** in the Menu Dialog Box. The Jog Program Dialog Box will be displayed.
- 3. Read the warnings and then click the OK Button.

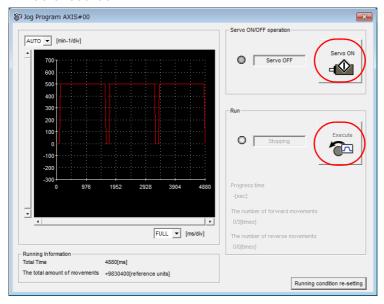


4. Set the operating conditions, click the Apply Button, and then click the Run Button. A graph of the operation pattern will be displayed.



8.6.1 Program Jogging

5. Click the **Servo ON** Button and then the **Execute** Button. The program jogging operation will be executed.



A CAUTION

- Be aware of the following points if you cancel the program jogging operation while the motor is operating.
 - If you cancel operation with the **Servo OFF** Button, the motor will stop according to setting of the Servo OFF stopping method (Pn001 = n.□□□X).
 - If you cancel operation with the **Cancel** Button, the motor will decelerate to a stop and then enter a zero-clamped state.

This concludes the program jogging procedure.

8.6.2 Origin Search

The origin search operation positions the motor to phase C of the encoder and then clamps it there.

Even when using fully-closed loop control the motor is positioned to phase C of the encoder, and not to the external encoder origin.

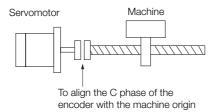
The overtravel function is disabled during an origin search.

CAUTION

Make sure that the load is not coupled when you execute an origin search.
 Since the P-OT (Forward Drive Prohibit Input) signal and N-OT (Reverse Drive Prohibit Input) signal are disabled during an origin search, the machine may be damaged by exceeding its movement limits.

Use an origin search when it is necessary to align encoder phase C of the servomotor with the machine origin. The following speeds are used for origin searches.

- Rotary Servomotors: 60 min⁻¹
- Linear Servomotors: 15 mm/s



Preparations

Confirm the following conditions before you start an origin search.

- The parameters must not be write prohibited.
- The main circuit power supply must be ON.
- There must be no alarms.
- There must be no hard wire base block (HWBB).
- The servo must be OFF.

Applicable Tools

The following table lists the tools that you can use to perform an origin search.

Tool	Fn No./Function Name	Reference
Digital Operator	Fn003	Σ-7-Series Digital Operator Operating Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 33)
SigmaWin+	Encoder Setting - Search Origin	© Operating Procedure on page 8-19

Operating Procedure

Use the following procedure to perform an origin search.

- 1. Click the P Servo Drive Button in the workspace of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+.
- 2. Select Search Origin in the Menu Dialog Box.

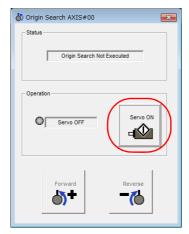
The Origin Search Dialog Box will be displayed.

8.6.2 Origin Search

3. Read the warnings and then click the OK Button.

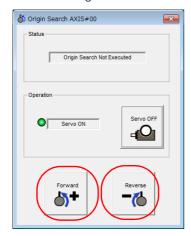


4. Click the Servo ON Button.



5. Click the Forward Button or the Reverse Button.

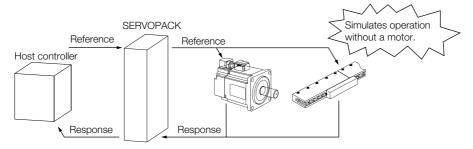
An origin search will be performed only while you hold down the mouse button. The motor will stop when the origin search has been completed.



This concludes the origin search procedure.

8.6.3 Test without a Motor

A test without a motor is used to check the operation of the host controller and peripheral devices by simulating the operation of the Servomotor in the SERVOPACK, i.e., without actually operating a Servomotor. This test allows you to check wiring, debug the system, and verify parameters to shorten the time required for setup work and to prevent damage to the machine that may result from possible malfunctions. The operation of the motor can be checked with this test regardless of whether the motor is actually connected or not.



Use $Pn00C = n.\square\square\square\square X$ to enable or disable the test without a motor.

Parameter		Meaning	When Enabled	Classification
Pn00C (200Ch)	n.□□□0 (default setting)	Disable tests without a motor.	After restart	Setup
(200011)	n.□□□1	Enable tests without a motor.		

Information

An asterisk is displayed on the status display of the Digital Operator while a test without a motor is being executed.

Motor Information and Encoder Information

The motor and encoder information is used during tests without a motor. The source of the information depends on the device connection status.

· Rotary Servomotor

Motor Connection Status	Information That Is Used	Source of Information		
Connected	Motor information • Rated motor speed • Maximum motor speed	Information in the motor that is connected		
Connected	Encoder informationEncoder resolutionEncoder type	information in the motor that is connected		
Not connected	Motor information • Rated motor speed • Maximum motor speed	Setting of Pn000 = n.X□□□ (Rotary/Linear Startup Selection When Encoder Is Not Connected) Rated motor speed and maximum motor speed The values previously saved in the SERVOPACK will be used for the rated motor speed and maximum motor speed. Use the monitor displays (Un020: Rated Motor Speed and Un021: Maximum Motor Speed) to check the values.		
	Encoder information • Encoder resolution • Encoder type	Encoder resolution: Setting of Pn00C = n.□□X□ (Encoder Resolution for Tests without a Motor) Encoder type: Setting of Pn00C = n.□X□□ (Encoder Type Selection for Tests without a Motor)		

8.6.3 Test without a Motor

· Linear Servomotors

Motor Connection Status	Information That Is Used	Source of Information
	Motor information	Information in the motor that is connected
Connected	Linear encoder information Resolution Encoder pitch Encoder type	Information in the linear encoder that is connected
	Motor information	Setting of Pn000 = n.X□□□ (Rotary/Linear Startup Selection When Encoder Is Not Connected)
Not connected	Linear encoder information Resolution Encoder pitch Encoder type	 Resolution: 256 Encoder pitch: Setting of Pn282 (Linear Encoder Pitch) Encoder type: Setting of Pn00C = n.□X□□ (Encoder Type Selection for Tests without a Motor)

· Related Parameters

(2282h)

Р	arameter	Meaning			When Enable	d Classification
Pn000	n.0□□□ (default setting)	When an encoder is SERVOPACK for Rot	,	rt as	After restart	Setup
(2000h)	n.1□□□	When an encoder is not connected, start as SERVOPACK for Linear Servomotor.			Alter restart	Setup
D 000	Linear Encoder I	Pitch			Speed	osition Force
Pn282	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Whe	n Enabled	Classification

	0 10 6,553,600	0.01 μm	U	All	ter restart	Setup	
Parameter		Meaning			When Enable	ed	Classification
	n.□□0□ (default setting)	Use 13 bits as enco without a motor.	der resolution for te				
Pn00C (200Ch)	n.□□1□	Use 20 bits as enco without a motor.	der resolution for te	sts			
	n.□□2□	Use 22 bits as enco without a motor.	der resolution for te	sts	After restar	Setup	
	n.□□3□	Use 24 bits as encoder resolution for tests without a motor.		sts	Alter restar	ι	Getup
	n.□0□□	Use an incremental encoder for tests without					

Motor Position and Speed Responses

motor.

a motor.

For a test without a motor, the following responses are simulated for references from the host controller according to the gain settings for position or speed control.

Use an absolute encoder for tests without a

• Servomotor position

(default setting)

n.🗆 1 🗆 🗆

Motor speed

The load model will be for a rigid system with the moment of inertia ratio that is set in Pn103.

Restrictions

The following functions cannot be used during the test without a motor.

- Regeneration and dynamic brake operation
- Brake output signal
 Refer to the following section for information on confirming the brake output signal.
 10.2.3 I/O Signals Status Monitor on page 10-5
- Items marked with "x" in the following utility function table

5	SigmaWin+		Digital Operator	Execu	table?		
Button in Menu Dialog Box	SigmaWin+ Function Name	Fn No.	Utility Function Name	Motor Not Connected	Motor Connected	Reference	
	Initialize *1	Fn005	Initializing Parameters	0 0		page 6-9	
	Software Reset	Fn030	Software Reset	0	0	page 7-35	
		Fn011	Display Servomotor Model	0	0		
Basic Functions		Fn012	Display Software Version	0	0		
	Product Information	Fn01E	Display SERVOPACK and Servomotor IDs	0	0	page 10-2	
		Fn01F	Display Servomotor ID from Feedback Option Module	0	0		
	Reset Absolute Encoder	Fn008	Reset Absolute Encoder	×	0	page 6-49	
Encoder	Multi-turn Limit Setup	Fn013	Multiturn Limit Setting after Multiturn Limit Disagreement Alarm	×	0	page 7-31	
Setting	Search Origin*2	Fn003	Origin Search	0	0	page 8-19	
	Zero Point Position Setting	Fn020	Set Absolute Linear Encoder Origin	×	0	page 6-51	
	Polarity Detection	Fn080	Polarity Detection	×	×	page 6-22	
		Fn000	Display Alarm History	0	0	page 15-42	
	Display Alarm	Fn006	Clear Alarm History	0	0	page 15-43	
Trouble- shooting		Fn014	Reset Option Module Configuration Error	0	0		
	Reset Motor Type Alarm	Fn021	Reset Motor Type Alarm	0	0	_	
	Jog	Fn002	Jog	0	0	page 8-7	
Operation	Program JOG Operation	Fn004	Jog Program	0	0	page 8-13	
	Tuning - Autotuning without Host Reference	Fn201	Advanced Autotuning without Reference	×	×	page 9-24	
	Tuning - Autotuning with Host Reference	Fn202	Advanced Autotuning with Reference	×	×	page 9-35	
Tuning	Tuning - Custom Tuning	Fn203	One-Parameter Tuning	×	×	page 9-42	
Tuning	Tuning - Custom Tun- ing - Adjust Anti-res- onance Control	Fn204	Adjust Anti-resonance Control	×	×	page 9-50	
	Tuning - Custom Tuning - Vibration Suppression	Fn205	Vibration Suppression	×	×	page 9-55	
	Response Level Set- ting	Fn200	Tuning-less Level Set- ting	×	×	page 9-16	
Diagnostic	Easy FFT	Fn206	Easy FFT	×	×	page 9-93	

Continued on next page.

8.6.3 Test without a Motor

Continued from previous page.

	(SigmaWin+		Digital Operator	Execu		
N	utton in Menu log Box	SigmaWin+ Function Name Fn No. Utility Function Name		Utility Function Name	Motor Not Connected	Motor Connected	Reference
Others	Adjust the Analog	Fn00C	Adjust Analog Monitor Output Offset	0	0	nago 10 0	
	Monitor Output	Fn00D	Adjust Analog Monitor Output Gain	0	0	page 10-9	
	Adjust the Motor Current Detection Offsets	Fn00E	Autotune Motor Cur- rent Detection Signal Offset	×	0	naga 7 41	
		rent Detection Offsets	Fn00F	Manually Adjust Motor Current Detection Sig- nal Offset	×	0	page 7-41
	Initialize Vibration Detection Level	Fn01B	Initialize Vibration Detection Level	×	×	page 7-37	
		Write Prohibited Set- ting	Fn010	Write Prohibition Set- ting	0	0	page 6-6

^{*1.} An Initialize Button will be displayed in the Parameter Editing Dialog Box.

^{*2.} Cannot be used when connecting a Linear Servomotor.

This chapter provides information on the flow of tuning, details on tuning functions, and related operating procedures.

9.1	Over	view and Flow of Tuning9-4
	9.1.1 9.1.2	Tuning Functions
9.2	Moni	toring Methods9-7
9.3	Preca	autions to Ensure Safe Tuning9-8
	9.3.1 9.3.2 9.3.3	Overtravel Settings
	9.3.4 9.3.5	Vibration Detection Level Setting 9-10 Setting the Position Deviation Overflow Alarm Level at Servo ON 9-10
9.4	Tunin	g-less Function 9-12
	9.4.1 9.4.2 9.4.3 9.4.4 9.4.5 9.4.6	Application Restrictions
9.5	Estim	nating the Moment of Inertia9-16
	9.5.1 9.5.2 9.5.3 9.5.4	Outline 9-16 Restrictions 9-16 Applicable Tools 9-17 Operating Procedure 9-17

9.6	Autot	uning without Host Reference9-24
	9.6.1 9.6.2 9.6.3 9.6.4 9.6.5	Outline
	9.6.6 9.6.7	Automatically Adjusted Function Settings9-32 Related Parameters9-34
9.7	Autot	uning with a Host Reference 9-35
	9.7.1 9.7.2 9.7.3 9.7.4 9.7.5 9.7.6 9.7.7	Outline
9.8	Custo	om Tuning
	9.8.1 9.8.2 9.8.3 9.8.4 9.8.5 9.8.6 9.8.7	Outline
9.9	Anti-F	Resonance Control Adjustment 9-50
	9.9.1 9.9.2 9.9.3 9.9.4 9.9.5 9.9.6	Outline
9.10	Vibra	tion Suppression9-55
	9.10.1 9.10.2 9.10.3 9.10.4 9.10.5 9.10.6	Outline.9-55Preparations.9-56Applicable Tools.9-56Operating Procedure.9-56Setting Combined Functions.9-58Related Parameters.9-58
9.11	Speed	d Ripple Compensation 9-59
	9.11.1 9.11.2 9.11.3	Outline

9.12	Addit	ional Adjustment Functions9-65
	9.12.1 9.12.2 9.12.3 9.12.4 9.12.5 9.12.6 9.12.7 9.12.8	Gain Switching9-65Friction Compensation9-68Gravity Compensation9-69Current Control Mode Selection9-70Current Gain Level Setting9-71Speed Detection Method Selection9-71Speed Feedback Filter9-71Backlash Compensation9-72
9.13	Manu	al Tuning
	9.13.1 9.13.2	Tuning the Servo Gains
9.14	Diagn	ostic Tools9-91
	9.14.1 9.14.2	Mechanical Analysis

9.1

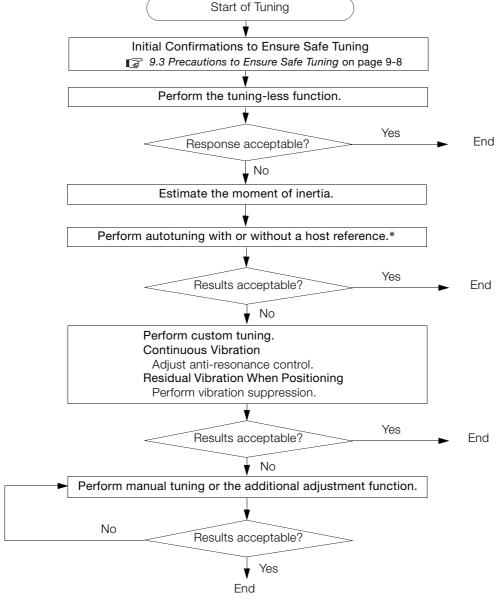
Overview and Flow of Tuning

Tuning is performed to optimize response by adjusting the servo gains in the SERVOPACK.

The servo gains are set using a combination of parameters, such as parameters for the speed loop gain, position loop gain, filters, friction compensation, and moment of inertia ratio. These parameters influence each other, so you must consider the balance between them.

The servo gains are set to stable settings by default. Use the various tuning functions to increase the response even further for the conditions of your machine.

The basic tuning procedure is shown in the following flowchart. Make suitable adjustments considering the conditions and operating requirements of your machine.



^{*} If possible, perform autotuning with a host reference.

If a host controller is not available, set an operation pattern that is as close as possible to the host reference and

perform autotuning without a host reference. If an operation pattern that is close to the host reference is not possible, perform autotuning with a host reference while performing program jogging.

9.1.1 Tuning Functions

The following table provides an overview of the tuning functions.

Tuning Function	Outline	Applicable Control Methods	Reference
Tuning-less Function	This automatic adjustment function is designed to enable stable operation without servo tuning. This function can be used to obtain a stable response regardless of the type of machine or changes in the load. You can use it with the default settings.	Speed control or position control	page 9-12
Moment of Inertia Estimation	The moment of inertia ratio is calculated by operating the Servomotor a few times. The moment of inertia ratio that is calculated here is used in other tuning functions.	Speed control, position control, or torque control	page 9-16
Autotuning without Host Reference	The following parameters are automatically adjusted in the internal references in the SERVO-PACK during automatic operation. • Gains (e.g., position loop gain and speed loop gain) • Filters (torque reference filter and notch filters) • Friction compensation • Anti-resonance control • Vibration suppression	Speed control or position control	page 9-24
Autotuning with Host Reference	The following parameters are automatically adjusted with the position reference input from the host controller while the machine is in operation. You can use this function for fine-tuning after you perform autotuning without a host reference. • Gains (e.g., position loop gain and speed loop gain) • Filters (torque reference filter and notch filters) • Friction compensation • Anti-resonance control • Vibration suppression	Position control	page 9-35
Custom Tuning	The following parameters are adjusted with the position reference or speed reference input from the host controller while the machine is in operation. • Gains (e.g., position loop gain and speed loop gain) • Filters (torque reference filter and notch filters) • Friction compensation • Anti-resonance control	Speed control or position control	page 9-42
Anti-resonance Control Adjustment	This function effectively suppresses continuous vibration.	Speed control or position control	page 9-50
Vibration Suppression	This function effectively suppresses residual vibration if it occurs when positioning.	Position control	page 9-55
Speed Ripple Compensation	This function reduces the ripple in the motor speed.	Speed control, position control, or torque control	page 9-59
Additional Adjustment Function	This function combines autotuning with custom tuning. You can use it to improve adjustment results.	Depends on the functions that you use.	page 9-65
Manual Tuning	You can manually adjust the servo gains to adjust the response.	Speed control, position control, or torque control	page 9-77

9.1.2 Diagnostic Tool

9.1.2 Diagnostic Tool

You can use the following tools to measure the frequency characteristics of the machine and set notch filters.

Diagnostic Tool	tic Tool Outline		Reference
Mechanical Analysis	The machine is subjected to vibration to detect resonance frequencies. The measurement results are displayed as waveforms or numeric data.	Speed control, position control, or torque control	page 9-91
Easy FFT	The machine is subjected to vibration to detect resonance frequencies. The measurement results are displayed only as numeric data.	Speed control, position control, or torque control	page 9-93

9.2

Monitoring Methods

You can use the data tracing function of the SigmaWin+ or the analog monitor signals of the SERVOPACK for monitoring. If you perform custom tuning or manual tuning, always use the above functions to monitor the machine operating status and SERVOPACK signal waveform while you adjust the servo gains.

Check the adjustment results with the following response waveforms.

• Position Control

Item	Unit		
iteiii	Rotary Servomotor	Linear Servomotor	
Torque reference	%		
Feedback speed	min ⁻¹	mm/s	
Position reference speed	min ⁻¹	mm/s	
Position deviation	Reference units		

• Speed Control

Item	Unit		
Item	Rotary Servomotor	Linear Servomotor	
Torque reference	%		
Feedback speed	min ⁻¹	mm/s	
Reference speed	min ⁻¹	mm/s	

• Torque Control

Item	Unit		
ILEIII	Rotary Servomotor	Linear Servomotor	
Torque reference		%	
Feedback speed	min ⁻¹	mm/s	

9.3.1 Overtravel Settings

9.3

Precautions to Ensure Safe Tuning

CAUTION

- Observe the following precautions when you perform tuning.
 - Do not touch the rotating parts of the motor when the servo is ON.
 - Before starting the Servomotor, make sure that an emergency stop can be performed at any time.
 - · Make sure that trial operation has been successfully performed without any problems.
 - Provide an appropriate stopping device on the machine to ensure safety.

Perform the following settings in a way that is suitable for tuning.

9.3.1 Overtravel Settings

Overtravel settings are made to force the Servomotor to stop for a signal input from a limit switch when a moving part of the machine exceeds the safe movement range.

Refer to the following section for details.

6.10 Overtravel and Related Settings on page 6-25

9.3.2 Torque Limit Settings

You can limit the torque that is output by the Servomotor based on calculations of the torque required for machine operation. You can use torque limits to reduce the amount of shock applied to the machine when problems occur, such as collisions or interference. If the torque limit is lower than the torque that is required for operation, overshooting or vibration may occur. Refer to the following section for details.

7.6 Selecting Torque Limits on page 7-23

9.3.3 Setting the Position Deviation Overflow Alarm Level

The position deviation overflow alarm is a protective function that is enabled when the SERVO-PACK is used in position control.

If the alarm level is set to a suitable value, the SERVOPACK will detect excessive position deviation and will stop the Servomotor if the Servomotor operation does not agree with the reference.

The position deviation is the difference between the position reference value and the actual position.

You can calculate the position deviation from the position loop gain (Pn102) and the motor speed with the following formula.

Rotary Servomotors

Position deviation [reference units] =
$$\frac{\text{Motor speed [min}^{-1}]}{60} \times \frac{\text{Encoder resolution}^{*1}}{\text{Pn102 [0.1/s]/10}^{*2, *3}} \times \frac{\text{Denominator not provided to the provided of the$$

Linear Servomotors

Position deviation [reference units] =
$$\frac{\text{Motor speed [mm/s]}}{\text{Pn102 [0.1/s]/10}^{*2,*3}} \times \frac{\text{Resolution}}{\text{Linear encoder pitch [μm]/1,000}} \times \frac{\text{Denominator not make the problem}}{\text{Numerator not make the problem}}$$

9.3.3 Setting the Position Deviation Overflow Alarm Level

Position Deviation Overflow Alarm Level (Pn520) [setting unit: reference units]

Rotary Servomotors

$$Pn520 > \frac{\text{Maximum motor speed [min^{-1}]}}{60} \times \frac{\text{Encoder resolution}^{*1}}{Pn102 [0.1/s]/10^{*2}, *3} \times \frac{\text{Denominator}}{\text{Numerator}} \times \underbrace{(1.2 \text{ to } 2)^{*4}}_{\text{Encoder resolution}} \times \underbrace{(1.2 \text{ to } 2)^{*4}}_{\text{Numerator}}$$

Linear Servomotors

$$Pn520 > \frac{\text{Maximum motor speed [mm/s]}}{Pn102 \ [0.1/s]/10^{*2}, *3} \times \frac{\text{Resolution}}{\text{Linear encoder pitch [µm]/1,000}} \times \frac{\frac{\text{Denominator}}{\text{Numerator}}}{\text{Numerator}} \times \frac{(1.2 \text{ to } 2)^{*4}}{\text{Numerator}}$$

*1. Refer to the following section for details.

6.14 Setting Unit Systems on page 6-41

- *2. When model following control (Pn140 = n. \(\sigma\) is enabled, use the setting of Pn141 (Model Following Control Gain) instead of the setting of Pn102 (Position Loop Gain).
- *3. To check the setting of Pn102 on the Digital Operator, change the parameter display setting to display all parameters (Pn00B = n.□□□1).
- *4. The underlined coefficient "× (1.2 to 2)" adds a margin to prevent an A.d00 alarm (Position Deviation Overflow) from occurring too frequently.

If you set a value that satisfies the formula, an A.d00 alarm (Position Deviation Overflow) should not occur during normal operation.

If the Servomotor operation does not agree with the reference, position deviation will occur, an error will be detected, and the motor will stop.

The following calculation example uses a Rotary Servomotor with a maximum motor speed of 6,000 and an encoder resolution of 16,777,216 (24 bits). Pn102 is set to 400.

$$\frac{\text{Denominator}}{\text{Numerator}} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$Pn520 = \frac{6,000}{60} \times \frac{16,777,216}{400/10} \times \frac{1}{16} \times 2$$

 $= 2,621,440 \times 2$

= 5,242,880 (default setting of Pn520)

If the acceleration/deceleration rate required for the position reference exceeds the tracking capacity of the Servomotor, the tracking delay will increase and the position deviation will no longer satisfy the above formulas. If this occurs, lower the acceleration/deceleration rate so that the Servomotor can follow the position reference or increase the position deviation over-flow alarm level.

Related Parameters

Pn520 (2520h)	Position Deviation Overflow Alarm Level			Position	
	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
	1 to 1,073,741,823	1 reference unit	5,242,880	Immediately	Setup
Pn51E (251Eh)	Position Deviation Overflow Warning Level			Posit	tion
	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
	10 to 100	1%	100	Immediately	Setup

Related Alarms

Alarm Number	Alarm Name	Alarm Meaning
A.d00	Position Deviation Overflow	This alarm occurs if the position deviation exceeds the setting of Pn520 (2520h) (Position Deviation Overflow Alarm Level).

Related Warnings

Warning Number	Warning Name	Warning Meaning
A.900	Position Deviation Overflow	This warning occurs if the position deviation exceeds the specified percentage (Pn520 × Pn51E/100).

9.3.4 Vibration Detection Level Setting

You can set the vibration detection level (Pn312) to more accurately detect A.520 alarms (Vibration Alarm) and A.911 warnings (Vibration Warning) when vibration is detected during machine operation.

Set the initial vibration detection level to an appropriate value. Refer to the following section for details.

7.10 Initializing the Vibration Detection Level on page 7-37

9.3.5 Setting the Position Deviation Overflow Alarm Level at Servo ON

If the servo is turned ON when there is a large position deviation, the Servomotor will attempt to return to the original position to bring the position deviation to 0, which may create a hazardous situation. To prevent this, you can set a position deviation overflow alarm level at servo ON to restrict operation.

The related parameters and alarms are given in the following tables.

Related Parameters

Pn526 (2526h)	Position Deviation Overflow Alarm Level at Servo ON			Position	
	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
	1 to 1,073,741,823	1 reference unit	5,242,880	Immediately	Setup
Pn528 (2528h)	Position Deviation Overflow Warning Level at Servo ON			Positi	ion
	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
	10 to 100	1%	100	Immediately	Setup

· Rotary Servomotors

D 500	Speed Limit Level at Servo ON			Position	on
Pn529 (2529h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(232311)	0 to 10,000	1 min ⁻¹	10,000	Immediately	Setup

Linear Servomotors

	Speed Limit Level at Servo ON			Position	
Pn584 (2584h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(200411)	0 to 10,000	1 mm/s	10,000	Immediately	Setup

Related Alarms

Alarm Number	Alarm Name	Alarm Meaning
A.d01	Position Deviation Overflow Alarm at Servo ON	This alarm occurs if Servo ON command (Enable Operation command) is executed after the position deviation exceeded the setting of Pn526 (Excessive Position Deviation Alarm Level at Servo ON) while the servo was OFF.
A.d02	Position Deviation Overflow Alarm for Speed Limit at Servo ON	If position deviation remains in the deviation counter, the setting of Pn529 or Pn584 (Speed Limit Level at Servo ON) will limit the speed when the servo is turned ON. This alarm occurs if a position reference is input and the setting of Pn520 (Excessive Position Deviation Alarm Level) is exceeded.

Refer to the following section for information on troubleshooting alarms.

15.2.3 Resetting Alarms on page 15-41

Related Warnings

Warning Number	Warning Name	Warning Meaning
A.901	Position Deviation Overflow Warning at Servo ON	This warning occurs if the servo is turned ON while the position deviation exceeds the specified percentage (Pn526 × Pn528/100).

9.4.1 Application Restrictions

9.4

Tuning-less Function

The tuning-less function performs autotuning to obtain a stable response regardless of the type of machine or changes in the load. Autotuning is started when the servo is turned ON.

CAUTION

- The tuning-less function is disabled during torque control.
- The Servomotor may momentarily emit a sound or vibrate the first time the servo is turned ON after the Servomotor is connected to the machine.
 This sound is caused by setting the automatic notch filter. It does not indicate a problem.
 However, if this sound or vibration continues, manually set a function to suppress vibration (e.g., a notch filter).
- The Servomotor may vibrate if it exceeds the allowable load moment of inertia.
 If that occurs, set the tuning-less load level to 2 (Pn170 = n.2□□□) or reduce the Tuning-less Rigidity Level (Pn170 = n.□X□□).
- To ensure safety, make sure that you can perform an emergency stop at any time when you execute the tuning-less function.

9.4.1 Application Restrictions

The following application restrictions apply to the tuning-less function.

Function	Executable*	Remarks
Vibration Detection Level Initialization	0	_
Moment of Inertia Estimation	×	Disable the tuning-less function (Pn170 = n.□□□0) before you execute moment of inertia estimation.
Autotuning without Host Reference	×	Disable the tuning-less function (Pn170 = n.□□□0) before you execute autotuning without a host reference.
Autotuning with Host Reference	×	-
Custom Tuning	×	-
Anti-Resonance Control Adjustment	×	-
Vibration Suppression	×	-
Easy FFT	0	The tuning-less function is disabled while you execute Easy FFT and then it is enabled when Easy FFT has been completed.
Friction Compensation	×	-
Gain Selection	×	-
Mechanical Analysis	0	The tuning-less function is disabled while you execute mechanical analysis and then it is enabled when mechanical analysis has been completed.

^{*} O: Yes x: No

9.4.2 Operating Procedure

The tuning-less function is enabled in the default settings. No specific procedure is required. You can use the following parameter to enable or disable the tuning-less function.

F	Parameter	Meaning	When Enabled	Classification
Pn170 (2170h)	n.□□□0	Disable tuning-less function.		Setup
	n.□□□1 (default setting)	Enable tuning-less function.		
	n.□□0□ (default setting)	Use for speed control.	After restart	
	n.□□1□ Use for speed control and use host controller for position control.			

When you enable the tuning-less function, you can select the tuning-less type. Normally, set Pn14F to $n.\square\square2\square$ (Use tuning-less type 3) (default setting). If compatibility with previous models is required, set Pn14F to $n.\square\square0\square$ (Use tuning-less type 1) or $n.\square\square1\square$ (Use tuning-less type 2).

Parameter		Meaning	When Enabled	Classification
	n.□□0□	Use tuning-less type 1.		
Pn14F (214Fh)	n.□□1□	Use tuning-less type 2. (The noise level is improved more than with tuning-less type 1.)	After restart	Tuning
(214111)	n.□□2□ (default setting)	Use tuning-less type 3.		

Tuning-less Level Settings

If vibration or other problems occur, change the tuning-less levels. To change the tuning-less levels, use the SigmaWin+.

Preparations

Check the following settings before you set the tuning-less levels.

- The tuning-less function must be enabled (Pn170 = n.□□□1).
- The test without a motor function must be disabled ($Pn00C = n.\square\square\square\square0$).
- The Servomotor must be connected to the machine.

Procedure

Use the following procedure to set the tuning-less levels.

In addition to the following procedure, you can also set the parameters directly. Refer to *Related Parameters*, below, for the parameters to set.

 Select Setup - Response Level Setting from the menu bar of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+.

The Tuning-less Level Setting-Adj Dialog Box will be displayed.

9.4.3 Troubleshooting Alarms

2. Click the ▲ or ▼ Button to adjust the tuning-less level setting. Increase the tuning-less level setting to increase the response. Decrease the tuning-less level setting to suppress vibration.

The default response level setting is 4.

Tuning-less Level	Description	Remarks
7	Response level: High	V
6		Tyou cannot select these levels if tuning-less type 1 or 2
5		
4 (default setting)		
3		
2]-
1		
0	Response level: Low	

3. Click the Completed Button.

The adjustment results will be saved in the SERVOPACK.



Reset the tuning-less level to the default setting when removing the Servomotor from the machine. The Servomotor may vibrate if the tuning-less level is not reset and the servo is turned ON when the Servomotor has been removed from the machine.

Related Parameters

Tuning-less Rigidity Level

If you use tuning-less type 1 or 2 (Pn14F = $n.\Box\Box\Box\Box$ or $n.\Box\Box\Box\Box$), set the tuning-less level to between 0 and 4 (Pn170 = $n.\Box\Box\Box\Box$ to $n.\Box\Box4\Box\Box$). Do not set the tuning-less level to between 5 and 7 (Pn170 = $n.\Box\Box\Box\Box$ to $n.\Box\Box7\Box\Box$).

Parameter		Description		When Enabled	Classification
	n.□0□□	Tuning-less rigidity level 0 (low rig	idity)		Setup
	n.🗆1 🗆 🗆	Tuning-less rigidity level 1	7		
Pn170 (2170h)	n.□2□□	Tuning-less rigidity level 2		Immediately	
	n.□3□□	Tuning-less rigidity level 3			
	n.□4□□ (default setting)	Tuning-less rigidity level 4			
	n.□5□□	Tuning-less rigidity level 5			
	n.□6□□	Tuning-less rigidity level 6			
	n.🗆7🗆 🗆	Tuning-less rigidity level 7 (high rig	gidity)		

■ Tuning-less Load Level

Parameter		Description	When Enabled	Classification
	n.0□□□	Tuning-less load level 0		
Pn170 (2170h)	n.1□□□ (default setting)	Tuning-less load level 1	Immediately	Setup
	n.2□□□	Tuning-less load level 2		

9.4.3 Troubleshooting Alarms

An A.521 alarm (Autotuning Alarm) will occur if a resonant sound occurs or if excessive vibration occurs during position control. If an alarm occurs, implement the following measures.

- Resonant Sound
 Decrease the setting of Pn170 = n.X□□□ or the setting of Pn170 = n.□X□□.
- Excessive Vibration during Position Control Increase the setting of Pn170 = n. \(\Delta\D\D\D\\) or decrease the setting of Pn170 = n. \(\Delta\D\D\D\D\\).

9.4.4 Parameters Disabled by Tuning-less Function

When the tuning-less function is enabled (Pn170 = $n.\Box\Box\Box$ 1) (default setting), the parameters in the following table are disabled.

Item	Parameter Name	Parameter Number
	Speed Loop Gain Second Speed Loop Gain	Pn100 (2100h) Pn104 (2104h)
Gain-Related Parameters	Speed Loop Integral Time Constant Second Speed Loop Integral Time Constant	Pn101 (2101h) Pn105 (2105h)
	Position Loop Gain Second Position Loop Gain	Pn102 (2102h) Pn106 (2106h)
	Moment of Inertia Ratio	Pn103 (2103h)
Advanced Control-Related	Friction Compensation Function Selection	Pn408 (2408h) = n.X□□□
Parameters	Anti-Resonance Control Selection	Pn160 (2160h)= n.□□□X
Gain Selection-Related Parameters	Gain Switching Selection	Pn139 (2139h)= n.□□□X

The tuning-less function is disabled during torque control, Easy FFT, and mechanical analysis for a vertical axis. The gain-related parameters in the above table are enabled for torque control, Easy FFT, and mechanical analysis. Of these, Pn100, Pn103, and Pn104 are enabled for torque control.

9.4.5 Automatically Adjusted Function Setting

You can also automatically adjust notch filters.

Normally, set Pn460 to $n.\Box 1\Box\Box$ (Adjust automatically) (default setting). Vibration is automatically detected and a notch filter is set.

Set Pn460 to n. $\square 0 \square \square$ (Do not adjust automatically) only if you do not change the setting of the notch filter before you execute the tuning-less function.

	Parameter	Meaning	When Enabled	Classification
Pn460	n.□0□□ Do not adjust the second stage notch filter automatically when the tuning-less function enabled or during execution of autotuning without a host reference, autotuning with a host reference, and custom tuning.		Immediately	Tuning
(2460h)	n.□1□□ (default setting)	Adjust the second stage notch filter automatically when the tuning-less function is enabled or during execution of autotuning without a host reference, autotuning with a host reference, and custom tuning.	mimediately	Turning

9.4.6 Related Parameters

The following parameters are automatically adjusted when you execute the tuning-less function.

Do not manually change the settings of these parameters after you have enabled the tuningless function.

Parameter	Name
Pn401 (2401h)	First Stage First Torque Reference Filter Time Constant
Pn40A (240Ah) First Stage Notch Filter Q Value	
Pn40C (240Ch)	Second Stage Notch Filter Frequency
Pn40D (240Dh)	Second Stage Notch Filter Q Value

9.5.1 Outline

9.5

Estimating the Moment of Inertia

This section describes how the moment of inertia is calculated.

The moment of inertia ratio that is calculated here is used in other tuning functions. You can also estimate the moment of inertia during autotuning without a host reference. Refer to the following section for the procedure.

9.6.4 Operating Procedure on page 9-26

9.5.1 Outline

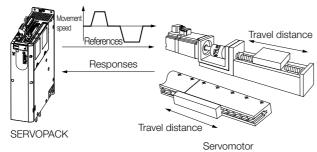
The moment of inertia during operation is automatically calculated by the SERVOPACK for round-trip (forward and reverse) operation. A reference from the host controller is not used.

The moment of inertia ratio (i.e., the ratio of the load moment of inertia to the motor moment of inertia) is a basic parameter for adjusting gains. It must be set as accurately as possible.

Although the load moment of inertia can be calculated from the weight and structure of the mechanisms, doing so is very troublesome and calculating it accurately can be very difficult with the complex mechanical structures that are used these days. With an estimate of the moment of inertia, you can obtain an accurate load moment of inertia simply by running the Servomotor in the actual system in a forward and reverse direction a few times.

The motor is operated with the following specifications.

- Maximum speed: ±1,000 min⁻¹ (can be changed)
- Acceleration rate: ±20,000 min⁻¹/s (can be changed)
- Travel distance: ±2.5 rotations max. (can be changed)



Note: Execute moment of inertia estimation after jogging to a position that ensures a suitable range of motion.

9.5.2 Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to estimating the moment of inertia.

Systems for which Execution Cannot Be Performed

- When the machine system can move only in one direction
- When the range of motion is 0.5 rotations or less

Systems for Which Adjustments Cannot Be Made Accurately

- When a suitable range of motion is not possible
- · When the moment of inertia changes within the set operating range
- When the machine has high dynamic friction
- When the rigidity of the machine is low and vibration occurs when positioning is performed
- · When the position integration function is used
- · When proportional control is used

• When mode switching is used

Note:If you specify moment of inertia estimation, mode switching will be disabled and PI control will be used while the moment of inertia is being calculated. Mode switching will be enabled after moment of inertia estimation has been completed.

When speed feedforward or torque feedforward is input

Preparations

Check the following settings before you execute moment of inertia estimation.

- The main circuit power supply must be ON.
- There must be no overtravel.
- The servo must be OFF.
- The control method must not be set to torque control.
- The first gains must be selected.
- The test without a motor function must be disabled ($Pn00C = n.\square\square\square\square$ 0).
- There must be no alarms or warnings.
- There must be no hard wire base block (HWBB).
- The parameters must not be write prohibited.
- The tuning-less function must be disabled (Pn170 = n.□□□0).

9.5.3 Applicable Tools

The following table lists the tools that you can use to estimate the moment of inertia.

Tool	Fn No./Function Name	Operating Procedure Reference
SigmaWin+	Tuning - Tuning	9.5.4 Operating Procedure on page 9-17

9.5.4 Operating Procedure

Use the following procedure to set the moment of inertia ratio.

MARNING

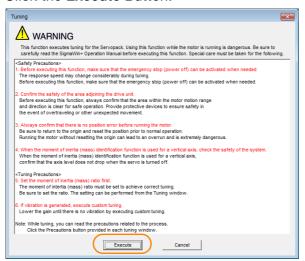
- Estimating the moment of inertia requires operating the motor and therefore presents hazards. Observe the following precaution.
 - Confirm safety around moving parts.
 This function involves automatic operation with vibration. Make sure that you can perform an emergency stop (to turn OFF the power supply) at any time. There will be movement in both directions within the set range of movement. Check the range of movement and the directions and implement protective controls for safety, such as the overtravel functions.

CAUTION

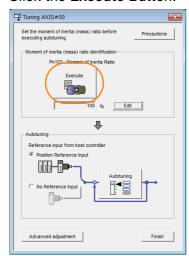
- Be aware of the following points if you cancel the moment of inertia estimation while the motor is operating.
 - If you cancel operation with the Servo OFF Button, the motor will stop according to setting of the Servo OFF stopping method (Pn001 = n.□□□X).
 - If you cancel operation with the **Cancel** Button, the motor will decelerate to a stop and then enter a zero-clamped state.

9.5.4 Operating Procedure

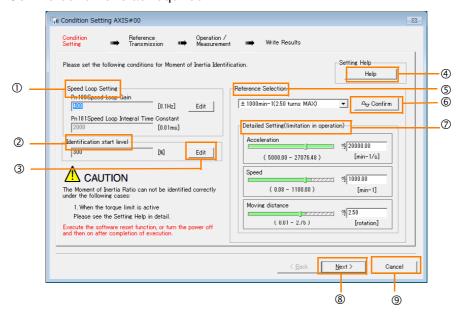
- 1. Click the Servo Drive Button in the workspace of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+.
- **2.** Select Tuning in the Menu Dialog Box. The Tuning Dialog Box will be displayed. Click the **Cancel** Button to cancel tuning.
- 3. Click the Execute Button.



4. Click the Execute Button.



5. Set the conditions as required.



① Speed Loop Setting Area

Make the speed loop settings in this area.

If the speed loop response is too bad, it will not be possible to measure the moment of inertia ratio accurately.

The values for the speed loop response that are required for moment of inertia estimation are set for the default settings. It is normally not necessary to change these settings. If the default speed loop gain is too high for the machine (i.e., if vibration occurs), lower the setting. It is not necessary to increase the setting any farther.

② Identification Start Level Group

This is the setting of the moment of inertia calculation starting level.

If the load is large or the machine has low rigidity, the torque limit may be applied, causing moment of inertia estimation to fail.

If that occurs, estimation may be possible if you double the setting of the start level.

3 Edit Buttons

Click the button to display a dialog box to change the settings related to the speed loop or estimation start level.

4 Help Button

Click this button to display guidelines for setting the reference conditions. Make the following settings as required.

- Operate the motor to measure the load moment of inertia of the machine in comparison with the rotor moment of inertia.
- Set the operation mode, reference pattern (maximum acceleration rate, maximum speed, and maximum travel distance), and speed loop-related parameters.
- Correct measurement of the moment of inertia ratio may not be possible depending on the settings. Set suitable settings using the measurement results as reference.

S Reference Selection Area

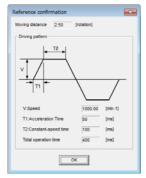
Either select the reference pattern for estimation processing from the box, or set the values in the **Detailed Setting** Group. Generally speaking, the larger the maximum acceleration rate is, the more accurate the moment of inertia estimation will be.

Set the maximum acceleration range within the possible range of movement considering the gear ratio, e.g., the pulley diameters or ball screw pitch.

9.5.4 Operating Procedure

© Confirm Button

Click this button to display the Reference Confirmation Dialog Box.



Detailed Setting Area

You can change the settings by moving the bars or directly inputting the settings to create the required reference pattern.

Next Button

Click this button to display the Reference Transmission Dialog Box.

Click this button to return to the Tuning Dialog Box.

M CAUTION

- The travel distance is the distance for one operation in the forward or reverse direction. During multiple operations, the operation starting position may move in one direction or the other. Confirm the possible operating range for each measurement or operation.
- Depending on the parameter settings and the moment of inertia of the machine, overshooting may occur and may cause the maximum speed setting to be exceeded temporarily.
 Allow sufficient leeway in the settings.



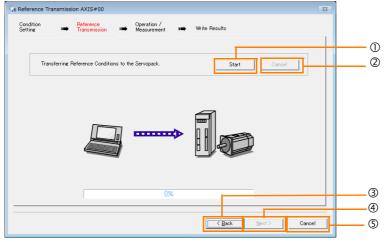
When Measurement Is Not Correct

Estimating the moment of inertia ratio cannot be performed correctly if the torque limit is activated. Adjust the limits or reduce the acceleration rate in the reference selection so that the torque limit is not activated.

6. Click the Next Button.

The Reference Transmission Dialog Box will be displayed.

7. Click the Start Button.



① Start Button

The reference conditions will be transferred to the SERVOPACK. A progress bar will show the progress of the transfer.

② Cancel Button

The **Cancel** Button is enabled only while data is being transferred to the SERVOPACK. You cannot use it after the transfer has been completed.

3 Back Button

This button returns you to the Condition Setting Dialog Box. It is disabled while data is being transferred.

Next Button

This button is enabled only when the data has been transferred correctly. You cannot use it if an error occurs or if you cancel the transfer before it is completed.

Click the **Next** Button to display the Operation/Measurement Dialog Box.

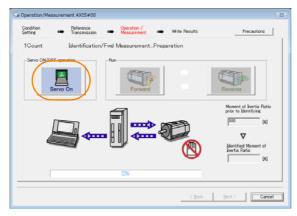
⑤ Cancel Button

This button cancels processing and returns you to the Tuning Dialog Box.

8. Click the Next Button.

The Operation/Measurement Dialog Box will be displayed.

9. Click the Servo On Button.



10. Click the Forward Button.

The shaft will rotate in the forward direction and the measurement will start. After the measurement and data transfer have been completed, the **Reverse** Button will be displayed in color.

11. Click the Reverse Button.



The shaft will rotate in the reverse direction and the measurement will start. After the measurement and data transfer have been completed, the **Forward** Button will be displayed in color.



9.5.4 Operating Procedure

12. Repeat steps 9 to 11 until the Next Button is enabled.

Measurements are performed from 2 to 7 times and then verified. The number of measurements is displayed in upper left corner of the dialog box. A progress bar at the bottom of the dialog box will show the progress of the transfer each time.

13. When the measurements have been completed, click the **Servo On** Button to turn OFF the servo.

14. Click the Next Button.

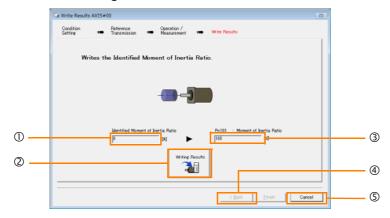
The Write Results Dialog Box will be displayed.

Information

If you click the **Next** Button before you turn OFF the servo, the following Dialog Box will be displayed. Click the **OK** Button to turn OFF the servo.



15. Click the Writing Results Button.



① Identified Moment of Inertia Ratio Box

The moment of inertia ratio that was found with operation and measurements is displayed here.

Writing Results Button

If you click this button, Pn103 (Moment of Inertia Ratio) in the SERVOPACK is set to the value that is displayed for the identified moment of inertia ratio.

3 Pn103: Moment of Inertia Ratio Box

The value that is set for the parameter is displayed here.

After you click the **Writing Results** Button, the value that was found with operation and measurements will be displayed as the new setting.

Back Button

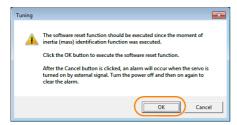
This button is disabled.

S Cancel Button

This button will return you to the Tuning Dialog Box.

16. Confirm that the **Identified Moment of Inertia Ratio** Box and the **Pn103: Moment of Inertia Ratio** Box show the same value and then click the **Finish** Button.

17. Click the OK Button.



18. Click the Execute Button.



If the setting of the moment of inertia ratio (Pn103) was changed, the new value will be saved and the Tuning Dialog Box will be displayed again.

This concludes the procedure to estimate the moment of inertia ratio.

9.6.1 Outline

9.6

Autotuning without Host Reference

This section describes autotuning without a host reference.



- Autotuning without a host reference performs adjustments based on the setting of the speed loop gain (Pn100). Therefore, precise adjustments cannot be made if there is vibration when adjustments are started. Make adjustments after lowering the speed loop gain (Pn100) until vibration is eliminated.
- You cannot execute autotuning without a host reference if the tuning-less function is enabled (Pn170 = n.□□□1 (default setting)). Disable the tuning-less function (Pn170 = n.□□□0) before you execute autotuning without a host reference.
- If you change the machine load conditions or drive system after you execute autotuning without a host reference and then you execute autotuning without a host reference with moment of inertia estimation specified, use the following parameter settings. If you execute autotuning without a host reference for any other conditions, the machine may vibrate and may be damaged.

 $Pn140 = n.\square\square\square\square0$ (Do not use model following control.)

 $Pn160 = n.\Box\Box\Box\Box$ (Do not use anti-resonance control.)

 $Pn408 = n.00 \square 0$ (Disable friction compensation, first stage notch filter, and second stage notch filter.)

Note: If you are using the Digital Operator and the above parameters are not displayed, change the parameter display setting to display all parameters (Pn00B = n.□□□1) and then turn the power supply OFF and ON again.

9.6.1 Outline

For autotuning without a host reference, operation is automatically performed by the SERVO-PACK for round-trip (forward and reverse) operation to adjust for machine characteristics during operation. A reference from the host controller is not used.

The following items are adjusted automatically.

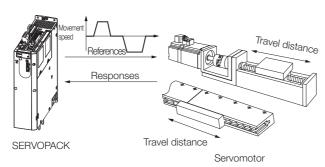
- · Moment of inertia ratio
- Gains (e.g., speed loop gain and position loop gain)
- Filters (torque reference filter and notch filters)
- Friction compensation
- · Anti-resonance control
- Vibration suppression (only for mode 2 or 3)

Refer to the following section for details on the parameters that are adjusted.

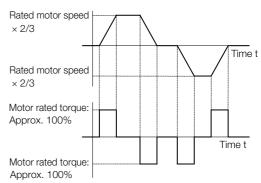
9.6.7 Related Parameters on page 9-34

The motor is operated with the following specifications.

Maximum Speed	Rated motor speed $\times \frac{2}{3}$	
Acceleration Torque	Rated motor torque: Approx. 100% Note: The acceleration torque depends on the setting of the moment of inertia ratio (Pn103), and the influences of machine friction and external disturbance.	
Travel Distance	Rotary Servomotors	You can set the desired travel distance. The default setting is for a value equivalent to 3 motor shaft rotations.
	Linear Servomotors	You can set the desired travel distance in increments of 1,000 reference units. (The default setting is for 90 mm.)



Note: Execute autotuning without a host reference after jogging to a position that ensures a suitable range of motion.



Example of Automatic Operation Pattern

WARNING

- Autotuning without a host reference requires operating the motor and therefore presents hazards. Observe the following precaution.
 - Confirm safety around moving parts.

 This function involves automatic operation with vibration. Make sure that you can perform an emergency stop (to turn OFF the power supply) at any time. There will be movement in both directions within the set range of movement. Check the range of movement and the directions and implement protective controls for safety, such as the overtravel functions.

9.6.2 Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to autotuning without a host reference.

If you cannot use autotuning without a host reference because of these restrictions, use autotuning with a host reference or custom tuning. Refer to the following sections for details.

9.7 Autotuning with a Host Reference on page 9-35

9.8 Custom Tuning on page 9-42

Systems for Which Execution Cannot Be Performed

- When the machine system can move only in one direction
- When the range of motion is 0.5 rotations or less

Systems for Which Adjustments Cannot Be Made Accurately

- When a suitable range of motion is not possible
- When the moment of inertia changes within the set operating range
- When the machine has high friction
- When the rigidity of the machine is low and vibration occurs when positioning is performed
- When the position integration function is used
- · When proportional control is used
- · When mode switching is used

Note:If you specify moment of inertia estimation, mode switching will be disabled and PI control will be used while the moment of inertia is being calculated. Mode switching will be enabled after moment of inertia estimation has been completed.

- When speed feedforward or torque feedforward is input
- When the positioning completed width (Pn522) is too narrow

9.6.3 Applicable Tools

Preparations

Check the following settings before you execute autotuning without a host reference.

- The main circuit power supply must be ON.
- There must be no overtravel.
- The servo must be OFF.
- The control method must not be set to torque control.
- The first gains must be selected.
- The test without a motor function must be disabled (Pn00C = n.□□□0).
- There must be no alarms or warnings.
- There must be no hard wire base block (HWBB).
- The parameters must not be write prohibited.
- The tuning-less function must be disabled (Pn170 = n.□□□0), or the tuning-less function must be enabled (Pn170 = n.□□□1) (default setting) and moment of inertia estimation must be specified.
- If you execute autotuning without a host reference during speed control, set the mode to 1.



 If you start autotuning without a host reference while the SERVOPACK is in speed control for mode 2 or 3, the SERVOPACK will change to position control automatically to perform autotuning without a host reference. The SERVOPACK will return to speed control after autotuning has been completed.

9.6.3 Applicable Tools

The following table lists the tools that you can use to perform autotuning without a host reference.

Tool	Fn No./Function Name	Operating Procedure Reference
Digital Operator	Fn201	Σ-7-Series Digital Operator Operating Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 33)
SigmaWin+	Tuning - Tuning	9.6.4 Operating Procedure on page 9-26

9.6.4 Operating Procedure

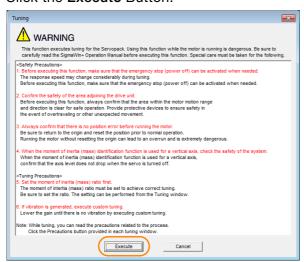
Use the following procedure to perform autotuning without a host reference.

CAUTION

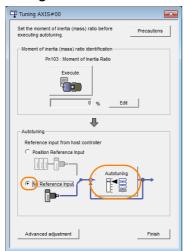
- If you specify not estimating the moment of inertia, set the moment of inertia ratio (Pn103)
 correctly. If the setting greatly differs from the actual moment of inertia ratio, normal control
 of the machine may not be possible, and vibration may result.
- 1. Confirm that the moment of inertia ratio (Pn103) is set correctly.
- 2. Click the Servo Drive Button in the workspace of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+.
- **3.** Select Tuning in the Menu Dialog Box. The Tuning Dialog Box will be displayed.

Click the Cancel Button to cancel tuning.

4. Click the Execute Button.



5. Select the No Reference Input Option in the Autotuning Area and then click the Autotuning Button.



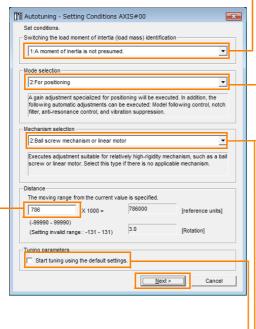
Information

When the following dialog box is displayed, click the **OK** Button and then confirm that the correct moment of inertia ratio is set in Pn103 (Moment of Inertia Ratio).



9.6.4 Operating Procedure

6. Set the conditions in the Switching the load moment of inertia (load mass) identification Box, the Mode selection Box, the Mechanism selection Box, and the Distance Box, and then click the Next Button.



• Distance Box

Set the travel distance.

Movement range: -99,990,000 to
+99,990,000 [reference units]

Minimum setting increment for travel distance: 1,000 [reference units]

Negative values are for reverse operation and positive values are for forward operation from the current position.

Default settings:

Rotary Servomotors: Approx. 3 rotations Linear Servomotors: Approx 90 mm Set the distance to the following values or higher. To ensure tuning precision, we recommend that you use approximately the default distance setting.

Rotary Servomotors: 0.5 rotations Linear Servomotors: 5 mm Switching the load moment of inertia (load mass) identification Box

Specify whether to estimate the moment of inertia.

0: A moment of inertia is presumed. (default setting)

1: A moment of inertia is not presumed.

Mode selection Box

Set the mode.

Mode Selection	Description
1: Standard	Standard gain adjustment is per- formed. In addition to gain adjust- ment, notch filters and anti-resonance control are automatically adjusted.
2: For positioning	Tuning is performed for positioning applications. In addition to gain adjustment, model following control, notch filters, anti-resonance control, and vibration suppression are automatically adjusted.
3: For positioning especially to prevent overshooting	Tuning is performed for positioning applications with emphasis on eliminating overshooting. In addition to gain adjustment, notch filters, antiresonance control, and vibration suppression are automatically adjusted.

Mechanism selection Box

Select the type according to the machine element to drive.

If there is noise or if the gain does not increase, better results may be obtained by changing the rigidity type. Select the type according to the following guidelines.

Mechanism Selection	Description	
1: Belt mechanism	Tuning is performed for a mechanism with relatively low rigidity, e.g., a belt.	
2: Ball screw mech- anism or linear motor	Tuning is performed for a mechanism with relatively high rigidity, e.g., a ball screw or Linear Servomotor. Use this setting if there is no other appropriate setting.	
3: Rigid model	Tuning is performed for a mechanism with high rigidity, e.g., a rigid body system.	

• Tuning parameters Box

Specify the parameters to use for tuning. If you select the **Start tuning using the default settings** Check Box, the tuning parameters will be returned to the default settings before tuning is started.

7. Click the Servo ON Button.



8. Click the Start tuning Button.



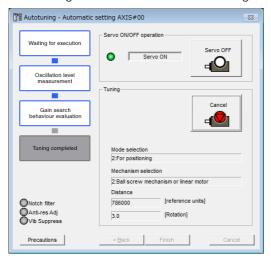
9. Confirm safety around moving parts and click the Yes Button.



9.6.5 Troubleshooting Problems in Autotuning without a Host Reference

The motor will start operating and tuning will be executed.

Vibration that occurs during tuning will be detected automatically and suitable settings will be made for that vibration. When the settings have been completed, the indicators for the functions that were used will light at the lower left of the dialog box.



10. When tuning has been completed, click the Finish Button.

The results of tuning will be set in the parameters and you will return to the Tuning Dialog Box.

This concludes the procedure to perform autotuning without a host reference.

9.6.5 Troubleshooting Problems in Autotuning without a Host Reference

The following tables give the causes of and corrections for problems that may occur in autotuning without a host reference.

◆ Autotuning without a Host Reference Was Not Performed

Possible Cause	Corrective Action	
Main circuit power supply is OFF.	Turn ON the main circuit power supply.	
An alarm or warning occurred.	Remove the cause of the alarm or warning.	
Overtraveling occurred.	Remove the cause of overtraveling.	
The second gains were selected with the gain selection.	Disable automatic gain switching.	
The HWBB was activated.	Release the HWBB.	
The setting of the travel distance is too small.	Set the travel distance again in step 6 of the procedure.	
The settings for the tuning-less function are not correct.	 Disable the tuning-less function (Pn170 = n.□□□0). Enable the tuning-less function (Pn170 = n.□□□1) and specify moment of inertia estimation. 	

9.6.5 Troubleshooting Problems in Autotuning without a Host Reference

When an Error Occurs during Execution of Autotuning without a Host Reference

Error	Possible Cause	Corrective Action	
The gain adjustments were not successfully completed.	Machine vibration occurs or the positioning completion signal is not stable when the Servomotor stops.	 Increase the setting of the positioning completed width (Pn522). Change the mode from 2 to 3. If machine vibration occurs, suppress the vibration with the anti-resonance control adjustment and the vibration suppression function. 	
An error occurred during calculation of the moment of inertia.	Refer to the following section for troubleshooting information. **\text{\$\rightarrow\$ When an Error Occurs during Calculation of Moment of Inertia} \text{ on page 9-31}		
Positioning was not completed within approximately 10 seconds after position adjustment was completed.	The positioning completed width is too narrow or proportional control is being used.	Increase the setting of the positioning completed width (Pn522).	

◆ When an Error Occurs during Calculation of Moment of Inertia

Possible Cause	Corrective Action
The SERVOPACK started calculating the moment of inertia but the calculation was not completed.	 Increase the setting of the speed loop gain (Pn100). Increase the stroke (travel distance).
The moment of inertia fluctuated greatly and did not converge within 10 tries.	Set Pn103 (Moment of Inertia Ratio) from the machine specifications and specify not estimating the moment of inertia.
Low-frequency vibration was detected.	Double the setting of moment of inertia calculation starting level (Pn324).
The torque limit was reached.	 If you are using the torque limit, increase the torque limit. Double the setting of moment of inertia calculation starting level (Pn324).
Speed control changed to proportional control during calculation of the moment of inertia.	Use PI control when calculating the moment of inertia.

◆ Adjustment Results Are Not Satisfactory for Position Control

You may be able to improve the adjustment results by changing the settings of the positioning completed width (Pn522) and position reference unit (position user unit (2701h)).

If satisfactory results are still not possible, adjust the overshoot detection level (Pn561). That may improve the adjustment results.

- Pn561 = 100% (default setting)
 This will allow tuning with overshooting that is equivalent to the positioning completed width.
- Pn561 = 0%
 This will allow tuning to be performed without overshooting within the positioning completed width, but the positioning completed width may be extended.

D 504	Overshoot Detection Level			Speed Positi	ion Torque
Pn561 (2561h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(200111)	0 to 100	1%	100	Immediately	Setup

9.6.6 Automatically Adjusted Function Settings

You can specify whether to automatically adjust the following functions during autotuning.

◆ Automatic Notch Filters

Normally, set Pn460 to n.□1□□ (Adjust automatically) (default setting).

Vibration will be detected during autotuning without a host reference and a notch filter will be adjusted.

Set Pn460 to n. $\square 0 \square \square$ (Do not adjust automatically) only if you do not change the setting of the notch filter before you execute this function.

F	arameter	Function	When Enabled	Classification
	n.□□□0	Do not adjust the first stage notch filter automatically during execution of autotuning without a host reference, autotuning with a host reference, and custom tuning.		
Pn460	n.□□□1 (default setting)	Adjust the first stage notch filter automatically during execution of autotuning without a host reference, autotuning with a host reference, and custom tuning.	Immediately	Tuning
(2460h)	n.□0□□	Do not adjust the second stage notch filter automatically during execution of autotuning without a host reference, autotuning with a host reference, and custom tuning.	Inimediately	Turning
	n.□1□□ (default setting)	Adjust the second stage notch filter automatically during execution of autotuning without a host reference, autotuning with a host reference, and custom tuning.		

◆ Anti-Resonance Control Adjustment

This function reduces low vibration frequencies, for which the notch filters cannot be used.

Normally, set Pn160 to n. DD1D (Adjust automatically) (default setting).

Vibration will be detected during autotuning without a host reference and anti-resonance control will be automatically adjusted.

F	arameter	Function	When Enabled	Classification
Pn160	n.□□0□	Do not adjust anti-resonance control automatically during execution of autotuning without a host reference, autotuning with a host reference, and custom tuning.	Immediately	Tuning
(2160h)	n.□□1□ (default setting)	Adjust anti-resonance control automatically during execution of autotuning without a host reference, autotuning with a host reference, and custom tuning.	immediately	Tuning

◆ Vibration Suppression

You can use vibration suppression to suppress transitional vibration at a low frequency from 1 Hz to 100 Hz, which is generated mainly when the machine vibrates during positioning.

Normally, set Pn140 to n. D1 D (Adjust automatically) (default setting).

Vibration will be detected during autotuning without a host reference and vibration suppression control will be automatically set.

Set $Pn140 = n.\Box 0\Box\Box$ (Do not adjust automatically) only if you do not change the settings for vibration suppression before you execute autotuning without a host reference.

Note: Autotuning without a host reference uses model following control. Therefore, it can be executed only if the mode is set to 2 or 3.

Р	arameter	Function	When Enabled	Classification
Pn140	n.□0□□	Do not adjust vibration suppression automatically during execution of autotuning without a host reference, autotuning with a host reference, and custom tuning.	Immediately	Tuning
(2140h)	n.□1□□ (default setting)	Adjust vibration suppression automatically during execution of autotuning without a host reference, autotuning with a host reference, and custom tuning.	immediately	Turning

Friction Compensation

Friction compensation compensates for changes in the following conditions.

- Changes in the viscous resistance of the lubricant, such as grease, on the sliding parts of the machine
- Changes in the friction resistance resulting from variations in the machine assembly
- Changes in the friction resistance due to aging

The conditions for applying friction compensation depend on the mode selection.

Mode Selection Settings	Friction Compensation	
1: Standard	Based on the setting of Pn408 = n.X□□□ (Friction Compensation Function Selection)*	
2: For position control	Adjusted with friction compensation.	
3: For position control (emphasis on overshooting)		

^{*} Refer to the following section for details.

Required Parameter Settings on page 9-68

Parameter		Function	When Enabled	Classification
Pn408 (2408h)	n. 0□□□ (default setting)	Disable friction compensation.	Immediately	Setup
(240011)	n. 1000	Enable friction compensation.		

Feedforward

If Pn140 is set to n.0 \(\sigma\) (Do not use model following control and speed/torque feedforward together (default setting)) and tuning is performed with the mode selection set to 2 or 3, feedforward (Pn109), the speed feedforward input (VFF), and the torque feedforward input (TFF) will be disabled.

To use the speed feedforward input (VFF), the torque feedforward input (TFF), and model following control from the host controller in the system, set Pn140 to n.1 \(\sigma \sigma \) (Use model following control and speed/torque feedforward together).

Parameter		Function	When Enabled	Classification
Pn140	n.0□□□ (default setting)	Do not use model following control and speed/torque feedforward together.	Immediately Tuning	
(2140h)	n.1000	Use model following control and speed/torque feedforward together.	IIIIIIediately	ruriirig



When model following control is used with the feedforward function, it is used to make optimum feedforward settings in the SERVOPACK. Therefore, model following control is not normally used together with either the speed feedforward input (VFF) or torque feedforward input (TFF) from the host controller. However, model following control can be used with the speed feedforward input (VFF) or torque feedforward input (TFF) if required. An unsuitable feedforward input may result in overshooting.

9.6.7 Related Parameters

The following parameters are automatically adjusted or used as reference when you execute autotuning without a host reference.

Do not change the settings while autotuning without a host reference is being executed.

Parameter	Name	Automatic Changes
Pn100 (2100h)	Speed Loop Gain	Yes
Pn101 (2101h)	Speed Loop Integral Time Constant	Yes
Pn102 (2102h)	Position Loop Gain	Yes
Pn103 (2103h)	Moment of Inertia Ratio	Yes
Pn121 (2121h)	Friction Compensation Gain	Yes
Pn123 (2123h)	Friction Compensation Coefficient	Yes
Pn124 (2124h)	Friction Compensation Frequency Correction	No
Pn125 (2125h)	Friction Compensation Gain Correction	Yes
Pn401 (2401h)	First Stage First Torque Reference Filter Time Constant	Yes
Pn408 (2408h)	Torque-Related Function Selections	Yes
Pn409 (2409h)	First Stage Notch Filter Frequency	Yes
Pn40A (240Ah)	First Stage Notch Filter Q Value	Yes
Pn40C (240Ch)	Second Stage Notch Filter Frequency	Yes
Pn40D (240Dh)	Second Stage Notch Filter Q Value	Yes
Pn140 (2140h)	Model Following Control-Related Selections	Yes
Pn141 (2141h)	Model Following Control Gain	Yes
Pn142 (2142h)	Model Following Control Gain Correction	Yes
Pn143 (2143h)	Model Following Control Bias in the Forward Direction	Yes
Pn144 (2144h)	Model Following Control Bias in the Reverse Direction	Yes
Pn145 (2145h)	Vibration Suppression 1 Frequency A	Yes
Pn146 (2146h)	Vibration Suppression 1 Frequency B	Yes
Pn147 (2147h)	Model Following Control Speed Feedforward Compensation	Yes
Pn160 (2160h)	Anti-Resonance Control-Related Selections	Yes
Pn161 (2161h)	Anti-Resonance Frequency	Yes
Pn163 (2163h)	Anti-Resonance Damping Gain	Yes
Pn531 (2531h)	Program Jogging Travel Distance	No
Pn533 (2533h)	Program Jogging Movement Speed for Rotary Servomotor	No
Pn585 (2585h)	Program Jogging Movement Speed for Linear Servomotor	No
Pn534 (2534h)	Program Jogging Acceleration/Deceleration Time	No
Pn535 (2535h)	Program Jogging Waiting Time	No
Pn536 (2536h)	Program Jogging Number of Movements	No

Yes: The parameter is automatically set.

No: The parameter is not automatically set, but the setting is read during execution.

9.7

Autotuning with a Host Reference

This section describes autotuning with a host reference.



Autotuning with a host reference makes adjustments based on the set speed loop gain (Pn100). Therefore, precise adjustments cannot be made if there is vibration when adjustments are started. Make adjustments after lowering the speed loop gain (Pn100) until vibration is eliminated.

9.7.1 Outline

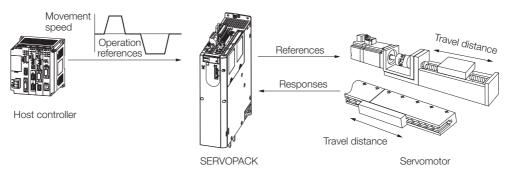
Autotuning with a host reference automatically makes optimum adjustments for operation references from the host controller.

The following items are adjusted automatically.

- Gains (e.g., speed loop gain and position loop gain)
- Filters (torque reference filter and notch filters)
- Friction compensation
- · Anti-resonance control
- Vibration suppression

Refer to the following section for details on the parameters that are adjusted.

9.7.7 Related Parameters on page 9-41



M CAUTION

 Because autotuning with a host reference adjusts the SERVOPACK during automatic operation, vibration or overshooting may occur. To ensure safety, make sure that you can perform an emergency stop at any time.

9.7.2 Restrictions

Systems for Which Adjustments Cannot Be Made Accurately

Adjustments will not be made correctly for autotuning with a host reference in the following cases. Use custom tuning.

- When the travel distance for the reference from the host controller is equal to or lower than the setting of the positioning completed width (Pn522)
- Rotary Servomotors: When the movement speed for the reference from the host controller is equal to or lower than the setting of the rotation detection level (Pn502)
- Linear Servomotors: When the movement speed for the reference from the host controller is equal to or lower than the setting of the zero speed level (Pn581)
- When the time required to stop is 10 ms or less
- When the rigidity of the machine is low and vibration occurs when positioning is performed
- When the position integration function is used
- · When proportional control is used
- · When mode switching is used
- When the positioning completed width (Pn522) is too narrow

Refer to the following sections for details on custom tuning.

9.8 Custom Tuning on page 9-42

Preparations

Check the following settings before you execute autotuning with a host reference.

- The servo must be in ready status.
- There must be no overtravel.
- · The servo must be OFF.
- Position control must be selected if power is supplied to the motor (i.e., when the servo is ON).
- The first gains must be selected.
- The test without a motor function must be disabled (Pn00C = n.□□□0).
- There must be no warnings.
- The tuning-less function must be disabled (Pn170 = n.□□□0).
- The parameters must not be write prohibited.

9.7.3 Applicable Tools

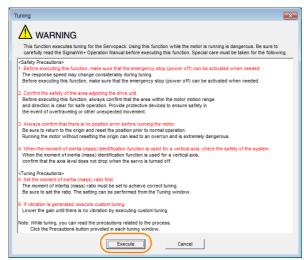
The following table lists the tools that you can use to perform autotuning with a host reference.

Tool	Fn No./Function Name	Operating Procedure Reference
Digital Operator	Fn202	Σ-7-Series Digital Operator Operating Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 33)
SigmaWin+	Tuning - Tuning	9.7.4 Operating Procedure on page 9-37

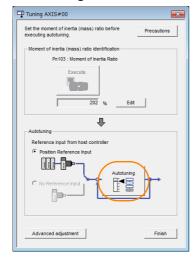
9.7.4 **Operating Procedure**

Use the following procedure to perform autotuning with a host reference.

- 1. Confirm that the moment of inertia ratio (Pn103) is set correctly.
- 2. Click the 🔎 Servo Drive Button in the workspace of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+.
- **3.** Select **Tuning** in the Menu Dialog Box. The Tuning Dialog Box will be displayed. Click the **Cancel** Button to cancel tuning.
- 4. Click the Execute Button.



5. Select the Position reference input Option in the Autotuning Area and then click the Autotuning Button.



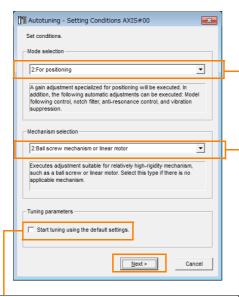
When the following dialog box is displayed, click the **OK** Button and then confirm that the correct moment of inertia ratio is set in Pn103 (Moment of Inertia Ratio).



9.7.4 Operating Procedure

6. Set the conditions in the **Mode selection** Box and the **Mechanism selection** Box, and then click the **Next** Button.

If you select the **Start tuning using the default settings** Check Box in the **Tuning parameters** Area, the tuning parameters will be returned to the default settings before tuning is started.



• Tuning parameters Box
Specify the parameters to use for tuning.
If you select the Start tuning using the
default settings Check Box, the tuning
parameters will be returned to the default
settings before tuning is started.

• Mode selection Box Set the mode.

Mode Selection	Description
1: Standard	Standard gain adjustment is per- formed. In addition to gain adjust- ment, notch filters and anti- resonance control are automatically adjusted.
2: For positioning	Tuning is performed for positioning applications. In addition to gain adjustment, model following control, notch filters, anti-resonance control, and vibration suppression are automatically adjusted.
3: For positioning especially to prevent overshooting	Tuning is performed for positioning applications with emphasis on eliminating overshooting. In addition to gain adjustment, notch filters, antiresonance control, and vibration suppression are automatically adjusted.

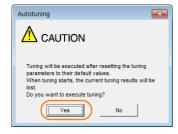
Mechanism selection Box

Select the type according to the machine element to drive.

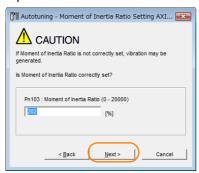
If there is noise or if the gain does not increase, better results may be obtained by changing the rigidity type. Select the type according to the following guidelines.

Mechanism Selection	Description
1: Belt mechanism	Tuning is performed for a mechanism with relatively low rigidity, e.g., a belt.
2: Ball screw mechanism or linear motor	Tuning is performed for a mechanism with relatively high rigidity, e.g., a ball screw or Linear Servomotor. Use this setting if there is no other appropriate setting.
3: Rigid model	Tuning is performed for a mechanism with high rigidity, e.g., a rigid body system.

7. Click the Yes Button.



8. Input the correct moment of inertia ratio and click the Next Button.



9. First confirm safety around moving parts. Then turn ON the servo, enter a reference from the host controller, and click the **Start tuning** Button.



10. Click the Yes Button.



Tuning will be executed.

Vibration that occurs during tuning will be detected automatically and suitable settings will be made for that vibration. When the settings have been completed, the indicators for the functions that were used will light at the lower left of the dialog box.



9.7.5 Troubleshooting Problems in Autotuning with a Host Reference

11. When tuning has been completed, click the **Finish** Button.

The results of tuning will be set in the parameters and you will return to the Tuning Dialog Box.

This concludes the procedure to perform autotuning with a host reference.

9.7.5 Troubleshooting Problems in Autotuning with a Host Reference

The following tables give the causes of and corrections for problems that may occur in autotuning with a host reference.

◆ Autotuning with a Host Reference Was Not Performed

Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Main circuit power supply is OFF.	Turn ON the main circuit power supply.
An alarm or warning occurred.	Remove the cause of the alarm or warning.
Overtraveling occurred.	Remove the cause of overtraveling.
The second gains were selected with the gain selection.	Disable automatic gain switching.
The HWBB was activated.	Release the HWBB.

◆ Troubleshooting Errors

Error	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
The gain adjustments were not successfully completed.	Machine vibration occurs or positioning completion is not stable when the Servomotor stops.	 Increase the setting of Pn522 (2522h) (Positioning Completed Width). Change the mode from 2 to 3. If machine vibration occurs, suppress the vibration with the anti-resonance control adjustment and the vibration suppression function.
Positioning was not completed within approximately 10 seconds after position adjustment was completed.	The positioning completed width is too narrow or proportional control is being used.	Increase the setting of Pn522 (2522h) (Positioning Completed Width).

◆ Adjustment Results Are Not Satisfactory for Position Control

You may be able to improve the adjustment results by changing the settings of the positioning completed width (Pn522) and position reference unit (position user unit (2701h)).

If satisfactory results are still not possible, adjust the overshoot detection level (Pn561). That may improve the adjustment results.

- Pn561 = 100% (default setting)
 This will allow tuning with overshooting that is equivalent to the positioning completed width.
- Pn561 = 0%
 This will allow tuning to be performed without overshooting within the positioning completed

This will allow tuning to be performed without overshooting within the positioning completed width, but the positioning completed width may be extended.

Overshoot Detection Level			Speed Positi	Torque	
Pn561 (2561h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(200111)	0 to 100	1%	100	Immediately	Setup

9.7.6 Automatically Adjusted Function Settings

These function settings are the same as for autotuning without a host reference. Refer to the following section.

9.6.6 Automatically Adjusted Function Settings on page 9-32

9.7.7 Related Parameters

The following parameters are automatically adjusted or used as reference when you execute autotuning with a host reference.

Do not change the settings while autotuning with a host reference is being executed.

Parameter	Name	Automatic Changes
Pn100 (2100h)	Speed Loop Gain	Yes
Pn101 (2101h)	Speed Loop Integral Time Constant	Yes
Pn102 (2102h)	Position Loop Gain	Yes
Pn103 (2103h)	Moment of Inertia Ratio	No
Pn121 (2121h)	Friction Compensation Gain	Yes
Pn123 (2123h)	Friction Compensation Coefficient	Yes
Pn124 (2124h)	Friction Compensation Frequency Correction	No
Pn125 (2125h)	Friction Compensation Gain Correction	Yes
Pn401 (2401h)	First Stage First Torque Reference Filter Time Constant	Yes
Pn408 (2408h)	Torque-Related Function Selections	Yes
Pn409 (2409h)	First Stage Notch Filter Frequency	Yes
Pn40A (240Ah)	First Stage Notch Filter Q Value	Yes
Pn40C (240Ch)	Second Stage Notch Filter Frequency	Yes
Pn40D (240Dh)	Second Stage Notch Filter Q Value	Yes
Pn140 (2140h)	Model Following Control-Related Selections	Yes
Pn141 (2141h)	Model Following Control Gain	Yes
Pn142 (2142h)	Model Following Control Gain Correction	Yes
Pn143 (2143h)	Model Following Control Bias in the Forward Direction	Yes
Pn144 (2144h)	Model Following Control Bias in the Reverse Direction	Yes
Pn145 (2145h)	Vibration Suppression 1 Frequency A	Yes
Pn146 (2146h)	Vibration Suppression 1 Frequency B	Yes
Pn147 (2147h)	Model Following Control Speed Feedforward Compensation	Yes
Pn160 (2160h)	Anti-Resonance Control-Related Selections	Yes
Pn161 (2161h)	Anti-Resonance Frequency	Yes
Pn163 (2163h)	Anti-Resonance Damping Gain	Yes

Yes: The parameter is automatically set.

No: The parameter is not automatically set, but the setting is read during execution.

9.8.1 Outline

9.8

Custom Tuning

This section describes custom tuning.

9.8.1 Outline

You can use custom tuning to manually adjust the servo during operation using a speed or position reference input from the host controller. You can use it to fine-tune adjustments that were made with autotuning.

The following items are adjusted automatically.

- Gains (e.g., speed loop gain and position loop gain)
- Filters (torque reference filter and notch filters)
- Friction compensation
- Anti-resonance control

Refer to the following section for details on the parameters that are adjusted.

9.8.7 Related Parameters on page 9-49

There are two adjustment methods that you can use for custom tuning.

■ Tuning Mode 0 (Setting Servo Gains Giving Priority to Stability) or 1 (Setting Servo Gains Giving Priority to Good Response)

These modes allow you to set stable control conditions for multiple servo gains by manipulating only one tuning level. Automatic setting of notch filters and anti-resonance control is provided if vibration is detected. Manual anti-resonance control adjustment is also possible during custom tuning.

■ Tuning Mode 2 (Setting Servo Gains Giving Priority to Position Control Applications) or 3 (Setting Servo Gains Giving Priority to Preventing Overshooting in Position Control Applications)

Two tuning levels are manipulated to reduce positioning time even further and set multiple servo gains.

Model following control is used to reduce the positioning time. If vibration is detected, notch filters and anti-resonance control are automatically adjusted, and friction compensation is automatically set. Manual anti-resonance control adjustment and vibration suppression are also possible during custom tuning.

⚠ CAUTION

 Vibration or overshooting may occur during custom tuning. To ensure safety, make sure that you can perform an emergency stop at any time.

9.8.2 Preparations

Check the following settings before you execute custom tuning.

- The test without a motor function must be disabled (Pn00C = n.□□□0).
- The tuning-less function must be disabled (Pn170 = n.□□□0).
- If speed control is used, tuning mode 0 or 1 must be set.
- The parameters must not be write prohibited.

9.8.3 Applicable Tools

The following table lists the tools that you can use to perform custom tuning.

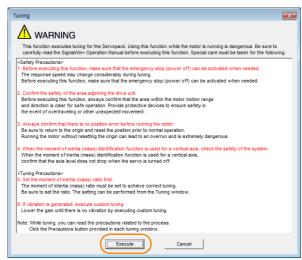
Tool	Fn No./Function Name	Operating Procedure Reference
Digital Operator	Fn203	Σ-7-Series Digital Operator Operating Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 33)
SigmaWin+	Tuning – Tuning	9.8.4 Operating Procedure on page 9-43

9.8.4 Operating Procedure

Use the following procedure to perform custom tuning.

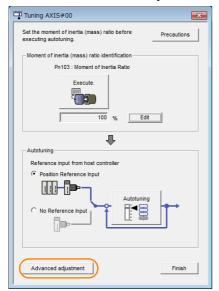
MARNING

- Before you execute custom tuning, check the information provided in the SigmaWin+ operating manual.
 - Observe the following precautions.
 - Make sure that you can perform an emergency stop at any time.
 When custom tuning is started, several parameters will be overwritten with the recommended settings, which may greatly affect the response before and after execution. Make sure that you can perform an emergency stop at any time.
 - Set the moment of inertia correctly before you execute custom tuning. If the setting greatly differs from the actual moment of inertia, vibration may occur.
 - If you change the feedforward level, the new setting will not be used immediately. It will be used after positioning is completed.
- 1. Confirm that the moment of inertia ratio (Pn103) is set correctly.
- 2. Click the Servo Drive Button in the workspace of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+.
- **3.** Select Tuning in the Menu Dialog Box. The Tuning Dialog Box will be displayed. Click the **Cancel** Button to cancel tuning.
- 4. Click the Execute Button.



9.8.4 Operating Procedure

5. Click the Advanced adjustment Button.

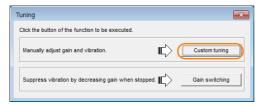


Information

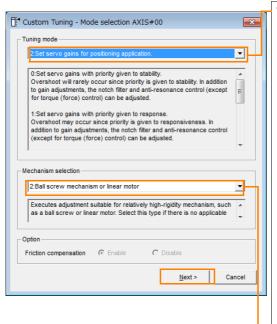
When the following dialog box is displayed, click the $\bf OK$ Button and then confirm that the correct moment of inertia ratio is set in Pn103 (Moment of Inertia Ratio).

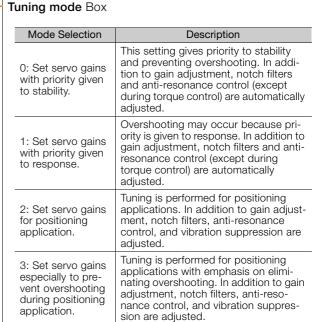


6. Click the Custom tuning Button.



7. Set the Tuning mode Box and Mechanism selection Box, and then click the Next Button





Mechanism Selection Box

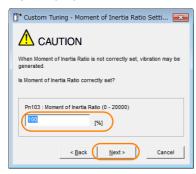
Select the type according to the machine element to drive.

If there is noise or if the gain does not increase, better results may be obtained by changing the rigidity type. Select the type according to the following guidelines.

Mechanism Selection	Description
1: Belt mechanism	Tuning is performed for a mechanism with relatively low rigidity, e.g., a belt.
2: Ball screw mechanism or Linear motor	Tuning is performed for a mechanism with relatively high rigidity, e.g., a ball screw or Linear Servomotor. Use this setting if there is no other appropriate setting.
3: Rigid body system	Tuning is performed for a mechanism with high rigidity, e.g., a rigid body system.

Information The tuning modes that you can select depend on the SERVOPACK setting.

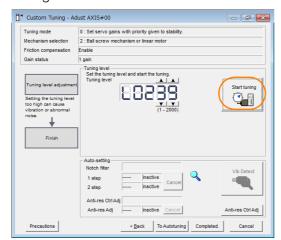
8. If the moment of inertia ratio is not set correctly, correct the setting and then click the Next Button.



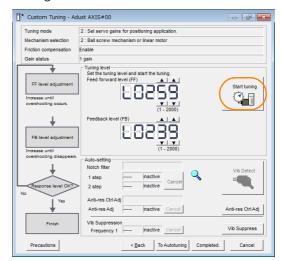
9.8.4 Operating Procedure

9. Turn ON the servo, enter a reference from the host controller, and then click the **Start tuning** Button.

Tuning Mode 0 or 1



Tuning Mode 2 or 3

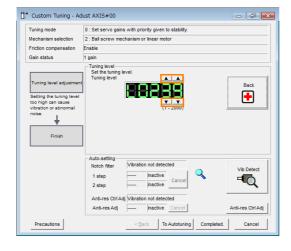


10. Use the ▲ and ▼ Buttons to change the tuning level.

Click the **Back** Button during tuning to restore the setting to its original value. The tuning level will return to the value from before when custom tuning was started.

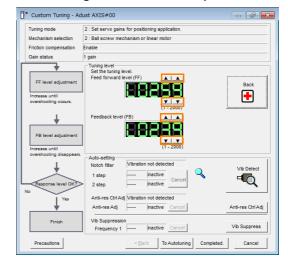
Tuning Mode 0 or 1

Increase the tuning level until overshooting occurs.



Tuning Mode 2 or 3

Increase the feedforward level until overshooting occurs and then increase the feedback level until overshooting is eliminated. Repeat these changes to make the adjustment.



Information

The new feedforward level will not be used until the positioning completed signal is output.

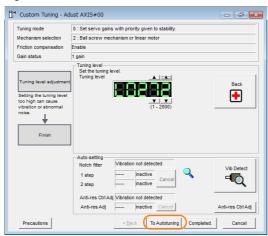
11. You can set the functions to suppress vibration (notch filters, automatic anti-resonance control setting, anti-resonance control adjustment, and autotuning with a host reference) as required.

Refer to the following section for details.

Vibration Suppression Functions on page 9-47

12. When tuning has been completed, click the Completed Button.

The values that were changed will be saved in the SERVOPACK and you will return to the Tuning Dialog Box.



This concludes the procedure to set up custom tuning.

Vibration Suppression Functions

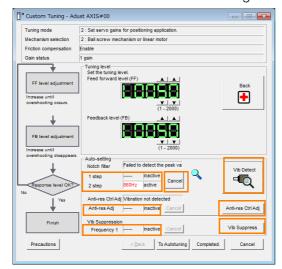
◆ Notch Filters and Automatic Anti-resonance Control Setting

If the vibration frequency that occurs when you increase the servo gains is at 1,000 Hz or higher, notch filters are effective to suppress vibration. If the vibration is between 100 Hz and 1,000 Hz, anti-resonance control is effective.

◆ Automatic Setting

To set vibration suppression automatically, use the parameters to enable notch filters and automatic anti-resonance control setting.

The notch filter frequency (stage 1 or 2) or anti-resonance control frequency that is effective for the vibration that was detected during tuning will be automatically set.



Auto-setting Cancel Buttons

The automatically set notch filter frequencies or the anti-resonance control frequencies may not always suppress vibration. Click the **Cancel** Button to reset the notch filter frequencies or the anti-resonance control frequencies to the values from just before these frequencies were set automatically.

When they are reset, vibration detection will start again.

9.8.5 Automatically Adjusted Function Settings

Vib Detect Button

While the notch filter or automatic anti-resonance control setting function is enabled, you can click the **Vib Detect** Button to manually detect vibration. When you click the **Vib Detect** Button, the SERVOPACK will detect vibration at that time, and set the notch filter frequency (stage 1 or 2) or anti-resonance control frequency that is effective for the detected vibration. You can also perform manual vibration detection even when the SERVOPACK does not detect vibration.

• Anti-res Ctrl Adj Button

You can use the **Anti-res Ctrl Adj** Button to execute the anti-resonance control adjustment if fine-tuning is required. Refer to the following section.

9.9 Anti-Resonance Control Adjustment on page 9-50

• Vib Suppress Button

Click the **Vib Suppress** Button to suppress low and transient vibration (oscillation) of approximately 1 Hz to 100 Hz that occurs during positioning. Refer to the following section.

§ 9.10 Vibration Suppression on page 9-55

Autotuning with a Host Reference

You can perform autotuning with a host reference. Refer to the following section for details. \bigcirc 9.7 Autotuning with a Host Reference on page 9-35

9.8.5 Automatically Adjusted Function Settings

You cannot use vibration suppression functions at the same time. Other automatic function settings are the same as for autotuning without a host reference. Refer to the following section.

§ 9.6.6 Automatically Adjusted Function Settings on page 9-32

9.8.6 Tuning Example for Tuning Mode 2 or 3

Step	Measurement Display Examples	Operation
1	Position deviation Reference speed Positioning completion signal	The positioning time is measured after the moment of inertia ratio (Pn103) is set correctly. Tuning is completed if the specifications are met. The tuning results are saved in the SERVOPACK.
2		The positioning time will be reduced if the feedforward level is increased. Tuning is completed if the specifications are met. The tuning results are saved in the SERVOPACK. If overshooting occurs before the specifications are met, proceed to step 3.
3		Overshooting will be reduced if the feedback level is increased. If the overshooting is eliminated, proceed to step 4.

Continued on next page.

Continued from previous page.

Step	Measurement Display Examples	Operation
4		The graph shows overshooting that occurred when the feed-forward level was increased even more after step 3. In this state, overshooting occurs, but the positioning settling time is shorter. Tuning is completed if the specifications are met. The tuning results are saved in the SERVOPACK. If over-shooting occurs before the specifications are met, repeat steps 3 and 4. If vibration occurs before the overshooting is eliminated, the vibration is suppressed with the notch filters and anti-resonance control.
5	-	The tuning results are saved in the SERVOPACK.

9.8.7 Related Parameters

The following parameters are automatically adjusted or used as reference when you execute custom tuning.

Do not change the settings while custom tuning is being executed.

Parameter	Name	Automatic Changes
Pn100 (2100h)	Speed Loop Gain	Yes
Pn101 (2101h)	Speed Loop Integral Time Constant	Yes
Pn102 (2102h)	Position Loop Gain	Yes
Pn103 (2103h)	Moment of Inertia Ratio	No
Pn121 (2121h)	Friction Compensation Gain	Yes
Pn123 (2123h)	Friction Compensation Coefficient	Yes
Pn124 (2124h)	Friction Compensation Frequency Correction	No
Pn125 (2125h)	Friction Compensation Gain Correction	Yes
Pn401 (2401h)	First Stage First Torque Reference Filter Time Constant	Yes
Pn408 (2408h)	Torque-Related Function Selections	Yes
Pn409 (2409h)	First Stage Notch Filter Frequency	Yes
Pn40A (240Ah)	First Stage Notch Filter Q Value	Yes
Pn40C (240Ch)	Second Stage Notch Filter Frequency	Yes
Pn40D (240Dh)	Second Stage Notch Filter Q Value	Yes
Pn140 (2140h)	Model Following Control-Related Selections	Yes
Pn141 (2141h)	Model Following Control Gain	Yes
Pn142 (2142h)	Model Following Control Gain Correction	Yes
Pn143 (2143h)	Model Following Control Bias in the Forward Direction	Yes
Pn144 (2144h)	Model Following Control Bias in the Reverse Direction	Yes
Pn145 (2145h)	Vibration Suppression 1 Frequency A	No
Pn146 (2146h)	Vibration Suppression 1 Frequency B	No
Pn147 (2147h)	Model Following Control Speed Feedforward Compensation	Yes
Pn160 (2160h)	Anti-Resonance Control-Related Selections	Yes
Pn161 (2161h)	Anti-Resonance Frequency	Yes
Pn163 (2163h)	Anti-Resonance Damping Gain	Yes

Yes: The parameter is automatically set.

No: The parameter is not automatically set, but the setting is read during execution.

9.9.1 Outline

9.9

Anti-Resonance Control Adjustment

This section describes anti-resonance control.

9.9.1 Outline

Anti-resonance control increases the effectiveness of vibration suppression after custom tuning.

Anti-resonance control is effective for suppression of continuous vibration frequencies from 100 to 1,000 Hz that occur when the control gain is increased. Vibration can be eliminated by setting vibration frequencies through automatic detection or by manually setting them to adjust the damping gain. Input an operation reference and execute this anti-resonance control adjustment when there is vibration.

Anti-resonance control is automatically set by autotuning without a host reference or autotuning with a host reference. Use anti-resonance control adjustment only if fine-tuning is required or readjustment is required as a result of a failure to detect vibration.

Perform custom tuning if required to increase the response after performing anti-resonance control adjustment. If the control gain is increased, e.g., when custom tuning is performed, vibration may occur again. If that occurs, perform anti-resonance control adjustment again to fine-tune the parameters.

A CAUTION

- Related parameters will be set automatically when anti-resonance control adjustment is executed. This may greatly affect the response before and after execution. Make sure that you can perform an emergency stop at any time.
- Before you execute anti-resonance control adjustment, set the correct moment of inertia ratio (Pn103). If the setting greatly differs from the actual moment of inertia ratio, normal control of the machine may not be possible, and vibration may occur.



- Anti-resonance control adjustment detects vibration frequencies between 100 Hz and 1,000 Hz. If the vibration frequency is not within this range, use custom tuning with tuning mode 2 selected to automatically set a notch filter or use vibration suppression.
- Vibration reduction can be made more effective by increasing the anti-resonance damping gain (Pn163), but the vibration may become larger if the damping gain is too high. Increase the damping gain by approximately 0% to 200% in 10% increments while checking the effect on vibration. If vibration reduction is still insufficient at a gain of 200%, cancel the setting, and lower the control gain by using a different method, such as custom tuning.

9.9.2 Preparations

Check the following settings before you execute anti-resonance control adjustment.

- The tuning-less function must be disabled (Pn170 = n.□□□0).
- The test without a motor function must be disabled (Pn00C = n.□□□0).
- The control method must not be set to torque control.
- The parameters must not be write prohibited.

9.9.3 Applicable Tools

The following table lists the tools that you can use to perform anti-resonance control adjustment.

Tool	Fn No./Function Name	Operating Procedure Reference
Digital Operator	Fn204	Σ-7-Series Digital Operator Operating Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 33)
SigmaWin+	Tuning - Tuning	9.9.4 Operating Procedure on page 9-51

9.9.4 Operating Procedure

To execute anti-resonance control adjustment, an operation reference is input, and the adjustment is executed while vibration is occurring.

The following methods can be used to execute anti-resonance control adjustment.

- To automatically detect the vibration frequency
- · To manually set the vibration frequency

Use the following procedure.

⚠ CAUTION

- Before you execute anti-resonance control adjustment, check the information provided in the SigmaWin+ operating manual.
 Observe the following precautions.
 - Make sure that you can perform an emergency stop at any time.
 Parameters will be set automatically when anti-resonance control adjustment is executed. This may greatly affect the response before and after execution. Make sure that you can perform an emergency stop (to turn OFF the power supply) at any time.
 - Set the moment of inertia correctly before you execute anti-resonance control adjustment. If the setting greatly differs from the actual moment of inertia, effective vibration reduction may not be possible.
 - If you have already performed anti-resonance control adjustment and then you change the frequency, the current anti-resonance control effect may be lost. Caution is particularly required when automatically detecting the vibration frequency.
 - If effective vibration reduction is not achieved even after you execute anti-resonance control adjustment, cancel the function and lower the control gain by using a different method, such as custom tuning.
 - Perform custom tuning separately if required to increase the response after performing anti-resonance control adjustment.
 - If the servo gain is increased, e.g., when custom tuning is performed, vibration may occur again. If that occurs, perform anti-resonance control adjustment again to fine-tune the parameters.

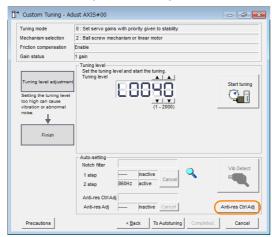
9.9.4 Operating Procedure

1. Perform steps 1 to 8 of the procedure for custom tuning. Refer to the following section for details.

9.8.4 Operating Procedure on page 9-43

2. Click the Anti-res Ctrl Adj Button.

The rest of the procedure depends on whether you know the vibration frequency.

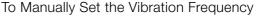


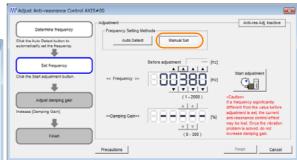
3. If you do not know the vibration frequency, click the **Auto Detect** Button. If you know the vibration frequency, click the **Manual Set** Button.

To Automatically Detect the Vibration Frequency

The frequency will be set.







- 4. Click the Start adjustment Button.
- 5. Use the ▲ and ▼ Buttons in the Adjustment Area to change the settings.

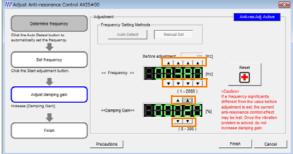
 Click the Reset Button during tuning to restore the setting to its original value. The tuning level will return to the value from before when custom tuning was started.

To Automatically Detect the Vibration Frequency

Change the setting of the damping gain.

To Manually Set the Vibration Frequency Change the settings of the frequency and damping gain.





6. When the adjustment has been completed, click the **Finish** Button.

The values that were changed will be saved in the SERVOPACK and you will return to the Tuning Dialog Box.



This concludes the procedure to set up anti-resonance control.

9.9.5 Related Parameters

The following parameters are automatically adjusted or used as reference when you execute anti-resonance control adjustment.

Do not change the settings while anti-resonance control adjustment is being executed.

Parameter Name		Automatic Changes	
Pn160 (2160h)	Pn160 (2160h) Anti-Resonance Control-Related Selections		
Pn161 (2161h) Anti-Resonance Frequency		Yes	
Pn162 (2162h) Anti-Resonance Gain Correction		No	
Pn163 (2163h)	Anti-Resonance Damping Gain	Yes	
Pn164 (2164h)	Anti-Resonance Filter Time Constant 1 Correction	No	
Pn165 (2165h)	Anti-Resonance Filter Time Constant 2 Correction	No	

Yes: The parameter is automatically set.

No: The parameter is not automatically set, but the setting is read during execution.

9.9.6 Suppressing Different Vibration Frequencies with Anti-resonance Control

When you use anti-resonance control and increase the control gain, for some mechanism, vibration can occur at a higher frequency than the frequency for which vibration was suppressed. If this occurs, you can suppress vibration for more than one frequency by adjusting Pn166 (Anti-Resonance Damping Gain 2).

Information

Guidelines for Vibration That Can Be Suppressed

Anti-resonance frequency (Pn161): fa [Hz], Another vibration frequency that occurs when the control gain is increased: fb [Hz]

- Vibration frequencies: 100 Hz to 1,000 Hz
- Range of different vibration frequencies: 1 < (fb/fa) ≤ 3 to 4

Required Parameter Settings

The following parameter settings are required to use anti-resonance control for more than one vibration frequency.

Parameter		Description			Wher Enable	
Pn160	n. □ □ □ 0 (default setting)	Do not use anti-resonance control.		After restar	, Setup	
(2160h)	n.□□□1	Use anti-resonance control.			Testai	l .
	Anti-Resonance Fr	equency		Speed	Positio	n Torque
Pn161 (2161h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When En	abled	Classification
(210111)	10 to 20,000	0.1 Hz	1000	Immedia	ately	Tuning
D=100	Anti-Resonance G	ain Correction		Speed	Positio	n Torque
Pn162 (2162h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When En	abled	Classification
(210211)	1 to 1,000	1%	100	Immedia	ately	Tuning
Pn163	Anti-Resonance Damping Gain			Speed	Positio	n Torque
(2163h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When En	abled	Classification
(210011)	0 to 300	1%	0	Immedia	ately	Tuning
Pn164	Anti-Resonance Fi	Filter Time Constant 1 Correction		Speed	Positio	n Torque
(2164h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When En	abled	Classification
(210111)	-1,000 to 1,000	0.01 ms	0	Immedia	ately	Tuning
Pn165	Anti-Resonance Fi	Iter Time Constant 2 C	orrection	Speed	Positio	n Torque
(2165h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When En	abled	Classification
(210011)	-1,000 to 1,000	0.01 ms	0	Immedia	ately	Tuning
Pn166 (2166h)	Anti-Resonance Da	amping Gain 2		Speed	Positio	n Torque
	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When En	abled	Classification
	0 to 1,000	1%	0	Immedia	ately	Tuning

Adjustment Procedure for Suppressing Different Vibration Frequencies with Anti-resonance Control

Use the following procedure to make adjustments to suppress different vibration frequencies with anti-resonance control.

Step	Operation
1	Use the gain adjustment and anti-resonance control. Refer to the following section for details. 3 9.9.4 Operating Procedure on page 9-51
2	If there is vibration at a higher frequency than the vibration suppressed with anti-resonance control in step 1, adjust Pn166 (Anti-Resonance Damping Gain 2).
3	Adjust Pn166 (Anti-Resonance Damping Gain 2) while checking to see if vibration reduction is effective. To adjust Pn166 (Anti-Resonance Damping Gain 2), increase the setting by 10% at a time starting from the value that resulted in Pn163 (Anti-Resonance Damping Gain) from the adjustment in step 1.
4	If the vibration disappears, the adjustment is completed. However, if the vibration does not disappear even when you adjust Pn166 (Anti-Resonance Damping Gain 2), reduce the tuning level or feedback level until vibration does not occur.

9.10 Vibration Suppression

This section describes vibration suppression.

Outline 9.10.1

You can use vibration suppression to suppress transient vibration at a low frequency from 1 Hz to 100 Hz, which is generated mainly when the machine vibrates during positioning. This is effective for vibration frequencies for which notch filters and anti-resonance control adjustment are not effective.

Vibration suppression is automatically set by autotuning without a host reference or autotuning with a host reference. Use vibration suppression only if fine-tuning is required or readjustment is required as a result of a failure to detect vibration. To execute vibration suppression, input an operation reference and execute the function when there is vibration.

Perform custom tuning if required to increase the response after performing vibration suppression.

CAUTION

- Related parameters will be set automatically when vibration suppression is executed. This may greatly affect the response before and after execution. Make sure that you can perform an emergency stop at any time.
- Before you execute vibration suppression, set the correct moment of inertia ratio (Pn103) with autotuning without a host reference or another method. If the setting greatly differs from the actual moment of inertia ratio, normal control of the machine may not be possible, and vibration may occur.



- Vibration suppression detects vibration frequencies between 1 Hz and 100 Hz.
- Frequency detection will not be performed if there is no vibration in the position deviation or if the vibration frequency is outside the range of detectable frequencies. If that is a problem, use a device such as a displacement meter or vibration sensor to measure the vibration frequency.
- If an automatically detected vibration frequency is not suppressed, the actual frequency and the detected frequency may be different. Fine-tune the detected frequency if necessary.

Items That Influence Performance

If continuous vibration occurs while the Servomotor is stopping, vibration suppression cannot be used to suppress the vibration effectively. In this case, use anti-resonance control adjustment or custom tuning.

Detection of Vibration Frequencies

Frequency detection may not be possible if vibration does not appear in the position deviation or the vibration that results from the position deviation is too small. You can adjust the detection sensitivity by changing the setting of the residual vibration detection width (Pn560), which is set as a percentage of the positioning completed width (Pn522). Perform the detection of vibration frequencies again after adjusting the setting of Pn560.

D 500	Residual Vibration Detection Width			Position	
Pn560 (2560h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(200011)	1 to 3,000	0.1%	400	Immediately	Setup

Note: As a guideline, change the setting 10% at a time. If the setting of this parameter is lowered, the detection sensitivity will be increased. Vibration may not be detected accurately if the setting is too small.



The vibration frequencies that are automatically detected may vary somewhat with each positioning operation. Perform positioning several times and make adjustments while checking the effect of vibration suppression.

9.10.2 Preparations

9.10.2 Preparations

Check the following settings before you execute vibration suppression.

- · Position control must be used.
- The tuning-less function must be disabled (Pn170 = n. □□□0).
- The test without a motor function must be disabled (Pn00C = n.□□□0).
- The parameters must not be write prohibited.

9.10.3 Applicable Tools

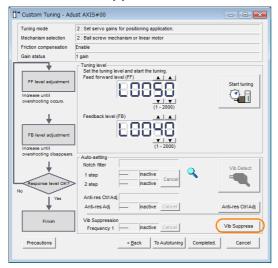
The following table lists the tools that you can use to perform vibration suppression.

Tool	Fn No./Function Name	Operating Procedure Reference
Digital Operator	Fn205	Σ-7-Series Digital Operator Operating Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 33)
SigmaWin+	Tuning - Tuning	9.10.4 Operating Procedure on page 9-56

9.10.4 Operating Procedure

Use the following procedure to perform vibration suppression.

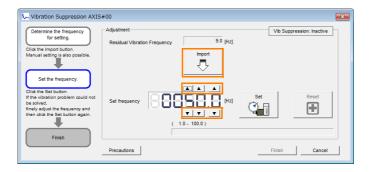
- 1. Perform steps 1 to 8 of the procedure for custom tuning. Refer to the following section for details.
 - 9.8.4 Operating Procedure on page 9-43
- 2. Click the Vib Suppress Button.



3. Click the Import Button or click ▲ and ▼ Button to manually adjust the set frequency. When you click the Import Button, the residual vibration frequency in the motor is read as the set frequency. (The frequency can be read only when the residual vibration frequency is between 1.0 and 100.0.)



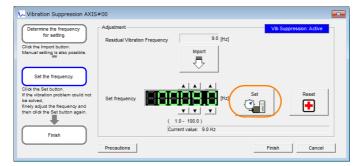
Frequency detection will not be performed if there is no vibration or if the vibration frequency is outside the range of detectable frequencies. If a vibration frequency is not detected, provide a means of measuring the vibration frequency.



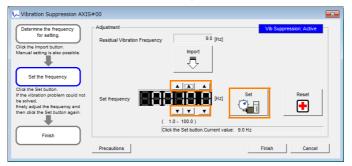
4. Click the Set Button.



No settings related to vibration suppression are changed during operation. If the Servomotor does not stop within approximately 10 seconds after changing the setting, an update timeout will occur. The setting will be automatically returned to the previous value.



If the vibration is not eliminated, use the \triangle and ∇ Buttons for the set frequency to fine-tune the value and click the **Set** Button again.



Click the **Reset** Button during adjustment to restore the setting to its original value. The status from before when adjustment was started will be restored.

9.10.5 Setting Combined Functions

5. When the vibration has been eliminated, click the Finish Button. The updated value will be saved in the SERVOPACK.



Vibration suppression will be enabled in step 5. The motor response, however, will change when the Servomotor comes to a stop with no reference input.

This concludes the procedure to set up vibration suppression.

9.10.5 Setting Combined Functions

You can also use the feedforward function when you execute vibration suppression.

In the default settings, feedforward (Pn109), the speed feedforward input (VFF), and the torque feedforward input (TFF) are disabled.

To use the speed feedforward input (VFF), the torque feedforward input (TFF), and model following control from the host controller in the system, set Pn140 to n.1 \(\sigma \sigma \) (Use model following control and speed/torque feedforward together).

Parameter		Function	When Enabled	Classification
Pn140	n.0□□□ (default setting)	Do not use model following control and speed/torque feedforward together.	leave edicately	Tuning
(2140h)	n.1000	Use model following control and speed/torque feedforward together.	Immediately	ruriirig



When model following control is used with the feedforward function, it is used to make optimum feedforward settings in the SERVOPACK. Therefore, model following control is not normally used together with either the speed feedforward input (VFF) or torque feedforward input (TFF) from the host controller. However, model following control can be used with the speed feedforward input (VFF) or torque feedforward input (TFF) if required. An unsuitable feedforward input may result in overshooting.

9.10.6 Related Parameters

The following parameters are automatically adjusted or used as reference when you execute vibration suppression.

Do not change the settings while vibration suppression is being executed.

Parameter	ameter Name A	
Pn140 (2140h)	Model Following Control-Related Selections	Yes
Pn141 (2141h)	Model Following Control Gain	Yes
Pn142 (2142h)	Model Following Control Gain Correction	No
Pn143 (2143h)	Model Following Control Bias in the Forward Direction	No
Pn144 (2144h)	Model Following Control Bias in the Reverse Direction	No
Pn145 (2145h)	Vibration Suppression 1 Frequency A	Yes
Pn146 (2146h)	Vibration Suppression 1 Frequency B	Yes
Pn147 (2147h)	Model Following Control Speed Feedforward Compensation	No
Pn14A (214Ah)	Vibration Suppression 2 Frequency	No
Pn14B (214Bh)	Pn14B (214Bh) Vibration Suppression 2 Correction	

Yes: The parameter is automatically set.

No: The parameter is not automatically set, but the setting is read during execution.

9.11 Speed Ripple Compensation

This section describes speed ripple compensation.

9.11.1 Outline

Speed ripple compensation reduces the amount of ripple in the motor speed due to torque ripple or cogging torque. You can enable speed ripple compensation to achieve smoother operation. To enable it, you must set up ripple compensation on the SigmaWin+.

♠ WARNING

Speed ripple compensation requires operating the motor and therefore presents hazards.
 Observe the following precaution.

Confirm safety around moving parts.

This function involves automatic operation. Make sure that you can perform an emergency stop (to turn OFF the power supply) at any time.



Execute speed ripple compensation only after adjusting the gains.

- Reset speed ripple compensation after you replace the Servomotor or SERVOPACK.
- Execute speed ripple compensation after jogging to a position that ensures a suitable range of motion.

9.11.2 Setting Up Speed Ripple Compensation

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the setup for speed ripple compensation.

Systems for Which Execution Cannot Be Performed

There are no restrictions.

Systems for Which Adjustments Cannot Be Made Accurately

Systems for which there is not a suitable range of motion

◆ Preparations

Check the following items before you set up speed ripple compensation.

- The main circuit power supply must be ON.
- The servo must be OFF.
- There must be no alarms or warnings.
- There must be no hard wire base block (HWBB).
- The parameters must not be write prohibited.

9.11.2 Setting Up Speed Ripple Compensation

Applicable Tools

The following table lists the tools that you can use to set up speed ripple compensation.

Tool	Fn No./Function Name	Reference	
Digital Operator	You cannot set up speed ripple compensation from the Digital Operator.		
SigmaWin+	Diagnostic - Ripple Compensation	© Operating Procedure on page 9-60	

Operating Procedure

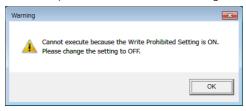
Use the following procedure to set up speed ripple compensation.

- 1. Click the Servo Drive Button in the workspace of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+.
- **2.** Select Ripple Compensation in the Menu Dialog Box. The Ripple Compensation Dialog Box will be displayed.
- 3. Click the OK Button.

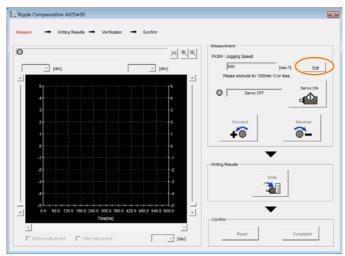


Information

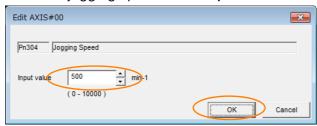
- 1. Click the **Cancel** Button to cancel ripple compensation. The Main Window will return.
- 2. If write protection is set, the following dialog box will be displayed.



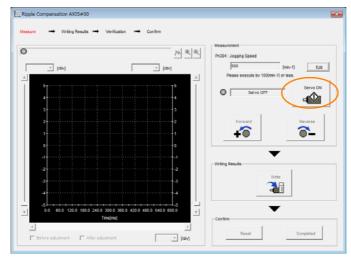
Click the **OK** Button to cancel write prohibition.



5. Enter the jogging speed in the Input Value Box and click the OK Button.



6. Click the Servo ON Button.



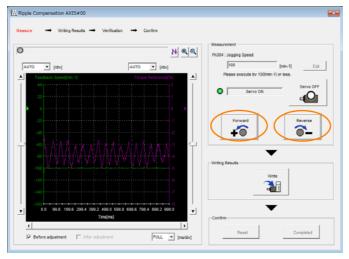
9.11.2 Setting Up Speed Ripple Compensation

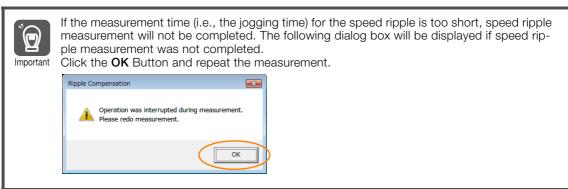
7. Click the Forward Button or the Reverse Button.

Measurement operation is started.

The motor shaft will rotate at the preset jogging speed while you hold down the **Forward** or **Reverse** Button and the speed ripple will be measured.

The feedback speed and torque reference graph will be displayed in the Ripple Compensation Dialog Box during jogging.





- **8.** After speed ripple measurement has been completed, click the Write Button. The ripple compensation value will be written to the SERVOPACK.
- 9. After writing has been completed, click the OK Button.



7

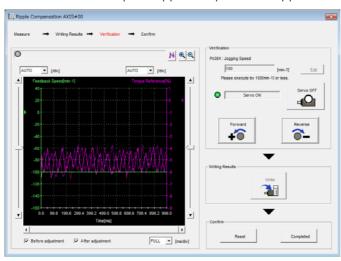
9

10. Click the Forward Button or the Reverse Button.

Verification operation is started.

The motor shaft will rotate at the preset jogging speed while you hold down the **Forward** or **Reverse** Button.

The waveform with speed ripple compensation applied to it will be displayed.



11. If the verification results are OK, click the Finish Button.

Information To discard the setup results, click the **Reset** Button.

This concludes the setup for speed ripple compensation.

9.11.3 Setting Parameters

The function is enabled when you perform the operating procedure on *Operating Procedure* on page 9-60. To cancel speed ripple compensation, use $Pn423 = n.\square\square\square\square$ 0 (Disable speed ripple compensation) to disable it.

Parameter		Description	When Enabled	Classifi- cation
Pn423	n.□□□0 (default setting)	Disable speed ripple compensation.	Immedi- ately	Setup
(2423h)	n.□□□1	Enable speed ripple compensation.		

If you enable speed ripple compensation, a compensation reference will be applied to reduce ripple even when stopped at a 0 speed reference. In speed control mode, this may result in the motor moving slightly. To prevent this, set $Pn423 = n. \square X \square \square$ (Speed Ripple Compensation Selections) and Pn427 or Pn49F (Speed Ripple Compensation Enable Speed).

	Parameter		Description		Classifi- cation
	Pn423	n.□0□□ (default setting)	Speed reference	After restart	Setup
(2423h)	n.🗆1🗆 🗆	Motor Speed			

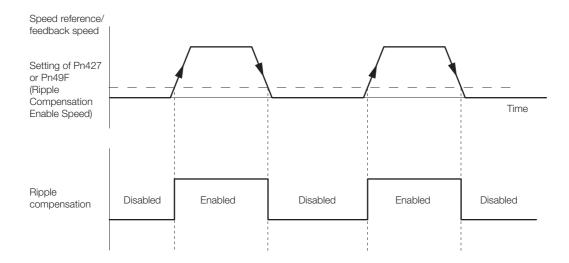
• For Rotary Servomotors

Pn427 (2427h)	Speed Ripple Compensation Enable Speed			Speed Position	n Torque
	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
	0 to 10,000	1 min ⁻¹	0	Immediately	Tuning

• For Linear Servomotors

D= 40E	Speed Ripple Comp	ensation Enable Spe	Speed Position	Torque	
Pn49F (249Fh)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(2 101 11)	0 to 10,000	1 mm/s	0	Immediately	Tuning

9.11.3 Setting Parameters



Speed Ripple Compensation Warnings

The speed ripple compensation value is specific to each Servomotor. If you replace the Servomotor while speed ripple compensation is enabled, an A.942 warning (Speed Ripple Compensation Information Disagreement) will occur to warn you.

You can use any of the following methods to clear A.942.

- Reset the speed ripple compensation value on the SigmaWin+.
- Disable speed ripple compensation (Pn423 = n.□□□0).
- Disable detection of A.942 (Pn423 = n.□□1□).

Parameter		Description	When Enabled	Classifi- cation
Pn423	n.□□0□ (default setting)	Detect A.942 alarms.	After restart	Setup
(2423h)	n.□□1□	Do not detect A.942 alarms.		

9.12 Additional Adjustment Functions

This section describes the functions that you can use to make adjustments after you perform autotuning without a host reference, autotuning with a host reference, and custom tuning.

Function	Applicable Control Methods	Reference
Gain Switching	Position control, speed control, or torque control*	page 9-65
Friction Compensation	Position control or speed control	page 9-68
Current Control Mode Selection	Position control, speed control, or torque control	page 9-70
Current Gain Level Setting	Position control or speed control	page 9-71
Speed Detection Method Selection	Position control, speed control, or torque control	page 9-71
Backlash Compensation	Position Control	page 9-72

^{*} Automatic gain switching is enabled only for position control.

9.12.1 **Gain Switching**

You can use gain switching to shorten the positioning time by increasing the gains during positioning and suppressing vibration by decreasing the gains while stopping.

Parameter		arameter	Function	When Enabled	Classification
	D-100	n.□□□0 (default setting)	Disable automatic gain switching.	Immediately	Tuning
(213911)	n.□□□2	Enable automatic gain switching.			

Note: Pn139 = n. DDD1 is a reserved parameter. Do not change.

Refer to the following section for gain switching combinations.

Gain Switching Combinations on page 9-65

Gain Switching Combinations

Selected Gains	Speed Loop Gain	Speed Loop Integral Time Constant	Position Loop Gain	Torque Reference Filter	Friction Compensation Gain
Gain Settings 1	Speed Loop Gain (Pn100)	Speed Loop Integral Time Constant (Pn101)	Position Loop Gain (Pn102)	First Stage First Torque Reference Filter Time Con- stant (Pn401)	Friction Compensation Gain (Pn121)
Gain Settings 2	Second Speed Loop Gain (Pn104)	Second Speed Loop Integral Time Constant (Pn105)	Second Position Loop Gain (Pn106)	First Stage Second Torque Reference Filter Time Con- stant (Pn412)	Second Friction Compensation Gain (Pn122)

Note: Automatic gain switching is not supported for Model Following Control Gain and Model Following Control Correction.

Automatic Gain Switching

Automatic gain switching is enabled only for position control. The switching conditions are specified by using the following settings.

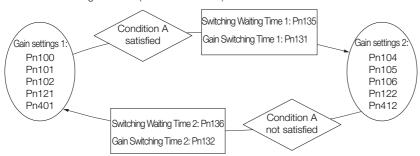
Parameter		Switching Condition	Selected Gains	Switching Waiting Time	Switching Time
Pn139	n.□□□2	Condition A satisfied	Gain settings 1 to gain settings 2	Gain Switching Waiting Time 1 Pn135	Gain Switching Time 1 Pn131
(2139h)		Condition A not satisfied	Gain settings 2 to gain settings 1	Gain Switching Waiting Time 2 Pn136	Gain Switching Time 2 Pn132

9.12.1 Gain Switching

Select one of the following settings for switching condition A.

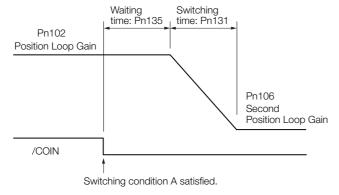
Parameter		Position Control Gain Switching Condition A	For Control Methods Other Than Position Control (No Switching)	When Enabled	Classification
	n.□□0□ (default setting)	/COIN (Positioning Completion) signal ON	Gain settings 1 used.	Immediately	Tuning
	n.0010	/COIN (Positioning Completion) signal OFF	Gain settings 2 used.		
Pn139	n.□□2□	/NEAR (Near) signal ON	Gain settings 1 used.		
(2139h)	n.□□3□	/NEAR (Near) signal OFF	Gain settings 2 used.		
(2.33.1)	n.□□4□	Position reference filter output is 0 and position reference input is OFF.	Gain settings 1 used.		
	n.□□5□	Position reference input is ON.	Gain settings 2 used.		

Automatic Switching Pattern 1 (Pn139 = n.□□□2)



Relationship between the Waiting Times and Switching Times for Gain Switching

In this example, an ON /COIN (Positioning Completion) signal is set as condition A for automatic gain switching. The position loop gain is changed from the value in Pn102 (Position Loop Gain) to the value in Pn106 (Second Position Loop Gain). When the /COIN signal turns ON, the switching operation begins after the waiting time (Pn135). The switching operation changes the position loop gain linearly from the gain set in Pn102 to the gain set in Pn106 over the switching time (Pn131).



Information You can use gain switching for either PI control or I-P control (Pn10B = $n.\Box\Box\Box\Box$ or $\Box\Box\Box\Box\Box$).

Related Parameters

D 400	Speed Loop Gain			Speed Posit	ion
Pn100 (2100h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(2 10011)	10 to 20,000	0.1 Hz	400	Immediately	Tuning
Pn101	Speed Loop Integra	I Time Constant		Speed Posit	ion
(2101h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(210111)	15 to 51,200	0.01 ms	2,000	Immediately	Tuning
Pn102	Position Loop Gain			Posit	ion
(2102h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(210211)	10 to 20,000	0.1/s	400	Immediately	Tuning
Pn401	First Stage First Tor	que Reference Filter	Time Constant	Speed Posit	ion Torque
(2401h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(= : • : : :)	0 to 65,535	0.01 ms	100	Immediately	Tuning
Pn121	Friction Compensat	ion Gain		Speed Posit	ion
(2121h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(= := :::)	10 to 1,000	1%	100	Immediately	Tuning
Pn104	Second Speed Loop			Speed Posit	ion
(2104h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(= : - : :)	10 to 20,000	0.1 Hz	400	Immediately	Tuning
Pn105		o Integral Time Cons	tant	Speed Posit	ion
(2105h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(= :)	15 to 51,200	0.01 ms	2,000	Immediately	Tuning
Pn106	Second Position Lo	op Gain		Posit	
(2106h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(= :)	10 to 20,000	0.1/s	400	Immediately	Tuning
Pn412		Torque Reference Fil		Speed Posit	ion Torque
(2412h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
,	0 to 65,535	0.01 ms	100	Immediately	Tuning
Pn122	Second Friction Co	•		Speed Posit	
(2122h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
,	10 to 1,000	1%	100	Immediately	Tuning

Parameters Related to Automatic Gain Switching

				•		
Pn131 (2131h)	Gain Switching Time	e 1		Posit	ion	
	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
(210111)	0 to 65,535	1 ms	0	Immediately	Tuning	
D=100	Gain Switching Time	e 2		Posit	ion	
Pn132 (2132h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
	0 to 65,535	1 ms	0	Immediately	Tuning	
D=105	Gain Switching Waiting Time 1			Position		
Pn135 (2135h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
(2 10011)	0 to 65,535	1 ms	0	Immediately	Tuning	
Pn136 (2136h)	Gain Switching Wait	ting Time 2		Posit	ion	
	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
	0 to 65,535	1 ms	0	Immediately	Tuning	

9.12.2 Friction Compensation

Related Monitoring

• SigmaWin+

You can monitor gain switching with the status monitor or with tracing.

Analog Monitors

Parameter	Analog Monitor	Monitor Name	Output Value	Description
Pn006 (2006h)	n.□□0B	Active Gain Monitor	1 V	Gain settings 1 are enabled.
Pn007 (2007h)	n.uuub	Active Gain Monitor	2 V	Gain settings 2 are enabled.

9.12.2 Friction Compensation

Friction compensation is used to compensate for viscous friction fluctuations and regular load fluctuations.

You can automatically adjust friction compensation with autotuning without a host reference, autotuning with a host reference, or custom tuning, or you can manually adjust it with the following procedure.

Required Parameter Settings

The following parameter settings are required to use friction compensation.

Parameter		Function		When Enabled	Classification		
Pn408 (2408h)	n.0□□□ (default setting)	Disable friction comper	nsation.	Immediately	Setup		
(240011)	n.1□□□	Enable friction compen	sation.				
	Friction Compen	sation Gain		Speed Posit	tion		
Pn121 (2121h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification		
(212111)	10 to 1,000	1%	100	Immediately	Tuning		
D 400	Second Friction Compensation Gain		Speed Posit	Speed Position			
Pn122 (2122h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification		
(212211)	10 to 1,000	1%	100	Immediately	Tuning		
D=100	Friction Compensation Coefficient			Speed Posit	Speed Position		
Pn123 (2123h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification		
(212011)	0 to 100	1%	0	Immediately	Tuning		
D-101	Friction Compen	sation Frequency Corre	ction	Speed Posit	Speed Position		
Pn124 (2124h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification		
(212411)	-10,000 to 10,00	0 0.1 Hz	0	Immediately	Tuning		
D=105	Friction Compen	sation Gain Correction		Speed Posit	tion		
Pn125 (2125h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification		
(212011)	1 to 1,000	1%	100	Immediately	Tuning		

Operating Procedure for Friction Compensation

Use the following procedure to perform friction compensation.



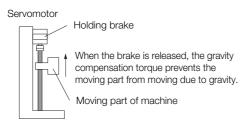
Before you execute friction compensation, set the moment of inertia ratio (Pn103) as accurately as possible. If the setting greatly differs from the actual moment of inertia, vibration may occur.

Step	Operation					
1	Set the following parameters related to friction compensation to their default settings. Friction compensation gain (Pn121): 100 Second friction compensation gain (Pn122): 100 Friction compensation coefficient (Pn123): 0 Friction compensation frequency correction (Pn124): 0 Friction compensation gain correction (Pn125): 100 Note: Always use the default settings for the friction compensation frequency correction (Pn124) and friction compensation gain correction (Pn125).					
2	Gradually increase the friction compensation coefficient (Pn123) to check the effect of friction compensation. Note: Usually, set the friction compensation coefficient (Pn123) to 95% or less. If the effect is insufficient, increase the friction compensation gain (Pn121) by 10% increments until vibration stops. Effect of Adjusted Parameters Pn121: Friction Compensation Gain and Pn122: Second Friction Compensation Gain These parameters set the response to external disturbances. The higher the setting is, the better the response will be. If the machine has a resonance frequency, however, vibration may occur if the setting is too high. Pn123: Friction Compensation Coefficient This parameter sets the effect of friction compensation. The higher the setting is, the more effective friction compensation will be. If the setting is too high, however, vibration will occur more easily. Usually, set the value to 95% or less.					
3	Effect of Adjustments The following graphs show the response with and without adjustment. Poor response because of friction Low friction Position deviation High friction Position reference speed Before Friction Compensation After Friction Compensation					

9.12.3 Gravity Compensation

When the Servomotor is used with a vertical axis, gravity compensation prevents the moving part from falling due to the machine's own weight when the brake is released.

SERVOPACKs with software version 0024 or higher support gravity compensation.

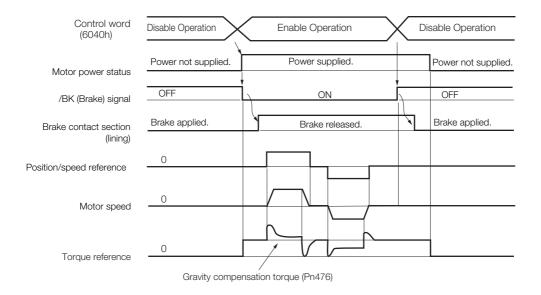


A timing chart for when the moving part is raised then lowered is provided below.

Refer to the following section for details on brake operation timing.

6.11.1 Brake Operating Sequence on page 6-31

9.12.4 Current Control Mode Selection



Required Parameter Settings

The following parameter settings are required to use gravity compensation.

Р	arameter	Description		When Enabled	Classification
Pn475 (2475h)	n.□□□0 (default setting)	Disable gravity compensation.		After restart	Setup
(247 311)	n.□□□1	Enable gravity comper	nsation.		
	Gravity Compensation Torque				tion Torque
Pn476 (2476h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
	-1,000 to 1,000	0.1%	0	Immediately	Tuning

Operating Procedure for Gravity Compensation

Use the following procedure to perform gravity compensation.

- 1. Set Pn475 to n.□□□1 (Enable gravity compensation).
- 2. To enable changes to the settings, turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again.
- 3. Use SigmaWin+ or an analog monitor to find the torque reference value when the motor is stopped with the servo ON.
- 4. Set the torque reference value found in step 3 in Pn476 (Gravity Compensation Torque).
- **5.** Turn the servo ON and OFF a few times and fine-tune Pn476 so that the moving part of the machine does not fall.

9.12.4 Current Control Mode Selection

Current control mode selection reduces high-frequency noise while the Servomotor is being stopped.

Parameter		Meaning	When Enabled	Classification
	n. □□0□	Use current control mode 1.		
Pn009 (2009h)	n. □□1□ (default setting)	Use current control mode 2 (low noise).	After restart	Tuning
	n. □□2□	Reserved parameter (Do not change.)		



If current control mode 2 is selected, the load ratio may increase while the Servomotor is being stopped.

9.12.5 Current Gain Level Setting

You can set the current gain level to reduce noise by adjusting the parameter for current control inside the SERVOPACK according to the speed loop gain (Pn100). The noise level can be reduced by decreasing the current gain level (Pn13D) from its default setting of 2,000% (disabled). However, if the setting is decreased, the level of noise will be lowered, but the response characteristic of the SERVOPACK will also be reduced. Adjust the current gain level within the range that maintains the SERVOPACK response characteristic.

	Current Gain Level			Speed Posi	tion
Pn13D (213Dh)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(210011)	100 to 2,000	1%	2,000	Immediately	Tuning



If the current gain level is changed, the response characteristic of the speed loop will also change. Servo tuning must therefore be performed again.

9.12.6 Speed Detection Method Selection

You can use the speed detection method selection to ensure smooth Servomotor speed changes during operation. To ensure smooth motor speed changes during operation, set Pn009 to $n.\Box 1\Box\Box$ (Use speed detection 2).

With a Linear Servomotor, you can reduce the noise level of the running motor when the linear encoder scale pitch is large.

Parameter		Meaning	When Enabled	Classification
Pn009 (2009h)	n. □0□□ (default setting)	Use speed detection 1.	After restart	Tuning
(2009n)	n. 🗆 1 🗆 🗆	Use speed detection 2.		



If the speed detection method is changed, the response characteristic of the speed loop will also change. Servo tuning must therefore be performed again.

9.12.7 Speed Feedback Filter

You can set a first order lag filter for the speed feedback in the speed loop. This ensures smooth changes in the feedback speed to reduce vibration. If a large value is set, it will increase the delay and make response slower.

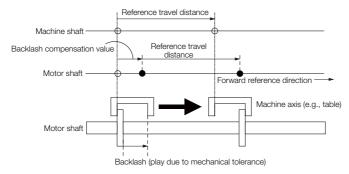
	Speed Feedback Filter Time Constant		Speed Position		
Pn308	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(2308h)	0 to 65,535 (0.00 ms to 655.35 ms)	0.01 ms	0 (0.00 ms)	Immediately	Setup

9.12.8 Backlash Compensation

Outline

If you drive a machine that has backlash, there will be deviation between the travel distance in the position reference that is managed by the host controller and the travel distance of the actual machine. Use backlash compensation to add the backlash compensation value to the position reference and use the result to drive the Servomotor. This will ensure that the travel distance of the actual machine will be the same as the travel distance in the host controller.

- Note: 1. Backlash compensation can be used only with a Rotary Servomotor.
 - 2. Backlash compensation can be used only for position control.



Related Parameters

Set the following parameters to use backlash compensation.

Backlash Compensation Direction

Set the direction in which to apply backlash compensation.

Parameter		Meaning	When Enabled	Classification
Pn230 (2230h)			After restart	Setup
(2230n)	n. 🗆 🗆 🗆 1	Compensate reverse references.		

◆ Backlash Compensation Value

Set the amount of backlash compensation to add to the position reference.

The amount is set in increments of 0.1 reference unit. However, when the amount is converted to encoder pulses, it is rounded off at the decimal point.



When Pn231 = 6553.6 [reference units] and position reference unit (Numerator/Denominator) -1/1:

 $6,553.6 \times 1 = 6,553.6$ [pulses]

⇒ The backlash compensation will be 6,553 encoder pulses.

	Backlash Compensation			Position		
Pn231	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
(2231h)	-500,000 to 500,000	0.1 reference units	0	Immediately	Setup	





 The backlash compensation value is restricted by the following formula. Backlash compensation is not performed if this condition is not met.

$$Pn231 \le \frac{Denominator}{Numerator} \times \frac{Pn210}{Pn20E} \times \frac{Maximum\ motor\ speed\ [min^{-1}]}{60} \times Encoder\ resolution* \times 0.00025$$

*Refer to the following section for the encoder resolution.

6.14 Setting Unit Systems on page 6-41

Example:

Denominator = 1, Numerator = 1, Maximum motor speed = 6,000 [min⁻¹], and Encoder resolution = 16,777,216 (24 bits)

 $1/1 \times 1/16 \times 6,000/60 \times 16,777,216 \times 0.00025 = 26,214.4$ [reference units] \Rightarrow The backlash compensation will be limited to 26,214.4 reference units.

• Do not exceed the upper limit of the backlash compensation value. You can check the upper limit on the operation monitor of the SigmaWin+.

◆ Backlash Compensation Time Constant

You can set a time constant for a first order lag filter for the backlash compensation value (Pn231) that is added to the position reference.

If you set Pn233 (Backlash Compensation Time Constant) to 0, the first order lag filter is disabled.

	Backlash Compensation Time Constant			Position	
Pn233 (2233h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(220011)	0 to 65,535	0.01 ms	0	Immediately	Setup

Note: Changes to the settings are applied when there is no reference pulse input and the Servomotor is stopped. The current operation is not affected if the setting is changed during motor operation.

Related Monitoring

You can monitor the following values on the operation monitor of the SigmaWin+.

Displayed Value	Setting Unit
Current Backlash Compensation Value	0.1 reference units
Backlash Compensation Value Setting Limit	0.1 reference units

Compensation Operation

This section describes the operation that is performed for backlash compensation.

Note: The following figures are for when backlash compensation is applied to references in the forward direction (Pn230 = n. \$\square\$ \square\$ \square\$ of following monitor information is provided in the figures: target position (607Ah) (target position in the reference coordinate system), position demand value (6062h) (reference position in the reference coordinate system), and position actual value (6064h) (feedback position in the machine coordinate system). The monitor information includes the feedback position in machine coordinate system (position actual value) and other feedback information. The backlash compensation value is subtracted from the feedback positions in the monitor information, so it is not necessary for the host controller to consider the backlash compensation value.

9.12.8 Backlash Compensation

Operation When the Servo Is ON

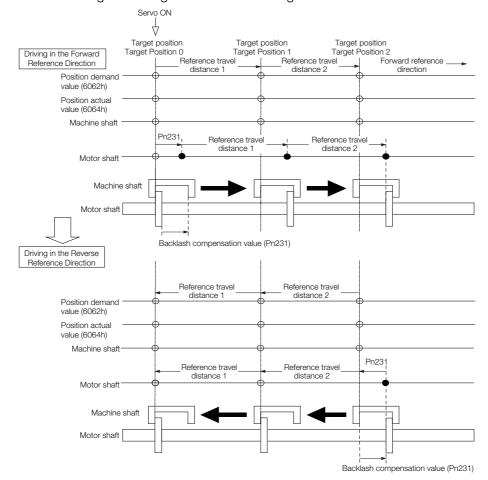
The backlash compensation value (Pn231) is added in the backlash compensation direction when the servo is ON (i.e., while power is supplied to the motor) and a reference is input in the same direction as the backlash compensation direction (Pn230.0 = $n.\Box\Box\Box$ X). When there is a reference input in the direction opposite to the backlash compensation direction, the backlash compensation value is not added (i.e., backlash compensation is not performed).

The relationship between *position actual value* (6064h) and the motor shaft position is as follows:

- If a reference is input in the compensation direction: Position actual value (6064h) = Motor shaft position Pn231
- If a reference is input in the direction opposite to the compensation direction: Position actual value (6064h) = Motor shaft position

The following figure shows driving the Servomotor in the forward direction from Target Position 0 (*target position*: 607Ah) to Target Position 1 and then to Target Position 2, and then returning from Target Position 2 to Target Position 1 and then to Target Position 0.

Backlash compensation is applied when moving from Target Position 0 to Target Position 1, but not when moving from Target Position 2 to Target Position 1.



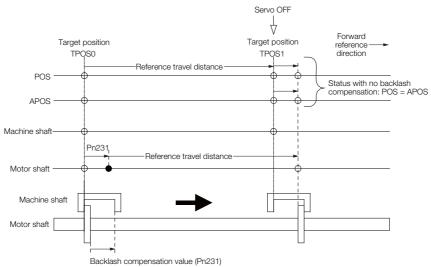
◆ Operation When the Servo Is OFF

Backlash compensation is not applied when the servo is OFF (i.e., when power is not supplied to motor). Therefore, the reference position (position demand value (6062h)) is moved by only the backlash compensation value.

The relationship between *position actual value* (6064h) and the motor shaft position is as follows:

• When servo is OFF: Position actual value (6064h) = Servomotor shaft position

The following figure shows what happens when the servo is turned OFF after driving the Servo-motor in the forward direction from target position Target Position 0 to Target Position 1. Backlash compensation is not applied when the servo is OFF. (The SERVOPACK manages the position data so that *position actual value* (6064h) and *position demand value* (6062h) are the same.)



◆ Operation When There Is Overtravel

When there is overtravel (i.e., when driving is prohibited due to an overtravel signal or software limit), the operation is the same as for when the servo is OFF (→ Operation When the Servo Is OFF on page 9-75), i.e., backlash compensation is not applied.

◆ Operation When Control Is Changed

Backlash compensation is performed only for position control.

Backlash compensation is not applied when position control is changed to any other control method.

Backlash compensation is applied in the same way as when the servo is ON (◆ Operation When the Servo Is ON on page 9-74) if any other control method is changed to position control.

Related Monitoring

You can monitor the following values on the operation monitor of the SigmaWin+.

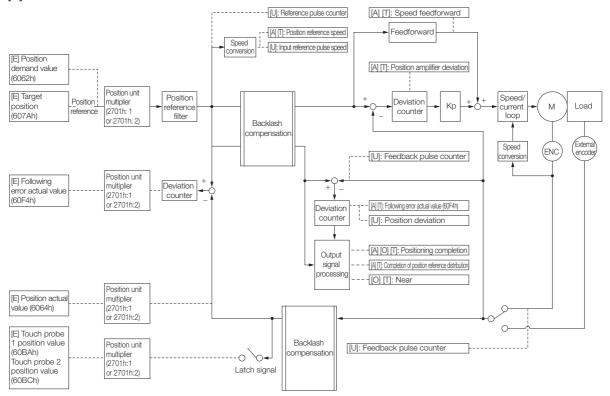
Displayed Value	Unit	Specification		
Input Reference Pulse Speed	min ⁻¹	Displays the input reference pulse speed before backlash compensation.		
Position Deviation	Position Deviation Reference units Displays the position deviation for the position reference after backlash compensation.			
Input Reference Pulse Counter	Reference units	Displays the input reference pulse counter before backlash compensation.		
Feedback Pulse Counter	Encoder pulses	Displays the number of pulses from the actually driven motor encoder.		
Feedback Pulse Counter	Reference units	Displays the number of pulses from the actually driven encoder in reference units.		

9.12.8 Backlash Compensation

◆ Related Monitoring Diagrams

The following symbols are used in the related monitoring diagrams.

- [A]: Analog monitor
- [E]: EtherCAT monitor Information
- [U]: Monitor mode (Un monitor)
- [O]: Output signal
- [T]: Trace data

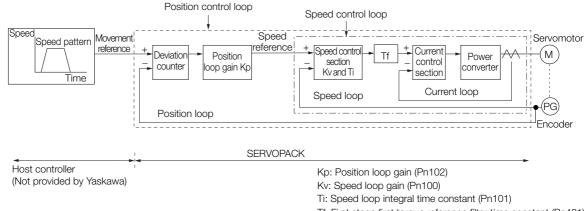


9.13 Manual Tuning

This section describes manual tuning.

9.13.1 Tuning the Servo Gains

Servo Gains



Tf: First stage first torque reference filter time constant (Pn401)

In order to manually tune the servo gains, you must understand the configuration and characteristic of the SERVOPACK and adjust the servo gains individually. In most cases, if you greatly change any one parameter, you must adjust the other parameters again. To check the response characteristic, you must prepare a measuring instrument to monitor the output waveforms from the analog monitor.

The SERVOPACK has three feedback systems (the position loop, speed loop, and current loop), and the response characteristic must be increased more with the inner loops. If this relationship is not maintained, the response characteristic will suffer and vibration will occur more easily.

A sufficient response characteristic is ensured for the current loop. There is never a need for it to be adjusted by the user.

Outline

You can use manual tuning to set the servo gains in the SERVOPACK to increase the response characteristic of the SERVOPACK. For example, you can reduce the positioning time for position control.

Use manual tuning in the following cases.

- When tuning with autotuning without a host reference or autotuning with a host reference does not achieve the desired results
- When you want to increase the servo gains higher than the gains that resulted from autotuning without a host reference or autotuning with a host reference
- When you want to determine the servo gains and moment of inertia ratio yourself

You start manual tuning either from the default parameter settings or from the gain settings that resulted from autotuning without a host reference or autotuning with a host reference.

9.13.1 Tuning the Servo Gains

Applicable Tools

You can monitor the servo gains with the SigmaWin+ or with the analog monitor.

Precautions

Vibration may occur while you are tuning the servo gains. We recommend that you enable vibration alarms (Pn310 = $n.\Box\Box\Box$ 2) to detect vibration. Refer to the following section for information on vibration detection.

7.10 Initializing the Vibration Detection Level on page 7-37

Vibration alarms are not detected for all vibration. Also, an emergency stop method is necessary to stop the machine safely when an alarm occurs. You must provide an emergency stop device and activate it immediately whenever vibration occurs.

Tuning Procedure Example (for Position Control or Speed Control)

Step	Description
1	Adjust the first stage first torque reference filter time constant (Pn401) so that vibration does not occur.
2	Increase the position loop gain (Pn100) and reduce the speed loop integral time constant (Pn101) as far as possible within the range that does not cause machine vibration.
3	Repeat steps 1 and 2 and return the settings about 10% to 20% from the values that you set.
4	For position control, increase the position loop gain (Pn102) within the range that does not cause vibration.

Information

If you greatly change any one servo gain parameter, you must adjust the other parameters again. Do not increase the setting of just one parameter. As a guideline, adjust the settings of the servo gains by approximately 5% each. As a rule, change the servo parameters in the following order.

- To Increase the Response Speed
- 1. Reduce the torque reference filter time constant.
- 2. Increase the speed loop gain.
- 3. Decrease the speed loop integral time constant.
- 4. Increase the position loop gain.
- To Reduce Response Speed and to Stop Vibration and Overshooting
- 1. Reduce the position loop gain.
- 2. Increase the speed loop integral time constant.
- 3. Decrease the speed loop gain.
- 4. Increase the torque filter time constant.

Adjusted Servo Gains

You can set the following gains to adjust the response characteristic of the SERVOPACK.

- Pn100: Speed Loop Gain
- Pn101: Speed Loop Integral Time Constant
- Pn102: Position Loop Gain
- Pn401: First Stage First Torque Reference Filter Time Constant

◆ Position Loop Gain

The position loop gain determines the response characteristic of the position loop in the SER-VOPACK. If you can increase the setting of the position loop gain, the response characteristic will improve and the positioning time will be shortened. However, you normally cannot increase the position loop gain higher than the inherit vibration frequency of the machine system. Therefore, to increase the setting of the position loop gain, you must increase the rigidity of the machine to increase the inherit vibration frequency of the machine.

D=100	Position Loop Gain				on
Pn102 (2102h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(210211)	10 to 20,000	0.1/s	400	Immediately	Tuning

Information

For machines for which a high position loop gain (Pn102) cannot be set, overflow alarms can occur during high-speed operation. If that is the case, you can increase the setting of the following parameter to increase the level for alarm detection.

Use the following condition as a guideline for determining the setting.

$$Pn520 \geq \frac{Maximum \ feed \ speed \ [reference \ units/s]}{Pn102 \div 10 \ (1/s)} \times 2.0$$

If you use a position reference filter, transient deviation will increase due to the filter time constant. When you make the setting, consider deviation accumulation that may result from the filter

	Position Deviation Overflow Alarm Level			Posit	tion
Pn520	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(2520h)	1 to 1,073,741,823	1 reference unit	5,242,880	Immediately	Setup

Speed Loop Gain

This parameter determines the response characteristic of the speed loop. If the response characteristic of the speed loop is low, it becomes a delay factor for the position loop located outside of the speed loop. This will result in overshooting and vibration in the speed reference. Therefore, setting the speed loop gain as high as possible within the range that will not cause the machine system to vibrate will produce a stable servo system with a good response characteristic.

	Speed Loop Gain			Speed Positi	on Torque
Pn100 (2100h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classifica- tion
	10 to 20,000	0.1 Hz	400	Immediately	Tuning

Setting of Pn103 =
$$\frac{\text{Load moment of inertia at motor shaft } (J_L)}{\text{Servomotor moment of inertia } (L_M)} \times 100(\%)$$

The default setting of Pn103 (Moment of Inertia Ratio) is 100. Before you tune the servo, calculate the moment of inertia ratio with the above formula and set Pn103 to the calculation result.

	Moment of Inertia R	atio	Speed Positi	on Torque	
Pn103 (2103h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classifica- tion
	0 to 20,000	1%	100	Immediately	Tuning

◆ Speed Loop Integral Time Constant

To enable response to even small inputs, the speed loop has an integral element. The integral element becomes a delay factor in the servo system. If the time constant is set too high, overshooting will occur, positioning settling time will increase, and the response characteristic will suffer.

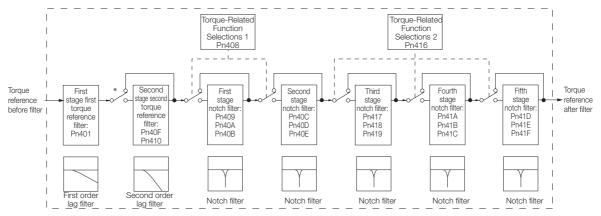
	Speed Loop Integral Time Constant			Speed Position	on
Pn101 (2101h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classifica- tion
	15 to 51,200	0.01 ms	2,000	Immediately	Tuning

9.13.1 Tuning the Servo Gains

◆ Torque Reference Filter

As shown in the following diagram, the torque reference filter contains a first order lag filter and notch filters arranged in series, and each filter operates independently.

The notch filters can be enabled and disabled with Pn408 = $n.\Box X\Box X$ and Pn416 = $n.\Box XXX$.



^{*} The second stage second torque reference filter is disabled when Pn40F is set to 5,000 (default setting) and it is enabled when Pn40F is set to a value lower than 5,000.

■ Torque Reference Filter

If you suspect that machine vibration is being caused by the Servo Drive, try adjusting the torque reference filter time constant. This may stop the vibration. The lower the value, the better the control response characteristic will be, but there may be a limit depending on the machine conditions.

Pn401 (2401h)	First Stage First Torque Reference Filter Time Constant			Speed Posit	on Torque
	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(240111)	0 to 65,535	0.01 ms	100	Immediately	Tuning
D= 40E	Second Stage Seco	nd Torque Reference	Filter Frequency	Speed Positi	on Torque
Pn40F (240Fh)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
	100 to 5,000	1 Hz	5,000*	Immediately	Tuning
D= 440	Second Stage Seco	nd Torque Reference	Filter Q Value	Speed Positi	on Torque
Pn410 (2410h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
	50 to 100	0.01	50	Immediately	Tuning

^{*} The filter is disabled if you set the parameter to 5,000.

Notch Filters

The notch filter can eliminate specific frequency elements generated by the vibration of sources such as resonance of the shaft of a ball screw.

The notch filter puts a notch in the gain curve at the specific vibration frequency (called the notch frequency). The frequency components near the notch frequency can be reduced or removed with a notch filter.

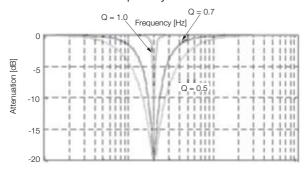
Notch filters are set with three parameters for the notch filter frequency, notch filter Q value, and notch filter depth. This section describes the notch filter Q value and notch filter depth.

· Notch filter Q Value

The setting of the notch filter Q value determines the width of the frequencies that are filtered for the notch filter frequency. The width of the notch changes with the notch filter Q value. The larger the notch filter Q value is, the steeper the notch is and the narrower the width of frequencies that are filtered is.

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The notch filter frequency characteristics for different notch filter Q values are shown below.

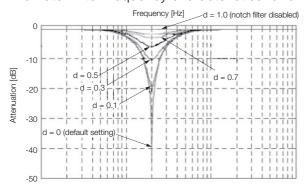


Note: The above notch filter frequency characteristics are based on calculated values and may be different from actual characteristics.

· Notch Filter Depth

The setting of the notch filter depth determines the depth of the frequencies that are filtered for the notch filter frequency. The depth of the notch changes with the notch filter depth. The smaller the notch filter depth is, the deeper the notch is, increasing the effect of vibration suppression. However, if the value is too small, vibration can actually increase.

The notch filter is disabled if the notch filter depth, d, is set to 1.0 (i.e., if Pn419 is set to 1,000). The notch filter frequency characteristics for different notch filter depths are shown below.



Note: The above notch filter frequency characteristics are based on calculated values and may be different from actual characteristics.

You can enable or disable the notch filter with Pn408.

Parameter		Meaning	When Enabled	Classification
	n.□□□0 (default setting)	Disable first stage notch filter.		
Pn408	n.□□□1	Enable first stage notch filter.		
(2408h)	n.□0□□ (default setting)	Disable second stage notch filter.		
	n.🗆1🗆 🗆	Enable second stage notch filter.		Setup
	n.□□□0 (default setting)	Disable third stage notch filter.	Immediately	
	n.□□□1	Enable third stage notch filter.		
Pn416 (2416h)	n.□□0□ (default setting)	Disable fourth stage notch filter.		
	n.□□1□	Enable fourth stage notch filter.		
	n.□0□□ (default setting)	etting) Disable fifth stage notch filter.		
	n.🗆 1 🗆 🗆	Enable fifth stage notch filter.		

Set the machine vibration frequencies in the notch filter parameters.

9.13.1 Tuning the Servo Gains

D 400	First Stage Notch F	Iter Frequency		Speed Posi	tion Torque
Pn409 (2409h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(240311)	50 to 5,000	1 Hz	5,000	Immediately	Tuning
D 404	First Stage Notch Fi	ilter Q Value		Speed Posi	tion Torque
Pn40A (240Ah)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(240/11)	50 to 1,000	0.01	70	Immediately	Tuning
D:: 40D	First Stage Notch Fi	lter Depth		Speed Posi	tion Torque
Pn40B (240Bh)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
	0 to 1,000	0.001	0	Immediately	Tuning
D= 400	Second Stage Notc	h Filter Frequency		Speed Posi	tion Torque
Pn40C (240Ch)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(240011)	50 to 5,000	1 Hz	5,000	Immediately	Tuning
D:- 40D	Second Stage Notc	h Filter Q Value		Speed Posi	tion Torque
Pn40D (240Dh)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(240011)	50 to 1,000	0.01	70	Immediately	Tuning
D:= 40F	Second Stage Notc	h Filter Depth		Speed Posi	tion Torque
Pn40E (240Eh)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(ZTOLII)	0 to 1,000	0.001	0	Immediately	Tuning
D= 417	Third Stage Notch F	ilter Frequency		Speed Posi	tion Torque
Pn417 (2417h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(271711)	50 to 5,000	1 Hz	5,000	Immediately	Tuning
D= 410	Third Stage Notch F	ilter Q Value		Speed Posi	tion Torque
Pn418 (2418h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(2 1 1011)	50 to 1,000	0.01	70	Immediately	Tuning
Pn419	Third Stage Notch F	ilter Depth		Speed Posi	tion Torque
(2419h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(2 1 1011)	0 to 1,000	0.001	0	Immediately	Tuning
Pn41A	Fourth Stage Notch	Filter Frequency		Speed Posi	tion Torque
(241Ah)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(= 1 17 111)	50 to 5,000	1 Hz	5,000	Immediately	Tuning
Pn41B	Fourth Stage Notch	Filter Q Value		Speed Posi	tion Torque
(241Bh)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(= = ,	50 to 1,000	0.01	70	Immediately	Tuning
Pn41C	Fourth Stage Notch	Filter Depth		Speed Posi	tion Torque
(241Ch)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(2 1 1 0 1 1)	0 to 1,000	0.001	0	Immediately	Tuning
Pn41D	Fifth Stage Notch F	Iter Frequency		Speed Posi	tion Torque
(241Dh)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(211311)	50 to 5,000	1 Hz	5,000	Immediately	Tuning
Dn/11E	Fifth Stage Notch F	ilter Q Value		Speed Posi	tion Torque
Pn41E (241Eh)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(= 1 : = 11)	50 to 1,000	0.01	70	Immediately	Tuning
Pn41F	Fifth Stage Notch F	ilter Depth		Speed Posi	tion Torque
(241Fh)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(= /)	0 to 1,000	0.001	0	Immediately	Tuning



- Do not set notch filter frequencies (Pn409, Pn40C, Pn417, Pn41A, and Pn41D) that are close to the speed loop's response frequency. Set a frequency that is at least four times the speed loop gain (Pn100). (However, Pn103 (Moment of Inertia Ratio) must be set to an appropriate value.) If the setting is not correct, vibration may occur and the machine may be damaged.
 Change the notch filter frequencies (Pn409, Pn40C, Pn417, Pn41A, and Pn41D) only while the
- Change the notch filter frequencies (Pn409, Pn40C, Pn417, Pn41A, and Pn41D) only while the Servomotor is stopped. Vibration may occur if a notch filter frequency is changed during operation.

Guidelines for Manually Tuning Servo Gains

When you manually adjust the parameters, make sure that you completely understand the information in the product manual and use the following conditional expressions as guidelines. The appropriate values of the parameter settings are influenced by the machine specifications, so they cannot be determined universally. When you adjust the parameters, actually operate the machine and use the SigmaWin+ or analog monitor to monitor operating conditions. Even if the status is stable while the motor is stopped, an unstable condition may occur when an operation reference is input. Therefore, input operation references and adjust the servo gains as you operate the motor.

Stable gain: Settings that provide a good balance between parameters.

However, if the load moment of inertia is large and the machine system contains elements prone to vibration, you must sometimes use a setting that is somewhat higher to prevent the machine from vibrating.

Critical gain: Settings for which the parameters affect each other

Depending on the machine conditions, overshooting and vibration may occur and operation may not be stable. If the critical gain condition expressions are not met, operation will become more unstable, and there is a risk of abnormal motor shaft vibration and round-trip operation with a large amplitude. Always stay within the critical gain conditions.

If you use the torque reference filter, second torque reference filter, and notch filters together, the interference between the filters and the speed loop gain will be superimposed. Allow leeway in the adjustments.



The following adjusted value guidelines require that the setting of Pn103 (Moment of Inertia Ratio) is correctly set for the actual machine.

◆ When Pn10B = n.□□0□ (PI Control)

Guidelines are given below for gain settings 1.

The same guidelines apply to gain settings 2 (Pn104, Pn105, Pn106, and Pn412).

- Speed Loop Gain (Pn100 [Hz]) and Position Loop Gain (Pn102 [/s]) Stable gain: Pn102 [/s] $\leq 2\pi \times \text{Pn100/4}$ [Hz] Critical gain: Pn102 [/s] $< 2\pi \times \text{Pn100}$ [Hz]
- Speed Loop Gain (Pn100 [Hz]) and Speed Loop Integral Time Constant (Pn101 [ms]) Stable gain: Pn101 [ms] \geq 4,000/($2\pi \times$ Pn100 [Hz]) Critical gain: Pn101 [ms] > 1,000/($2\pi \times$ Pn100 [Hz])
- Speed Loop Gain (Pn100 [Hz]) and First Stage First Torque Reference Filter Time Constant (Pn401 [ms])

Stable gain: Pn401 [ms] \leq 1,000/(2 π × Pn100 [Hz] × 4) Critical gain: Pn401 [ms] < 1,000/(2 π × Pn100 [Hz] × 1)

9.13.1 Tuning the Servo Gains

 Speed Loop Gain (Pn100 [Hz]) and Second Stage Second Torque Reference Filter Frequency (Pn40F [Hz])

Critical gain: Pn40F [Hz] $> 4 \times Pn100$ [Hz]

Note: Set the second stage second torque reference filter Q value (Pn410) to 0.70.

- Speed Loop Gain (Pn100 [Hz]) and First Stage Notch Filter Frequency (Pn409 [Hz]) (or Second Stage Notch Filter Frequency (Pn40C [Hz]))
 Critical gain: Pn409 [Hz] > 4 x Pn100 [Hz]
- Speed Loop Gain (Pn100 [Hz]) and Speed Feedback Filter Time Constant (Pn308 [ms]) Stable gain: Pn308 [ms] \leq 1,000/(2 π × Pn100 [Hz] × 4) Critical gain: Pn308 [ms] < 1,000/(2 π × Pn100 [Hz] × 1)

♦ When Pn10B = $n.\Box\Box1\Box$ (I-P Control)

Guidelines are given below for gain settings 1.

The same guidelines apply to gain settings 2 (Pn104, Pn105, Pn106, and Pn412).

For I-P control, the relationships between the speed loop integral time constant, speed loop gain, and position loop gain are different from the relationships for PI control. The relationship between other servo gains is the same as for PI control.

- Speed Loop Gain (Pn100 [Hz]) and Speed Loop Integral Time Constant (Pn101 [ms]) Stable gain: Pn100 [Hz] ≥ 320/Pn101 [ms]
- Position Loop Gain (Pn102 [/s]) and Speed Loop Integral Time Constant (Pn101 [ms]) Stable gain: Pn102 [/s] ≤ 320/Pn101 [ms]



Selecting the Speed Loop Control Method (PI Control or I-P Control)

Usually, I-P control is effective for high-speed positioning and high-speed, high-precision processing applications. With I-P control, you can use a lower position loop gain than for PI control to reduce the positioning time and reduce arc radius reduction. However, if you can use mode switching to change to proportional control to achieve the desired application, then using PI control would be the normal choice.

◆ Decimal Points in Parameter Settings

For the SGD7W SERVOPACKs, decimal places are given for the settings of parameters on the Digital Operator, Panel Operator, and in the manual. For example with Speed Loop Gain (Pn100), Pn100 = 40.0 is used to indicate a setting of 40.0 Hz. In the following adjusted value guidelines, the decimal places are also given.



• Speed Loop Gain (Pn100 [Hz]) and Speed Loop Integral Time Constant (Pn101 [ms]) Stable gain: Pn101 [ms] \geq 4,000/($2\pi \times$ Pn100 [Hz]), therefore If Pn100 = 40.0 [Hz], then Pn101 = 4,000/($2\pi \times$ 40.0) \approx 15.92 [ms].

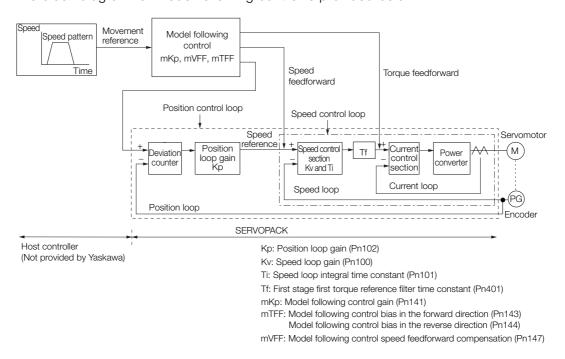
Model Following Control

You can use model following control to improve response characteristic and shorten positioning time. You can use model following control only with position control.

Normally, the parameters that are used for model following control are automatically set along with the servo gains by executing autotuning or custom tuning. However, you must adjust them manually in the following cases.

- When the tuning results for autotuning or custom tuning are not acceptable
- When you want to increase the response characteristic higher than that achieved by the tuning results for autotuning or custom tuning
- When you want to determine the servo gains and model following control parameters yourself

The block diagram for model following control is provided below.



◆ Manual Tuning Procedure

Use the following tuning procedure for using model following control.

Step	Description
1	Friction compensation must also be used. Set the friction compensation parameters. Refer to the following section for the setting procedure. § 9.12.2 Friction Compensation on page 9-68
	Adjust the servo gains. Refer to the following section for an example procedure. Tuning Procedure Example (for Position Control or Speed Control) on page 9-78
2	Note: 1. Set the moment of inertia ratio (Pn103) as accurately as possible. 2. Refer to the guidelines for manually tuning the servo gains and set a stable gain for the position loop gain (Pn102). Guidelines for Manually Tuning Servo Gains on page 9-83
3	Increase the model following control gain (Pn141) as much as possible within the range in which overshooting and vibration do not occur.
4	If overshooting occurs or if the response is different for forward and reverse operation, fine-tune model following control with the following settings: model following control bias in the forward direction (Pn143), model following control bias in the reverse direction (Pn144), and model following control speed feedforward compensation (Pn147).

Related Parameters

Next we will describe the following parameters that are used for model following control.

- Pn140 (Model Following Control-Related Selections)
- Pn141 (Model Following Control Gain)
- Pn143 (Model Following Control Bias in the Forward Direction)
- Pn144 (Model Following Control Bias in the Reverse Direction)
- Pn147 (Model Following Control Speed Feedforward Compensation)

■ Model Following Control-Related Selections

Set $Pn140 = n.\square\square\square\square X$ to specify whether to use model following control.

If you use model following control with vibration suppression, set Pn140 to $n.\Box\Box1\Box$ or Pn140 = $n.\Box\Box2\Box$. When you also perform vibration suppression, adjust vibration suppression with custom tuning in advance.

Note: If you use vibration suppression (Pn140 = n.□□1□ or Pn140 = n.□□2□), always set Pn140 to n.□□□1 (Use model following control).

9.13.1 Tuning the Servo Gains

P	arameter	Function	When Enabled	Classification	
	n.□□□0 (default setting)	Do not use model following control.			
	n.□□□1	Use model following control.		Tuning	
Pn140 (2140h)	n.□□0□ (default setting)	Do not perform vibration suppression.	Immediately		
n.□□1□	n.□□1□	Perform vibration suppression for a specific frequency.			
	n.□□2□	Perform vibration suppression for two specific frequencies.			

■ Model Following Control Gain

The model following control gain determines the response characteristic of the servo system. If you increase the setting of the model following control gain, the response characteristic will improve and the positioning time will be shortened. The response characteristic of the servo system is determined by this parameter, and not by Pn102 (Position Loop Gain).

	Model Following Control Gain			Positi	on
Pn141 (2141h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(211111)	10 to 20,000	0.1/s	500	Immediately	Tuning

Information

For machines for which a high model following control gain cannot be set, the size of the position deviation in model following control will be determined by the setting of the model following control gain. For a machine with low rigidity, in which a high model following control gain cannot be set, position deviation overflow alarms may occur during high-speed operation. If that is the case, you can increase the setting of the following parameter to increase the level for alarm detection.

Use the following conditional expression for reference in determining the setting.

$$Pn 520 \ge \frac{\text{Maximum feed speed [reference units/s]}}{Pn 141/10 [1/s]} \times 2.0$$

	Position Deviation Overflow Alarm Level			Posit	ion
Pn520	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(2520h)	1 to 1,073,741,823	1 reference unit	5,242,880	Immediately	Setup

Model Following Control Bias in the Forward Direction and Model Following Control Bias in the Reverse Direction

If the response is different for forward and reverse operation, use the following parameters for fine-tuning.

If you decrease the settings, the response characteristic will be lowered but overshooting will be less likely to occur.

D-140	Model Following Co	ntrol Bias in the For	ward Direction	Position	
Pn143 (2143h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(214011)	0 to 10,000	0.1%	1,000	Immediately	Tuning
D 444	Model Following Co	ntrol Bias in the Rev	erse Direction	Positi	on
Pn144 (2144h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(214411)	0 to 10,000	0.1%	1,000	Immediately	Tuning

■ Model Following Control Speed Feedforward Compensation

If overshooting occurs even after you adjust the model following control gain, model following control bias in the forward direction, and model following control bias in the reverse direction, you may be able to improve performance by setting the following parameter.

If you decrease the settings, the response characteristic will be lowered but overshooting will be less likely to occur.

D-147	Model Following Co	ontrol Speed Feedfor	Posit	ion	
Pn147 (2147h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(217711)	0 to 10,000	0.1%	1,000	Immediately	Tuning

■ Model Following Control Type Selection

When you enable model following control, you can select the model following control type. Normally, set Pn14F to n. \(\sigma \sigma \sigma \) (Use model following control type 2) (default setting). If compatibility with previous models is required, set Pn14F to n. \(\sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \) (Use model following control type 1).

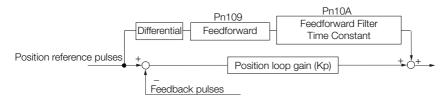
F	arameter	Meaning	When Enabled	Classification
Pn14F	n.□□□0	Use model following control type 1.		
(214Fh)	n.□□□1 (default setting)	Use model following control type 2.	After restart	Tuning

9.13.2 Compatible Adjustment Functions

The compatible adjustment functions are used together with manual tuning. You can use these functions to improve adjustment results. These functions allow you to use the same functions as for Σ -III-Series SERVOPACKs to adjust Σ -7-Series SERVOPACKs.

Feedforward

The feedforward function applies feedforward compensation to position control to shorten the positioning time.



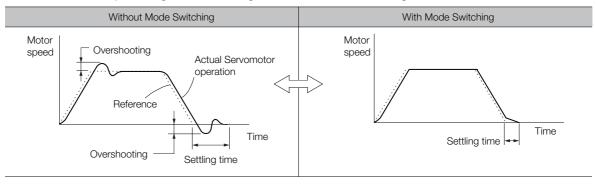
D::100	Feedforward		Position		
Pn109 (2109h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(2 10011)	0 to 100	1%	0	Immediately	Tuning
D104	Feedforward Filter T	ime Constant	Position		
Pn10A (210Ah)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(2 1 0 A 1 1)	0 to 6,400	0.01 ms	0	Immediately	Tuning

Note: If you set the feedforward value too high, the machine may vibrate. As a guideline, use a setting of 80% or less.

Mode Switching (Changing between Proportional and Pl Control)

You can use mode switching to automatically change between proportional control and PI control.

Overshooting caused by acceleration and deceleration can be suppressed and the settling time can be reduced by setting the switching condition and switching levels.



◆ Related Parameters

Select the switching condition for mode switching with $Pn10B = n.\Box\Box\Box X$.

-	Parameter Mode Switching			hat Sets the vel	When	Classification
Farameter		Selection	Rotary Servomotor	Linear Servomotor	Enabled	Classification
	n.□□□0 (default setting)	Use the internal torque reference as the condition.	Pn10C	(210Ch)		
	n.□□□1	Use the speed reference as the condition.	Pn10D (210Dh)	Pn181 (2181h)		
Pn10B (210Bh)	n.□□□2	Use the acceleration reference as the condition.	Pn10E (210Eh)	Pn182 (2182h)	Immediately	Setup
n.E	n.□□□3	Use the position deviation as the condition.	Pn10F (210Fh)			
	n.□□□4	Do not use mode switching.	_	-		

■ Parameters That Set the Switching Levels

• Rotary Servomotors

D=100	Mode Switching L	evel for Torque Ref	erence	Speed Position		
Pn10C (210Ch)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
(210011)	0 to 800	1%	200	Immediately	Tuning	
D 40D	Mode Switching L	evel for Speed Refe	erence	Speed	Position	
Pn10D (210Dh)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
(210011)	0 to 10,000	1 min ⁻¹	0	Immediately	Tuning	
D 40E	Mode Switching L	evel for Acceleration	n	Speed Position		
Pn10E (210Eh)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
(21001)	0 to 30,000	1 min ⁻¹ /s	0	Immediately	Tuning	
D-40E	Mode Switching L	evel for Position De	eviation	Position		
Pn10F (210Fh)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
	0 to 10,000	1 reference unit	0	Immediately	Tuning	

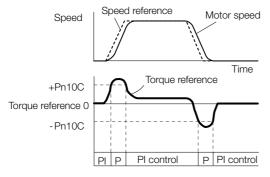
Linear Servomotors

D-100	Mode Switching L	evel for Force Refe	rence	Speed Position		
Pn10C (210Ch)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
(210011)	0 to 800	1%	200	Immediately	Tuning	
D=101	Mode Switching L	evel for Speed Refe	erence	Speed	Position	
Pn181 (2181h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
(210111)	0 to 10,000	1 mm/s	0	Immediately	Tuning	
D 400	Mode Switching L	evel for Acceleration	n	Speed Position		
Pn182 (2182h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
(210211)	0 to 30,000	1 mm/s ²	0	Immediately	Tuning	
D-40E	Mode Switching L	evel for Position De	eviation	Position		
Pn10F (210Fh)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification	
(2 10FN)	0 to 10,000	1 reference unit	0	Immediately	Tuning	

■ Using the Torque Reference as the Mode Switching Condition (Default Setting)

When the torque reference equals or exceeds the torque set for the mode switching level for torque reference (Pn10C), the speed loop is changed to P control.

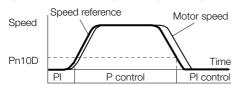
The default setting for the torque reference level is 200%.



■ Using the Speed Reference as the Mode Switching Condition

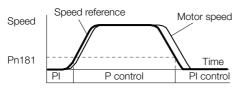
Rotary Servomotors

When the speed reference equals or exceeds the speed set for the mode switching level for a speed reference (Pn10D), the speed loop is changed to P control.



• Linear Servomotors

When the speed reference equals or exceeds the speed set for the mode switching level for a speed reference (Pn181), the speed loop is changed to P control.

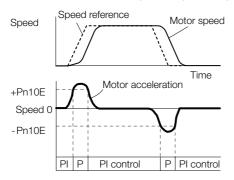


9.13.2 Compatible Adjustment Functions

■ Using the Acceleration as the Mode Switching Condition

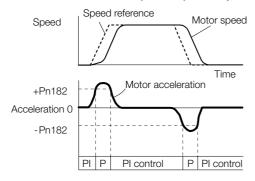
Rotary Servomotors

When the speed reference equals or exceeds the acceleration rate set for the mode switching level for acceleration (Pn10E), the speed loop is changed to P control.



Linear Servomotors

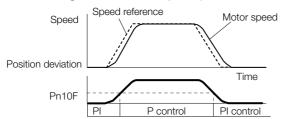
When the speed reference equals or exceeds the acceleration rate set for the mode switching level for acceleration (Pn182), the speed loop is changed to P control.



Using the Position Deviation as the Mode Switching Condition

When the position deviation equals or exceeds the value set for the mode switching level for position deviation (Pn10F), the speed loop is changed to P control.

This setting is enabled only for position control.



Position Integral

The position integral is the integral function of the position loop. This parameter is effective for electronic cams and electronic shafts.

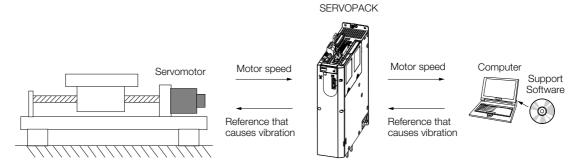
D=115	Position Integral Time Constant			Positi	ion
Pn11F (211Fh)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
(2 1 11 11)	0 to 50,000	0.1 ms	0	Immediately	Tuning

9.14 Diagnostic Tools

9.14.1 Mechanical Analysis

Overview

You can connect the SERVOPACK to a computer to measure the frequency characteristics of the machine. This allows you to measure the frequency characteristics of the machine without using a measuring instrument.



The motor is used to cause machine vibration and then the speed frequency characteristics for the motor torque are measured. The measured frequency characteristics can be used to determine the machine resonance.

You determine the machine resonance for use in servo tuning and as reference for considering changes to the machine. The performance of the servo cannot be completely utilized depending on the rigidity of the machine. You may need to consider making changes to the machine. The information can also be used as reference for servo tuning to help you adjust parameters, such as the servo rigidity and torque filter time constant.

You can also use the information to set parameters, such as the notch filters.

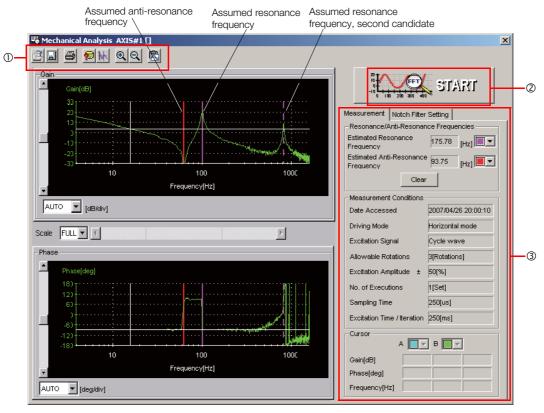
WARNING

Mechanical analysis requires operating the motor and therefore presents hazards.
 Before you execute mechanical analysis, check the information provided in the SigmaWin+operating manual.

Frequency Characteristics

The motor is used to cause the machine to vibrate and the frequency characteristics from the torque to the motor speed are measured to determine the machine characteristics. For a normal machine, the resonance frequencies are clear when the frequency characteristics are plotted on graphs with the gain and phase (bode plots). The bode plots show the size (gain) of the response of the machine to which the torque is applied, and the phase delay (phase) in the response for each frequency. Also, the machine resonance frequency can be determined from the maximum frequency of the valleys (anti-resonance) and peaks (resonance) of the gain and the phase delay.

For a motor without a load or for a rigid mechanism, the gain and phase change gradually in the bode plots.



- ① Toolbar
- ② START Button

Click the START Button to start analysis.

3 Measurement and Notch Filter Setting Tab Pages

Measurement Tab Page: Displays detailed information on the results of analysis.

Notch Filter Setting Tab Page: Displays the notch filter frequencies. You can set these values in the parameters.

9.14.2 Easy FFT

The machine is made to vibrate and a resonance frequency is detected from the generated vibration to set notch filters according to the detected resonance frequencies. This is used to eliminate high-frequency vibration and noise.

During execution of Easy FFT, a frequency waveform reference is sent from the SERVOPACK to the Servomotor to automatically cause the shaft to rotate multiple times within 1/4th of a rotation, thus causing the machine to vibrate.

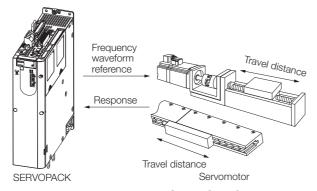
Execute Easy FFT after the servo is turned OFF if operation of the SERVOPACK results in high-frequency noise and vibration.

WARNING

 Never touch the Servomotor or machine during execution of Easy FFT. Doing so may result in injury.

CAUTION

Use Easy FFT when the servo gain is low, such as in the initial stage of servo tuning. If you
execute Easy FFT after you increase the gain, the machine may vibrate depending on the
machine characteristics or gain balance.



Easy FFT is built into the SERVOPACK for compatibility with previous products. Normally use autotuning without a host reference for tuning.

Preparations

Check the following settings before you execute Easy FFT.

- The parameters must not be write prohibited.
- The main circuit power supply must be ON.
- The test without a motor function must be disabled ($Pn00C = n.\square\square\square\square$ 0).
- There must be no alarms.
- There must be no hard wire base block (HWBB).
- The servo must be OFF.
- There must be no overtravel.
- An external reference must not be input.

Applicable Tools

The following table lists the tools that you can use to perform EasyFFT.

Tool	Fn No./Function Name	Operating Procedure Reference
Digital Operator	Fn206	Σ-7-Series Digital Operator Operating Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 33)
SigmaWin+	Diagnostic – Easy FFT	© Operating Procedure on page 9-94

9.14.2 Easy FFT

Operating Procedure

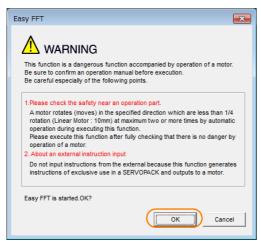
Use the following procedure.

- 1. Click the Servo Drive Button in the workspace of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+.
- 2. Select Easy FFT in the Menu Dialog Box.

The Easy FFT Dialog Box will be displayed.

Click the **Cancel** Button to cancel Easy FFT. You will return to the main window.

3. Click the OK Button.



4. Click the Servo ON Button.



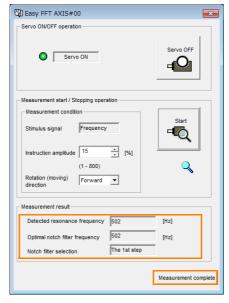
5. Select the instruction (reference) amplitude and the rotation direction in the Measurement condition Area, and then click the Start Button.

The motor shaft will rotate and measurements will start.



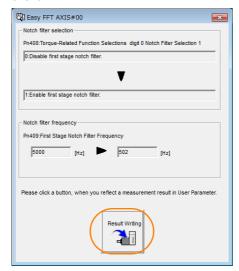
When measurements have been completed, the measurement results will be displayed.

6. Check the results in the **Measurement result** Area and then click the **Measurement complete** Button.



9.14.2 Easy FFT

7. Click the **Result Writing** Button if you want to set the measurement results in the parameters.



This concludes the procedure to set up Easy FFT.

Related Parameters

The following parameters are automatically adjusted or used as reference when you execute Easy FFT.

Do not change the settings of these parameters during execution of Easy FFT.

Parameter	Name	Automatic Changes
Pn408 (2408h)	Torque-Related Function Selections	Yes
Pn409 (2409h)	First Stage Notch Filter Frequency	Yes
Pn40A (240Ah)	First Stage Notch Filter Q Value	No
Pn40C (240Ch)	Second Stage Notch Filter Frequency	Yes
Pn40D (240Dh)	Second Stage Notch Filter Q Value	No
Pn456 (2456h)	456 (2456h) Sweep Torque Reference Amplitude	

Yes: The parameter is automatically set.

No: The parameter is not automatically set, but the setting is read during execution.

Monitoring

This chapter provides information on monitoring SERVO-PACK product information and SERVOPACK status.

10.1	Monit	coring Product Information10-2
	10.1.1 10.1.2	Items That You Can Monitor 10-2 Operating Procedures 10-2
10.2	Monit	coring SERVOPACK Status10-3
	10.2.1 10.2.2 10.2.3	Servo Drive Status
10.3	Monitori	ing Machine Operation Status and Signal Waveforms 10-7
	10.3.1 10.3.2 10.3.3	Items That You Can Monitor10-7Using the SigmaWin+10-8Using a Measuring Instrument10-9
10.4	Monit	oring Product Life10-14
	10.4.1 10.4.2 10.4.3	Items That You Can Monitor10-14Operating Procedure10-15Preventative Maintenance10-15
10.5	Alarm	Tracing10-17
	10.5.1 10.5.2	Data for Which Alarm Tracing Is Performed 10-17 Applicable Tools

10.1.1 Items That You Can Monitor

10.1 Monitoring Product Information

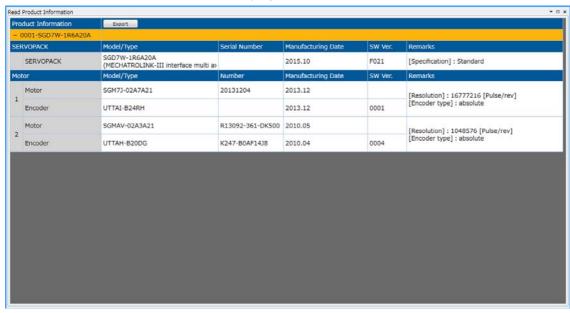
10.1.1 Items That You Can Monitor

Monitor Items		
Information on SERVOPACKs	Model/Type Serial Number Manufacturing Date Software version (SW Ver.) Remarks	
Information on Servomotors	Model/Type Serial Number Manufacturing Date Remarks	
Information on Encoders	Model/Type Serial Number Manufacturing Date Software version (SW Ver.) Remarks	

10.1.2 Operating Procedures

Use the following procedure to display the Servo Drive product information.

• Select *Read Product Information* in the Menu Dialog Box of the SigmaWin+. The Read Product Information Window will be displayed.



Information

With the Digital Operator, you can use Fn011, Fn012, and Fn01E to monitor this information. Refer to the following manual for the differences in the monitor items compared with the SigmaWin+.

Σ-7-Series Digital Operator Operating Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 33)

10

10.2 Monitoring SERVOPACK Status

10.2.1 Servo Drive Status

Use the following procedure to display the Servo Drive status.

 Start the SigmaWin+. The Servo Drive status will be automatically displayed when you go online with a SERVOPACK.



The Servo Drive status is displayed.

The Servomotor type is displayed.

10.2.2 Monitoring Operation, Status, and I/O

Items That You Can Monitor

The items that you can monitor on the Operation Pane, Status Pane, and I/O Pane are listed below.

Operation Pane

Monitor Items

- Motor Speed
- Speed Reference
- Internal Torque Reference
- Angle of Rotation 1 (number of encoder pulses from encoder phase C)
- · Angle of Rotation 2 (electrical angle from polarity
- Input Reference Pulse Speed
- Deviation Counter (Position Deviation)
- · Cumulative Load
- · Regenerative Load
- DB Resistor Consumption Power
- Absolute Encoder Multiturn Data
- Absolute Encoder Position within One Rotation
- Lower Bits of Absolute Encoder Position
- Upper Bits of Absolute Encoder Position
- Input Reference Pulse Counter

- · Feedback Pulse Counter
 - Total Operating Time
 - Current Backlash Compensation Value
 - Backlash Compensation Value Setting Limit
 - · Position Amplifier Deviation
 - Feedback Position (APOS)
 - Current Reference Position (CPOS)
 - Position Deviation (PERR)
 - Target Position (TPOS)
 - Latched Position 1 (LPOS1)
 - Latched Position 2 (LPOS2)
 - Latched Position 3 (LPOS3)
 - Target Speed (TSPD)
 - Feedback Speed (FSPD)
 - Current Position Command Speed (CSPD)
 - Torque Limit (TRQ_LIM)
 - Speed Limit (SPD_LIM)

Status Pane

Monitor Items

- Polarity Sensor Signal Monitor
- · Active Gain Monitor
- · Main Circuit
- Encoder (PGRDY)
- Motor Power (Request)
- Motor Power ON
- Dynamic Brake (DB)
- Rotation (Movement) Direction
- Mode Switch
- Speed Reference (V-Ref)
- Torque Reference (T-Ref)

- Position Reference (PULS)
- Position Reference Direction
- Surge Current Limiting Resistor Short Relay
- Regenerative Transistor
- Regenerative Error Detection
- AC Power ON
- Overcurrent
- · Origin Not Passed
- Moment of Inertia Identification
- Polarity Detection in Progress
- Completion of Polarity Detection
- Ripple Compensation in Progress

10.2.2 Monitoring Operation, Status, and I/O

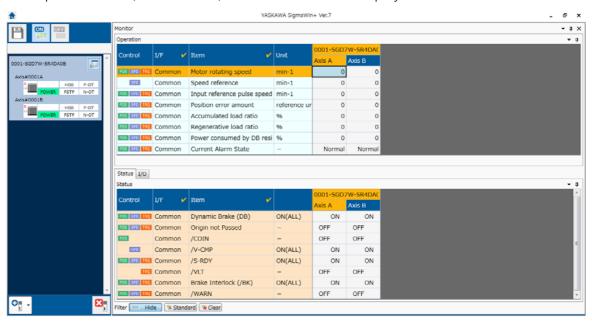
I/O Pane

Monitor Items • P-OT (Forward Drive Prohibit Input Signal) · ALM (Servo Alarm Output Signal) N-OT (Reverse Drive Prohibit Input Signal) /COIN (Positioning Completion Output Signal) • /P-CL (Forward External Torque Limit Signal) Status • /V-CMP (Speed Coincidence Detection Output • /N-CL (Reverse External Torque Limit Signal) • /G-SEL (Gain Selection Input Signal) • /TGON (Rotation Detection Output Signal) Signal • /P-DET (Polarity Detection Input Signal) • /S-RDY (Servo Ready Output Signal) /ALM-RST (Alarm Reset Input Signal) • /CLT (Torque Limit Detection Signal) • /Probe1 (Probe 1 Latch Input Signal) VLT (Speed Limit Detection Output Signal) • /Probe2 (Probe 2 Latch Input Signal) /BK (Brake Output Signal) • /Home (Home Switch Input Signal) /WARN (Warning Output Signal) • /DEC (Origin Return Deceleration Switch Input • /NEAR (Near Output Signal) Signal) • /PM (Preventative Maintenance Output Signal) • FSTP (Forced Stop Input Signal)

Operating Procedure

Use the following procedure to display the Operation Monitor, Status Monitor, and I/O Monitor for the SERVOPACK.

Select Monitor in the SigmaWin+ Menu Dialog Box.
 The Operation Pane, Status Pane, and I/O Pane will be displayed in the Monitor Window.



Information

You can flexibly change the contents that are displayed in the Monitor Window. Refer to the following manual for details.

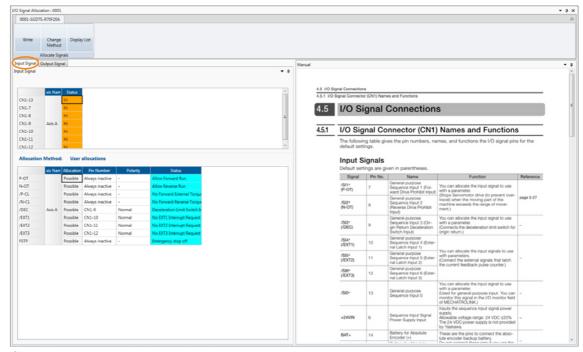
Engineering Tool SigmaWin+ Operation Manual (Manual No.: SIET S800001 34)

10

10.2.3 I/O Signals Status Monitor

Use the following procedure to check the status of the I/O signals.

- 1. Click the Servo Drive Button in the workspace of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+.
- **2.** Select I/O Signal Allocation in the Menu Dialog Box. The I/O Signal Allocation Window will be displayed.
- 3. Click the Input Signal Tab.



Check the status of the input signals.

4. Click the Output Signal Tab.



Check the status of the output signals.

10.2.3 I/O Signals Status Monitor

Information

You can also use the above window to check wiring.

- Checking Input Signal Wiring
 Change the signal status at the host controller. If the input signal status on the window changes accordingly, then the wiring is correct.
- Checking Output Signal Wiring
 Click the Force Output Mode Button. This will force the output signal status to change. If
 the signal status at the host controller changes accordingly, then the wiring is correct.
 You cannot use the Force Output Mode Button while the servo is ON.

For details, refer to the following manual.

AC Servo Drive Engineering Tool SigmaWin+ Operation Manual (Manual No.: SIET S800001 34)

10.0

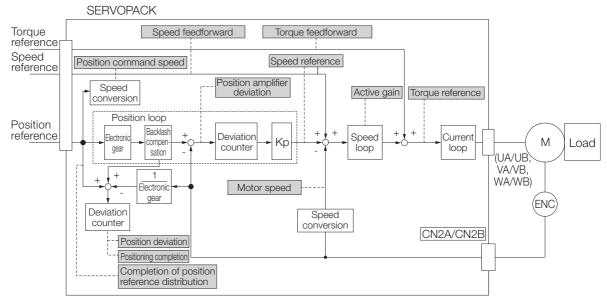
Monitoring Machine Operation Status and Signal Waveforms

To monitor waveforms, use the SigmaWin+ trace function or a measuring instrument, such as a memory recorder.

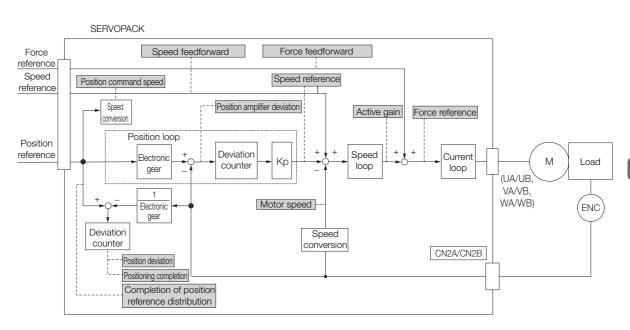
10.3.1 Items That You Can Monitor

You can use the SigmaWin+ or a measuring instrument to monitor the shaded items in the following block diagram.

· Rotary Servomotors



· Linear Servomotors



Monitoring

10

10.3.2 Using the SigmaWin+

10.3.2 Using the SigmaWin+

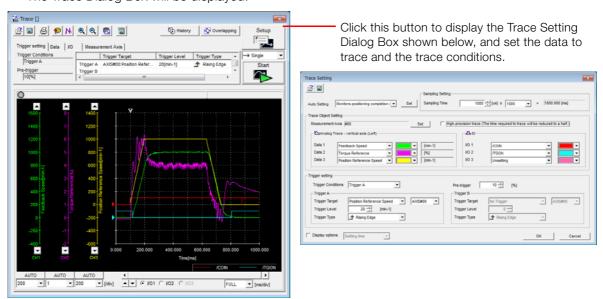
This section describes how to trace data and I/O with the SigmaWin+.

Refer to the following manual for detailed operating procedures for the SigmaWin+.

Engineering Tool SigmaWin+ Operation Manual (Manual No.: SIET S800001 34)

Operating Procedure

- 1. Click the Servo Drive Button in the workspace of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+.
- 2. Select Trace in the Menu Dialog Box. The Trace Dialog Box will be displayed.



Trace Objects

You can trace the following items.

Data Tracing

Trace Objects Torque Reference Feedback Speed Reference Speed Position Reference Speed Position Error (Deviation) Position Amplifier Error (Deviation) Speed Feedforward Torque Feedforward Effective (Active) Gain Main Circuit DC Voltage Control Mode

10

I/O Tracing

	Trace Objects			
Input Signals	P-OT (Forward Drive Prohibit Input Signal) N-OT (Reverse Drive Prohibit Input Signal) / ALM-RST (Alarm Reset Input Signal) / P-CL (Forward External Torque/Force Limit Input Signal) / N-CL (Reverse External Torque/Force Limit Input Signal) / Probe1 (Probe 1 Latch Input Signal) / Probe2 (Probe 2 Latch Input Signal) / Home (Home Switch Input Signal) FSTP (Forced Stop Input Signal) / HWBB1 (Hard Wire Base Block Input 1 Signal) / HWBB2 (Hard Wire Base Block Input 2 Signal)	Output Signals	ALM (Servo Alarm Output Signal) COIN (Positioning Completion Output Signal) V-CMP (Speed Coincidence Detection Output Signal) TGON (Rotation Detection Output Signal) TGON (Servo Ready Output Signal) TCLT (Torque Limit Detection Output Signal) VLT (Speed Limit Detection Output Signal) MEK (Brake Output Signal) MARN (Warning Output Signal)	
		Internal Status	ACON (Main Circuit ON Signal) PDETCMP (Polarity Detection Completed Signal) DEN (Position Reference Distribution Completed Signal)	

10.3.3 Using a Measuring Instrument

Connect a measuring instrument, such as a memory recorder, to the analog monitor connector (CN5) on the SERVOPACK to monitor analog signal waveforms. The measuring instrument is not provided by Yaskawa.

Refer to the following section for details on the connection.

4.8.3 Analog Monitor Connector (CN5) on page 4-48

Setting the Monitor Object

Use $Pn006 = n.X \square \square \square$ and $Pn007 = n.X \square \square \square$ (Output Axis Selection) to set the axis to monitor.

Parameter		Description	When Enabled	Classification
Pn006 (2006h)	n.0□□□ (default setting)	Output axis A data.		
Pn007 (2007h) Common	n.1□□□	Output axis B data.	Immediately	Setup

Use $Pn006 = n. \square \square XX$ and $Pn007 = n. \square \square XX$ (Analog Monitor 1 and 2 Signal Selections) to set the items to monitor.

Line Color	Signal	Parameter Setting
White	Analog monitor 1	Pn006 (2006h) = n.□□XX
Red	Analog monitor 2	Pn007 (2007h) = n.□□XX
Black (2 lines)	GND	_

10.3.3 Using a Measuring Instrument

Parameter		Description			
Parai	meter	Monitor Signal	Output Unit	Remarks	
	n.□□00 (default setting of Pn007)	Motor Speed	Rotary Servomotor: 1 V/1,000 min ⁻¹ Linear Servomotor: 1 V/1,000 mm/s	_	
	n.□□01	Speed Reference	• Rotary Servomotor:1 V/1,000 min ⁻¹ • Linear Servomotor:1 V/1,000 mm/s	_	
	n. □ □ 02 (default setting of Pn006)	Torque Reference	1 V/100% rated torque	_	
	n.□□03	Position Deviation	0.05 V/Reference unit	0 V for speed or torque control	
	n.□□04	Position Amplifier Deviation	0.05 V/encoder pulse unit	Position deviation after electronic gear conversion	
Pn006	n.□□05	Position Command Speed	• Rotary Servomotor:1 V/1,000 min ⁻¹ • Linear Servomotor:1 V/1,000 mm/s	_	
(2006h) or Pn007	n.□□06	Reserved parameter (Do not change.)	-	-	
(2007h)	n.□□07	Reserved parameter (Do not change.)	-	_	
	n.□□08	Positioning Completion	Positioning completed: 5 V Positioning not completed: 0 V	Completion is indicated by the output voltage.	
	n.□□09	Speed Feedforward	• Rotary Servomotor:1 V/1,000 min ⁻¹ • Linear Servomotor:1 V/1,000 mm/s	-	
	n.□□0A	Torque Feedforward	1 V/100% rated torque	-	
	n.□□0B	Active Gain*	1st gain: 1 V 2nd gain: 2 V	The gain that is active is indicated by the output voltage.	
	n.□□0C	Completion of Position Reference Distribution	Distribution completed: 5 V Distribution not completed: 0 V	Completion is indicated by the output voltage.	
	n.□□0D	Reserved parameter (Do not change.)	-	_	
	n.□□10	Main Circuit DC Voltage	1 V/100 V (main circuit DC voltage)	_	

* Refer to the following section for details.

© 9.12.1 Gain Switching on page 9-65

10

Changing the Monitor Factor and Offset

You can change the monitor factors and offsets for the output voltages for analog monitor 1 and analog monitor 2. The relationships to the output voltages are as follows:

Analog monitor 1 output voltage =
$$(-1) \times \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Analog Monitor 1 Signal Selection (Pn006 = n.} \square \square XX) \times \text{Magnification (Pn552)}^+ & \text{Analog Monitor 1 Offset Voltage (Pn550)} \end{array} \right.$$

Analog monitor 2 output voltage = $(-1) \times \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Analog Monitor 2 Signal Selection (Pn007 = n.} \square \square XX) \times \text{Magnification (Pn553)}^+ & \text{Analog Monitor 2 Magnification (Pn553)} \end{array} \right.$

The following parameters are set.

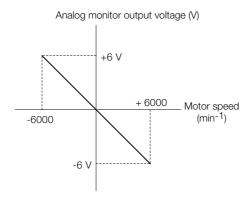
Pn550	Analog Monitor 1 Offset Voltage			Speed	osition Torque
(2550h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
Common	-10,000 to 10,000	0.1 V	0	Immediately	Setup
Pn551	Analog Monitor 2 Of	fset Voltage		Speed	osition Torque
(2551h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
Common	-10,000 to 10,000	0.1 V	0	Immediately	Setup
Pn552	Analog Monitor 1 Ma	Analog Monitor 1 Magnification			osition Torque
(2552h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
Common	-10,000 to 10,000	×0.01	100	Immediately	Setup
Pn553	Analog Monitor 2 Magnification Speed Position To			osition Torque	
(2553h)	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	When Enabled	Classification
Common	-10,000 to 10,000	×0.01	100	Immediately	Setup

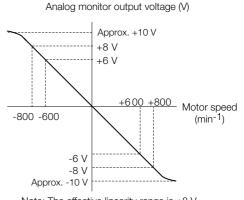
Example

• Example for Setting the Item to Monitor to the Motor Speed (Pn006 = n.□□00)

When Pn552 = 100 (Setting Unit: ×0.01)

When Pn552 = 1,000 (Setting Unit: $\times 0.01$)





Note: The effective linearity range is ± 8 V. The resolution is 16 bits.

Adjusting the Analog Monitor Output

You can manually adjust the offset and gain for the analog monitor outputs for the torque reference monitor and motor speed monitor.

The offset is adjusted to compensate for offset in the zero point caused by output voltage drift or noise in the monitoring system.

The gain is adjusted to match the sensitivity of the measuring system.

The offset and gain are adjusted at the factory. You normally do not need to adjust them.

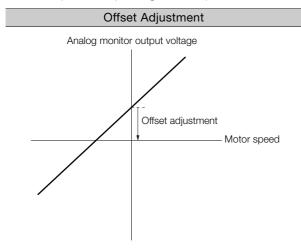


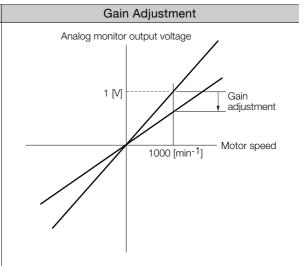
The analog monitor output adjustment applies to both axes A and B. If you change the adjustment, the new adjustment will be applied to both axes.

10.3.3 Using a Measuring Instrument

◆ Adjustment Example

An example of adjusting the output of the motor speed monitor is provided below.





Item	Specification
Offset Adjustment Range	-2.4 V to 2.4 V
Adjustment Unit	18.9 mV/LSB

Item	Specification
Gain Adjustment Range	100 ±50%
Adjustment Unit	0.4%/LSB

The gain adjustment range is made using a 100% output value (gain adjustment of 0) as the reference value with an adjustment range of 50% to 150%.

A setting example is given below.

- Setting the Adjustment Value to -125 100 + (-125 × 0.4) = 50 [%] Therefore, the monitor output voltage goes to 50%
 - Therefore, the monitor output voltage goes to 50% of the original value.
- Setting the Adjustment Value to 125 100 + (125 × 0.4) = 150 [%]

Therefore, the monitor output voltage goes to 150% of the original value.

Information

- The adjustment values do not use parameters, so they will not change even if the parameter settings are initialized.
- Adjust the offset with the measuring instrument connected so that the analog monitor output value goes to zero. The following setting example achieves a zero output.
 - While power is not supplied to the Servomotor, set the monitor signal to the torque reference.
 - In speed control, set the monitor signal to the position deviation.

Preparations

Always check the following before you adjust the analog monitor output.

• The parameters must not be write prohibited.

◆ Applicable Tools

You can use the following tools to adjust analog monitor outputs.

· Offset Adjustment

Tool	Fn No./Function Name	Operating Procedure Reference
Digital Operator	Fn00C	Σ-7-Series Digital Operator Operating Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 33)
SigmaWin+	Others - Adjust the Analog Monitor Output	◆ Operating Procedure on page 10-13

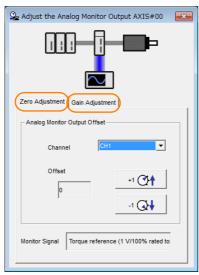
Gain Adjustment

Tool	Fn No./Function Name	Operating Procedure Reference
Digital Operator	Fn00D	Σ-7-Series Digital Operator Operating Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 33)
SigmaWin+	Others - Adjust the Analog Monitor Output	

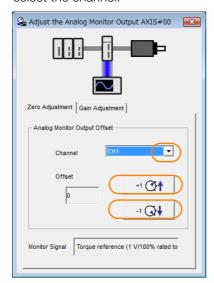
Operating Procedure

Use the following procedure to adjust the analog monitor output.

- 1. Click the Servo Drive Button in the workspace of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+.
- **2.** Select Adjust the Analog Monitor Output in the Menu Dialog Box. The Adjust the Analog Monitor Output Dialog Box will be displayed.
- 3. Click the Zero Adjustment or Gain Adjustment Tab.



4. While watching the analog monitor, use the +1 and -1 Buttons to adjust the offset. There are two channels: CH1 and CH2. If necessary, click the down arrow on the **Channel** Box and select the channel.



This concludes adjusting the analog monitor output.

10.4

Monitoring Product Life

10.4.1 Items That You Can Monitor

Monitor Item	Description
SERVOPACK Installation Envi- ronment	The operating status of the SERVOPACK in terms of the installation environment is displayed. Implement one or more of the following actions if the monitor value exceeds 100%. • Lower the surrounding temperature. • Decrease the load.
Servomotor Installation Environ- ment	The operating status of the SERVOPACK in terms of the installation environment is displayed. Implement one or more of the following actions if the monitor value exceeds 100%. • Lower the surrounding temperature. • Decrease the load.
Built-in Fan Service Life Prediction	The unused status of the SERVOPACK is treated as the 100% value. The value decreases each time the main circuit power supply is turned ON and each time the servo is turned OFF. Use a monitor value of 0% as a guideline for the replacement period. Refer to the following section for part replacement guidelines. 15.1.2 Guidelines for Part Replacement on page 15-2
Capacitor Service Life Prediction	The unused status of the SERVOPACK is treated as the 100% value. The value decreases each time the main circuit power supply is turned ON and each time the servo is turned OFF. Use a monitor value of 0% as a guideline for the replacement period. Refer to the following section for part replacement guidelines. 15.1.2 Guidelines for Part Replacement on page 15-2
Surge Prevention Circuit Service Life Prediction	The unused status of the SERVOPACK is treated as the 100% value. The value decreases each time the main circuit power supply is turned ON and each time the servo is turned OFF. Use a monitor value of 0% as a guideline for the replacement period. Refer to the following section for part replacement guidelines. 15.1.2 Guidelines for Part Replacement on page 15-2
Dynamic Brake Circuit Service Life Prediction	The unused status of the SERVOPACK is treated as the 100% value. The value decreases each time the main circuit power supply is turned ON and each time the servo is turned OFF. Use a monitor value of 0% as a guideline for the replacement period. Refer to the following section for part replacement guidelines. 15.1.2 Guidelines for Part Replacement on page 15-2
Built-in Brake Relay Service Life Prediction	The unused status of the built-in brake relay is treated as the 100% value. The value decreases based on the number of operations of the built-in brake relay. Use a monitor value of 0% as a guideline for the replacement period. Refer to the following section for part replacement guidelines. 15.1.2 Guidelines for Part Replacement on page 15-2

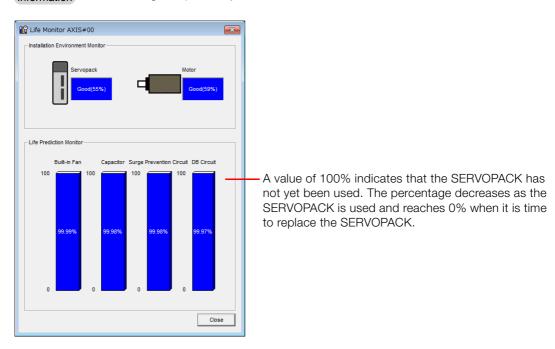
10

10.4.2 Operating Procedure

Use the following procedure to display the installation environment and service life prediction monitor dialog boxes.

- 1. Click the Servo Drive Button in the workspace of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+
- **2.** Select Life Monitor in the Menu Dialog Box. The Life Monitor Dialog Box will be displayed.

Information With the Digital Operator, you can use Un025 to Un02A to monitor this information.



10.4.3 Preventative Maintenance

You can use the following functions for preventative maintenance.

- Preventative maintenance warnings
- /PM (Preventative Maintenance Output) signal
- Built-in Brake Relay Life Alarm

The SERVOPACK can notify the host controller when it is time to replace any of the main parts.

Preventative Maintenance Warning

An A.9b0 warning (Preventative Maintenance Warning) is detected when any of the following service life prediction values drops to 10% or less: SERVOPACK built-in fan life, capacitor life, inrush current limiting circuit life, dynamic brake circuit life, and built-in brake relay life. You can change the setting of $PnOOF = n.\Box\Box\Box\Box X$ to enable or disable these warnings.

Pa	arameter	Description	When Enabled	Classifi- cation
Pn00F	n.□□□0 (default setting)	Do not detect preventative maintenance warnings.	After restart	Setup
(200Fh)	n.□□□1	Detect preventative maintenance warnings.	restart	

Note: Service life prediction of the built-in brake relay is performed as preventative maintenance for SERVOPACKs with built-in Servomotor brake control only when Pn023 is set to n.□□□0.

10.4.3 Preventative Maintenance

/PM (Preventative Maintenance Output) Signal

The /PM (Preventative Maintenance Output) signal is output when any of the following service life prediction values reaches 10% or less: SERVOPACK built-in fan life, capacitor life, inrush current limiting circuit life, dynamic brake circuit life, and built-in brake relay life. The /PM (Preventative Maintenance Output) signal must be allocated.

Even if detection of preventive maintenance warnings is disabled ($Pn00F = n.\Box\Box\Box0$), the /PM signal will still be output as long as it is allocated.

Classifi- cation	Signal	Connector Pin No.	Signal Status	Description
Output		ON (closed)	One of the following service life prediction values reaches 10% or less: SERVOPACK built-in fan life, capacitor life, inrush current limiting circuit life, dynamic brake circuit life, and built-in brake relay life.	
Output	/PM	Must be allocated.	OFF (open)	All of the following service life prediction values are greater than 10%: SERVOPACK built-in fan life, capacitor life, inrush current limiting circuit life, dynamic brake circuit life, and built-in brake relay life.

Note: You must allocate the /PM signal to use it. The parameters that you use depend on the allocation method.

Allocation Method	Parameters to Use
Σ-7S-Compatible I/O Signal Allocations	 Pn50A = n.□□□1 (Σ-7S-Compatible I/O Signal Allocations) Pn514 = n.□X□□ (/PM (Preventative Maintenance Output) Signal Allocation)
Multi-axis I/O signal allocations	 Pn50A = n.□□□2 (Multi-Axis I/O Signal Allocations) Pn5BC (/PM (Preventative Maintenance Output) Signal Allocation)

Refer to the following section for details.

7.1.2 Output Signal Allocations on page 7-7

Built-in Brake Relay Life Alarm

A built-in brake relay life alarm (alarm code: 232h) is detected when the number of built-in brake relay operations has exceeded 30,000 operations. You can use $Pn023 = n.\square\squareX\square$ to enable or disable the built-in brake relay life alarm.

Pa	rameter	Description	When Enabled	Classifi- cation
Pn023	n.□□0□ (default setting)	Detect built-in brake relay life alarm.	After restart	Setup
(202311)	(2023h) n. \square 1 Do not detect built-in brake relay life alarm.		restart	

Note: Built-in brake relay life alarm is used as preventative maintenance for SERVOPACKs with built-in Servomotor brake control only when Pn023 is set to n.□□□□0.



Replace parts immediately after the number of built-in brake relay operations has exceeded 30,000 operations.

10.5 Alarm Tracing

Alarm tracing records data in the SERVOPACK from before and after an alarm occurs. This data helps you to isolate the cause of the alarm.

You can display the data recorded in the SERVOPACK as a trace waveform on the SigmaWin+.

- Information
 Alarms that occur when the power supply is turned ON are not recorded.
 Alarms that occur during the recording of alarm trace data are not recorded.

 - Alarms that occur while utility functions are being executed are not recorded.
 - · Alarms that occur while the data tracing function of the SigmaWin+ is being executed are not recorded.

Data for Which Alarm Tracing Is Performed 10.5.1

Two types of data are recorded for alarm tracing: numeric data and I/O signal ON/OFF data.

Numeric Data
Torque reference
Feedback speed
Reference speed
Position reference speed
Position deviation
Motor-load position deviation
Main circuit bus voltage

ON/OFF Data
ALM
Servo ON command (/S-ON)
Proportional control command (/P-CON)
Forward torque command (/P-CL)
Reverse torque command (/N-CL)
G-SEL1 signal (/G-SEL1)
ACON

10.5.2 Applicable Tools

The following table lists the tools that you can use to perform alarm tracing.

Tool	Fn No./Function Name	Operating Procedure Reference	
Digital Operator	You cannot display alarm tracing data from the Digital Operator.		
SigmaWin+	Troubleshooting - Alarm Trace	Engineering Tool SigmaWin+ Operation Manual (Manual No.: SIET S800001 34)	

10.5.2 Applicable Tools

Safety Functions

This chapter provides detailed information on the safety functions of the SERVOPACK.

11.1	Introduction to the Safety Functions11-3
	11.1.1 Safety Functions
11.2	Hard Wire Base Block (HWBB and SBB) 11-5
	11.2.1 Risk Assessment </th
11.3	EDM_A and EDM_B (External Device Monitors)11-13
	11.3.1 EDM_A Output Signal Specifications
11.4	Applications Examples for Safety Functions 11-14
	11.4.1 Connection Example
11.5	Validating Safety Functions 11-16
11.6	Connecting a Safety Function Device 11-17

11.7	Safety Module Safety Functions11-18
11.7.1	Safety Base Block with Delay (SBB-D)11-18
11.7.2	Safe Position Monitor with Delay (SPM-D)11-19
11.7.3	Safe Speed Limit with Delay (SLS-D)11-20
11.7.4	Active Mode Function

Introduction to the Safety Functions

11.1.1 Safety Functions

Safety functions are built into the SERVOPACK to reduce the risks associated with using the machine by protecting workers from the hazards of moving machine parts and otherwise increasing the safety of machine operation.

Especially when working in hazardous areas inside guards, such as for machine maintenance, the safety function can be used to avoid hazardous moving machine parts.

You can implement the following four safety functions depending on the Safety Module that you use.

		SERVOPACK	Safety Module Function	
Function	Description	Built-in Function		Active Mode Function*1
Hard Wire Base Block (HWBB and SBB)	This safety function is equivalent to the Safety Torque OFF function defined in IEC 61800-5-2.	Yes (HWBB)	Yes (SBB ^{*2})	_
Safety Base Block with Delay (SBB-D)*2	This safety function is equivalent to the Safety Stop 1 function defined in IEC 61800-5-2.	-	Yes	Yes
Safe Position Monitor with Delay (SPM-D)*2	This safety function is equivalent to the Safety Stop 2 function defined in IEC 61800-5-2.	-	Yes	Yes
Safe Speed Limit with Delay (SLS-D)*2	This safety function is equivalent to the Safely-Limited Speed function defined in IEC 61800-5-2.	-	Yes	_

^{*1.} The Active Mode Function stops the motor according to the speed reference that is preset in a parameter in the SERVOPACK when the safety request input signal turns OFF during SBB-D or SPM-D. The Active Mode Function is not a safety function in the compliant standards. Keep this in mind when you design the system.

Refer to the following section for details.

11.7.4 Active Mode Function on page 11-20

- *2. A Safety Module (optional) must be connected to use this function. Refer to the following manual for application procedures.
- Σ-V-Series/Σ-V-Series for Large-Capacity Models/Σ-7-Series User's Manual Safety Module (Manual No.: SIEP C720829 06)

Refer to the following section for information on the safety function and safety parameters.

© Compliance with UL Standards, EU Directives, UK Regulations, and Other Safety Standards on page xxi



Products that display the TÜV mark on the nameplate have met the safety standards.

11.1.2 Precautions for Safety Functions

MARNING

- To confirm that the HWBB function satisfies the safety requirements of the system, you
 must conduct a risk assessment of the system.
 Incorrect use of the safety function may cause injury.
- The Servomotor will move if there is an external force (e.g., gravity on a vertical axis) even when the HWBB function is operating. Use a separate means, such as a mechanical brake, that satisfies the safety requirements. Incorrect use of the safety function may cause injury.
- While the HWBB function is operating, the motor may move within an electric angle of 180° or less as a result of a SERVOPACK failure. Use the HWBB function for an application only after confirming that movement of the motor will not result in a hazardous condition.
 Incorrect use of the safety function may cause injury.
- The dynamic brake and the brake signal are not safety-related elements. You must design
 the system so that SERVOPACK failures will not cause a hazardous condition while the
 HWBB function is operating.
 - Incorrect use of the safety function may cause injury.
- Connect devices that satisfy the safety standards for the signals for safety functions. Incorrect use of the safety function may cause injury.
- The HWBB function does not shut OFF the power to the SERVOPACK or electrically isolate it. Implement measures to shut OFF the power supply to the SERVOPACK before you perform maintenance on it.
 - There is a risk of electric shock.
- Use an SELV-compliant power supply according to EN/IEC 60950-1 to input 24 VDC to the control power supply input terminals.
 - If you use a power supply that is not SELV compliant, safety functions may be lost if the power supply fails, which may result in machine damage or injury.

1.2 Hard Wire Base Block (HWBB and SBB)

A hard wire base block (abbreviated as HWBB) is a safety function that is designed to shut OFF the current to the motor with a hardwired circuit.

The drive signals to the Power Module that controls the motor current are controlled by the circuits that are independently connected to the two input signal channels for each axis to turn OFF the Power Module and shut OFF the motor current.



For safety function signal connections, the input signal is the 0-V common and the output signal is a source output.

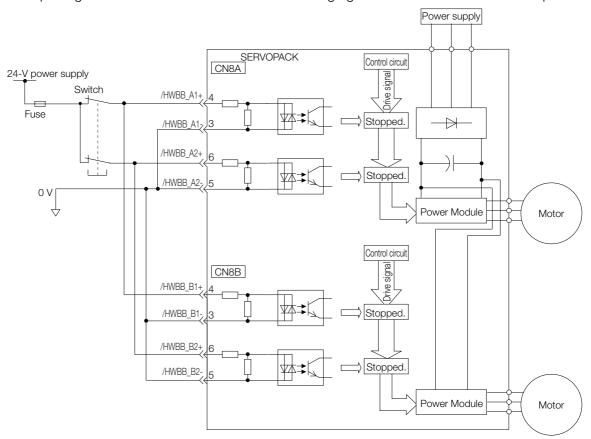
This is opposite to other signals described in this manual.

To avoid confusion, the ON and OFF status of signals for the safety function are defined as follows:

ON: The state in which the relay contacts are closed or the transistor is ON and current flows into the signal line.

OFF: The state in which the relay contacts are open or the transistor is OFF and no current flows into the signal line.

The input signal uses the 0-V common. The following figure shows a connection example.



The Σ -7W SERVOPACKs have a HWBB for each axis.

If the HWBB_A1 or HWBB_A2 signal turns OFF, the HWBB is activated for only axis A. If the HWBB_B1 or HWBB_B2 signal turns OFF, the HWBB is activated for only axis B.

Chapter 10 of this manual describes mainly axis A. The corresponding connectors and signals for axis B are given in the following table.

Axis A	Axis B
CN8A	CN8B
HWBB_A1	HWBB_B1
HWBB_A2	HWBB_B2
EDM_A	EDM_B

11.2.1 Risk Assessment

When using the HWBB, you must perform a risk assessment of the Servo System in advance to confirm that the safety level of the standards is satisfied. Refer to the following section for details on the standards.

Compliance with UL Standards, EU Directives, UK Regulations, and Other Safety Standards on page xxi

Note: To meet performance level e (PLe) in EN ISO 13849-1 and SIL3 in IEC 61508, the EDM_A and EDM_B signals must be monitored by the host controller. If the EDM_A and EDM_B signals are not monitored by the host controller, the level will be safety performance level c (Plc) and SIL1.

The following hazards exist even when the HWBB is operating. These hazards must be included in the risk assessment.

- The Servomotor will move if an external force is applied to it (for example, gravity on a vertical axis). Implement measures to hold the Servomotor, such as installing a separate mechanical brake.
- If a failure occurs such as a Power Module failure, the Servomotor may move within an electric angle of 180°. Ensure safety even if the Servomotor moves.

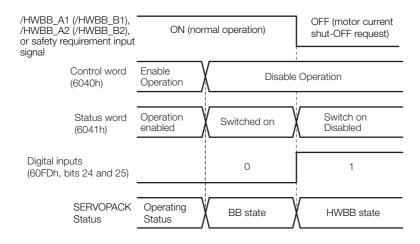
The rotational angle or travel distance depends on the type of Servomotor as follows:

- Rotary Servomotor: 1/6 rotation max. (rotational angle calculated at the motor shaft)
- Linear Servomotor: 50 mm max.
- The HWBB does not shut OFF the power to the SERVOPACK or electrically isolate it. Implement measures to shut OFF the power supply to the SERVOPACK before you perform maintenance on it.

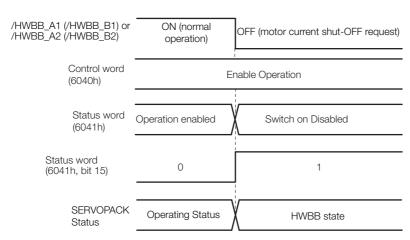
11.2.2 Hard Wire Base Block (HWBB) State

The SERVOPACK will be in the following state if the HWBB operates. If the /HWBB_A1 or /HWBB_A2 signal turns OFF, the HWBB will operate and axis A will enter a HWBB state.

When HWBB Operates after Servo OFF (Power Not Supplied to Motor)

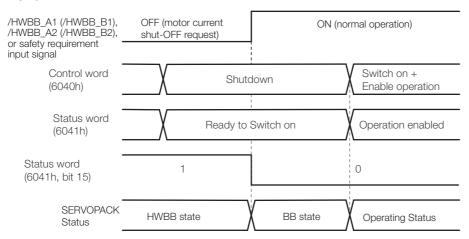


• When HWBB Operates While Power Is Supplied to Servomotor



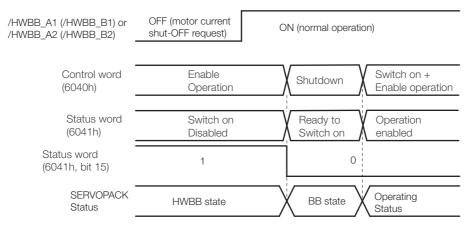
11.2.3 Resetting the HWBB State

Normally, if the /HWBB_A1 or /HWBB_A2 signal turns OFF after the Shutdown command is received and power is no longer supplied to the Servomotor, axis A will enter the HWBB state. If you turn ON the /HWBB_A1 or /HWBB_A2 signal in this state, the SERVOPACK will enter a base block (BB) state and will be ready to acknowledge the servo ON (Enable Operation) command.



Even if the /HWBB_A1 or /HWBB_A2 signal is OFF and the servo ON (Enable Operation) command is received, when you turn ON the /HWBB1 and /HWBB2 signals, the SERVOPACK will enter the BB state.

Send the Servo ON command (Enable Operation command) after receiving the Shutdown command.



Note: If the SERVOPACK is placed in the BB state while the main circuit power supply is OFF, the HWBB state will be maintained until the Shutdown command is received.

11.2.4 Recovery Method

■ Recovery Conditions

All of the following conditions must be met.

- All safety request inputs are ON.
- The Servo ON command (Enable Operation command) was not sent.
- None of the following utility functions have been executed. (These functions execute the Servo ON command (Enable Operation command).)

The following utility functions execute the Servo ON command (Enable Operation command).

Utility Function No.	Function Name	
Fn002	Jog	
Fn003	Origin Search	
Fn004	Jog Program	
Fn00E	Autotune Motor Current Detection Signal Offset	
Fn080	Polarity Detection	
Fn201	Advanced Autotuning without Reference	
Fn206	Easy FFT	

Note: If any of the above utility functions was executed, the utility function must be ended. Perform the operation to return to the Main Menu for the utility functions on the Digital Operator. Refer to the following manual for operating procedures.

Σ-7-Series AC Servo Drive Digital Operator Operating Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 33)

■ Recovery Procedure

- 1. Specify Shutdown in control word (6040h, bits 0 to 3) to reset the Servo Drive.
- 2. Specify Switch ON and the Servo ON command (Enable Operation command) in *control* word (6040h, bits 0 to 3).

Power will be supplied to the motor.

11.2.5 Detecting Errors in HWBB Signal

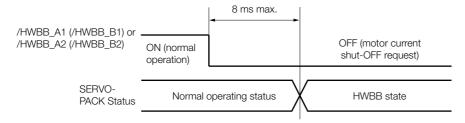
If only the /HWBB_A1 or /HWBB_A2 signal is input, an A.Eb1 alarm (Safety Function Signal Input Timing Error) will occur unless the other signal is input within 10 seconds. This makes it possible to detect failures, such as disconnection of an HWBB signal.

A CAUTION

The A.Eb1 alarm (Safety Function Signal Input Timing Error) is not a safety-related element.
 Keep this in mind when you design the system.

11.2.6 HWBB Input Signal Specifications

If an HWBB is requested by turning OFF the /HWBB_A1 or /HWBB_A2 signal, the power supply to the Servomotor will be turned OFF within 8 ms.



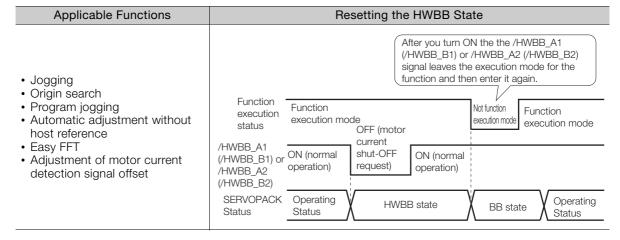
Note: 1. The OFF status is not recognized if the OFF interval of the /HWBB_A1 or /HWBB_A2 signal is 0.5 ms or shorter.

2. You can check the status of the input signals by using monitor displays.

11.2.7 Operation without a Host Controller

The HWBB will operate even for operation without a host controller.

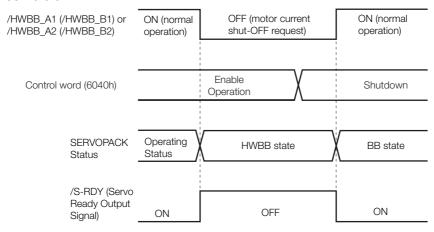
However, if the HWBB operates during execution of the following functions, leave the execution mode for the function and then enter it again to restart operation. Operation will not be restarted simply by turning ON the /HWBB_A1 or /HWBB_A2 signal.



11.2.8 /S-RDY (Servo Ready Output) Signal

The Servo ON command (Enable Operation command) will not be acknowledged in the HWBB state. Therefore, the Servo Ready Output Signal will turn OFF. The Servo Ready Output Signal will turn ON if the /HWBB_A1 and /HWBB_A2 signals are ON and the servo is turned OFF (BB state).

An example is provided below for when the main circuit power supply is ON when there is no servo alarm.



11.2.9 /BK (Brake Output) Signal

If the HWBB operates when the /HWBB_A1 or /HWBB_A2 signal is OFF, the /BK (Brake) signal will turn OFF. At that time, the setting in Pn506 (Brake Reference - Servo OFF Delay Time) will be disabled. Therefore, the Servomotor may be moved by external force until the actual brake becomes effective after the /BK signal turns OFF.

↑ CAUTION

• The brake signal is not a safety-related element. You must design the system so that a hazardous condition does not occur even if the brake signal fails in the HWBB state. Also, if a Servomotor with a Brake is used, keep in mind that the brake in the Servomotor is used only to prevent the moving part from being moved by gravity or an external force and it cannot be used to stop the Servomotor.

11.2.10 Stopping Methods

11.2.10 Stopping Methods

If the /HWBB_A1 or /HWBB_A2 signal turns OFF and the HWBB operates, the Servomotor will stop according to the stop mode that is set for stopping the Servomotor when the servo turns OFF (Pn001 = $n.\Box\Box\Box$ X). However, if the dynamic brake is enabled (Pn001 = $n.\Box\Box\Box$ 0 or $n.\Box\Box\Box$ 1), observe the following precautions.

M CAUTION

- The dynamic brake is not a safety-related element. You must design the system so that a
 hazardous condition does not occur even if the Servomotor coasts to a stop in the HWBB
 state. Normally, we recommend that you use a sequence that returns to the HWBB state
 after stopping for a reference.
- If the application frequently uses the HWBB, stopping with the dynamic brake may result in the deterioration of elements in the SERVOPACK. To prevent internal elements from deteriorating, use a sequence in which the HWBB state is returned to after the Servomotor has come to a stop.

11.2.11 ALM (Servo Alarm) Signal

The ALM (Servo Alarm) signal is not output in the HWBB state.

11.3 EDM_A and EDM_B (External Device Monitors)

The EDM_A and EDM_B (External Device Monitors) signals are used to monitor failures in the HWBB. Connect the monitor signal as a feedback signal, e.g., to the Safety Unit.

Note: To meet performance level e (PLe) in EN ISO 13849-1 and SIL3 in IEC 61508, the EDM_A and EDM_B signals must be monitored by the host controller. If the EDM_A and EDM_B signals are not monitored by the host controller, the level will be safety performance level c (Plc) and SIL1.

Information

Safety Module Monitor (2720h)

You can also use *safety module monitor* (2720h) in the EtherCAT communications object dictionary to monitor the Safety Module. Refer to the following sections for details on monitoring the Safety Module.

Safety Module Monitor (2720h) on page 14-27

◆ Failure Detection Signals for EDM_A Signal

The relationships between the EDM_A, /HWBB_A1, and /HWBB_A2 signals are shown below. Detection of failures in the EDM_A signal circuit can be achieved by using the four status of the EDM_A signal in the following table. A failure can be detected by checking the failure status, e.g., when the power supply is turned ON.

Axis A

Signal	Logic				
/HWBB_A1	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	
/HWBB_A2	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	
EDM_A	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	

■ Axis B

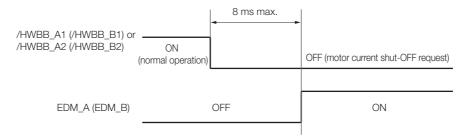
Signal	Logic				
/HWBB_B1	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	
/HWBB_B2	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	
EDM_B	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	

WARNING

 The EDM_A and EDM_B signals are not safety outputs. Use them only for monitoring for failures.

11.3.1 EDM_A Output Signal Specifications

An HWBB is requested by turning OFF the two channels of /HWBB_A1 and /HWBB_A2 signals. If the safety function operates normally, the EDM_A output signal will turn ON within 8 ms.



11.4.1 Connection Example

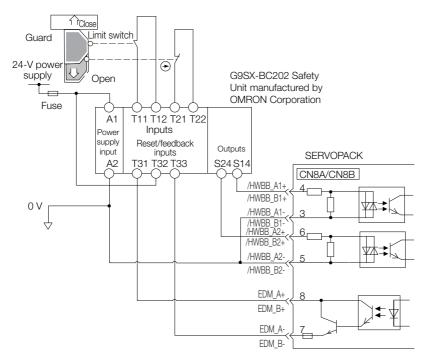
11.4

Applications Examples for Safety Functions

This section provides examples of using the safety functions.

11.4.1 Connection Example

In the following example, a Safety Unit is used and the HWBB operates when the guard is opened.



When the guard is opened, both the /HWBB_A1 signal and /HWBB_A2 signal turn OFF, and the EDM_A signal turns ON. Because the feedback circuit is ON while the guard is closed, the Safety Unit is reset, the /HWBB_A1 and /HWBB_A2 signals turn ON, and the operation is enabled.

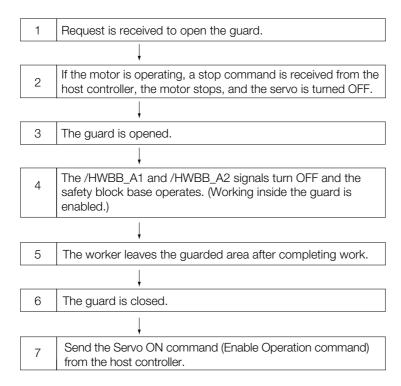
Note: The EDM_A signal is used as a source output. Connect the EDM_A so that the current flows from EMD_A+ to EMD_A-.

11.4.2 Failure Detection Method

If a failure occurs (e.g., the /HWBB_A1 or /HWBB_A2 signal remains ON), the Safety Unit is not reset when the guard is closed because the EDM_A signal remains OFF. Therefore starting is not possible and a failure is detected.

In this case the following must be considered: an error in the external device, disconnection of the external wiring, short-circuiting in the external wiring, or a failure in the SERVOPACK. Find the cause and correct the problem.

11.4.3 Procedure



11.5 Validating Safety Functions

When you commission the system or perform maintenance or SERVOPACK replacement, you must always perform the following validation test on the HWBB after completing the wiring. (It is recommended that you keep the confirmation results as a record.)

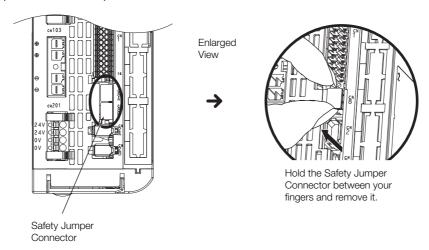
- When the /HWBB_A1 and /HWBB_A2 signals turn OFF, confirm that the Digital Operator displays **Hbb** and that the Servomotor does not operate.
- Monitor the ON/OFF status of the /HWBB_A1 and /HWBB_A2 signals.
 If the ON/OFF status of the signals do not coincide with the display, the following must be considered: an error in the external device, disconnection of the external wiring, short-circuiting in the external wiring, or a failure in the SERVOPACK. Find the cause and correct the problem.
- Confirm that the EDM_A or EDM_B signal is OFF while in normal operation by using the feed-back circuit input display of the connected device.

11

11.6 Connecting a Safety Function Device

Use the following procedure to connect a safety function device.

1. Remove the Safety Jumper Connector from the connector for the safety function device (CN8A or CN8B).



2. Connect the safety function device to the connector for the safety function device (CN8A or CN8B).

Note: If you do not connect a safety function device, leave the Safety Jumper Connector connected to the connector for the safety function device (CN8A or CN8B). If the SERVOPACK is used without the Safety Jumper Connector connected to CN8, no current will be supplied to the Servomotor and no motor torque will be output. In this case, **Hbb** will be displayed on the Digital Operator.

11.7.1 Safety Base Block with Delay (SBB-D)

11.7

Safety Module Safety Functions

This section describes the safety functions provided by the Safety Module.

11.7.1 Safety Base Block with Delay (SBB-D)

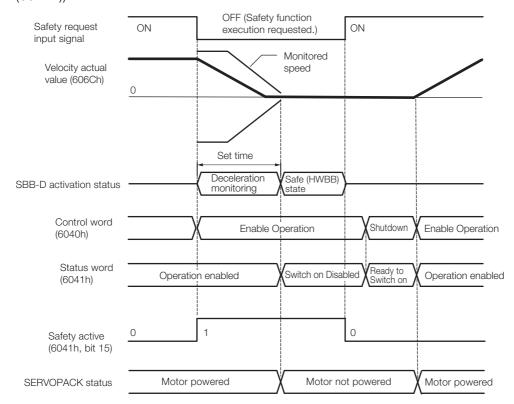
The Safety Base Block with Delay (SBB-D) function operates according to the Safe Stop 1 (SS1) function defined in IEC 61800-5-2. The deceleration operation of the motor is monitored (deceleration monitoring) until the time set in a parameter elapses in response to the safety request input status. The HWBB in the SERVOPACK is then executed to shut OFF the power supply to the motor.

Note: Refer to the following manual for the application procedures for the SBB-D function.

Σ-V-Series/Σ-V-Series for Large-Capacity Models/Σ-7-Series User's Manual Safety Module (Manual No.: SIEP C720829 06)

Operation Example for SBB-D

When the safety monitor time expires, the safe state (HWBB) is entered and then the power supply to the motor is shut OFF. The Drive enters the Switch ON Disabled state (*status word* (6041h)).



Recovery Method

When the safety request input signal turns ON, normal operation will be enabled.

The recovery method after deceleration monitoring is completed and the safe (HWBB) state is entered in the same as for the HWBB function. Refer to the following section for details.

11.2.4 Recovery Method on page 11-9

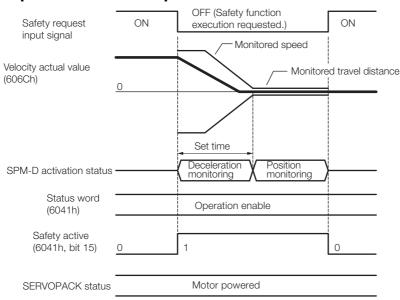
Safe Position Monitor with Delay (SPM-D) 11.7.2

The Safe Position Monitor with Delay (SPM-D) function operates according to the Safe Stop 2 (SS2) function defined in IEC 61800-5-2. The deceleration operation of the motor is monitored (deceleration monitoring) until the time set in a parameter elapses in response to the safety request input status. Position monitoring is then performed to see if the motor travel distance is within the allowable range.

Note: Refer to the following manual for the application procedures for the SPM-D function.

C720829 06)

Operation Example for SPM-D



Recovery Method

When the safety request input signal turns ON, normal operation will be enabled.

The recovery method after deceleration monitoring is completed and the safe (HWBB) state is entered in the same as for the HWBB function. Refer to the following section for details. 11.2.4 Recovery Method on page 11-9

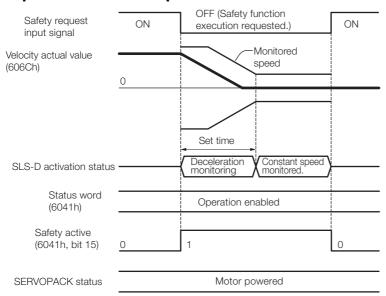
11.7.3 Safe Speed Limit with Delay (SLS-D)

The Safe Speed Limit with Delay (SLS-D) function operates according to the Safely-Limited Speed (SLS) function defined in IEC 61800-5-2. The deceleration operation of the motor is monitored (deceleration monitoring) until the time set in a parameter elapses in response to the safety request input status. The motor speed is then monitored to see if it is within the allowable range (within range for a constant speed).

Note: Refer to the following manual for the application procedures for the SLS-D function.

Σ-V-Series/Σ-V-Series for Large-Capacity Models/Σ-7-Series User's Manual Safety Module (Manual No.: SIEP C720829 06)

Operation Example for SLS-D



Recovery Method

When the safety request input signal turns ON, normal operation will be enabled.

The recovery method after deceleration monitoring is completed and the safe (HWBB) state is entered in the same as for the HWBB function. Refer to the following section for details.

11.2.4 Recovery Method on page 11-9

11.7.4 Active Mode Function

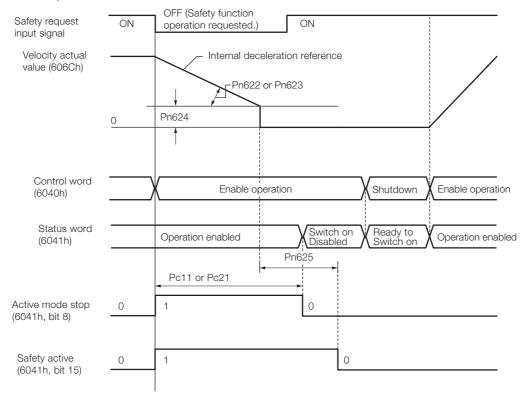
The Active Mode Function stops the motor according to the deceleration reference that is preset in a parameter in the SERVOPACK when the safety request input signal turns OFF during SBB-D or SPM-D.

Active Mode Function Operation Example

If Profile Torque Mode or Cyclic Synchronous Torque Mode is set in *control word* (6040h, bits 4 to 9), the servo will be turned OFF and the motor will be stopped as soon as the safety request input signal turns OFF.

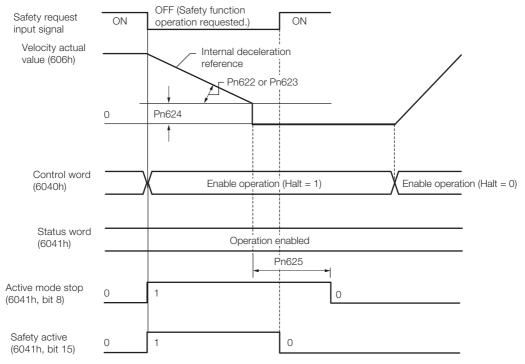
◆ When Using the SBB-D Function (Position or Speed Control)

The motor is stopped at the set deceleration rate (Pn622 or Pn623). After the deceleration monitor time (Pc11 or Pc21) elapses, the servo is turned OFF (Switch ON Disable state is entered).



◆ When Using the SPM-D Function (Position or Speed Control)

The motor is stopped at the set deceleration rate (Pn622 or Pn623) and then the servo is locked (Operation Enabled state).



11.7.4 Active Mode Function

Operation by Operation Mode When Stopped for the Active Mode Function

Operation Mode	Operation
Profile position mode	Profile position operation is canceled and <i>status word</i> (6041h) changes as given below. Bit 08 = 1: Active Mode Function operating. Bit 12 = 0: Previous set-point already processed, waiting for new set-point. Bit 15 = 1: Safety function operating.
Homing mode	Homing operation is canceled and <i>status word</i> (6041h) changes as given below. Bit 08 = 1: Active Mode Function operating. Bit 13 = 1: Homing error. Bit 15 = 1: Safety function operating.
Cyclic synchronous position/velocity/torque mode	Cyclic synchronous position, velocity, or torque operation is canceled and status word (6041h) changes as given below. Bit 08 = 1: Active Mode Function operating. Bit 12 = 0: Target value (position/velocity/torque) ignored. Bit 15 = 1: Safety function operating.
Interpolated position mode	Interpolated position operation is canceled and status word (6041h) changes as given below. Bit 08 = 1: Active Mode Function operating. Bit 12 = 0: Interpolation operation disabled. Bit 15 = 1: Safety function operating.
Profile velocity/torque mode	Profile velocity or torque operation is canceled and status word (6041h) changes as given below. Bit 08 = 1: Active Mode Function operating. Bit 15 = 1: Safety function operating.

Recovery Method

◆ Recovery Conditions

If the Active Mode Function operates and the motor is stopped, the Active Mode Function will be reset and normal operation will be enabled when all of the following conditions are met.

- All relevant safety request input signals must be ON.
- A period of time equal to or greater than the value set as the Active Mode Hold Time (Pn625) must have elapsed.
- The following command must have been sent from the Controller.
- Interpolated Position Mode: Bit 8 in *control word* (6040h) = 1 (stop axis according to *halt option code* (605Dh)) or bit 4 = 0 (disable interpolation).
- Cyclic Synchronous Position/Velocity Mode or Profile Velocity Mode: Bit 8 in *control word* (6040h) = 1 (Halt).
- Profile Torque or Cyclic Synchronous Torque Mode: Bits 1 and 2 in *control word* (6040h) = 1 (Shutdown).
- Homing Mode or Profile Position Mode: No condition.

Note: If the HWBB function has turned OFF the servo, normal operation will be enabled when the corresponding safety request input signal turns ON.

◆ Recovery Procedure

- 1. After detecting that bit 8 in *status word* (6041h) is 1 (Active Mode Function operating) or that bit 15 is 1 (safety function operating), set bit 8 in *control word* (6040h) to 1 (stop axis according to *halt option code* (605Dh)).
- 2. After detecting that the safety request input signal turned ON, confirm that bit 8 in *status word* (6041h) is 0 (Active Mode Function operation completed) and that bit 15 is 0 (safety function operation completed), and then specify the Servo ON command (Enable Operation command) in *control word* (6040h).
- 3. Specify a new motion command.

EtherCAT Communications

This chapter provides basic information on EtherCAT communications.

12.1	EtherCAT Slave Information12-2
12.2	EtherCAT State Machine12-3
12.3	EtherCAT (CoE) Communications Settings12-5
	12.3.1Normal Device Recognition Process at Startup12-512.3.2Application Example12-512.3.3Device Recognition with Station Aliases12-5
12.4	PDO Mappings12-6
	12.4.1 Setting Procedure for PDO Mappings 12-7 12.4.2 Default PDO Mappings
12.5	Synchronization with Distributed Clocks 12-8
12.6	Emergency Messages12-11

12.1

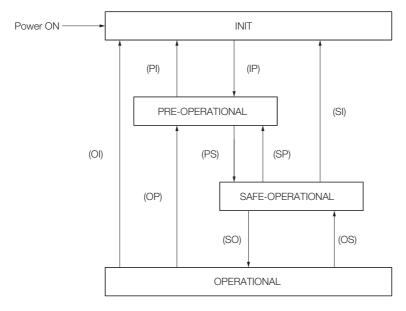
EtherCAT Slave Information

You can use EtherCAT slave information files (XML format) to configure the EtherCAT master. The XML file contains the standard EtherCAT communications settings for the SERVOPACK. The following file is provided for the SERVOPACK.

SERVOPACK	File Name
SGD7W-□□□DA0□	Yaskawa_SGD7W-xxxDA0x.xml

12.2 EtherCAT State Machine

The EtherCAT state machine is used to manage the communications states between the master and slave applications when EtherCAT communications are started and during operation, as shown in the following figure. Normally, the state changes for requests from the master.



State	Description
INIT	Mailbox communications are not possible.Process data communications are not possible.
INIT => PRE-OP	 The master sets the DL address and Sync Manager channels for mailbox communications. The master initializes DC clock synchronization. The master requests the Pre-Operational state. The master sets the AL control register. The slaves check whether the mailbox was initialized correctly.
PRE-OPERATIONAL (PREOP)	Mailbox communications are possible.Process data communications are not possible.
PREOP => SAFEOP	 The master sets the Sync Manager channels and FMMU channels for process data. The master uses SDOs to set the PDO mappings and the Sync Manager PDO Assignment parameters. The master requests the Safe-Operational state. The slaves check whether the Sync Manager channels for process data communications and, if required, the distributed clock settings are correct.
SAFE-OPERA- TIONAL (SAFEOP)	 Mailbox communications are possible. Process data communications are possible. However, only the input data is valid. The output data is still not valid.
SAFEOP => OP	The master sends valid output data.The master requests the Operational state.
OPERATIONAL (OP)	Mailbox communications are possible.Process data communications are possible.

- The SERVOPACK does not support EtherCAT Read/Write commands (APRW, FPRW, BRW, and LRW).
 For SDO and PDO communications through the EtherCAT data link layer, the FMMUs and Sync Managers must be set as follows:

• Sync Manager Settings

Sync Manager	Assignment (Fixed)	Size	Start Address (Fixed)
Sync Manager 0	Assigned to Receive Mailbox	128 bytes (fixed)	0x1000
Sync Manager 1	Assigned to Transmit Mailbox	128 bytes (fixed)	0x1080
Sync Manager 2	Assigned to Receive PDOs	0 to 256 bytes (0 to 200 bytes*)	0x1100
Sync Manager 3	Assigned to Transmit PDOs	0 to 256 bytes (0 to 200 bytes*)	0x1400 (0x1358*)

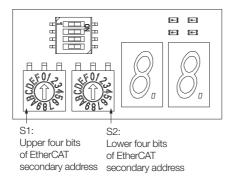
^{*} This is the size and first address for a SERVOPACK with a revision number (object 1018h: 03h) of 0x00020000 or lower. This setting can also be used with a revision number (object 1018h: 03h) of 0x00030001 or higher.

[•] FMMU Settings

FMMU	Setting
FMMU 0	Mapped in receive PDO (RxPDO) area.
FMMU 1	Mapped in transmit PDO (TxPDO) area.
FMMU 2	Mapped to the mailbox status.

12.3 EtherCAT (CoE) Communications Settings

You can use EtherCAT secondary addresses (station aliases) to identify devices or to specify addresses.



12.3.1 Normal Device Recognition Process at Startup

When communications are started, the master uses auto-increment addressing to detect the slaves. The Identity objects read from the slaves are compared with the master configuration information (set in advance with an EtherCAT configuration tool). Therefore, the slaves must normally be connected in the network in the same order as they appear in the master configuration. However, you can define station aliases to enable using other network topologies.

12.3.2 Application Example

With a machining center, there may be two identical drives for operation in the X and Y directions. When a device is replaced, there is a chance that the cable may be connected in the wrong order. To prevent the drives from receiving incorrect process data, you can use station aliases to use explicit addresses for the drives.

12.3.3 Device Recognition with Station Aliases

The master uses auto-increment addressing to read the station aliases. It then compares the detected station aliases with the master configuration to get the topology that was set as the network topology.

Station Alias Register (0x0012)

The station alias is set in the ESC Configured Station Alias register when the power supply is turned ON.

The value of the register can be read as follows:

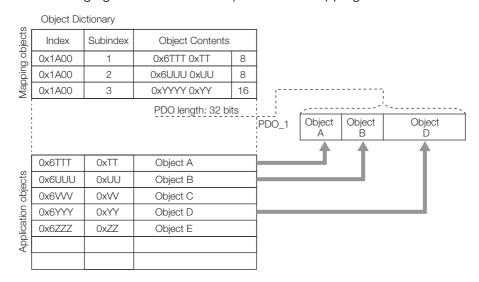
Configured station alias = $(S1 \text{ set value}) \times 16 + (S2 \text{ set value})$

12.4

PDO Mappings

The process data that is used in process data communications is defined in the PDO mappings. POD mappings are definitions of the applications objects that are sent with PDOs. The PDO mapping tables are in indexes 1600h to 1603h and 1610h to 1613h for the RxPDOs and indexes 1A00h to 1A03h and 1A10h to 1A13h for the TxPDOs in the object dictionary.

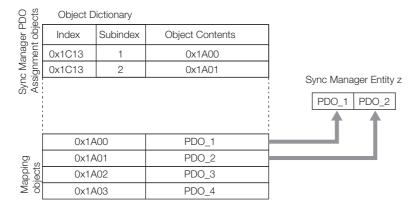
The following figure shows an example of PDO mappings.



In addition to the above PDO mappings, PDOs have to be assigned to the Sync Managers to exchange EtherCAT process data.

The Sync Manager PDO assignment objects (1C12h and 1C13h) establish the relationship between these PDOs and the Sync Managers.

The following figure shows an example of a Sync Manager and the PDO mappings.



M CAUTION

 The PDO mapping objects (indexes 1600h to 1603h, 1610h to 1613h, 1A00h to 1A03h, and 1A10h to 1A13h) and the Sync Manager PDO Assignment objects (index 1C12h and 1C13h) can be written only in Pre-Operation state.

12.4.1 Setting Procedure for PDO Mappings

- 1. Disable the assignments between the Sync Manager and PDOs. (Set subindex 0 of objects 1C12h to 1C13h to 0.)
- 2. Set all of the mapping entries for the PDO mapping objects. (Set objects 1600h to 1603h, 1A00h to 1A03h, 1610h to 1613h, and 1A10h to 1A13h.)
- 3. Set the number of mapping entries for the PDO mapping objects. (Set subindex 0 of objects 1600h to 1603h, 1A00h to 1A03h,1610h to 1613h, and 1A10h to 1A13h.)
- 4. Set the assignments between the Sync Manager and PDOs. (Set subindex 1 of objects 1C12h to 1C13h.)
- **5.** Enable the assignments between the Sync Manager and PDOs. (Set subindex 0 of objects 1C12h to 1C13h to 1.)

12.4.2 Default PDO Mappings

The following table shows the default PDO mappings for the SERVOPACK. These initial settings are also defined in the EtherCAT slave information file (XML format).

• 1st PDO Mapping (Position, Velocity, Torque, Torque Limit, and Touch Probe)

RxPDO (1600h)	Control word (6040h)	Target position (607Ah)	Target velocity (60FFh)	Target torque (6071h)	Maxtorque (6072h)	Mode of operation (6060h)	Padding (8 bits)	Touch probe function (60B8h)
TxPDO (1A00h)	Status word (6041h)	Position actual value (6064h)	Torque actual value (6077h)	Following error actual value (60F4h)	Modes of operation display (6061h)	Padding (8 bits)	Touch probe status (60B9h)	Touch probe value (60BAh)

• 2nd PDO Mapping (Cyclic Synchronous Position): Default PDO Assignments

RxPDO (1601h)	Control word (6040h)	Target position (607Ah)		
TxPDO (1A01h)	Status word (6041h)	Position actual value (6064h)		

• 3rd PDO Mapping (Cyclic Synchronous Velocity)

RxPDO (1602h)	Control word (6040h)	Target velocity (60FFh)		
TxPDO	Status word	Position actual		
(1A02h)	(6041h)	value (6064h)		

• 4th PDO Mapping (Cyclic Synchronous Torque)

RxPDO	Control word	Target torque	
(1603h)	(6040h)	(6071h)	
TxPDO (1A03h)	Status word (6041h)	Position actual value (6064h)	Torque actual value (6077h)

12.5

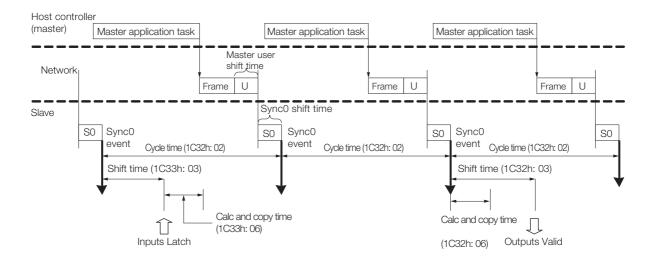
Synchronization with Distributed Clocks

The synchronization of EtherCAT communications is based on a mechanism called a distributed clock. With the distributed clock, all devices are synchronized with each other by sharing the same reference clock. The slave devices synchronize the internal applications to the Sync0 events that are generated according to the reference clock.

You can use the following synchronization modes with EtherCAT (CoE). You can change the synchronization mode in the Sync Control registers (ESC registers 0x980 and 0x981).

- Free-Run (ESC register 0x980 = 0x0000) In Free-Run mode, the local cycle is independent from the communications cycle and master cycle.
- DC Mode (ESC register 0x980 = 0x0300)
 In this mode, the SERVOPACK is synchronized with the host controller (master) on the Sync0 event.

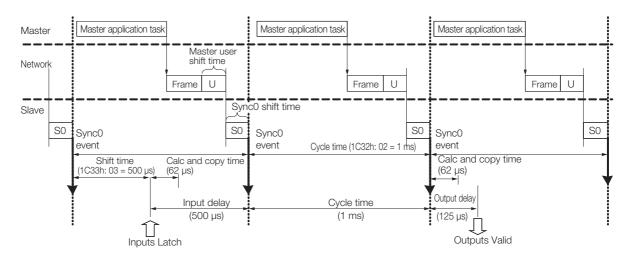
The following figure gives a timing chart for DC synchronization.



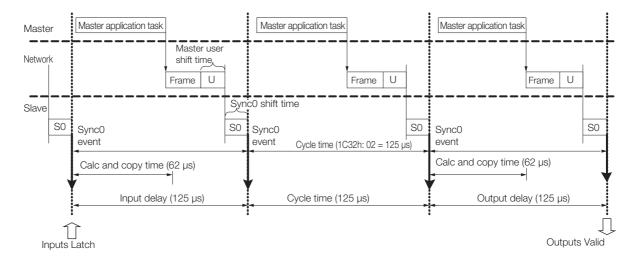
Index	Sub- index	Name	Access	PDO Map- ping	Data Type	Description			
	Sync Manager 2 (process data output) synchronization								
1C32h	1	Synchronization type	RO	No	UINT	Current status of DC mode 0: Free-run 2: DC mode (synchronous with Sync0)			
	2	Cycle time	RO	No	UDINT	Sync0 event cycle [ns] (The value is set by the master via an ESC register.) Range: 125,000 × n (n = 1 to 32) [ns]			
	3	Shift time	RO	No	UDINT	250,000 [ns] (fixed) The time between the Sync0 event and Outputs Valid (i.e., the time from Sync0 until the output data is input to the SER-VOPACK).			
	6	Calc and copy time	RO	No	UDINT	62,500 [ns] (fixed) The time from the Sync0 event until the output data from Sync Manager 2 is read.			
	Sync	Manager 3 (process da	ization						
1C33h	3	Shift time	RW	No	UDINT	125,000 × n (n = 1 to 32) [ns] Range: 0 to (Sync0 event cycle - 12,500) [ns] The time between the Sync0 event and Inputs Latch (i.e., when the input data is obtained from the SERVOPACK).			
	6	Calc and copy time	RO	No	UDINT	62,500 [ns] (fixed) The time for copying the input process data to the Sync Manager 3 area.			

Example of PDO Data Exchange Timing in DC Mode

• DC Cycle Time = 1 ms, Input Shift Time = 500 μs



• DC Cycle Time = 125 μ s, Input Shift Time = 0 μ s



12.6 Emergency Messages

Emergency messages are triggered by alarms and warnings detected within the SERVOPACK. They are sent via the mailbox interface.

An emergency message consists of eight bytes of data as shown in the following table.

Byte	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Error reg-		Manufacturer-specific error field			
Descrip- tion	Emergency error code (FF00h)*1		ister (object 1001h)	Reserved.	SERVOPA warning	CK alarm/ g code ^{*2}	Reserved.	Axis No.*2

^{*1.} The manufacturer-specific error code is always FF00h.

^{*2.} For details on SERVOPACK alarms and warnings, refer to the following sections.

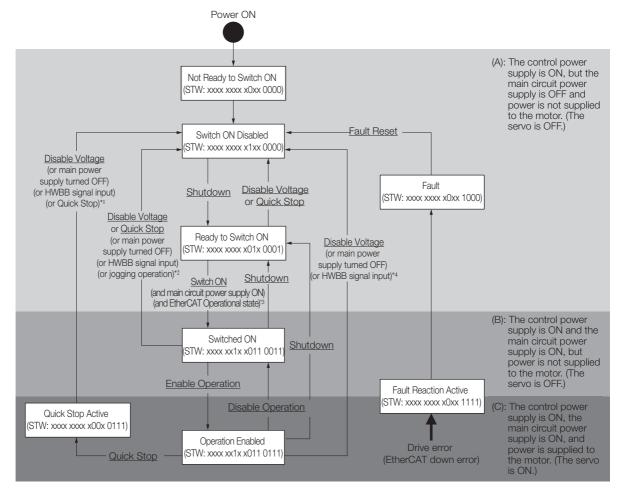
Chapter 15 Maintenance

13.1	Devic	e Control
	13.1.1 13.1.2 13.1.3	State Machine Control Commands
13.2	Mode	es of Operation13-5
	13.2.1 13.2.2	Related Objects
13.3	Positi	on Control Modes 13-6
	13.3.1 13.3.2 13.3.3	Profile Position Mode
13.4	Homii	ng13-14
13.4	Homii 13.4.1 13.4.2	ng 13-14 Related Objects 13-14 Homing Method 13-14
13.4	13.4.1 13.4.2	Related Objects
	13.4.1 13.4.2	Related Objects
	13.4.1 13.4.2 Veloc 13.5.1 13.5.2	Related Objects 13-14 Homing Method 13-14 ity Control Modes 13-17 Profile Velocity Mode 13-17
13.5	13.4.1 13.4.2 Veloc 13.5.1 13.5.2	Related Objects

13.8	Digita	ıl I/O Signals13-22	2
13.9	Touch	Probe	3
	13.9.1	Related Objects13-23	3
	13.9.2	Example of Execution Procedure	
		for a Touch Probe13-24	4

13.1 Device Control

You use the *control word* (6040h) to execute device control for the Servo Drive according to the following state transitions. You can use the *status word* (6041h) to monitor the device status of the Servo Drive.



- *1. In the Quick Stop Active state, the SERVOPACK automatically moves to the Switch ON Disabled state in the following cases:
 - The main power supply was turned OFF.
 - The HWBB signal was input.
 - The motor was stopped.
- *2. In the Switched ON state, the SERVOPACK automatically moves to the Switch ON Disabled state in the following cases:
 - The main power supply was turned OFF.
 - The HWBB signal was input.
 - Motor operation was already enabled by the Digital Operator or the SigmaWin+.
- *3. In the Ready to Switch ON state, the SERVOPACK moves to the next state in the following cases:
 - The main circuit power supply is ON.
 - The EtherCAT state machine (ESM) is in the Operational state.
 - The Servomotor is not being operated by the Digital Operator or the SigmaWin+.
- *4. In the Operation Enabled state, the SERVOPACK automatically moves to the Switch ON Disabled state in the following cases:
 - The main power supply was turned OFF.
 - The HWBB signal was input.
- Note: 1. ____: The states are shown in white boxes.
 - 2. STW indicates the status word (6041h).
 - 3. : Underlines indicate control commands in the *control word* (6040h).

13.1.1 State Machine Control Commands

Command	Bits in Control word (6040h)						
Command	Bit 7	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0		
Shutdown	0	_	1	1	0		
Switch ON	0	0	1	1	1		
Switch ON + Enable Operation	0	1	1	1	1		
Disable Voltage	0	_	_	0	_		
Quick Stop	0	_	0	1	_		
Disable Operation	0	0	1	1	1		
Enable Operation	0	1	1	1	1		
Fault Reset	0 → 1	_	_	_	_		

13.1.2 Bits in Status word

Bit	Data Description	Remarks	
0	Ready to Switch ON		
1	Switched ON		
2	Operation Enabled		
3	Fault		
4	Voltage Enabled		
5	Quick Stop		
6	Switch ON Disabled		
7	Warning	Refer to the following section for details.	
8	Active Mode Stop	☐ 14.7 Device Control on page 14-28	
9	Remote		
10	Target Reached		
11	Internal Limit Active		
12	Operation Made Specific		
13	Operation Mode Specific		
14	Torque Limit Active		
15	Safety Active		

13.1.3 Related Objects

Index	Subindex	Name	Access	PDO Mapping	Unit	Data Type
6040h	0	Control word	RW	Yes	_	UINT
6041h	0	Status word	RO	Yes	_	UINT
605Ah	0	Quick stop option code	RW	No	_	INT
605Bh	0	Shutdown option code	RW	No	_	INT
605Ch	0	Disable operation option code	RW	No	_	INT
605Dh	0	Halt option code	RW	No	_	INT
605Eh	0	Fault reaction option code	RW	No	_	INT

13

13.2 Modes of Operation

The SERVOPACK supports the following modes of operation.

- Profile Position Mode
- · Homing Mode
- Interpolated Position Mode
- Profile Velocity Mode
- Torque Profile Velocity Mode
- Cyclic Sync Position Mode
- Cyclic Sync Velocity Mode
- Cyclic Sync Torque Mode

13.2.1 Related Objects

Index	Subindex	Name	Access	PDO Mapping	Unit	Data Type
6060h	0	Modes of operation	RW	Yes	_	SINT
6061h	0	Modes of operation display	RO	Yes	_	SINT
6502h	0	Supported drive modes	RO	No	_	UDINT

13.2.2 Dynamic Mode Changes

You can change the operation mode with *modes of operation* (6060h). The master must update all operation mode-specific process data objects at the same time when it changes the operation mode during motor operation. If the master selects a new operation mode, the SERVO-PACK will change to the new operation mode immediately. The following table describes operation when the operation mode is changed to a new mode.

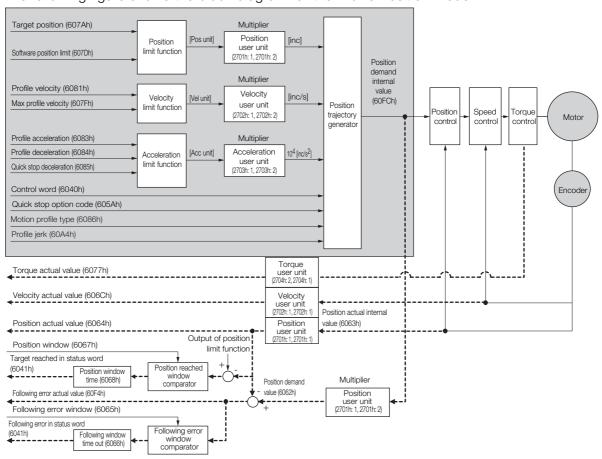
New Operation Mode	Operation When Operation Mode Is Changed
Profile Position Mode	Control word bit 4 = 0: The motor is stopped in the current position control mode. Control word bit 4 = 1: A new positioning operation is started immediately.
Homing Mode	Control word bit 4 = 0: The motor is stopped in the current position control mode. Control word bit 4 = 1: Homing is started immediately.
Interpolated Position Mode	Control word bit 4 = 0: The motor is stopped in the current position control mode. Control word bit 4 = 1: A new positioning operation is started immediately.
Profile Velocity Mode	The new operation mode is started immediately.
Torque Profile Velocity Mode	The new operation mode is started immediately.
Cyclic Sync Position Mode	The new operation mode is started immediately.
Cyclic Sync Velocity Mode	The new operation mode is started immediately.
Cyclic Sync Torque Mode	The new operation mode is started immediately.

13.3 Position Control Modes

13.3.1 Profile Position Mode

The Profile Position Mode is used to position to the target position at the profile velocity and the profile acceleration.

The following figure shows the block diagram for the Profile Position Mode.



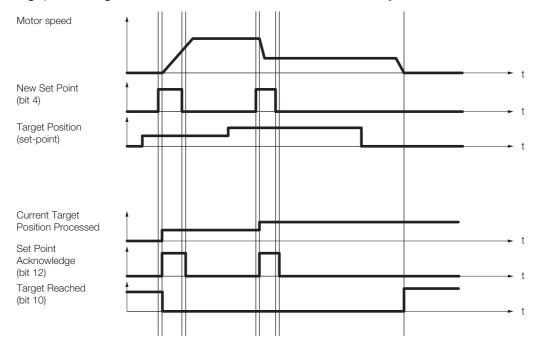
Related Objects

Index	Subindex	Name	Access	PDO Mapping	Unit	Data Type
6040h	0	Control word	RW	Yes	_	UINT
6041h	0	Status word	RO	Yes	_	UINT
607Ah	0	Target position	RW	Yes	Pos unit	DINT
	Software posi-	tion limit	•			
607Dh	1	Min position limit	RW	No	Pos unit	DINT
	2	Max position limit	RW	No	Pos unit	DINT
607Fh	0	Max profile velocity	RW	Yes	Vel unit	UDINT
6081h	0	Profile velocity	RW	Yes	Vel unit	UDINT
6083h	0	Profile acceleration	RW	Yes	Acc unit	UDINT
6084h	0	Profile deceleration	RW	Yes	Acc unit	UDINT
6085h	0	Quick stop deceleration	RW	Yes	Acc unit	UDINT
6086h	_	Motion profile type	RW	Yes	_	INT
60A4h	Profile jerk		•			
00A411	1	Profile jerk 1	RW	No	%	UDINT

In the Profile Position Mode, the following two methods can be used to start positioning.

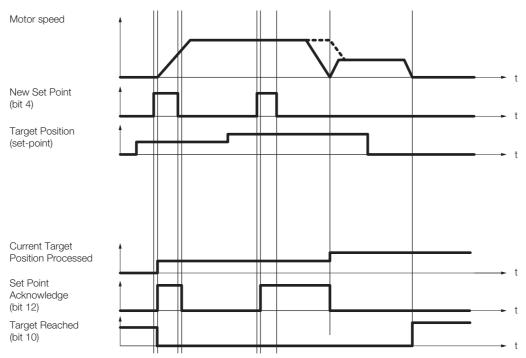
Single Set Point (When Change Set Immediately Bit (Bit 5) in Control word Is 1)

When a new command is input to the New Set Point bit (bit 4) in *control word* during positioning, positioning for the new command is started immediately.



◆ Set of Set Points (When Change Set Immediately Bit (Bit 5) in Control word Is 0)

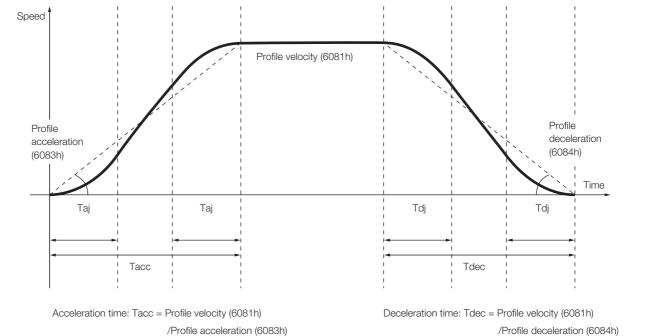
When a new command is input in the New Set Point bit (bit 4) in *control word* during positioning, positioning for the new command is started as soon as the current positioning operation is completed. The dotted line in the following figure shows the actual speed if the Change of Set Point bit (bit 9) is set to 1.



13.3.1 Profile Position Mode

◆ SPOSING (S-curve Acceleration/Deceleration Positioning)

If you set *Motion profile type* to 2, S-curve acceleration/deceleration will be used for positioning to *Target position*.





1. If you change the *Target position* (607Ah), *Profile velocity* (6081h), *Profile acceleration* (6083h), or *Profile deceleration* (6084h), do so either while positioning is stopped or while positioning at a constant speed.

S-curve deceleration time: $Tdj = Tdec \times Profile jerk (60A4h)$

2. Set the S-curve acceleration/deceleration time in *Profile jerk* (60A4h).

S-curve acceleration time: $Taj = Tacc \times Profile jerk (60A4h)$

13.3.2 Interpolated Position Mode

The Interpolated Position Mode is used to control multiple coordinated axes or to control a single axis that requires time interpolation of the set point data. There are the following two submodes for the Interpolated Position Mode.

Interpolation submode select (60C0h) is used to change the submode. Refer to the following section for details.

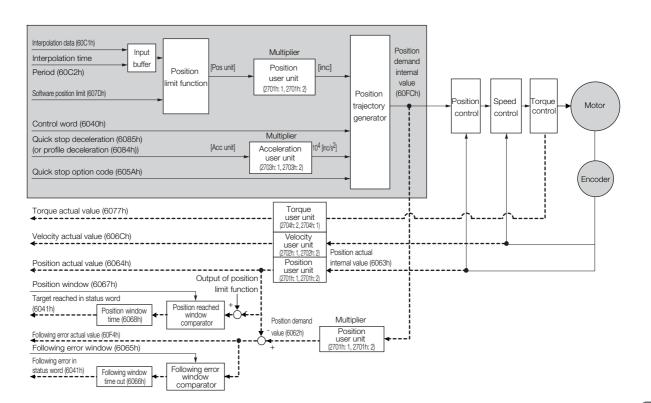
14.11 Interpolated Position Mode on page 14-42

Inter	polated Position Mode	Number of Data	Number of Profiles	
Mode 1 No position reference filter		1	1	
Wode I	Position reference filter	l		
Mode 2 No position reference filter		1 to 254	0	
Mode 2	Position reference filter	1 10 254	2	

Mode 1

This submode normally uses a time (communications) synchronization mechanism to synchronize the Servo Drives. The Interpolation Time Period defines the update cycle of the Interpolation Data (i.e., the interpolation position). The interpolation processing in the SERVOPACK is based on this setting. The Interpolation Data is interpreted as an absolute value.

The following figure shows the block diagram for mode 1.



13.3.2 Interpolated Position Mode

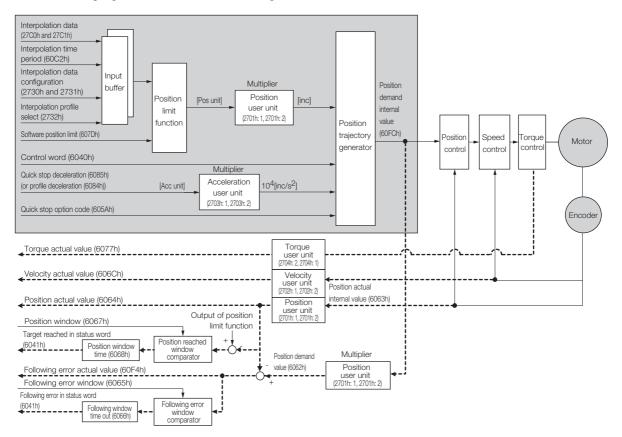
◆ Related Objects

Index	Subindex	Name	Access	PDO Mapping	Unit	Data Type
6040h	0	Control word	RW	Yes	_	UINT
6041h	0	Status word	RO	Yes	_	UINT
60C1h	1	Interpolation data record	RW	Yes	Pos unit	DINT
	Interpolation time period					
60C2h	1	Interpolation time period value	RW	No	-	USINT
	2	Interpolation time index	RW	No	_	SINT
	Software position limit					
607Dh	1	Min position limit	RW	No	Pos unit	DINT
	2	Max position limit	RW	No	Pos unit	DINT
6084h	0	Profile deceleration	RW	Yes	Acc unit	UDINT
6085h	0	Quick stop deceleration	RW	Yes	Acc unit	UDINT

Mode 2

This submode is used to perform interpolation feeding control for an individual axis. Unlike mode 1, mode 2 has reference input buffers (interpolation data record for 1st profile and interpolation data record for 2nd profile) that you can set to different interpolation positions (interpolation data record). The interpolation positions that are set in the reference input buffers are read each interpolation time period to perform interpolation processing.

The following figure shows the block diagram for mode 2.



◆ Related Objects

Index	Subindex	Name	Access	PDO Mapping	Unit	Data Type
6040h	0	Control word	RW	Yes	_	UINT
6041h	0	Status word	RO	Yes	_	UINT
	Interpolation t	ime period				
60C2h	1	Interpolation time period value	RW	No	_	USINT
	2	Interpolation time index	RW	No	-	SINT
	Interpolation data configuration for 1st profile					
	1	Maximum buffer size	RO	No	_	UDINT
	2	Actual buffer size	RW	No	_	UDINT
	3	Buffer organization	RW	No	_	USINT
	4	Buffer position	RW	Yes	_	UINT
2730h	5	Size of data record	WO	No	_	USINT
	6	Buffer clear	WO	No	-	USINT
	7	Position data definition	RW	Yes	_	USINT
	8	Position data polarity	RW	Yes	_	USINT
	9	Behavior after reaching buffer position	RW	Yes	_	USINT
	Interpolation of	data configuration for 2nd profile				
	1	Maximum buffer size	RO	No	_	UDINT
	2	Actual buffer size	RW	No	-	UDINT
	3	Buffer organization	RW	No	-	USINT
	4	Buffer position	RW	Yes	_	UINT
2731h	5	Size of data record	WO	No	_	USINT
	6	Buffer clear	WO	No	_	USINT
	7	Position data definition	RW	Yes	-	USINT
	8	Position data polarity	RW	Yes	_	USINT
	9	Behavior after reaching buffer position	RW	Yes	-	USINT
2732h	0	Interpolation profile select	RW	Yes	_	USINT
27C0h	1-254	Interpolation data record for 1 st profile	RW	No	Pos unit	DINT
27C1h	1-254	Interpolation data record for 2 nd profile	RW	No	Pos unit	DINT
	Interpolation of	data read/write pointer position m	onitor		1	
2741h	1	Interpolation data read pointer position	RO	Yes	-	UINT
	2	Interpolation data write pointer position	RO	Yes	-	UINT
	Software posi	tion limit				
607Dh	1	Min position limit	RW	No	Pos unit	DINT
	2	Max position limit	RW	No	Pos unit	DINT
6084h	0	Profile deceleration	RW	Yes	Acc unit	UDINT
6085h	0	Quick stop deceleration	RW	Yes	Acc unit	UDINT

13.3.3 Cyclic Synchronous Position Mode

◆ Object Setting Procedure

The recommended object setting procedure to use mode 2 is given in the following table.

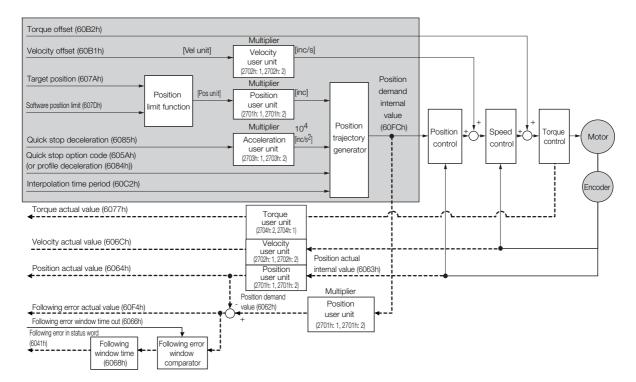
Step	Description
1	Set interpolation submode select (60C0h).
2	Set interpolation profile select (2732h).
3	Set interpolation data configuration for 1st profile (2730h) and interpolation data configuration for 2nd profile (2731h).
4	Set interpolation data record for 1st profile (27C0h) and interpolation data record for 2nd profile (27C1h).
5	Set mode of operation (6060h).
6	Set enable interpolation (6060h bit 4).

13.3.3 Cyclic Synchronous Position Mode

The Cyclic Synchronous Position Mode is used for the interpolated positioning in the same way as the Interpolated Position Mode. In this mode, speed and torque compensations can be specified by the master to enable speed and torque feedforward.

The *interpolation time period* defines the interval at which the target position is updated. Interpolation is performed in the SERVOPACK according to this setting. The target position is interpreted as an absolute value.

The following figure shows the block diagram for the Cyclic Synchronous Position Mode.



◆ Related Objects

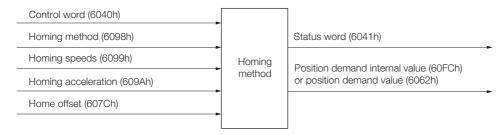
Index	Subindex	Name	Access	PDO Mapping	Unit	Data Type	
607Ah	0	Target position	RW	Yes	Pos unit	DINT	
	Software position limit						
607Dh	1	Min position limit	RW	No	Pos unit	DINT	
	2	Max position limit	RW	No	Pos unit	DINT	
6084h	0	Profile deceleration	RW	Yes	Acc unit	UDINT	
6085h	0	Quick stop deceleration	RW	Yes	Acc unit	UDINT	
60B1h	0	Velocity offset	RW	Yes	Vel unit	DINT	
60B2h	0	Torque offset	RW	Yes	Trq unit	INT	
	Interpolation t	ime period					
60C2h	1	Interpolation time period value	RO	No	_	USINT	
	2	Interpolation time index	RO	No	_	SINT	

13.4.1 Related Objects

13.4

Homing

The following figure shows the relationship between the input objects and the output objects in the Homing Mode. You can specify the speeds, acceleration rate, and homing method. You can also use *home offset* to offset zero in the user coordinate system from the home position.



13.4.1 Related Objects

Index	Subindex	Name	Access	PDO Mapping	Unit	Data Type
6040h	0	Control word	RW	Yes	_	UINT
6041h	0	Status word	RO	Yes	_	UINT
607Ch	0	Home offset	RW	No	Pos unit	DINT
6098h	0	Homing method	RW	Yes	_	SINT
	Homing speed	ds				
6099h	1	Speed during search for switch	RW	Yes	Vel unit	UDINT
	2	Speed during search for zero	RW	Yes	Vel unit	UDINT
609Ah	0	Homing acceleration	RW	Yes	Acc unit	UDINT

13.4.2 Homing Method

Value	Definition	Description
0	_	No homing
		With this method, homing starts in the negative direction if the negative limit switch is inactive. The home position is the first index pulse that is detected after the negative limit switch becomes inactive.
1	Homing with the negative limit switch and index pulse	Index pulse Negative limit switch (N-OT)

Continued on next page.

Continued from previous page.

Value	Definition	Description
raido	Dominion.	With this method, homing starts in the positive direction if the positive limit switch is inactive. The home position is the first index pulse that is detected after the positive limit switch becomes inactive.
2	Homing with the posi-	
	tive limit switch and index pulse	Index pulse
		Positive limit switch (P-OT)
		With methods 7 to 10, homing starts in the positive direction. However, if the /Home signal is already active when homing is started, the initial homing direction depends on the required edge. The home position will be the index pulse on either the rising or falling edge side of the /Home signal. If the initial movement direction is away from the /Home signal, the motor will reverse direction when the limit switch in the movement direction is input.
7 to 10	Homing with the home switch input (/Home) signal and index pulse and starting in the positive direction	8 + 4 0 + 4
		/Home signal Positive limit switch (P-OT)
11 to 14	Homing with the home switch input (/Home) signal and index pulse and starting in the negative direction	These methods are similar to methods 7 to 10 except that homing starts in the negative direction.
		/Home signal Negative limit switch (N-OT)

Continued on next page.

13.4.2 Homing Method

Continued from previous page.

Value	Definition	Description Description			
		This method is same as method 8 except that the home position does not depend on the index pulse. Here, it depends only on changes in the relevant /Home signal or limit switch.			
24	Homing with the home switch input (/Home) signal and starting in the positive direction	/Home signal Positive limit switch (P-OT)			
28	Homing with the home switch input (/Home) signal and starting in the negative direction	This method is same as method 12 except that the home position does not depend on the index pulse. Here, it depends only on changes in the relevant /Home signal or limit switch. /Home signal Negative limit switch (N-OT)			
33, 34	Homing with the index pulse	Index pulse			
35	Homing with the cur- rent position	With this method, the current position is defined as the home position. You can execute this method even if the Servo Drive is not in the Operation Enabled state (default setting).			

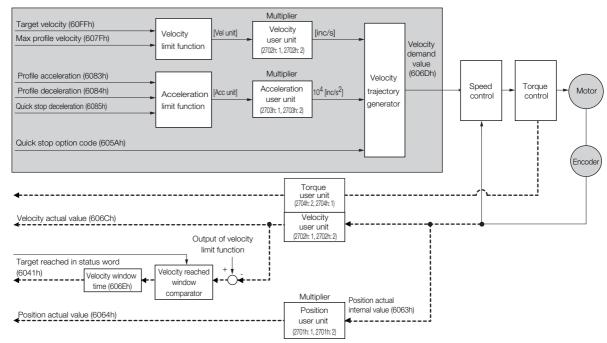
Note: The index pulse is the encoder's zero signal (phase C).

13.5 Velocity Control Modes

13.5.1 Profile Velocity Mode

In the Profile Velocity Mode, the speed is output according to the *profile acceleration* and *profile deceleration* until it reaches the *target velocity*.

The following figure shows the block diagram for the Profile Velocity Mode.



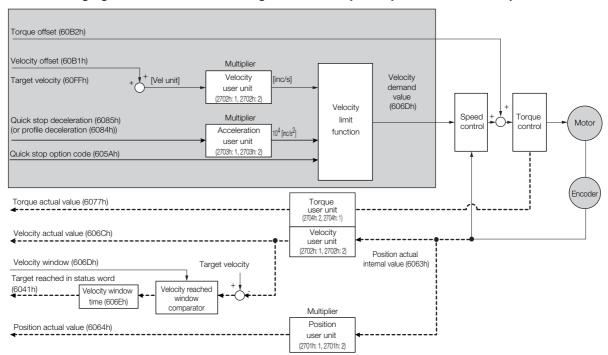
Related Objects

Index	Subindex	Name	Access	PDO Mapping	Unit	Data Type
60FFh	0	Target velocity	RW	Yes	Vel unit	DINT
607Fh	0	Max profile velocity	RW	Yes	Vel unit	UDINT
6083h	0	Profile acceleration	RW	Yes	Acc unit	UDINT
6084h	0	Profile deceleration	RW	Yes	Acc unit	UDINT
6085h	0	Quick stop deceleration	RW	Yes	Acc unit	UDINT
606Bh	0	Velocity demand value	RO	Yes	Vel unit	DINT
606Ch	0	Velocity actual value	RO	Yes	Vel unit	DINT
606Dh	0	Velocity window	RW	No	Vel unit	UINT
606Eh	0	Velocity window time	RW	No	ms	UINT

13.5.2 Cyclic Synchronous Velocity Mode

In the Cyclic Synchronous Velocity Mode, the master provides the target speed to the Servo Drive, which performs speed control. In this mode, a torque compensation can be specified by the master to enable torque feedforward.

The following figure shows the block diagram for the Cyclic Synchronous Velocity Mode.



Related Objects

Index	Subindex	Name	Access	PDO Mapping	Unit	Data Type
60FFh	0	Target velocity	RW	Yes	Vel unit	DINT
60B1h	0	Velocity offset	RW	Yes	Vel unit	DINT
60B2h	0	Torque offset	RW	Yes	0.1%*	INT
6084h	0	Profile deceleration	RW	Yes	Acc unit	UDINT
6085h	0	Quick stop deceleration	RW	Yes	Acc unit	UDINT
606Bh	0	Velocity demand value	RO	Yes	Vel unit	DINT
606Ch	0	Velocity actual value	RO	Yes	Vel unit	DINT
606Dh	0	Velocity window	RW	No	Vel unit	UINT
606Eh	0	Velocity window time	RW	No	ms	UINT

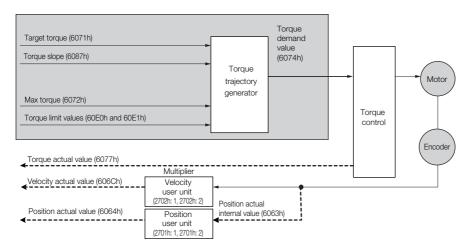
^{*} The rated motor torque is 100%.

13.6 Torque Control Modes

13.6.1 Profile Torque Mode

In the Profile Torque Mode, the torque is output up to the *target torque* according to the *torque* slope setting.

The following figure shows the block diagram for the Profile Torque Mode.



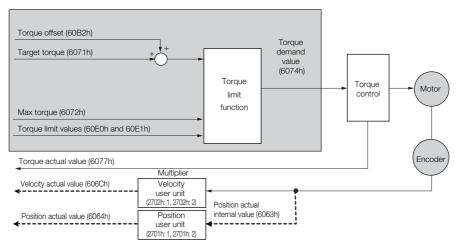
Related Objects

Index	Subindex	Name	Access	PDO Mapping	Unit	Data Type
6071h	0	Target torque	RW	Yes	0.1%*	INT
6087h	0	Torque slope	RW	Yes	0.1%/s*	UDINT
6074h	0	Torque demand value	RO	Yes	0.1%*	INT
6077h	0	Torque actual value	RO	Yes	0.1%*	INT
6072h	0	Max torque	RW	Yes	0.1%*	UINT
60E0h	0	Positive torque limit value	RW	Yes	0.1%*	UINT
60E1h	0	Negative torque limit value	RW	Yes	0.1%*	UINT

^{*} The rated motor torque is 100%.

13.6.2 Cyclic Sync Torque Mode

In the Cyclic Synchronous Torque Mode, the master provides the *target torque* to the Servo Drive, which performs torque control.



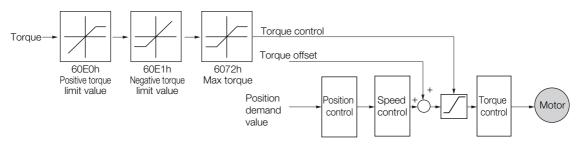
Related Objects

Index	Subindex	Name	Access	PDO Mapping	Unit	Data Type
6071h	0	Target torque	RW	Yes	0.1%*	INT
6074h	0	Torque demand value	RO	Yes	0.1%*	INT
6077h	0	Torque actual value	RO	Yes	0.1%*	INT
60B2h	0	Torque offset	RW	Yes	0.1%*	INT
6072h	0	Max torque	RW	Yes	0.1%*	UINT
60E0h	0	Positive torque limit value	RW	Yes	0.1%*	UINT
60E1h	0	Negative torque limit value	RW	Yes	0.1%*	UINT

st The rated motor torque is 100%.

13.7 Torque Limits

The following figure shows the block diagram for the torque limits. The torque is limited by the lowest limit value.



Related Objects

Index	Subindex	Name	Access	PDO Mapping	Unit	Data Type
6072h	0	Max torque	RW	Yes	0.1%*	UINT
60E0h	0	Positive torque limit value	RW	Yes	0.1%*	UINT
60E1h	0	Negative torque limit value	RW	Yes	0.1%*	UINT

st The rated motor torque is 100%.

13.8 Digital I/O Signals

The digital inputs and digital outputs are used to control the I/O signals of the CN1 connector on the SERVOPACK.

Index	Subindex	Name	Access	PDO Mapping	Unit	Data Type
60FDh	0	Digital inputs	RO	Yes	_	UDINT
	Digital outputs	3				_
60FEh	1	Physical outputs	RW	Yes	_	UDINT
	2	Bit mask	RW	No	_	UDINT

13.9 Touch Probe

You can latch the feedback position with the following trigger events.

- Trigger with probe 1 input (Probe 1 Latch Input (/Probe1) signal)
- Trigger with probe 2 input (Probe 2 Latch Input (/Probe2) signal)
- Trigger with encoder zero signal (phase C)

The following two touch probe latches can be used at the same time.

■ Touch Probe 1 Latch

- Latch control object: 60B8h (bits 0 to 7)
- Latch status object: 60B9h (bits 0 to 7)
- The latched position is always stored in touch probe 1 position value (60BAh).
- Trigger signal: Encoder zero signal or /Probe1 signal

■ Touch Probe 2 Latch

- Latch control object: 60B8h (bits 8 to 15)
- Latch status object: 60B9h (bits 8 to 15)
- The latched position is always stored in touch probe 2 position value (60BCh).
- Trigger signal: /Probe2 signal

You can change the connector pin assignments and the /Probe1 and /Probe2 signal logic in the Probe 1 Latch Input Signal parameter (Pn511 = $\square\square$ X \square) and the Probe 2 Latch Input Signal parameter (Pn511 = \square X \square D).

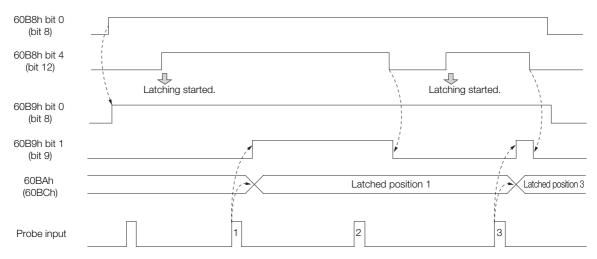
Note: Touch probe 1 cannot be used during homing. If touch probe 1 was already active, it will be switched OFF.

13.9.1 Related Objects

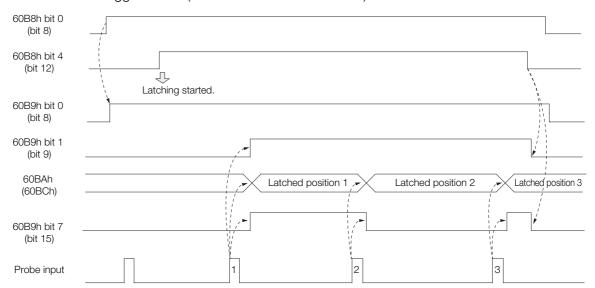
Index	Subindex	Name	Access	PDO Mapping	Unit	Data Type
60B8h	0	Touch probe function	RW	Yes	-	UINT
60B9h	0	Touch probe status	RO	Yes	-	UINT
60BAh	0	Touch probe 1 position value	RO	Yes	Pos unit	DINT
60BCh	0	Touch probe 2 position value	RO	Yes	Pos unit	DINT

13.9.2 Example of Execution Procedure for a Touch Probe

• Single Trigger Mode (60B8h bit 1 = 0 or bit 9 = 0)



• Continuous Trigger Mode (60B8h bit 1 = 1 or bit 9 = 1)



This chapter provides tables of the objects that are supported by an EtherCAT SERVOPACK. Each object is described.

14.1	Object Dictionary List14-3
14.2	Interpreting Object Descriptions 14-5
14.3	General Objects
14.4	PDO Mapping Objects14-10
14.5	Sync Manager Communications Objects14-18
14.6	Manufacturer-Specific Objects14-22
14.7	Device Control
14.8	Profile Position Mode14-36
14.9	Homing Mode14-38
14.10	Position Control Function 14-40
14.11	Interpolated Position Mode 14-42
14.12	Cyclic Synchronous Position Mode14-48
14.13	Profile Velocity/Cyclic Synchronous Velocity Mode 14-49

14.14	Profile Torque/Cyclic Synchronous Torque Mode 14-50
14.15	Torque Limit Function14-51
14.16	Touch Probe Function14-52
14.17	Digital Inputs/Outputs14-54

14.1 Object Dictionary List

The following table lists the dictionary objects.

Functional Classification	Object Name	Index	Refer to
	Device type	(1000h)	14.3
	Error register	(1001h)	14.3
	Manufacturer device name	(1008h)	14.3
General Objects	Manufacturer software version	(100Ah)	14.3
	Store parameters	(1010h)	14.3
	Restore default parameters	(1011h)	14.3
	Identity object	(1018h)	14.3
DDO Manning Objects	Receive PDO mapping	(1600h to 1603h and 1610h to 1613h)	14.4
PDO Mapping Objects	Transmit PDO mapping	(1A00h to 1A03h and 1A10h to 1A13h)	14.4
	Sync manager communication type	(1C00h)	14.5
Sync Manager Commu-	Sync manager PDO assignment	(1C10h and 1C13h)	14.5
nication Objects	Sync manager synchronization	(1C32h and 1C33h)	14.5
	Sync error setting	(10F1h)	14.5
	SERVOPACK parameters	(2000h to 26FFh)	14.6
	User parameter configuration	(2700h)	14.6
	Position user unit	(2701h)	14.6
Manufacturer Specific	Velocity user unit	(2702h)	14.6
Objects	Acceleration user unit	(2703h)	14.6
	Torque User Unit	(2704h)	14.6
	Encoder Selection	(2705h)	14.5
	SERVOPACK adjusting command object	(2710h)	14.6
	Error code	(603Fh)	14.7
	Control word	(6040h)	14.7
	Status word	(6041h)	14.7
	Quick stop option code	(605Ah)	14.7
	Shutdown option code	(605Bh)	14.7
Device Control	Disable operation option code	(605Ch)	14.7
	Halt option code	(605Dh)	14.7
	Fault reaction option code	(605Eh)	14.7
	Modes of operation	(6060h)	14.7
	Modes of operation display	(6061h)	14.7
	Supported drive modes	(6502h)	14.7
	Target position	(607Ah)	14.8
	Software position limit	(607Dh)	14.8
	Max profile velocity	(607Fh)	14.8
Profile Position Mode	Profile velocity	(6081h)	14.8
	Profile acceleration	(6083h)	14.8
	Profile deceleration	(6084h)	14.8
	Quick stop deceleration	(6085h)	14.8

Continued on next page.

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Functional Classification	Object Name	Index	Refer to
T differiorial Olassification	Home offset	(607Ch)	14.9
	Homing method	(6098h)	14.9
Homing Mode	Homing speeds	(6099h)	14.9
	Homing acceleration	(609Ah)	14.9
	Position demand value	(6062h)	14.10
	Position actual internal value	(6063h)	14.10
	Position actual value	(6064h)	14.10
	Position demand internal value	(60FCh)	14.10
Position Control Func-	Following error window	(6065h)	14.10
tion	Following error time out	(6066h)	14.10
	Following error actual value	(60F4h)	14.10
	Position window	(6067h)	14.10
	Position window time	(6068h)	14.10
	Interpolation sub mode select	(60C0h)	14.11
	Interpolation data record	(60C1h)	14.11
	Interpolation time period	(60C2h)	14.11
	Manufacturer interpolation data configuration for 1st profile	(2730h)	14.11
Interpolated Position Mode	Manufacturer interpolation data configuration for 2nd profile	(2731h)	14.11
	Interpolation profile select	(2732h)	14.11
	Interpolation data record for 1st profile	(27C0h)	14.11
	Interpolation data record for 2nd profile	(27C1h)	14.11
	Interpolation data read/write pointer position	(2741h)	14.11
Cyclic Synchronous	Velocity offset	(60B1h)	14.12
Position Mode	Torque offset	(60B2h)	14.12
	Velocity demand value	(606Bh)	14.13
Profile Velocity/Cyclic	Velocity actual value	(606Ch)	14.13
Synchronous Velocity	Velocity window	(606Dh)	14.13
Mode	Velocity window time	(606Eh)	14.13
	Target velocity	(60FFh)	14.13
	Target torque	(6071h)	14.14
Profile Torque/Cyclic	Torque demand value	(6074h)	14.14
Synchronous Velocity	Torque slope	(6087h)	14.14
Mode	Motor rated torque	(6076h)	14.14
	Torque actual value	(6077h)	14.14
	Max torque	(6072h)	14.15
Torque Limit Function	Positive torque limit value	(60E0h)	14.15
	Negative torque limit value	(60E1h)	14.15
	Touch probe function	(60B8h)	14.16
Touch Probe Eurotics	Touch probe status	(60B9h)	14.16
Touch Probe Function	Touch probe 1 position value	(60BAh)	14.16
	Touch probe 2 position value	(60BCh)	14.16
Digital	Digital inputs	(60FDh)	14.17
Inputs/Outputs	Digital outputs	(60FEh)	14.17

Interpreting Object Descriptions

The Σ -7W SERVOPACK requires object settings for two axes.

The settings of some objects must be configured per axis, and the settings of other objects are common to both axes.

This section describes the following information listed for these objects.

Information about the axis is shown using symbols.

Axis A: Object valid for axis A only.

Axis B : Object valid for axis B only.

Common: Object common to axes A and B.

Device Type (1000h) Axis A

This object contains the device type and functionality.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
1000h	0	Device type	UDINT	RO	No	0x00020192	No

When the index numbers of axes A and B are different, those numbers are shown in parentheses.

User Parameter Configuration (A: 2700h, B: 2F00h)

This object enables all user parameter settings and initializes all of the position data.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
2700h	0	User parameter configuration	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0)	No

4.3 General Objects

Device Type (1000h) Common

This object contains the device type and functionality.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
1000h	0	Device type	UDINT	RO	No	0x00020192	No

Data Description

Bit 31	1 16	15	0
	Additional Information	Device profile number	

Additional information: 0002 (Servo Drive) Device profile number: 0192 (DS402)

Error Register (1001h) Common

This object contains the error status of the device. The value of this object is stored as part of an emergency message.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
1001h	0	Error register	USINT	RO	No	0x00	No

Data Description

Bit	Data	Description
0	Generic error	0: No error, 1: Error
1 to 7	Reserved.	0: Always 0

Manufacturer Device Name (1008h) Common

This object contains the SERVOPACK model name.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
1008h	0	Manufacturer device name	STRING	RO	No	-	No

Manufacturer Software Version (100Ah) Common

This object contains the software version of the SERVOPACK.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
100Ah	0	Manufacturer software version	STRING	RO	No	-	No

Data Description

The following string is saved. "xxxx.**** (D:0000)"

xxxx.***: Software version of EtherCAT (CoE) oooo: Software version of the SERVOPACK

Store Parameters Field (1010h) Common

You can use this object to save the parameter settings in non-volatile memory.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Largest subindex supported	USINT	RO	No	4	No
	1	Save all parameters	UDINT	RW	No	0x00000000 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x00000001)	No
1010h	2	Save communication parameters	UDINT	RW	No	0x00000000 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x00000001)	No
	3	Save application parameters	UDINT	RW	No	0x00000000 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x00000001)	No
	4	Save manufacturer defined parameters	UDINT	RW	No	0x00000000 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x00000001)	No

If you read the object entry data, a value will be returned that tells whether the SERVOPACK can save the parameters.

Bit	Value	Meaning
1	0	The SERVOPACK does not save the parameters autonomously.
0	0 1	The SERVOPACK does not save the parameters for a command. The SERVOPACK saves the parameters for a command.

To prevent saving parameters by mistake, they are saved only when a specific signature is written to the appropriate subindex. The signature is "save."

Signature N	/ISB			LSB
ASCII	е	٧	а	s
hex	65h	76h	61h	73h

If you write "save" to subindex 1, all parameters are saved.

If you write "save" to subindex 2, the communications parameters (objects 1000h to 1FFFh) are saved.

If you write "save" to subindex 3, the application parameters (objects 27□□h and 6□□□h) are saved.

If you write "save" to subindex 4, the SERVOPACK parameters (objects 2000h to 26FFh) are saved.

Note: 1. If an incorrect signature is written, the SERVOPACK refuses to save the parameters and returns an SDO abort code.

- 2. If you read the object entry data while parameters are being saved, 0 will be returned.
- 3. Subindex 1 and subindex 4 can be written only in the Switch ON Disabled state (servo OFF).
- 4. After storing parameters with subindex 1 or subindex 4, you must turn the power supply OFF and ON again to move to the Operation Enabled state.

Restore Default Parameters (1011h) Common

You can use this object to restore the parameters to the default values.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Largest subindex sup- ported	USINT	RO	No	4	No
	1	Restore all default parameters	UDINT	RW	No	0x00000000 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x00000001)	No
1011h	2	Restore communication default parameters	UDINT	RW	No	0x00000000 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x00000001)	No
	3	Restore application default parameters	UDINT	RW	No	0x00000000 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x00000001)	No
	4	Restore manufacturer defined default parameters	UDINT	RW	No	0x00000000 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x00000001)	No

If you read the object entry data, a value will be returned that tells whether the SERVOPACK can initialize the parameters.

Bit	Value	Description
0	0 1	The SERVOPACK does not restore the parameters to the default values. The SERVOPACK restores the parameters to the default values.

To prevent restoring the parameters to the default values by mistake, the parameters are restored to the default values only when a specific signature is written to the appropriate subindex. The signature is "load."

Signature	MSB	LSI	В		
ASCII	d	а	0	Ι	
hex	64h	61h	6Fh	6Ch	

If you write "load" to subindex 1, all parameters are restored to the default values.

If you write "load" to subindex 2, the communications parameters (objects $1\Box\Box\Box$ h) are restored to the default values.

If you write "load" to subindex 3, the application parameters (objects $27\square\square$ h and $6\square\square\square$ h) are restored to the default values.

If you write "load" to subindex 4, the SERVOPACK parameters (objects 2000h to 26FFh) are restored to the default values.

- Note: 1. If an incorrect signature is written, the SERVOPACK refuses to restore the default values and returns an SDO abort code.
 - 2. Subindex 1 and subindex 4 can be written only in the Switch ON Disabled state (servo OFF).
 - 3. If you read this object while the default values are being restored, 0 will be returned.
 - 4. The default values are enabled after the SERVOPACK is reset or after the power supply to the SERVO-PACK is turned OFF and ON again.

Identity Object (1018h) Common

This object contains general information on the device.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	4	No
	1	Vendor ID	UDINT	RO	No	0x00000539	No
1018h	2	Product code	UDINT	RO	No	0x02200402*1	No
	3	Revision number *2	UDINT	RO	No	-	No
	4	Serial number *3	UDINT	RO	No	0x00000000	No

^{*1.} For SGD7W-□□□DA0□: 0x02200402

^{*2.} The revision number is saved as follows:

Bit 31		16	0	
	Major version		Minor version	

The major version identifies the operating specifications of EtherCAT (CoE). If the CoE functionality is expanded, the major version has to be increased. The minor version number identifies different versions with the same operating specifications.

*3. Serial Number is not used. (It is always 0.)

14.4

PDO Mapping Objects

The CANopen over EtherCAT protocol allows the user to map objects to process data objects (PDOs) in order to use the PDOs for realtime data transfer.

The PDO mappings define which objects will be included in the PDOs.

A mapping entry (subindexes 1 to 8) is defined as shown below.

Bit 31	16	15 8	7 0)
	Object index	Subindex	Length	

Bits 0 to 7: The length of the mapped object in bits. (If there is a gap in the PDOs, the bit length of the gap is given.)

Bits 8 to 15: The subindex of the mapped object (0 if there is a gap in the PDOs).

Bits 16 to 31: The index of the mapped object (0 if there is a gap in the PDOs).

Information

The objects mapped to PDOs can be changed only when the EtherCAT (CoE) Network Module is in the Pre-Operational state.

Set the mapping entries (subindexes 1 to 8) only after you write 0 to subindex 0.

Receive PDO Mapping (1600h to 1603h) Axis A

1st Receive PDO Mapping

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of objects in this PDO	USINT	RW	No	0 to 8 (default: 8)	Yes
	1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x60400010)	Yes
	2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x607A0020)	Yes
1600h	3	Mapping entry 3	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x60FF0020)	Yes
	4	Mapping entry 4	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x60710010)	Yes
	5	Mapping entry 5	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x60720010)	Yes
	6	Mapping entry 6	UDINT	RW	No	0 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x60600008)	Yes
	7	Mapping entry 7	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x00000008)	Yes
	8	Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x60B80010)	Yes

qo

◆ 2nd Receive PDO Mapping

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
1601h	0	Number of objects in this PDO	USINT	RW	No	0 to 8 (default: 2)	Yes
	1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFFF (default: 0x60400010)	Yes
	2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x607A0020)	Yes
	3 to 8	Mapping entry 3 to Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0)	Yes

◆ 3rd Receive PDO Mapping

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of objects in this PDO	USINT	RW	No	0 to 8 (default: 2)	Yes
1602h	1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x60400010)	Yes
	2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x60FF0020)	Yes
	3 to 8	Mapping entry 3 to Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0)	Yes

◆ 4th Receive PDO Mapping

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
1603h	0	Number of objects in this PDO	USINT	RW	No	0 to 8 (default: 2)	Yes
	1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x60400010)	Yes
	2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFFF (default: 0x60710010)	Yes
	3 to 8	Mapping entry 3 to Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0)	Yes

Receive PDO Mapping (1610h to 1613h) Axis B

◆ 1st Receive PDO Mapping

Index	Subindex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of objects in this PDO	USINT	RW	No	0 to 8 (default: 8)	Yes
	1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x68400010)	Yes
	2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x687A0020)	Yes
	3	Mapping entry 3	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFFF (default: 0x68FF0020)	Yes
1610h	4	Mapping entry 4	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFFF (default: 0x68710010)	Yes
	5	Mapping entry 5	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x68720010)	Yes
	6	Mapping entry 6	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFFF (default: 0x68600008)	Yes
	7	Mapping entry 7	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFFF (default: 0x00000008)	Yes
	8	Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x68B80010)	Yes

◆ 2nd Receive PDO Mapping

Index	Subindex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
1611h	0	Number of objects in this PDO	USINT	RW	No	0 to 8 (default: 2)	Yes
	1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x68400010)	Yes
	2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x687A0020)	Yes
	3 to 8	Mapping entry 3 to Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0)	Yes

◆ 3rd Receive PDO Mapping

Index	Subindex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
1612h	0	Number of objects in this PDO	USINT	RW	No	0 to 8 (default: 2)	Yes
	1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x68400010)	Yes
	2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFFF (default: 0x68FF0020)	Yes
	3 to 8	Mapping entry 3 to Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0)	Yes

◆ 4th Receive PDO Mapping

Index	Subindex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
1613h	0	Number of objects in this PDO	USINT	RW	No	0 to 8 (default: 2)	Yes
	1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFFF (default: 0x68400010)	Yes
	2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x68710010)	Yes
	3 to 8	Mapping entry 3 to Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0)	Yes

Transmit PDO Mapping (1A00h to 1A03h) Axis A

◆ 1st Transmit PDO Mapping

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of objects in this PDO	USINT	RW	No	0 to 8 (default: 8)	Yes
	1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFFF (default: 0x60410010)	Yes
	2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x60640020)	Yes
	3	Mapping entry 3	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x60770010)	Yes
1A00h	4	Mapping entry 4	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFFF (default: 0x60F40020)	Yes
	5	Mapping entry 5	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFFF (default: 0x60610008)	Yes
	6	Mapping entry 6	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x0000008)	Yes
	7	Mapping entry 7	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x60B90010)	Yes
	8	Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x60BA0020)	Yes

◆ 2nd Transmit PDO Mapping

		•					
Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
1A01h	0	Number of objects in this PDO	USINT	RW	No	0 to 8 (default: 2)	Yes
	1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFFF (default: 0x60410010)	Yes
	2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x60640020)	Yes
	3 to 8	Mapping entry 3 to Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0)	Yes

◆ 3rd Transmit PDO Mapping

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of objects in this PDO	USINT	RW	No	0 to 8 (default: 2)	Yes
	1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFFF (default: 0x60410010)	Yes
1A02h	2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x60640020)	Yes
	3 to 8	Mapping entry 3 to Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0)	Yes

♦ 4th Transmit PDO Mapping

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of objects in this PDO	USINT	RW	No	0 to 8 (default: 3)	Yes
	1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x60410010)	Yes
1A03h	2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x60640020)	Yes
	3	Mapping entry 3	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x60770010)	Yes
	4 to 8	Mapping entry 4 to Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0)	Yes

Transmit PDO Mapping (1A10h to 1A13h) Axis B

◆ 1st Transmit PDO Mapping

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of objects in this PDO	USINT	RW	No	0 to 8 (default: 8)	Yes
	1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x68410010)	Yes
	2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x68640020)	Yes
	3	Mapping entry 3	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x68770010)	Yes
1A10h	4	4 Mapping entry 4		RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFFF (default: 0x68F40020)	Yes
	5	Mapping entry 5	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x68610008)	Yes
	6 Mapping entry 6		UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x00000008)	Yes
	7 Mapping entry 7		UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x68B90010)	Yes
	8	Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x68BA0020)	Yes

◆ 2nd Transmit PDO Mapping

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of objects in this PDO	USINT	RW	No	0 to 8 (default: 2)	Yes
	1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFFF (default: 0x68410010)	Yes
1A11h	2 Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x68640020)	Yes	
	3 to 8	Mapping entry 3 to Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0)	Yes

◆ 3rd Transmit PDO Mapping

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of objects in this PDO	USINT	RW	No	0 to 8 (default: 2)	Yes
	1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFFF (default: 0x68410010)	Yes
1A12h	2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x68640020)	Yes
	3 to 8 Mapping entry 3 to Mapping entry 8		UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0)	Yes

♦ 4th Transmit PDO Mapping

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
1A13h	0	Number of objects in this PDO	USINT	RW	No	0 to 8 (default: 3)	Yes
	1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x68410010)	Yes
	2 Mapping entry 2		UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x68640020)	Yes
	3 Mapping entry 3	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x68770010)	Yes	
	4 to 8	Mapping entry 4 to Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0)	Yes

14.5

Sync Manager Communications Objects

Sync Manager Communications Type (1C00h) Common

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of used Sync Manager channels	USINT	RO	No	4	No
	1	Communication type sync manager 0	USINT	RO	No	1: Mailbox reception (master to slave)	No
1C00h	2	Communication type sync manager 1	USINT	RO	No	2: Mailbox send (slave to master)	No
	3	Communication type sync manager 2	USINT	RO	No	3: Process data output (master to slave)	No
	4	Communication type sync manager 3	USINT	RO	No	4: Process data input (slave to master)	No

Sync Manager PDO Assignment (1C10h to 1C13h) Common

This object defines which PDOs will be transferred in the process data communications.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
1C10h	0	Sync manager PDO assignment 0	USINT	RO	No	0	No
1C11h	0	Sync manager PDO assignment 1	USINT	RO	No	0	No
	0	Number of assigned PDOs	USINT	RW	No	0 to 4 (default: 2)	Yes
	1	Index of assigned RxPDO 1	UINT	RW	No	1A00h to 1A13h (default: 1A01h)	Yes
1C12h	2	Index of assigned RxPDO 2	UINT	RW	No	1A00h to 1A13h (default: 1A11h)	Yes
	3	Index of assigned RxPDO 3	UINT	RW	No	1A00h to 1A13h (default: 1A00h)	Yes
	4	Index of assigned RxPDO 4	UINT	RW	No	1A00h to 1A13h (default: 1A10h)	Yes
	0	Number of assigned PDOs	USINT	RW	No	0 to 4 (default: 2)	Yes
	1	Index of assigned TxPDO 1	UINT	RW	No	1600h to 1613h (default: 1601h)	Yes
1C13h	2	Index of assigned TxPDO 2	UINT	RW	No	1600h to 1613h (default: 1611h)	Yes
	3	Index of assigned TxPDO 3	UINT	RW	No	1600h to 1613h (default: 1600h)	Yes
	4	Index of assigned TxPDO 4	UINT	RW	No	1600h to 1613h (default: 1610h)	Yes

Objects 1C12h and 1C13h can be changed when the EtherCAT (CoE) Network Module is in the Pre-Operational state. Set subindex 1 or 2 only after you write 0 to subindex 0.

Sync Manager Synchronization (1C32h and 1C33h) Common

◆ Sync Manager 2 (Process Data Output) Synchronization

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of synchronization parameters	USINT	RO	No	12	No
	1	Synchronization type	UINT	RO	No	0: Free-Run (DC not used) 2: DC Sync0 (DC used)	No
	2	Cycle time	UDINT	RO	No	Sync0 event cycle [ns]	No
	3	Shift time	UDINT	RO	No	250,000 [ns]	No
1C32h	4	Synchronization types supported	UINT	RO	No	Bit 0 = 1: Free-Run supported Bits 2 to 4 = 001: DC Sync0 supported Bits 5 and 6 = 00: Output shift not supported.	No
	5	Minimum cycle time	UDINT	RO	No	250,000 [ns]	No
	6	Calc and copy time	UDINT	RO	No	62,500 [ns]	No
	7	Reserved	UDINT	RO	No	_	No
	8	Reserved	UINT	RO	No	_	No
	9	Delay time	UDINT	RO	No	0 [ns]	No
	10	Sync0 cycle time	UDINT	RO	No	Same as 1C32h: 02.	No
	11	SM event missed counter	UINT	RO	No	-	No
	12	Reserved	UINT	RO	No	_	No

◆ Sync Manager 3 (Process Data Input) Synchronization

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of synchroni- zation parameters	USINT	RO	No	10	No
	1	Synchronization type	UINT	RO No		Same as 1C32h: 01.	No
	2	Cycle time	UDINT	RO	No	Same as 1C32h: 02.	No
	3	Shift time	hift time UDINT RW No 125,000 × n [ns] (n = 1, 2, 3) Range: 0 to Sync0 event period -125,000		Yes		
1C33h	4	Synchronization types supported	UINT	RO	No	Bit 0 = 1: Free-Run supported. Bits 2 to 4 = 001: DC Sync0 supported Bits 5 and 6 = 01: Input shift with local timer supported.	No
	5	Minimum cycle time	UDINT	RO	No	Same as 1C32h: 05.	No
	6	Calc and copy time	UDINT	RO	No	62,500 [ns]	No
	7	Reserved	UDINT	RO	No	_	No
	8	Reserved	UINT	RO	No	_	No
	9	Delay time	UDINT	RO	No	0	No
	10	Sync0 cycle time	UDINT	RO	No	Same as 1C32h: 10.	No
	11	SM event missed counter	UINT	RO	No	-	No
	12	Reserved	UINT	RO	No	_	No

Sync Error Settings (10F1h) Common

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	2	No
10F1h	1	Reserved	UDINT	RO	No	0	No
Ī	2	Sync error count limit	UINT	RW	No	0 to 15 (default: 9)	Yes

Note: Both 10F1h and 1F01h have the same function. You can set either object.

◆ 0x10F1h: 2 Sync Error Counter Limit

This object defines the allowable number of failures when receiving process data. If the value of the internal error counter in the SERVOPACK exceeds the value of this object, the SERVOPACK will detect an alarm (A12h) and change the ESM state to SAFEOP.

The SERVOPACK increments the internal error counter by 3 if the process output data is not updated (i.e., if a reception event does not occur) when the synchronization event (SyncO) occurs. When the process output data is updated normally, the internal error counter is decremented by 1. The internal error counter is reset when the EtherCAT communications state changes from SAFEOP to OP.

An example of internal error counter operation is shown below.

Reception (SM2) event	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
SERVOPACK internal error counter (Error Counter Limit = 9)	0	3	2	5	4	7	6	9 (Error)	9	9	9

In this example, a failure in receiving the process data occurs every other DC (Sync0) cycle. After eight DC cycles, the internal error count reaches the Sync Error Count Limit, and an error occurs.

No alarm will be detected if the DC mode is disabled or when the Sync Error Count Limit is set to Ω

If an A12h (EtherCAT Output Data Synchronization Error) alarm occurs, check 1C32h:11(SM event missed counter) for an estimate of the frequency of reception failures. Use it as reference in setting the *sync error count limit*.

The number of reception failures for process data is given in 1C32h: 11. (This is not an internal error count. The counter is incremented each time there is a failure for one reception.)



- Set a suitable cycle time for updating the process data according to the requirements of the application.
- 2. Determine if the default setting of the Sync Error Counter Limit is suitable for the requirements of the application. With the default value of 9, network frames will be lost (SM2 reception events will not occur) three times consecutively before an alarm occurs in the SERVOPACK. If the setting of the Sync Error Counter Limit is too small, alarms will occur even when there is no problem in the application.
- Noise may cause communications errors in the SERVOPACK. Check the SERVOPACK wiring
 and make sure that it has been performed to minimize the influence of noise. Implement noise
 countermeasures if necessary. Refer to the following section for information on noise countermeasures.

4.1.2 Countermeasures against Noise on page 4-5

14.6 Manufacturer-Specific Objects

SERVOPACK Parameters (A: 2000h to 26FFh, B: 2800h to 2EFFh)

Objects 2000h to 26FFh are mapped to SERVOPACK parameters (Pn DD).

Object index 2DDDh corresponds to PnDDD in the SERVOPACK parameters (e.g., object 2100h is the same as Pn100).

User Parameter Configuration (A: 2700h, B: 2F00h)

This object enables all user parameter settings and initializes all of the position data.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
2700h	0	User parameter configuration	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFFF (default: 0)	No

If you change any of the following objects and restart operation without turning the power supply OFF and then ON again, you must execute this object to enable the new settings.

- Objects 2701h, 2702h, 2703h, and 2704h
- SERVOPACK parameters that require that the power supply be turned OFF and ON again to enable changes to the parameter settings

Procedure

- 1. Change the SERVOPACK to the Switch ON Disabled state.
- 2. Set the new parameter settings.
- 3. Set user parameter configuration (2700h) to 1. The parameter settings will be enabled. After execution, object 2700h will automatically be reset to 0.

Position User Unit (A: 2701h, B: 2F01h)

This object sets the user-defined position reference unit (Pos unit).

The user-defined position reference unit is calculated with the following formula.

1 [Pos unit] = (Numerator/Denominator) [inc]

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	2	No
2701h	1	Numerator	UDINT	RW	No	1 to 1,073,741,823 (default: 1)	Yes
	2	Denominator	UDINT	RW	No	1 to 1,073,741,823 (default: 1)	Yes

Setting range: 1/4,096 < Numerator/Denominator < 65,536

(Alarm A.A20 will be detected if the setting exceeds the setting range.)

Velocity User Unit (A: 2702h, B: 2F02h)

This object sets the user-defined speed reference unit (Vel unit).

The user-defined speed reference unit is calculated with the following formula.

1 [Vel unit] = (Numerator/Denominator) [inc/sec]

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	2	No
2702h	1	Numerator	UDINT	RW	No	1 to 1,073,741,823 (default: 1)	Yes
	2	Denominator	UDINT	RW	No	1 to 1,073,741,823 (default: 1)	Yes

Setting range: 1/128 ≤ Numerator/Denominator ≤ 8,388,608

(Alarm A.A20 will be detected if the setting exceeds the setting range.)

Acceleration User Unit (A: 2703h, B: 2F03h)

This object sets the user-defined acceleration reference unit (Acc unit).

The user-defined acceleration reference unit is calculated with the following formula.

1 [Acc unit] = (Numerator/Denominator) \times 10⁴ [inc/sec²]

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	2	No
2703h	1	Numerator	UDINT	RW	No	1 to 1,073,741,823 (default: 1)	Yes
	2	Denominator	UDINT	RW	No	1 to 1,073,741,823 (default: 1)	Yes

Setting range: 1/128 ≤ Numerator/Denominator ≤ 262,144

(Alarm A.A20 will be detected if the setting exceeds the setting range.)

Torque User Unit (A: 2704h, B: 2F04h)

This object sets the user-defined torque reference unit (Torque unit).

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	2	No
2704h	1	Numerator	UDINT	RW	No	1 to 1,073,741,823 (default: 1)	Yes
	2	Denominator	UDINT	RW	No	1 to 1,073,741,823 (default: 1)	Yes

Setting range: 1/256 ≤ Numerator/Denominator ≤ 1

(Alarm A.A20 will be detected if the setting exceeds the setting range.)

Encoder Selection (A: 2705h, B: 2F05h)

This object is used to select the encoder resolution.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mappings	Value	Saving to EEPROM
2705h	0	Encoder Selection	UINT	RW	No	0000h (20 bits), 0001h (24 bits) (default: 0000h)	Yes

SERVOPACK Adjusting Command (A: 2710h, B: 2F10h)

This object is used for SERVOPACK adjustment services (e.g., encoder setup or multiturn reset). Write data to subindex 1 to start command execution. Also, read the subindex 3 to obtain the response. If you cannot obtain the response by reading subindex 3, the first byte of the response data will give information about the progress of execution.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	3	No
	1	Command	STRING	RW	No	Bytes 0 to n: Service Request Data The command is executed when command data is written.	No
2710h	2	Status	USINT	RO	No	O: Command completed, no errors, and no response data 1: Command completed, no errors, and response data provided 2: Command completed, error, and no response data 3: Command completed, error, response data provided 255: Command is being executed	No
	3	Reply	STRING	RO	No	Byte 0: Subindex 2 Byte 1: Not used 2 to n: Service response data	No

◆ Command/Response Data Format

Com	Command Data (Service Request Data)				
Byte	rte Description				
0	Reserved.				
1	Reserved.				
2	CCMD (command code) 00: Read request 01: Write request				
3	CSIZE (CDATA data byte size)				
4 to 7	CADDRESS (address)				
8 to 15	CDATA (writing data)				

Response Data (Service Response Data)					
Byte	Description				
0	Status (Same data as subindex 2)				
1	Reserved.				
2	RCMD (echoback of CCMD)				
3	RSIZE (R_DATA data byte size)				
4 to 7	RADDRESS (echoback of CADDRESS)				
8 to 15	RDATA (read data)/ERROCODE				

◆ Executable Adjustment Services

Adjustment Service	Request Code	Preparation before Execution	Processing Time	Execution Conditions
Absolute Encoder Reset	1008h	Required	5 s max.	Adjustment is disabled in the following cases. • Test without a motor is enabled and no encoder is connected • An incremental encoder is used • Pn002 = n.□1□□ when an absolute encoder is used • While the servo is ON
Autotune Motor Current Detection Signal Offset	100Eh	Not required	5 s max.	Adjustment is disabled in the following cases. • While the main circuit power supply is OFF • While the servo is ON • While the Servomotor is not stopped
Multiturn Limit Setting	1013h	Required	5 s max.	Adjustment is disabled in the following cases. • Test without a motor is enabled and no encoder is connected • An incremental encoder is used • Pn002 = n.□1□□ when an absolute encoder is used • Multiturn Limit Disagreement Alarm (A.CC0) is not active
Software Reset*	2006h	Not required	5 s max.	The software cannot be reset in the following cases. • While the servo is ON • While the Servomotor is not stopped

^{*} EtherCAT (CoE) communications will be disconnected after the software is reset. Repeat the operation sequence and establish communications again. Refer to the following sections for precautions required when resetting the software.

^{7.9} Software Reset

♦ How to Send a Command for Adjustment

To execute the adjustment service, use the following procedure to send the adjustment command. Step 4 is not required when the software is reset.

1. Send the following data and set the request code for the adjustment service to execute.

CCMD = 0001h

CSIZE = 02h

CADDRESS = 00002000h

CDATA = Request code of the adjustment service to execute*

* Select the request code from the table in *◆ Executable Adjustment Services* on page 14-25.

If the slave station receives the command normally, the status field will be set to 1. If an error occurs, perform step 4 to stop execution.

2. For an adjustment that requires preparations, send the following data. If preparations before execution are not required, perform step 3.

 $C\dot{C}M\dot{D} = 0001h$

CSIZE = 02h

CADDRESS = 00002001h

CDATA = 0002h

If the slave station receives the command normally, the status field will be set to 1.

If an error occurs, perform step 4 to stop execution.

3. Send the following data to execute the adjustment service.

CCMD = 0001h

CSIZE = 02h

CADDRESS = 00002001h

CDATA = 0001h

If the slave station receives the command normally, the status field will be set to 1.

If an error occurs, perform step 4 to stop execution.

4. Send the following data to stop execution.

CCMD = 0001h

CSIZE = 02h

CADDRESS = 00002000h

CDATA = 0000h

If the slave station receives the command normally, the status field will be set to 1.

Note: If no command is received within 10 seconds after step 1, the adjustment service will be automatically stopped.

Safety Module Monitor (2720h)

This object shows the operating status of the Safety Module.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
2720h	0	Safety module monitor	UDINT	RO	Yes	_	No

◆ Details

Bit	Signal	Description
	Safety Request Input	0: Safety Request Input Signal A1 is ON. (Operation is normal.)
0	Signal A1	1: Safety Request Input Signal A1 is OFF. (Safety Function A is active.)
	Safety Request Input	0: Safety Request Input Signal A2 is ON. (Operation is normal.)
1	Signal A2	1: Safety Request Input Signal A2 is OFF. (Safety Function A is active.)
	Safety Request Input	0: Safety Request Input Signal B1 is ON. (Operation is normal.)
2	Signal B1	1: Safety Request Input Signal B1 is OFF. (Safety Function B is active.)
	Safety Request Input	0: Safety Request Input Signal B2 is ON. (Operation is normal.)
3	Signal B2	1: Safety Request Input Signal B2 is OFF. (Safety Function B is active.)
4	External Device Monitor	0: External Device Monitor Output Signal A is OFF. (Operation is normal or a malfunction occurred in Safety Function A.)
4	Signal A	1: External Device Monitor Output Signal A is ON. (Safety Function A is active.)
5	External Device Monitor	0: External Device Monitor Output Signal B is OFF. (Operation is normal or a malfunction occurred in Safety Function B.)
5	Signal B	1: External Device Monitor Output Signal B is ON. (Safety Function B is active.)
6 and 7	Reserved.	-
8	Safety Function Monitor-	0: –
0	ing	1: Monitoring is in progress.
9	Safety Function Safe	0: –
	Calety Full Clion Gale	1: Safe state
10	Safety Function HWBB	0: -
	Calety Full Clion Five BB	1: HWBB function is operating.
12 to 15	Reserved.	-
16	Active Mode State	0: Standby or not selected.
	Active Mode Otate	1: Operating
17 to 31	Reserved.	-

14.7 Device Control

Error Code (A: 603Fh, B: 683Fh)

This object provides the SERVOPACK alarm/warning code of the last error that occurred.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
603Fh	0	Error code	UINT	RO	Yes	0	No

Control word (A: 6040h, B: 6840h)

This object controls the device and operation mode.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
6040h	0	Control word	UINT	RW	Yes	0 to 0xFFFF (default: 0)	No

Control word Bits

Bit	Function	Description			
0	Switch on				
1	Enable voltage	Refer to ■ Details on Bits 0 to 3.			
2	Quick stop	neier to Details of Dits o to 3.			
3	Enable operation				
4 to 6	Operation mode specific	Refer to ■ Details on Bits 4 to 9.			
7	Fault reset	0 → 1: Alarm/warning reset.			
8	Halt	Befer to ■ Details on Bits 4 to 9.			
9	Operation mode specific	neiei to Details off bits 4 to 9.			
10	- (Reserved)	-			
11	Positive torque limit	0: Disables torque limit parameter (object 2404h). 1: Enables torque limit parameter (object 2404h).			
12	Negative torque limit	0: Disables torque limit parameter (object 2405h). 1: Enables torque limit parameter (object 2405h).			
13 to 15	- (Reserved)	-			

■ Details on Bits 0 to 3

• Bits 0 to 3: These bits function as the control command for the Servo Drive's state.

Command	Control word Bits							
Command	Bit 7	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0			
Shutdown	0	X	1	1	0			
Switch on	0	0	1	1	1			
Switch on + Enable operation	0	1	1	1	1			
Disable voltage	0	X	X	0	X			
Quick stop	0	X	0	1	X			
Disable operation	0	0	1	1	1			
Enable operation	0	1	1	1	1			

■ Details on Bits 4 to 9

• Bits 4, 5, and 9: Profile Position Mode

Bit 9	Bit 5	Bit 4	Description
0	0	0 → 1	Starts the next positioning operation after the current positioning operation is completed (i.e., after the target is reached).
X	1	0 → 1	Starts the next positioning operation immediately.
1	0	0 → 1	Continues positioning with the current profile speed up to the current target position and then start the next positioning operation.

• Bits 6 and 8: Profile Position Mode

Bit	Function	Value	Description
		0	Treats the target position as an absolute value.
6	Abs/rel	1	Treats the target position as a relative value. (Treats it as the movement distance from the current target position.)
Q	Halt	0	Executes or continues positioning.
0		1	Stops axis according to halt option code (605Dh).

• Bits 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9: Homing Mode

Bit	Function	Value	Description
	Homing	0	Does not start homing.
4	operation start	1	Starts or continues homing.
5	5 –		Reserved.
6	6 –		Reserved.
8	1.1-14	0	Enables bit 4.
0	Halt	1	Stops the axis according to halt option code (605Dh).
9 – 0 Reserved.		0	Reserved.

• Bits 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9: Cyclic Synchronous Position, Velocity, or Torque Mode

Bit	Function	Value	Description			
4	_	0	Reserved.			
5	_	0	Reserved.			
6	_	0	Reserved.			
8	Halt	0	Executes or continues operation.			
0	Пан	1	Stops axis according to halt option code (605Dh).			
9 – 0 Reserved.		Reserved.				

• Bits 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9: Interpolated Position Mode

Bit	Function	Value	Description
4	Enable	0	Disables interpolation.
4	interpolation	1	Enables interpolation.
5	_	0	Reserved.
6	_	0	Reserved.
8	Halt	0	Executes specification for bit 4.
0	Пап	1	Stops the axis according to halt option code (605Dh).
9	_	0	Reserved.

• Bits 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9: Profile Velocity/Torque Mode

Bit	Function	Value	Description			
4	_	0	Reserved.			
5	_	0	Reserved.			
6	_	0	Reserved.			
8	Halt	0	Executes or continues operation.			
0		1	Stops the axis according to halt option code (605Dh).			
9	_	0	Reserved.			

Status word (A: 6041h, B: 6841h)

Status word contains the bits that give the current state of the Servo Drive and the operating state of the operation mode.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
6041h	0	Status word	UINT	RO	Yes	0	No

Status word Bits

Bit	State	Description			
0	Ready to switch on				
1	Switched on				
2	Operation enabled				
3	Fault	Refer to ■ Details on Bits 0 to 7.			
4	Voltage enabled	neier to Details on bits o to 7.			
5 Quick stop					
6	Switch on disabled				
7	Warning				
8	Active mode stop	1: Active mode function execution is in progress.			
9	Remote	Control word (6040h) is being processed			
10	Operation mode specific	Refer to ■ Details on Bits 10, 12, and 13.			
11	Internal limit active	Refer to ■ Details on Bit 11.			
12, 13	Operation mode specific	Refer to ■ Details on Bits 10, 12, and 13.			
14	Torque limit active	0: Torque limit is disabled. 1: Torque limit is enabled.			
15	Safety active	1: Safety function is active.			

■ Details on Bits 0 to 7

· Bits 0 to 7: Current State of Servo Drive

Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Servo Drive State
X	0	Х	Х	0	0	0	0	Not ready to switch on
X	1	Х	Х	0	0	0	0	Switch on disabled
X	0	1	Х	0	0	0	1	Ready to switch on
X	0	1	Х	0	0	1	1	Switched on
X	0	1	Х	0	1	1	1	Operation enabled
X	0	0	Х	0	1	1	1	Quick stop active
X	0	Х	Х	1	1	1	1	Fault reaction active
X	0	Х	Х	1	0	0	0	Fault
X	Х	Х	1	Х	Х	Х	Х	Main power on
1	X	Х	Х	Х	X	Х	Х	Warning occurred

■ Details on Bit 11

• Bit 11: Internal limit active

The internal limit is activated in the following cases:

- The target position was limited by a software limit.
- The N-OT or P-OT signal was activated.
- The interpolation speed was exceeded in Interpolated Position Mode or Cyclic Position Mode.

If the interpolated reference speed exceeds the following speed range, the target position will be ignored.

```
(Target position – position demand value) × (2701h: 01)/(2701h: 02) (4,194,304 [inc/ms]
```

• Bits 10, 12, and 13: Profile Position Mode

Bit	Meaning	Value	Description				
10	Target reached	0	Halt (bit 8 in control word) = 0: The target position has not been reached. Halt (bit 8 in control word) = 1: The axis is decelerating.				
	-	1	Halt (bit 8 in control word) = 0: The target position was reached. Halt (bit 8 in control word) = 1: The axis is stopped.				
12	Set-point acknowledge	0	Processing of previous set point (reference) was completed and Servo Drive is waiting for a new set point.				
12		1	Processing the previous set point is still in process or a set point was acknowledged.				
13	Following orror	0	No following error has occurred.				
13	Following error	1	A following error occurred.				

• Bits 10, 12, and 13: Homing Mode

Bit 13	Bit 12	Bit 10	
Homing error	Homing attained	Target reached	Description
0	0	0	Homing is in progress.
0	0	1	Homing was interrupted or has not yet started.
0	1	0	Home has been defined, but the operation is still in progress.
0	1	1	Homing was completed normally.
1	0	0	A homing error occurred and the speed is not 0.
1	0	1	A homing error occurred and the speed is 0.

• Bits 10, 12, and 13: Cyclic Synchronous Position, Velocity, or Torque Mode

Bit	State	Value	Description			
10 Target reached		0	The target (position, speed, or torque) has not been reached (always 0 in Cyclic Torque Mode).			
		1	The target (position, speed, or torque) was reached.			
12	Target value	0	The target value (position, speed, or torque) was disabled.			
12	ignored		Target value (position, speed, or torque) was enabled.			
13	Following error	0	There is no following error (always 0 in Cyclic Velocity or Torque Mode).			
		1	A following error occurred.			

• Bits 10, 12, and 13: Interpolated Position Mode

Bit	State	Value	Description			
10	10 Target reached		Halt (bit 8 in control word) = 0: The target position has not been reached. Halt (bit 8 in control word) = 1: The axis is decelerating.			
		1	Halt (bit 8 in control word) = 0: The target position was reached. Halt (bit 8 in control word) = 1: The axis is stopped.			
12	10 lp mode		Interpolation is disabled.			
12	active	1	Interpolation is enabled.			
13	- 0 Reserved.					

• Bits 10, 12, and 13: Profile Velocity Mode

Bit	State	Value	Description			
10	Target reached	0	Halt (bit 8 in control word) = 0: The target speed has not been reached. Halt (bit 8 in control word) = 1: The axis is decelerating.			
10	rarget reached	1	Halt (bit 8 in control word) = 0: The target speed was reached. Halt (bit 8 in control word) = 1: The axis is stopped.			
12	10 Cross		The speed is not 0.			
12	Speed	1	The speed is 0.			
13	_	0	Reserved.			

• Bits 10, 12, and 13: Profile Torque Mode

Bit	State	Value Description			
10	10 Target reached		Halt (bit 8 in control word) = 0: The target torque has not been reached. Halt (bit 8 in control word) = 1: The axis is decelerating.		
10			Halt (bit 8 in control word) = 0: The target torque was reached. Halt (bit 8 in control word) = 1: The axis is stopped.		
12	_	0	Reserved.		
13	_	0	Reserved.		

Quick Stop Option Code (A: 605Ah, B: 685Ah)

This object determines what operation will be performed if a Quick Stop is executed.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
605Ah	0	Quick stop option code	INT	RW	No	0 to 4 (default: 2)	Yes

◆ Data Description

Value	Description				
0	Disables the Servo Drive (moves to the Switch ON Disabled state).				
1	Decelerates at the deceleration rate for decelerating to a stop and moves to the Switch ON Disabled state.*1,*2				
2	Decelerates at the deceleration rate for a quick stop and moves to the Switch ON Disabled state.*1,*3				
3	Decelerates at the torque limit and moves to the Switch ON Disabled state.*1				

^{*1.} The motor is always stopped according to option code 0 (servo OFF stop) in Profile Torque Mode or Cyclic Torque Mode.

Shutdown Option Code (A: 605Bh, B: 685Bh)

This object defines the operation that is performed if there is a move from Operation Enable state to Ready to Switch ON state.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
 605Bh	0	Shutdown option code	INT	RW	No	0 to 1 (default: 0)	Yes

^{*2.} The deceleration rate for decelerating to a stop is defined in the following object.

Profile Position, Interpolated Position, Cyclic Position, or Cyclic Velocity Mode: 6084h

[•] Homing Mode: 609Ah

^{*3.} Quick stop deceleration (6085h) is the deceleration rate for a quick stop.

Data Description

Value	Description
0	Disables the Servo Drive (moves to the Switch ON Disabled state).
1	Decelerates at the deceleration rate for decelerating to a stop and moves to the Switch ON Disabled state. *1, *2

^{*1.} The motor is always stopped according to option code 0 (servo OFF stop) in Profile Torque Mode or Cyclic Torque Mode.

Profile Position, Interpolated Position, Cyclic Position, or Cyclic Velocity Mode: 6084h

Disable Operation Option Code (A: 605Ch, B: 685Ch)

This object defines the operation that is performed if there is a move from Operation Enable state to Switched ON state.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
605Ch	0	Disable operation option code	INT	RW	No	0 to 1 (default: 1)	Yes

Data Description

Value	Description
0	Disables the Servo Drive (moves to the Switch ON Disabled state).
1	Decelerates at the deceleration rate for decelerating to a stop and moves to the Switch ON Disabled state.*1,*2

^{*1.} The motor is always stopped according to option code 0 (servo OFF stop) in Profile Torque Mode or Cyclic Torque Mode.

Halt Option Code (A: 605Dh, B: 685Dh)

This object defines the operation that is performed if bit 8 (Halt) in control word is active.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
605Dh	0	Halt option code	INT	RW	No	0 to 4 (default: 1)	Yes

Data Description

Value	Description
1	Decelerates at the deceleration rate for decelerating to a stop and moves to the Operation Enabled state.*1,*2
2	Decelerates at the deceleration rate for a quick stop and moves to the Operation Enabled state.*1,*3
3	Decelerates at the torque limit and moves to the Operation Enabled state.*1

^{*1.} If bit 8 (Halt) of control word is 1 in Profile Torque Mode or Cyclic Torque Mode, the torque reference value is reduced to zero.

^{*2.} The deceleration rate for decelerating to a stop is defined in the following object.

[·] Homing Mode: 609Ah

^{*2.} The deceleration rate for decelerating to a stop is defined in the following object.

Profile Position, Interpolated Position, Cyclic Position, or Cyclic Velocity Mode: 6084h

[·] Homing Mode: 609Ah

^{*2.} The deceleration rate for decelerating to a stop is defined in the following object.

[•] Profile Position, Interpolated Position, Cyclic Position, or Cyclic Velocity Mode: 6084h

[·] Homing Mode: 609Ah

^{*3.} Quick stop deceleration (6085h) is the deceleration rate for a quick stop.

Fault Reaction Option Code (A: 605Eh, B: 685Eh)

This object defines the operation that is performed when an alarm is detected in the Servo Drive system.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
605Eh	0	Fault reaction option code	INT	RW	No	0	Yes

Data Description

Value	Description
0	Disables the Servo Drive. (Turns OFF the servo.)

Modes of Operation (A: 6060h, B: 6860h)

This object is used to select the operation mode. The Servo Drive gives the actual operation mode in the *modes of operation display* object.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
6060h	0	Modes of operation	SINT	RW	Yes	0 to 10 (default: 0)	Yes

Data Description

Value	Description
0	There is no mode change or no mode assigned.
1	Profile Position Mode
2	Reserved (continue previous mode).
3	Profile Velocity Mode
4	Torque Profile mode
6	Homing Mode
7	Interpolated Position Mode
8	Cyclic Sync Position Mode
9	Cyclic Sync Velocity Mode
10	Cyclic Sync Torque Mode
Other value	Reserved (continue previous mode).

Modes of Operation Display (A: 6061h, B: 6861h)

This object gives the current mode of operation.

The values that are returned are the same as the object codes for modes of operation (6060h).

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
6061h	0	Modes of operation display	SINT	RO	Yes	0	No

Supported Drive Modes (A: 6502h, B: 6D02h)

This object gives the operation modes that are supported by the device.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
6502h	0	Supported drive modes	UDINT	RO	No	03EDh	No

◆ Data Description

Bit	Applicable Mode	Definition
0	Pp (Profile position mode)	1: Supported.
1	VI (Velocity mode)	0: Not supported.
2	Pv (Profile velocity mode)	1: Supported.
3	Tq (Torque profile mode)	1: Supported.
4	Reserved.	0
5	Hm (Homing mode)	1: Supported.
6	Ip (Interpolated position mode)	1: Supported.
7	Csp (Cyclic sync position mode)	1: Supported.
8	Csv (Cyclic sync velocity mode)	1: Supported.
9	Cst (Cyclic sync torque mode)	1: Supported.
10 to 31	Reserved.	0

14.8 Profile Position Mode

Target Position (A: 607Ah, B: 687Ah)

This object contains the target position for the Profile Position Mode or Cyclic Synchronous Position Mode.

In Profile Position Mode, the value of this object is interpreted as either an absolute or relative value depending on the Abs/Rel Flag in control word. In Cyclic Synchronous Position Mode, the value is always interpreted as an absolute value.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
607Ah	0	Target position	DINT	RW	Yes	-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647 (default: 0) [Pos. unit]	No

Software Position Limits (A: 607Dh, B: 687Dh)

This object defines the absolute positions of the limits to the target position (position demand value). Every target position is checked against these limits.

The limit positions are specified in user-defined position reference units, the same as for target positions, and are always relative to the machine home position.

The limit values are corrected internally for the home offset as given below. The target positions are compared with the corrected values.

- Corrected minimum position limit = Min position limit Home offset (607Ch)
- Corrected maximum position limit = Max position limit Home offset (607Ch)

The software position limits are enabled at the following times:

- When homing is completed
- · When an absolute encoder is connected

The software limits are disabled if they are set as follows:

Min position limit ≥ Max position limit

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	2	No
607Dh	1	Min position limit	DINT	RW	No	-536,870,912 to 536,870,911 (default: 0) [Pos. unit]	Yes
	2	Max position limit	DINT	RW	No	-536,870,912 to 536,870,911 (default: 0) [Pos. unit]	Yes

Max Profile Velocity (A: 607Fh, B: 687Fh)

This object contains the maximum speed during a Profile Mode operation.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
607Fh	0	Max profile velocity	UDINT	RW	Yes	0 to 4,294,967,295 (default: 2,147,483,647) [Vel. unit]	Yes

Profile Velocity (A: 6081h, B: 6881h)

This object contains the final movement speed at the end of acceleration for a Profile Mode operation.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
6081h	0	Profile velocity	UDINT	RW	Yes	0 to 4,294,967,295 (default: 0) [Vel. unit]	Yes

Profile Acceleration (A: 6083h, B: 6883h)

This object specifies the acceleration rate for Profile Mode operations.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
6083h	0	Profile acceleration	UDINT	RW	Yes	0 to 4,294,967,295 (default: 1,000) [Acc. unit]	Yes

Profile Deceleration (A: 6084h, B: 6884h)

This object specifies the deceleration rate for Profile Mode operations.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
6084h	0	Profile deceleration	UDINT	RW	Yes	0 to 4,294,967,295 (default: 1,000) [Acc. unit]	Yes

Quick Stop Deceleration (A: 6085h, B: 6885h)

This object contains the deceleration rate that is used to stop the motor if the *quick stop option* code (605Ah) is set to 2 and the Quick Stop command is given.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
6085h	0	Quick stop deceleration	UDINT	RW	Yes	0 to 4,294,967,295 (default: 1,000) [Acc. unit]	Yes

14.9 Homing Mode

Home Offset (A: 607Ch, B: 687Ch)

This object contains the offset between the zero position for the application and the machine home position (found during homing).

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
607Ch	0	Home offset	DINT	RW	No	-536,870,912 to 536,870,911 (default: 0) [Pos. unit]	Yes

Incremental Encoder

The machine home position is found during homing. After homing is completed, the zero position is offset from the home position by adding the home offset to the home position.

Absolute Encoder

If an absolute encoder is connected to the SERVOPACK, the home offset is added to the encoder absolute position when the power supply to the SERVOPACK is turned ON.



Homing Method (A: 6098h, B: 6898h)

This object specifies the homing method. Refer to the following section for details on the operations that are performed.

13.4 Homing on page 13-14

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
6098h	0	Homing method	SINT	RW	Yes	0 to 35 (default: 35)	No

Data Description

Value (Method)	Description
0	Homing is disabled.
1	Homing with the negative limit switch and index pulse
2	Homing with the positive limit switch and index pulse
7 to 14	Homing with the home switch and index pulse
24	Homing with the home switch
28	Homing with the home switch
33 or 34	Homing with the index pulse
35	Homing with the current position

Homing Speeds (A: 6099h, B: 6899h)

This object defines the speeds that are used during homing. The speeds are given in user speed reference units.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
6099h	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	2	No
	1	Speed during search for switch	UDINT	RW	Yes	0 to 4,294,967,295 (default: 500,000) [Vel. unit]	Yes
	2	Speed during search for zero	UDINT	RW	Yes	0 to 4,294,967,295 (default: 100,000) [Vel. unit]	Yes

Homing Acceleration (A: 609Ah, B: 689Ah)

This object defines the acceleration that is used during homing. The rate is given in user acceleration reference units.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
609Ah	0	Homing acceleration	UDINT	RW	Yes	0 to 4,294,967,295 (default: 1,000) [Acc. unit]	Yes

14.10 Position Control Function

Position Demand Value (A: 6062h, B: 6862h)

This object specifies the current reference position in user position reference units.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
6062h	0	Position demand value	DINT	RO	Yes	- [Pos. unit]	No

Position Actual Internal Value (A: 6063h, B: 6863h)

This object gives the current feedback position in encoder pulse units.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
6063h	0	Position actual inter- nal value	DINT	RO	Yes	- [inc]	No

Position Actual Value (A: 6064h, B: 6864h)

This object gives the current feedback position in user position reference units.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
6064h	0	Position actual value	DINT	RO	Yes	– [Pos. unit]	No

Position Demand Internal Value (A: 60FCh, B: 68FCh)

This object gives the output of the trajectory generator during position control (the position that is input to the position loop). The value is given in encoder pulses.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
60FCh	0	Position demand internal value	DINT	RO	Yes	- [inc]	No

Following Error Window (A: 6065h, B: 6865h)

This object defines the detection range for the following error (bit 13 of status word).

If the position deviation exceeds the *following error window* for the *following error time out* (6066h), bit 13 in *status word* changes to 1 to indicate following error. A following error can occur when the Servo Drive is blocked, when the profile speed is too high, or when the gain settings are not correct.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
6065h	0	Following error window	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 1,073,741,823 (default: 5,242,880) [Pos. unit]	Yes

Following Error Time Out (A: 6066h, B: 6866h)

If the position deviation exceeds the *following error window* for the time specified in this object, bit 13 in *status word* changes to 1 to indicate following error.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
6066h	0	Following error time out	UINT	RW	No	0 to 65,535 (default: 0) [ms]	Yes

Following Error Actual Value (A: 60F4h, B: 68F4h)

This object provides the current following error.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
60F4h	0	Following error actual value	DINT	RO	Yes	- [Pos. unit]	No

Position Window (A: 6067h, B: 6867h)

This object defines the positioning completed width for the target position. When the Servo Drive has completed outputting the reference to the target position and the time specified in *position window time* (6068h) has passed after the distance between the target position and the *position actual value* is within the value of this object, bit 10 (*target reached*) in *status word* changes to 1.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
6067h	0	Position window	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 1,073,741,823 (default: 30) [Pos. unit]	Yes

Position Window Time (A: 6068h, B: 6868h)

When the Servo Drive has completed outputting the reference to the target position and the time specified in this object has passed after the distance between the target position and the position actual value is within the position window (6067h), bit 10 (target reached) in status word changes to 1.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
6068h	0	Position window time	UINT	RW	No	0 to 65,535 (default: 0) [ms]	Yes

14.11 Interpolated Position Mode

Interpolation Submode Select (A: 60C0h, B: 68C0h) (Object Shared by Mode 1 and Mode 2)

This object is used to select the submode for the Interpolated Position Mode. To use Interpolated Position Mode, set this object first.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
60C0h	0	Interpolation sub mode select	INT	RW	No	-3 to 0 (default: 0)	No

◆ Data Description

Value (Method)	Des	cription	
0	Selects mode 1 with no position reference filter.	Interpolation data record (60C1h) is used as	
-1 Selects mode 1 with a position reference filter.*		the interpolation position reference.	
-2	Selects mode 2 with no position reference filter.	Interpolation data record for 1st profile (27C0h) and interpolation data record for 2r.	
		profile (27C1h) are used as the interpolation position references.	

^{*} If a reference filter is used, the moving average of the interpolation position over the *interpolation time period* (60C2h) is used.

Interpolation Data Record (A: 60C1h, B: 68C1h) (Object Shared by Mode 1 and Mode 2)

This object gives the interpolation position reference for Interpolated Position Mode.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	1	No
60C1h	1	Interpolation data record	DINT	RW	Yes	-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647 (default: 0) [Pos. unit]	No

Interpolation Time Period (A: 60C2h, B: 68C2h) (Object Shared by Mode 1 and Mode 2)

This object defines the interpolated position reference period for Interpolation Position Mode. If DC Sync0 Mode is selected, the interpolation time period is automatically stored as the Sync0 Cycle Time. If DC Free-Run Mode is selected, set the object manually.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	2	No
60C2h	1	Interpolation time period value	USINT	RW	No	1 to 250 (default:125)	No
	2	Interpolation time index	SINT	RW	No	-6 to -3 (default: -3)	No

Interpolation time = (Interpolation time period value (60C2h: 01)) \times 10 Interpolation time index (60C2h: 02) [s]

Note: You can change this object only under the following conditions.

- When DC Sync0 Mode Is Selected:
 - EtherCAT (CoE) is in the Switch ON Disable state.
 - When DC Free-run Mode Is Selected:
 - EtherCAT (CoE) is in the Switch ON Disable state.
 - Or, EtherCAT (CoE) is in Interpolated Position Mode and enable interpolation equals 0.

Manufacturer Interpolation Data Configuration for 1st Profile (A: 2730h, B: 2F30h) (Mode 2 Object)

This object sets how to use the interpolation position reference in *interpolation data record for* 1st profile (27C0h).

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	9	No
	1	Maximum buffer size	UDINT	RO	No	254	No
	2	Actual buffer size	UDINT	RW	No	254	No
	3	Buffer organization	USINT	RW	No	0 or 1 (default: 0)	No
	4	Buffer position	UINT	RW	Yes	1 to 255 (default: 1)	No
	5	Size of data record	USINT	WO	No	1	No
2730h	6	Buffer clear	USINT	WO	No	0 or 1 (default: 0)	No
	7	Position data definition	USINT	RW	Yes	0 or 1 (default: 1)	No
	8	Position data polarity	USINT	RW	Yes	0 or 1 (default: 0)	No
	9	Behavior after reaching buffer position	USINT	RW	Yes	0 or 1 (default: 0)	No

◆ 2730h: 3 Buffer Organization

Value (Method)	Description			
0	Uses the reference input buffer as a FIFO buffer.			
1	Uses the reference input buffer is as a ring buffer.			

Note: Do not change this value while enable interpolation (6040h bit 4) is 1.

◆ 2730h: 4 Buffer Position

The object contains the entry point for the available area in the reference input buffer.

Note: Do not change this value while enable interpolation (6040h bit 4) is 1.

◆ 2730h: 6 Buffer Clear

Value (Method)	Description		
0	Disables the reference input buffer.		
1	Enables the reference input buffer.		

◆ 2730h: 7 Position Data Definition

Value (Method)	Description		
0	Uses the value in the reference input buffer as an absolute value.		
1	Uses the value in the reference input buffer as a relative value.		

To enable changing this value, set the write pointer (2741h: 2) and the read pointer (2741h: 1) to the same value.

◆ 2730h: 8 Position Data Polarity

Value (Method)	Description		
0	Multiplies the value in the reference input buffer by 1.		
1	Multiplies the value in the reference input buffer by -1.		

This value is valid when position data definition (2730h: 7) is 1.

To enable changing this value, set the write pointer (2741h: 2) and the read pointer (2741h: 1) to the same value.

◆ 2730h: 9 Behavior after Reaching Buffer Position

Value (Method)	Description		
0	Holds the value of the read pointer (2741h: 1) when the read pointer (2741h: 1) equals the write pointer (2741h: 2) and <i>enable interpolation</i> is 0.		
1	Initializes the value of the read pointer (2741h: 1) when the read pointer (2741h: 1) equals the write pointer (2741h: 2) and <i>enable interpolation</i> is 0.		

This value is valid when buffer organization (2731h: 3) is 0.

Manufacturer Interpolation Data Configuration for 2nd Profile (A: 2731h, B: 2F31h) (Mode 2 Object)

This object sets how to use the interpolation position reference in *interpolation data record for 2nd profile* (27C1h).

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	9	No
	1	Maximum buffer size	UDINT	RO	No	254	No
	2	Actual buffer size	UDINT	RW	No	254	No
	3	Buffer organization	USINT	RW	No	0 or 1 (default: 0)	No
	4	Buffer position	UINT	RW	Yes	1 to 254 (default: 1)	No
2731h	5	Size of data record	USINT	WO	No	1	No
	6	Buffer clear	USINT	WO	No	0 or 1 (default: 0)	No
	7	Position data definition	USINT	RW	Yes	0 or 1 (default: 0)	No
	8	Position data polarity	USINT	RW	Yes	0 or 1 (default: 0)	No
	9	Behavior after reaching buffer position	USINT	RW	Yes	0 or 1 (default: 0)	No

◆ 2731h: 3 Buffer Organization

Value (Method)	Description		
0	Uses the reference input buffer as a FIFO buffer.		
1	Uses the reference input buffer is as a ring buffer.		

Note: Do not change this value while enable interpolation (6040h bit 4) is 1.

◆ 2731h: 4 Buffer Position

This object contains the entry point for the available area in the reference input buffer.

Note: Do not change this value while enable interpolation (6040h bit 4) is 1.

◆ 2731h: 6 Buffer Clear

Value (Method)	Description		
0	Disables the reference input buffer.		
1	Enables the reference input buffer.		

◆ 2731h: 7 Position Data Definition

Value (Method)	Description			
0	Uses the value in the reference input buffer as an absolute value.			
1	Uses the value in the reference input buffer as a relative value.			

To enable changing this value, set the write pointer (2741h: 2) and the read pointer (2741h: 1) to the same value.

◆ 2731h: 8 Position Data Polarity

Value (Method)	Description		
0	Multiplies the value in the reference input buffer by 1.		
1	Multiplies the value in the reference input buffer by -1.		

This value is valid when position data definition (2731h: 7) is 1.

To enable changing this value, set the write pointer (2741h: 2) and the read pointer (2741h: 1) to the same value.

◆ 2731h: 9 Behavior after Reaching Buffer Position

Value (Method)	Description		
0	Holds the value of the read pointer (2741h: 1) when the read pointer (2741h: 1) equals the write pointer (2741h: 2) and <i>enable interpolation</i> is 0.		
1	Initializes the value of the read pointer (2741h: 1) when the read pointer (2741h: 1) equals the write pointer (2741h: 2) and <i>enable interpolation</i> is 0.		

This value is valid when buffer organization (2731h: 3) is 0.

Interpolation Profile Select (A: 2732h, B: 2F32h) (Mode 2 Object)

This object is used to select the type of interpolation profile to use.

Change the interpolation profile only after execution of the current profile has been completed. You can change the object when *enable interpolation* (6040h bit 4) is 0.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
2732h	0	Interpolation profile select	USINT	RW	Yes	0 or 1 (default: 0)	No

Data Description

Value (Method)	Description			
0	Uses the 1st profile. (interpolation data record for 1st profile (27C0h) and manufacturer interpolation data configuration for 1st profile (2730h) are enabled.)			
1	Uses the 2nd profile. (interpolation data record for 2nd profile (27C1h) and manufacturer interpolation data configuration for 2nd profile (2731h) are enabled.)			

Note: Do not change this value while enable interpolation (6040h bit 4) is 1.

Interpolation Data Record for 1st Profile (A: 27C0h, B: 2FC0h) (Mode 2 Object)

This object is used to set the interpolation position reference for the 1st profile in Buffer Strategies for the Interpolated Position Mode.

Set this object only after setting all of the items in *manufacturer interpolation data configuration* for 1st profile (2730h).

After you set this object, set enable interpolation (6040h bit 4) to 1.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	254	No
27C0h	1 to 254	1st set point to 254th set point	DINT	RW	No	-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647 (default:0)	No

Interpolation Data Record for 2nd Profile (A: 27C1h, B: 2FC1h) (Mode 2 Object)

This object is used to set the interpolation position reference for the 2nd profile in Buffer Strategies for the Interpolated Position Mode.

Set this object only after setting all of the items in *manufacturer interpolation data configuration* for 2nd profile (2731h).

After you set this object, set enable interpolation (6040h bit 4) to 1.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	254	No
27C1h	1 to 254	1st set point to 254th set point	DINT	RW	No	-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647 (default:0)	No

Interpolation Data Read/Write Pointer Position Monitor (A: 2741h, B: 2F41h) (Mode 2 Object)

This object gives the current values of the read and write pointers for the reference input buffers in the EtherCAT (CoE) Network Module.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
2741h	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	2	No
	1	Interpolation data read pointer position	UINT	RO	Yes	1 to 254	No
	2	Interpolation data write pointer position	UINT	RO	Yes	1 to 254	No

◆ 2741h: 1 Interpolation Data Read Pointer Position

This object gives the current value of the read pointer for the reference input buffer in the Ether-CAT (CoE) Network Module.

◆ 2741h: 2 Interpolation Data Write Pointer Position

This object gives the current value of the write pointer for the reference input buffer in the EtherCAT (CoE) Network Module.

14.12 Cyclic Synchronous Position Mode

Velocity Offset (A: 60B1h, B: 68B1h)

In Cyclic Synchronous Position Mode, this object contains the speed feedforward value.

In Cyclic Synchronous Velocity Mode, this object contains the offset value to add to the speed reference.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
60B1h	0	Velocity offset	DINT	RW	Yes	-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647 (default: 0) [Vel. unit]	No

Torque Offset (A: 60B2h, B: 68B2h)

In Cyclic Synchronous Position Mode or Cyclic Synchronous Velocity Mode, this object contains the torque feedforward value. In Cyclic Synchronous Torque Mode, this object contains the offset value to add to the torque reference.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
60B2h	0	Torque offset	INT	RW	Yes	-32,768 to 32,767 (default: 0) [0.1%]	No

14.13 Profile Velocity/Cyclic Synchronous Velocity Mode

Velocity Demand Value (A: 606Bh, B: 686Bh)

This object contains the output value from the velocity trajectory generator or the output value from the position control function (i.e., the input reference for the speed loop).

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
606Bh	0	Velocity demand value	DINT	RO	Yes	– [Vel. unit]	No

Velocity Actual Value (A: 606Ch, B: 686Ch)

This object contains the motor speed.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
606Ch	0	Velocity actual value	DINT	RO	Yes	– [Vel. unit]	No

Velocity Window (A: 606Dh, B: 686Dh)

This object sets the speed coincidence detection width.

When the time specified in velocity window time (606Eh) has passed after the difference between the target speed (target velocity) and the velocity actual value is within the setting of the velocity window, bit 10 (target reached) in status word is set to 1.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
606Dh	0	Velocity window	UINT	RW	No	0 to 65,535 (default: 20,000) [Vel. unit]	Yes

Velocity Window Time (A: 606Eh, B: 686Eh)

When the time specified in velocity window time (606Eh) has passed after the difference between the target speed (target velocity) and the velocity actual value is within the setting of the velocity window, bit 10 (target reached) in status word is set to 1.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
606Eh	0	Velocity window time	UINT	RW	No	0 to 65,535 (default: 0) [ms]	Yes

Target Velocity (A: 60FFh, B: 68FFh)

This object specifies the target speed for Profile Velocity Mode or Cyclic Synchronous Velocity Mode in user defined speed reference units.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
60FFh	0	Target velocity	DINT	RW	Yes	-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647 (default: 0) [Vel. unit]	No

14.14 Profile Torque/Cyclic Synchronous Torque Mode

Target Torque (A: 6071h, B: 6871h)

This object specifies the input torque reference value for Torque Control Mode. Set the value in units of 0.1% of the motor rated torque.

	Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
6	6071h	0	Target torque	INT	RW	Yes	-32,768 to 32,767 (default: 0) [0.1%]	No

Torque Demand Value (A: 6074h, B: 6874h)

This object gives the currently output torque reference value. The value is given in units of 0.1% of the motor rated torque.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
6074h	0	Torque demand value	INT	RO	Yes	- [0.1%]	No

Torque Slope (A: 6087h, B: 6887h)

This object sets the torque output slope to use in Profile Torque Mode. Set the value as the rate of change per second (0.1%/s) in respect to the motor rated torque.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
6087h	0	Torque slope	UDINT	RW	Yes	0 to 4,294,967,295 (default:1,000) [0.1%/s]	Yes

Motor Rated Torque (A: 6076h, B: 6876h)

This object gives the motor rated torque (rated force for a Linear Servomotor). The value is given in m Nm for a Rotary Servomotor, and in m N for a Linear Servomotor.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
6076h	0	Motor rated torque	UDINT	RO	No	-[mNm] or [mN]	No

Torque Actual Value (A: 6077h, B: 6877h)

For a SERVOPACK, this object contains the same value as the torque reference output value.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
6077h	0	Torque actual value	INT	RO	Yes	- [0.1%]	No

14.15 Torque Limit Function

Max Torque (A: 6072h, B: 6872h)

This object sets the maximum output torque for the motor. Set the value in units of 0.1% of the motor rated torque.

The maximum motor torque is automatically set in this object when the power is turned ON.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
6072h	0	Max torque	UINT	RW	Yes	0 to 65,535 (default: maximum motor torque) [0.1%]	No

Positive Torque Limit Value (A: 60E0h, B: 68E0h)

This object sets the positive torque limit. Set the value in units of 0.1% of the motor rated torque.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
60E0h	0	Positive torque limit value	UINT	RW	Yes	0 to 65,535 (default: 8,000) [0.1%]	Yes

Negative Torque Limit Value (A: 60E1h, B: 68E1h)

This object sets the negative torque limit. Set the value in units of 0.1% of the motor rated torque.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	EEPROM
60E1h	0	Negative torque limit value	UINT	RW	Yes	0 to 65,535 (default: 8,000) [0.1%]	Yes

14.16 Touch Probe Function

Touch Probe Function (A: 60B8h, B: 68B8h)

This object sets the touch probes.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
60B8h	0	Touch probe function	UINT	RW	Yes	0 to 0xFFFF (default: 0)	No

◆ Data Description

Bit	Value	Description					
0	0	Disables touch probe 1.					
U	1	Enables touch probe 1.					
-1	0	Single Trigger Mode (Latches the position at the first trigger event.)					
1	1	Continuous Trigger Mode (Latches the position every trigger event.)					
2	0	Triggers on probe 1 input (SERVOPACK CN1/Probe 1 (SI4) signal).					
2	1	Triggers on encoder zero signal (phase C).					
3	_	Reserved.					
4	0	Stops sampling at touch probe 1.					
4	1	Starts sampling at touch probe 1					
5 to 7	_	Reserved.					
8	0	Disables touch probe 2.					
O	1	Enables touch probe 2.					
9	0	Single Trigger Mode (Latches the position at the first trigger event.)					
9	1	Continuous Trigger Mode (Latches the position every trigger event.)					
10	0	Triggers on probe 2 input (SERVOPACK CN1/Probe 2 (SI5) signal).					
10	1	Reserved.					
11	-	Reserved.					
12	0	Stops sampling at touch probe 2.					
12	1	Starts sampling at touch probe 2					
13 to 15	-	Reserved.					

Note: 1. Bits 0 to 7: For touch probe 1. Bits 8 to 15: For touch probe 2.

^{2.} Touch probe 1 cannot be used during execution of homing. If touch probe 1 was already enabled, it will be disabled when homing is started.

^{3.} If 1 is specified for bit 1 (i.e., if Continuous Trigger Mode is set), the setting of bit 2 (Trigger Selection Signal) will be read each time the latch is started. To continuously latch with the same trigger signal, do not change the status of bit 2.

Touch Probe Status (A: 60B9h, B: 68B9h)

This object gives the status of the touch probes.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
60B9h	0	Touch probe status	UINT	RO	Yes	_	No

◆ Data Description

Bit	Value	Description					
0	0	Touch probe 1 is disabled.					
U	1	Touch probe 1 is enabled.					
	0	No latched position is stored for touch probe 1.					
ı	1	A latch position is stored for touch probe 1.					
2 to 6	-	Reserved.					
7	0 or 1	Saving the latched position for Continuous Trigger Mode for touch probe 1 was completed.* (Status toggles every time a position is latched.)					
8	0	Touch probe 2 is disabled.					
0	1	Touch probe 2 is enabled.					
9	0	No latched position is stored for touch probe 2.					
9	1	A latch position is stored for touch probe 2.					
10 to 14	-	Reserved.					
15	1	Saving the latched position for Continuous Trigger Mode for touch probe 2 was completed.* (Status toggles every time a position is latched.)					

^{*} If the continuous latch is enabled (60B8h bit 1 = 1 or bit 9 = 1), bit 7 or bit 15 of object 60B9h is toggled every time the latched position is updated.

Touch Probe 1 Position Value (A: 60BAh, B: 68BAh)

This object gives the latched position for touch probe 1. The value is given in user position units (Pos. unit).

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
60BAh	0	Touch probe 1 position value	DINT	RO	Yes	- [Pos. unit]	No

Touch Probe 2 Position Value (A: 60BCh, B: 68BCh)

This object gives the latched position for touch probe 2. The value is given in user position units (Pos. unit).

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
60BCh	0	Touch probe 2 position value	DINT	RO	Yes	– [Pos. unit]	No

14.17 Digital Inputs/Outputs

Digital Inputs (A: 60FDh, B: 68FDh)

This object gives the status of the digital inputs to CN1 on the SERVOPACK.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
60FDh	0	Digital inputs	UDINT	RO	Yes	_	No

◆ Data Description

Bit	Signal	Description
0	N-OT: Negative limit switch	0: OFF, 1: ON
1	P-OT: Positive limit switch	0: OFF, 1: ON
2	Home switch	0: OFF, 1: ON
3 to 15	-	Reserved.
16	SIO	Reserved.
17	SI1	0: OFF (open), 1: ON (closed)
18	SI2	0: OFF (open), 1: ON (closed)
19	SI3	0: OFF (open), 1: ON (closed)
20	SI4	0: OFF (open), 1: ON (closed)
21	SI5	0: OFF (open), 1: ON (closed)
22	SI6	Reserved.
23	-	Reserved.
24	HWBB1	Hardwired base block signal input 1 (0: Open, 1: Closed)
25	HWBB2	Hardwired base block signal input 2 (0: Open, 1: Closed)
26 to 31	_	Reserved.

Digital Outputs (A: 60FEh, B: 68FEh)

This object controls the status of the general-purpose output signals (SO1 to SO5) from CN1 on the SERVOPACK.

Subindex 1 is used to control the status of the output signals. Subindex 2 determines which output signals in subindex 1 are enabled.

For objects 250Eh, 250Fh, 2510h, 2512h, 2514h, 25B0h to 25B8h, and 25BCh:

If SERVOPACK status outputs are assigned to the SO1 to SO5 signals in the above objects, the status will be output using ORs with the settings in this object. If any of these signals (SO1 to SO5) are assigned to functions that are enabled with the above objects, use the Bit Masks in subindex 2 to disable the corresponding signals so that the signals are not duplicated.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Access	PDO Mapping	Value	Saving to EEPROM
	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	2	No
60FEh	1	Physical outputs*1	UDINT	RW	Yes	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0)	No
	2	Bit mask*2	UDINT	RW	No	0 to 0xFFFFFFF (default: 0x000C0000)	Yes

^{*1.} Data Description of Physical Outputs:

Bit	Signal	Description
0 to 16	-	Reserved.
17	SO1	0: OFF, 1: ON
18	SO2	0: OFF, 1: ON
19	SO3	0: OFF, 1: ON
20	SO4	0: OFF, 1: ON
21	SO5	0: OFF, 1: ON
22 to 31	_	Reserved.

*2. Data Description of Bit Masks:

Bit	Signal	Description
0 to 16	-	Reserved.
17	SO1	0: Disables physical output. 1: Enables physical output.
18	SO2	0: Disables physical output. 1: Enables physical output.
19	SO3	0: Disables physical output. 1: Enables physical output.
20	SO4	0: Disables physical output. 1: Enables physical output.
21	SO5	0: Disables physical output. 1: Enables physical output.
22 to 31	-	Reserved.

This chapter provides information on the meaning of, causes of, and corrections for alarms and warnings.

15.1	Inspe	ctions and Part Replacement 15-2
	15.1.1 15.1.2 15.1.3	Inspections
15.2	Alarm	Displays15-5
	15.2.1 15.2.2 15.2.3 15.2.4 15.2.5 15.2.6	List of Alarms
15.3	Warni	ng Displays 15-46
	15.3.1 15.3.2	List of Warnings
15.4	Troublesh	ooting Based on the Operation and Conditions of the Servomotor15-53

15.1.1 Inspections

15.1

Inspections and Part Replacement

This section describes inspections and part replacement for SERVOPACKs.

15.1.1 Inspections

Perform the inspections given in the following table at least once every year for the SERVO-PACK. Daily inspections are not required.

Item	Frequency	Inspection	Correction
Exterior		Check for dust, dirt, and oil on the surfaces.	Clean with compressed air or a cloth.
Loose Screws	At least once a year	Check for loose terminal block and connector screws and for other loose parts.	Tighten any loose screws or other loose parts.

15.1.2 Guidelines for Part Replacement

The following electric or electronic parts are subject to mechanical wear or deterioration over time. Use one of the following methods to check the standard replacement period.

- Use the service life prediction function of the SERVOPACK.
 Refer to the following section for information on service life predictions.
 10.4 Monitoring Product Life on page 10-14
- Use the following table.

Part	Standard Replace- ment Period	Remarks
Cooling Fan	4 to 5 years	The standard replacement periods given on the left are for
Electrolytic Capacitor	10 years	 the following operating conditions. Surrounding air temperature: Annual average of 30°C Load factor: 80% max. Operation rate: 20 hours/day max.
Inrush Current Limit- ing Circuit Relay	100,000 power ON operations	Power ON frequency: Once an hour
Battery	3 years without power supplied	Surrounding temperature without power supplied: 20°C
Built-in Brake Relay*	30,000 operations	Allowable number of operations: 30 operations per minute max.

^{*} Only SERVOPACKs with built-in Servomotor brake control have a built-in brake relay.

When any standard replacement period is close to expiring, contact your Yaskawa representative. After an examination of the part in question, we will determine whether the part should be replaced.



The parameters of any SERVOPACKs that are sent to Yaskawa for part replacement are reset to the factory settings before they are returned to you. Always keep a record of the parameter settings. And, always confirm that the parameters are properly set before starting operation.

15

15.1.3 Replacing the Battery

If the battery voltage drops to approximately 2.7 V or less, an A.830 alarm (Encoder Battery Alarm) or an A.930 warning (Absolute Encoder Battery Error) will be displayed.

If this alarm or warning is displayed, the battery must be replaced.

Refer to the following section for the battery replacement procedure.

Battery Replacement Procedure on page 15-3

Battery Alarm/Warning Selection

Whether to display an alarm or a warning is determined by the setting of $Pn008 = n.\Box\Box\Box X$ (Low Battery Voltage Alarm/Warning Selection).

Parameter		Meaning	When Enabled	Classification
Pn008 (2008h)	n.□□□0 (default setting)	Output alarm (A.830) for low battery voltage.	After restart	Setup
(200011)	n.□□□1	Output warning (A.930) for low battery voltage.		

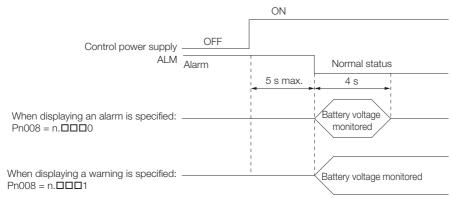
• $Pn008 = n.\Box\Box\Box0$

The ALM (Servo Alarm) signal is output for up to five seconds when the control power supply is turned ON, and then the battery voltage is monitored for four seconds. No alarm will be displayed even if the battery voltage drops below the specified value after

these four seconds.

• Pn008 = n.□□□1

The ALM (Servo Alarm) signal is output for up to five seconds when the control power supply is turned ON, and then the battery voltage is monitored continuously.



Battery Replacement Procedure

- When Installing a Battery on the Host Controller
- 1. Turn ON only the control power supply to the SERVOPACK.
- 2. Remove the old battery and mount a new battery.
- **3.** Turn OFF the control power supply to the SERVOPACK to clear the A.830 alarm (Encoder Battery Alarm).
- 4. Turn ON the control power supply to the SERVOPACK again.
- 5. Make sure that the alarm has been cleared and that the SERVOPACK operates normally.

15.1.3 Replacing the Battery

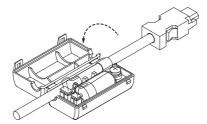
◆ When Using an Encoder Cable with a Battery Case

1. Turn ON only the control power supply to the SERVOPACK.

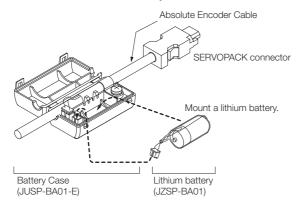


If you remove the battery or disconnect the Encoder Cable while the control power supply to the SERVOPACK is OFF, the absolute encoder data will be lost.

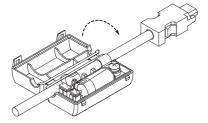
2. Open the cover of the Battery Case.



3. Remove the old battery and mount a new battery.



4. Close the cover of the Battery Case.



- **5.** Turn OFF the power supply to the SERVOPACK to clear the A.830 alarm (Encoder Battery Alarm).
- 6. Turn ON the power supply to the SERVOPACK.
- 7. Make sure that the alarm has been cleared and that the SERVOPACK operates normally.

15.2 Alarm Displays

To check an alarm that occurs in the SERVOPACK, use one of the following methods.

However, if no alarm number appears on the panel display, this indicates a SERVOPACK system error. Replace the SERVOPACK.

Panel display on SERVOPACK	If there is an alarm, the code will be displayed one character at a time, as shown below. Example: Alarm A.020 Status display—Not lit.—Not lit.—N
Digital Operator	The alarm code will be displayed.
Status word (6041h)	Bit 3 (fault) in the status word will change to 1. (Bit 3 is 0 during normal operation.)
Error Code (603Fh)	A current alarm code is stored in object 603Fh.
Emergency message	The Controller is notified of any alarm that occurs. (Notification may not be possible if EtherCAT communications are unstable.)

This section provides a list of the alarms that may occur and the causes of and corrections for those alarms.

15.2.1 List of Alarms

The list of alarms gives the alarm name, alarm meaning, alarm stopping method, and alarm reset possibility in order of the alarm numbers.

Servomotor Stopping Method for Alarms

Refer to the following section for information on the stopping method for alarms.

6.12.2 Servomotor Stopping Method for Alarms on page 6-37

Alarm Reset Possibility

Yes: You can use an alarm reset to clear the alarm. However, this assumes that the cause of the alarm has been removed.

No: You cannot clear the alarm.

Alarms for Both Axes

If "Common" is given below the alarm number, the alarm applies to both axes. If an alarm occurs for one axis, the same alarm status will occur for the other axis.

List of Alarms

Alarm Code	Alarm Name	Alarm Meaning	Servo- motor Stop- ping Method	Alarm Reset Possi- ble?
020h	Parameter Checksum Error	There is an error in the parameter data in the SERVOPACK.	Gr.1	No
021h Common	Parameter Format Error	There is an error in the parameter data format in the SERVOPACK.	Gr.1	No

15.2.1 List of Alarms

Continued from previous page.

Alarm Code	Alarm Name	Alarm Meaning	Servo- motor Stop- ping Method	Alarm Reset Possi- ble?
022h Common	System Checksum Error	There is an error in the parameter data in the SERVOPACK.	Gr.1	No
025h	System Alarm	An internal program error occurred in the SER-VOPACK.	Gr.1	No
030h Common	Main Circuit Detector Error	There is an error in the detection data for the main circuit.	Gr.1	Yes
040h	Parameter Setting Error	A parameter setting is outside of the setting range.	Gr.1	No
042h	Parameter Combination Error	The combination of some parameters exceeds the setting range.	Gr.1	No
050h	Combination Error	The capacities of the SERVOPACK and Servomotor do not match.	Gr.1	Yes
051h	Unsupported Device Alarm	An unsupported device was connected.	Gr.1	No
070h	Motor Type Change Detected	The connected motor is a different type of motor from the previously connected motor.	Gr.1	No
080h	Linear Encoder Pitch Set- ting Error	The setting of Pn282 (Linear Encoder Scale Pitch) has not been changed from the default setting.	Gr.1	No
0b0h	Invalid Servo ON Com- mand Alarm	The SV_ON (Servo ON) command was sent from the host controller after a utility function that turns ON the Servomotor was executed.	Gr.1	Yes
100h	Overcurrent Detected	An overcurrent flowed through the power transistor or the heat sink overheated.	Gr.1	No
101h	Motor Overcurrent Detected	The current to the motor exceeded the allowable current.	Gr.1	No
231h	Built-in Brake Relay Error Alarm	The built-in brake relay malfunctioned.	Gr.1	No
232h	Built-in Brake Relay Life Alarm	The number of built-in brake relay operations exceeded the service life of the relay.	Gr.1	No
300h Common	Regeneration Error	There is an error related to regeneration.	Gr.1	Yes
320h Common	Regenerative Overload	A regenerative overload occurred.	Gr.2	Yes
330h Common	Main Circuit Power Sup- ply Wiring Error	 The AC power supply input setting or DC power supply input setting is not correct. The power supply wiring is not correct. 	Gr.1	Yes
400h Common	Overvoltage	The main circuit DC voltage is too high.	Gr.1	Yes
410h Common	Undervoltage	The main circuit DC voltage is too low.	Gr.2	Yes
450h Common	Main-Circuit Capacitor Overvoltage	The capacitor in the main circuit has deteriorated or is faulty.	Gr.1	No
510h	Overspeed	The motor exceeded the maximum speed.	Gr.1	Yes
520h	Vibration Alarm	Abnormal oscillation was detected in the motor speed.	Gr.1	Yes
521h	Autotuning Alarm	Vibration was detected during autotuning for the tuning-less function.	Gr.1	Yes
550h	Maximum Speed Setting Error	The setting of Pn385 (Maximum Motor Speed) is greater than the maximum motor speed.	Gr.1	Yes
710h	Instantaneous Overload	The Servomotor was operating for several seconds to several tens of seconds under a torque that largely exceeded the rating.	Gr.2	Yes

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Alarm Code	Alarm Name	Alarm Meaning	Servo- motor Stop- ping Method	Alarm Reset Possi- ble?
720h	Continuous Overload	The Servomotor was operating continuously under a torque that exceeded the rating.	Gr.1	Yes
730h 731h	Dynamic Brake Overload	When the dynamic brake was applied, the rotational or linear kinetic energy exceeded the capacity of the Dynamic Brake Resistor.	Gr.1	Yes
740h Common	Inrush Current Limiting Resistor Overload	The main circuit power supply was frequently turned ON and OFF.	Gr.1	Yes
7A1h Common	Internal Temperature Error 1 (Control Board Tempera- ture Error)	The surrounding temperature of the control PCB is abnormal.	Gr.2	Yes
7A2h Common	Internal Temperature Error 2 (Power Board Tempera- ture Error)	The surrounding temperature of the power PCB is abnormal.	Gr.2	Yes
7A3h	Internal Temperature Sensor Error	An error occurred in the temperature sensor circuit.	Gr.2	No
7A4h	Power Transistor Over- heated (Abnormal power transistor temperature.)	The temperature of the power transistor is abnormal.	Gr.2	No
7Abh Common	SERVOPACK Built-in Fan Stopped	The fan inside the SERVOPACK stopped.	Gr.1	Yes
810h	Encoder Backup Alarm	The power supplies to the encoder all failed and the position data was lost.	Gr.1	No
820h	Encoder Checksum Alarm	There is an error in the checksum results for encoder memory.	Gr.1	No
830h	Encoder Battery Alarm	The battery voltage was lower than the specified level after the control power supply was turned ON.	Gr.1	Yes
840h	Encoder Data Alarm	There is an internal data error in the encoder.	Gr.1	No
850h	Encoder Overspeed	The encoder was operating at high speed when the power was turned ON.	Gr.1	No
860h	Encoder Overheated	The internal temperature of encoder is too high.	Gr.1	No
861h	Motor Overheated	The internal temperature of motor is too high.	Gr.1	No
862h	Overheat Alarm	The input voltage (temperature) for the overheat protection input (TH) signal exceeded the setting of Pn61B (261Bh) (Overheat Alarm Level).	Gr.1	Yes
890h	Encoder Scale Error	A failure occurred in the linear encoder.	Gr.1	No
891h	Encoder Module Error	An error occurred in the linear encoder.	Gr.1	No
A10h	EtherCAT DC Synchronization Error*1	The SERVOPACK and Sync0 events cannot be synchronized.	Gr.2	Yes
A11h	EtherCAT State Error	The EtherCAT AL does not move to the Operational state when the DS402 drive is in Operation Enabled state.	Gr.2	Yes
A12h	EtherCAT Outputs Data Synchronization Error*1	The process data reception events and Sync0 events cannot be synchronized. (Process data communications failed.)	Gr.2	Yes
A20h	Parameter Setting Error	A parameter setting exceeds the setting range.	Gr.1	No
A40h	System Initialization Error	Initialization failed when the power supply was turned ON.	Gr.1	No
A41h	Communication Device Initialization Error	An error occurred during ESC initialization.	Gr.1	No
		I	1	

15.2.1 List of Alarms

Continued from previous page.

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Alarm Code	Alarm Name	Alarm Meaning	Servo- motor Stop- ping Method	Alarm Reset Possi- ble?
A48h	EEPROM Parameter Data Error	A checksum error occurred in the EEPROM.	Gr.1	No
A53h	Axis detect error	Object F050h and object F030h do not match.	Gr.2	No
b33h	Current Detection Error 3	An error occurred in the current detection circuit.	Gr.1	No
bC0h Common	System Alarm 10	Internal program error 10 occurred in the SER-VOPACK.	Gr.1	No
bF0h Common	System Alarm 0	Internal program error 0 occurred in the SERVO-PACK.	Gr.1	No
bF1h Common	System Alarm 1	Internal program error 1 occurred in the SERVO-PACK.	Gr.1	No
bF2h Common	System Alarm 2	Internal program error 2 occurred in the SERVO-PACK.	Gr.1	No
bF3h Common	System Alarm 3	Internal program error 3 occurred in the SERVO-PACK.	Gr.1	No
bF4h Common	System Alarm 4	Internal program error 4 occurred in the SERVO-PACK.	Gr.1	No
bF5h Common	System Alarm 5	Internal program error 5 occurred in the SERVO-PACK.	Gr.1	No
bF6h Common	System Alarm 6	Internal program error 6 occurred in the SERVO-PACK.	Gr.1	No
bF7h Common	System Alarm 7	Internal program error 7 occurred in the SERVO-PACK.	Gr.1	No
bF8h Common	System Alarm 8	Internal program error 8 occurred in the SERVO-PACK.	Gr.1	No
C10h	Servomotor Out of Control	The Servomotor ran out of control.	Gr.1	Yes
C20h	Phase Detection Error	The detection of the phase is not correct.	Gr.1	No
C21h	Polarity Sensor Error	An error occurred in the polarity sensor.	Gr.1	No
C22h	Phase Information Disagreement	The phase information does not match.	Gr.1	No
C50h	Polarity Detection Failure	The polarity detection failed.	Gr.1	No
C51h	Overtravel Detected during Polarity Detection	The overtravel signal was detected during polarity detection.	Gr.1	Yes
C52h	Polarity Detection Not Completed	The servo was turned ON before the polarity was detected.	Gr.1	Yes
C53h	Out of Range of Motion for Polarity Detection	The travel distance exceeded the setting of Pn48E (Polarity Detection Range).	Gr.1	No
C54h	Polarity Detection Failure 2	The polarity detection failed.	Gr.1	No
C80h	Encoder Clear Error or Multiturn Limit Setting Error	The multiturn data for the absolute encoder was not correctly cleared or set.	Gr.1	No
C90h	Encoder Communications Error	Communications between the encoder and SERVOPACK is not possible.	Gr.1	No
C91h	Encoder Communications Position Data Accelera- tion Rate Error	An error occurred in calculating the position data of the encoder.	Gr.1	No
C92h	Encoder Communications Timer Error	An error occurred in the communications timer between the encoder and SERVOPACK.	Gr.1	No
CA0h	Encoder Parameter Error	The parameters in the encoder are corrupted.	Gr.1	No
Cb0h	Encoder Echoback Error	The contents of communications with the encoder are incorrect.	Gr.1	No
		Cont	inued on n	aut naga

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Alarm Code	Alarm Name	Alarm Meaning	Servo- motor Stop- ping Method	Alarm Reset Possi- ble?
CC0h	Multiturn Limit Disagree- ment	Different multiturn limits have been set in the encoder and the SERVOPACK.	Gr.1	No
CF1h*2	Reception Failed Error in Feedback Option Module Communications	Receiving data from the Feedback Option Module failed.	Gr.1	No
CF2h*2	Timer Stopped Error in Feedback Option Module Communications	An error occurred in the timer for communications with the Feedback Option Module.	Gr.1	No
d00h	Position Deviation Over- flow	The setting of Pn520 (2520h) (Position Deviation Alarm Level) was exceeded by the position deviation.	Gr.1	Yes
d01h	Position Deviation Over- flow Alarm at Servo ON	The servo was turned ON after the position deviation exceeded the setting of Pn526 (Position Deviation Overflow Alarm Level at Servo ON) while the servo was OFF.	Gr.1	Yes
d02h	Position Deviation Over- flow Alarm for Speed Limit at Servo ON	If position deviation remains in the deviation counter, the setting of Pn529 or Pn584 (Speed Limit Level at Servo ON) limits the speed when the servo is turned ON. This alarm occurs if a position reference is input and the setting of Pn520 (Position Deviation Overflow Alarm Level) is exceeded before the limit is cleared.	Gr.2	Yes
d10h*2	Motor-Load Position Deviation Overflow	There was too much position deviation between the motor and load during fully-closed loop control.	Gr.2	Yes
d30h	Position Data Overflow	The position feedback data exceeded ±1,879,048,192.	Gr.1	No
E00h	EtherCAT Module Interface Initialization Timeout Error	Communications initialization failed between the SERVOPACK and the EtherCAT Module.	Gr.2	Yes
E02h Common	MECHATROLINK Internal Synchronization Error 1	A synchronization error occurred during MECHATROLINK communications with the SERVOPACK.	Gr.1	Yes
E03h	EtherCAT Module Interface Communications Data Error	There is an error in the communications data between the SERVOPACK and the EtherCAT Module.	Gr.1	Yes
EA0h	Command-Option IF Servo Unit Initial Error	Communications could not be initialized between the SERVOPACK and EtherCAT (CoE) Network Module within 10 seconds.	Gr.1	No
EA1h	Command-Option IF Memory Check Error	An error occurred in communications memory between the SERVOPACK and EtherCAT (CoE) Network Module.	Gr.1	No
EA2h	Command-Option IF Servo Synchronization Error*1	Communications could not be synchronized between the SERVOPACK and EtherCAT (CoE) Network Module.	Gr.1	Yes
EA3h	Command-Option IF Servo Data Error*1	An error occurred in communications data between the SERVOPACK and EtherCAT (CoE) Network Module.	Gr.1	Yes
Eb1h	Safety Function Signal Input Timing Error	An error occurred in the input timing of the safety function signal.	Gr.1	No
EC8h	Gate Drive Error 1	An error occurred in the gate drive circuit.	Gr.1	No
EC9h	Gate Drive Error 2	An error occurred in the gate drive circuit.	Gr.1	No
F10h Common	Power Supply Line Open Phase	The voltage was low for more than one second for phase R, S, or T when the main power supply was ON.	Gr.2	Yes

15.2.1 List of Alarms

Continued from previous page.

Alarm Code	Alarm Name	Alarm Meaning	Servo- motor Stop- ping Method	Alarm Reset Possi- ble?
FL-1*3 Common FL-2*3 Common FL-3*3 Common FL-4*3 Common FL-5*3 Common FL-6*3 Common FL-6*3 Common	System Alarm	An internal program error occurred in the SER-VOPACK.	I	No
CPF00 Common	Digital Operator Communications Error 1	Communications were not possible between the Digital Operator (model: JUSP-OP05A-1-E) and the SERVOPACK (e.g., a CPU error occurred).	_	No
CPF01 Common	Digital Operator Communications Error 2			

^{*1.} The EtherCAT communications state moved to SAFEOP after an alarm was detected.

^{*2.} This alarm can occur when a Fully-closed Option Module is mounted.

^{*3.} These alarms are not stored in the alarm history. They are only displayed on the panel display.

The causes of and corrections for the alarms are given in the following table. Contact your Yaskawa representative if you cannot solve a problem with the correction given in the table.

Alarm Code: Alarm Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
	The power supply voltage suddenly dropped.	Measure the power supply voltage.	Set the power supply voltage within the specified range, and initialize the parameter settings.	- page 6-9
	The power supply was shut OFF while writing parameter settings.	Check the timing of shutting OFF the power supply.	Initialize the parameter settings and then set the parameters again.	page o
020h: Parameter	The number of times that parameters were written exceeded the limit.	Check to see if the parameters were frequently changed from the host controller.	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SER-VOPACK. Reconsider the method for writing the parameters.	-
Checksum Error (There is an error in the parameter data in the SER- VOPACK.)	A malfunction was caused by noise from the AC power supply, ground, static electricity, or other source.	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If the alarm still occurs, noise may be the cause.	Implement countermeasures against noise.	page 4-8
	Gas, water drops, or cutting oil entered the SERVOPACK and caused failure of the internal components.	Check the installation conditions.	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SER-VOPACK.	-
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If the alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may have failed.	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SER-VOPACK.	-
021h: Parameter Format Error (There is an error in the parameter data format in the	The software version of the SERVOPACK that caused the alarm is older than the software version of the parameters specified to write.	Read the product information to see if the software versions are the same. If they are different, it could be the cause of the alarm.	Write the parameters from another SERVOPACK with the same model and the same software version, and then turn the power OFF and ON again.	page 10-2
SERVOPACK.)	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SER-VOPACK.	-
	The power supply voltage suddenly dropped.	Measure the power supply voltage.	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SER-VOPACK.	_
O22h: System Checksum Error (There is an error in the parameter data in the SER- VOPACK.)	The power supply was shut OFF while setting a utility function.	Check the timing of shutting OFF the power supply.	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SER-VOPACK.	_
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If the alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may have failed.	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SER-VOPACK.	-

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Alarm Code: Alarm Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
024h: System Alarm (An internal program error occurred in the SERVOPACK.)	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	-	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SER-VOPACK.	-
O25h: System Alarm (An internal program error occurred in the SERVOPACK.)	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	-	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SER-VOPACK.	-
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SER-VOPACK.	-
030h: Main Circuit Detector Error	The jumper between the DC Reactor terminals (⊝1 and ⊝2) was removed or there is faulty contact. The cable between the DC Reactor and	_	Correct the wiring between the DC Reactor terminals.	_
	SERVOPACK is not wired correctly or there is a faulty contact.			
	The SERVOPACK and Servomotor capacities do not match each other.	Check the combination of the SERVOPACK and Servomotor capacities.	Select a proper combination of SERVOPACK and Servomotor capacities.	page 1-13
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SER-VOPACK.	-
040h: Parameter Setting Error (A parameter setting is outside of the setting range.)	A parameter setting is outside of the setting range.	Check the setting ranges of the parameters that have been changed.	Set the parameters to values within the setting ranges.	-
	A pin number that does not exist on the SERVOPACK was allocated in Pn590 (2590h) to Pn5BC (25BCh). (An alarm will not occur, however, if the signal is disabled.)	For input signals (Pn590 to Pn599), make sure that the allocated pin numbers are between 003 and 014. For output signals (Pn5B0 to Pn5BC), make sure that the allocated pin numbers are between 023 and 031.	Allocate pins that actually exist in Pn590 to Pn5BC.	page 7-6, page 7-9

			Continued from pro	evious page.
Alarm Code: Alarm Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
	The speed of program jogging went below the setting range when Pn533 (2533h) or Pn585 (2585h) (Program Jogging Speed) was changed.	Check to see if the detection conditions*1 are satisfied.	Increase the setting of Pn533 (2533h) or Pn585 (2585h).	page 8-13
042h: Parameter Com- bination Error	The combination of Pn001 = n. \(\Delta\Delta\Delta\X\) (Motor Stopping Method for Servo OFF and Group 1 Alarms), Pn601 (Dynamic Brake Resistor Allowable Energy Consumption), and PN604 (Dynamic Brake Resistance) is wrong, or the settings of those parameters are wrong.	Check Pn001 = n.□□□X, Pn601, and Pn604.	■ When Not Using an External Dynamic Brake • Set Pn001 = n.□□□X to 2 (Coast the motor to a stop without the dynamic brake). • Set Pn601 and Pn604 to 0. ■ When Using an External Dynamic Brake • Set Pn001 = n.□□□X to 0 (Stop the motor by applying the dynamic brake) or 1 (Stop the motor by applying the dynamic brake and then release the dynamic brake). • Set Pn601 and Pn604 according to the resistor.	page 5-9
050h: Combination Error	The SERVOPACK and Servomotor capacities do not match each other.	Confirm that the follow- ing condition is met: 1/4 ≤ (Servomotor capacity/SERVOPACK capacity) ≤ 4	Select a proper combination of the SERVOPACK and Servomotor capacities.	page 1-13
(The capacities of the SERVOPACK and Servomotor	A failure occurred in the encoder.	Replace the encoder and check to see if the alarm still occurs.	Replace the Servomotor or encoder.	-
do not match.)	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SER-VOPACK.	-
051h: Unsupported Device Alarm	The motor parameter file was not written to the linear encoder. (This applies only when not using a Serial Converter Unit.)	Check to see if the motor parameter file was written to the linear encoder.	Write the motor parameter file to the linear encoder.	page 6-15
	An unsupported Serial Converter Unit or encoder (e.g., an external encoder) is connected to the SERVOPACK.	Check the product combination specifications.	Change to a correct combination of models.	-

Continued from previous page.

Alarm Code: Alarm Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
070h: Motor Type Change Detected (The connected motor is a differ- ent type of motor from the previ- ously connected motor.)	A Rotary Servomotor was removed and a Linear Servomotor was connected.	_	Set the parameters for a Linear Servomotor and reset the motor type alarm. Then, turn the power supply to the SER- VOPACK OFF and ON again.	page 15-44
	A Linear Servomotor was removed and a Rotary Servomotor was connected.	_	Set the parameters for a Rotary Servomotor and reset the motor type alarm. Then, turn the power supply to the SER- VOPACK OFF and ON again.	page 15-44
080h: Linear Encoder Pitch Setting Error	The setting of Pn282 (2282h) (Linear Encoder Pitch) has not been changed from the default setting.	Check the setting of Pn282 (2282h).	Correct the setting of Pn282 (2282h).	page 6-14
0b0h: Invalid Servo ON Command Alarm	The Servo ON command (Enable Operation command) was sent from the host controller after a utility function that turns ON the Servomotor was executed.	_	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. Or, execute a software reset.	page 7-35

Continued from previous page.

Alarm Code: Alarm Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
	The Main Circuit Cable is not wired correctly or there is faulty contact.	Check the wiring.	Correct the wiring.	
	There is a short-circuit or ground fault in a Main Circuit Cable.	Check for short-circuits across Servomotor phases U, V, and W, or between the ground and Servomotor phases U, V, and W.	The cable may be short-circuited. Replace the cable.	
	There is a short-circuit or ground fault inside the Servomotor.	Check for short-circuits across Servomotor phases U, V, and W, or between the ground and Servomotor phases U, V, or W.	The Servomotor may be faulty. Replace the Servomotor.	page 4-19
	There is a short-circuit or ground fault inside the SERVOPACK.	Check for short-circuits across the Servomotor connection terminals U, V, and W on the SER-VOPACK, or between the ground and terminals U, V, or W.	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SER-VOPACK.	
100h: Overcurrent Detected (An overcurrent	The Regenerative Resistor is not wired correctly or there is faulty contact.	Check the wiring.	Correct the wiring.	page 4-18
(An overcurrent flowed through the power transformer or the heat sink overheated.)	The dynamic brake (DB, emergency stop executed from the SERVOPACK) was frequently activated, or a DB overload alarm occurred.	Check the power consumed by the DB resistor to see how frequently the DB is being used. Or, check the alarm display to see if a DB overload alarm (A.730 or A.731) has occurred.	Change the SERVOPACK model, operating methods, or the mechanisms so that the dynamic brake does not need to be used so frequently.	-
	The regenerative processing capacity was exceeded.	Check the regenerative load ratio in the SigmaWin+ Motion Monitor Tab Page to see how frequently the Regenerative Resistor is being used.	Recheck the operating conditions and load.	*2
	The SERVOPACK regenerative resistance is too small.	Check the regenerative load ratio in the SigmaWin+ Motion Monitor Tab Page to see how frequently the Regenerative Resistor is being used.	Change the regenerative resistance to a value larger than the SERVO-PACK minimum allowable resistance.	-
	A heavy load was applied while the Servomotor was stopped or running at a low speed.	Check to see if the operating conditions exceed Servo Drive specifications.	Reduce the load applied to the Servomotor. Or, increase the operating speed.	-

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Alarm Code:	Continued from previous page.			
Alarm Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
100h: Overcurrent Detected (An overcurrent	A malfunction was caused by noise.	Improve the noise environment, e.g. by improving the wiring or installation conditions, and check to see if the alarm still occurs.	Implement countermeasures against noise, such as correct wiring of the FG. Use an FG wire size equivalent to the SERVO-PACK's main circuit wire size.	-
flowed through the power trans- former or the heat sink overheated.)	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-
	The Main Circuit Cable is not wired correctly or there is faulty contact.	Check the wiring.	Correct the wiring.	
	There is a short-circuit or ground fault in a Main Circuit Cable.	Check for short-circuits across cable phases U, V, and W, or between the ground and cable phases U, V, and W.	The cable may be short-circuited. Replace the cable.	
101h: Motor Overcurrent Detected (The current to the motor exceeded the allowable current.)	There is a short-circuit or ground fault inside the Servomotor.	Check for short-circuits across Servomotor phases U, V, and W, or between the ground and Servomotor phases U, V, or W.	The Servomotor may be faulty. Replace the Servomotor.	page 4-19
	There is a short-circuit or ground fault inside the SERVOPACK.	Check for short-circuits across the Servomotor connection terminals U, V, and W on the SER-VOPACK, or between the ground and terminals U, V, or W.	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SER-VOPACK.	
	A heavy load was applied while the Servomotor was stopped or running at a low speed.	Check to see if the operating conditions exceed Servo Drive specifications.	Reduce the load applied to the Servomotor. Or, increase the operating speed.	-
	A malfunction was caused by noise.	Improve the noise envi- ronment, e.g. by improving the wiring or installation conditions, and check to see if the alarm still occurs.	Implement countermeasures against noise, such as correct wiring of the FG. Use an FG wire size equivalent to the SERVO-PACK's main circuit wire size.	-
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	-	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-

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Alarm Code: Alarm Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
231h:	A malfunction was caused by noise.	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If the alarm still occurs, noise may be the cause.	Implement countermea- sures against noise.	-
Built-in Brake Relay Error Alarm	The built-in brake relay failed.	_	Replace the part. Contact your Yaskawa representative for replacement.	_
	The brake power supply wiring is wrong, disconnected, or broken.	Check the brake power supply wiring.	Wire the brake power supply correctly.	-
232h: Built-in Brake Relay Life Alarm	The service life of the built-in brake relay was exceeded.	-	Replace the part. Contact your Yaskawa representative for replacement.	-
300h: Regeneration Error	The jumper between the Regenerative Resistor terminals (B2 and B3) was removed.	Check to see if the jumper is connected between power supply terminals B2 and B3. Note: The SERVOPACK will be damaged if the External Regenerative Resistor is connected while the jumper connected between B2 and B3.	Correctly connect a jumper.	
	The External Regenerative Resistor or Regenerative Resistor Unit is not wired correctly, or was removed or disconnected.	Check the wiring of the External Regenerative Resistor or Regenerative Resistor Unit. Note: The SERVOPACK will be damaged if the External Regenerative Resistor is connected while the jumper connected between B2 and B3.	Correct the wiring of the External Regenerative Resistor or Regenerative Resistor Unit.	- page 4-18
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	While the main circuit power supply is OFF, turn the control power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-

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Alarm Code: Alarm Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
	The power supply voltage exceeded the specified range.	Measure the power supply voltage.	Set the power supply voltage within the specified range.	-
	The external regenerative resistance value or Regenerative Resistor capacity is too small, or there has been a continuous regeneration state.	Check the operating conditions and capacity again.	Change the regenerative resistance value or capacity. Recheck the operating conditions.	*2
	There was a continuous regeneration state because a negative load was continuously applied.	Check the load applied to the Servomotor during operation.	Reconsider the system including the servo, machine, and operating conditions.	-
320h: Regenerative Overload	The setting of Pn600 (2600h) (Regenerative Resistor Capacity) is smaller than the capacity of the External Regenerative Resistor.	Check to see if a Regenerative Resistor is connected and check the setting of Pn600 (2600h).	Correct the setting of Pn600 (2600h).	page 6-54
	The setting of Pn603 (2603h) (Regenerative Resistance) is smaller than the capacity of the External Regenerative Resistor.	Check to see if a Regenerative Resistor is connected and check the setting of Pn603 (2603h).	Correct the setting of Pn603 (2603h).	page 6-54
	The external regenerative resistance is too high.	Check the regenerative resistance.	Change the regenerative resistance to a correct value or use an External Regenerative Resistor of an appropriate capacity.	*2
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SER-VOPACK.	-
330h: Main Circuit Power Supply Wiring Error (Detected when the main circuit power supply is turned ON.)	The Regenerative Resistor was discon- nected when the SERVOPACK power supply voltage was high.	Measure the resistance of the Regenerative Resistor using a measuring instrument.	If you are using the Regenerative Resistor built into the SERVO-PACK, replace the SERVOPACK. If you are using an External Regenerative Resistor, replace the External Regenerative Resistor.	-
	DC power was supplied when an AC power supply input was specified in the settings.	Check the power supply to see if it is a DC power supply.	Correct the power supply setting to match the actual power supply.	nago 6 11
	AC power was supplied when a DC power supply input was specified in the settings.	Check the power supply to see if it is an AC power supply.	Correct the power supply setting to match the actual power supply.	- page 6-11
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SER-VOPACK.	n nevt nage

15

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Alarm Code: Alarm Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
	The power supply voltage exceeded the specified range.	Measure the power supply voltage.	Set the AC/DC power supply voltage within the specified range.	-
	The power supply is not stable or was influenced by a lightning surge.	Measure the power supply voltage.	Improve the power supply conditions, install a surge absorber, and then turn the power supply OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-
400h: Overvoltage (Detected in the	The voltage for AC power supply was too high during acceleration or deceleration.	Check the power supply voltage and the speed and torque during operation.	Set the AC power supply voltage within the specified range.	-
main circuit power supply section of the SERVOPACK.)	The external regenerative resistance is too high for the operating conditions.	Check the operating conditions and the regenerative resistance.	Select a regenerative resistance value that is appropriate for the operating conditions and load.	*2
	The moment of inertia ratio or mass ratio exceeded the allowable value.	Check to see if the moment of inertia ratio or mass ratio is within the allowable range.	Increase the deceleration time, or reduce the load.	-
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	While the main circuit power supply is OFF, turn the control power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-

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Alarm Code: Alarm Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
	The power supply voltage went below the specified range.	Measure the power supply voltage.	Set the power supply voltage within the specified range.	-
	The power supply voltage dropped during operation.	Measure the power supply voltage.	Increase the power supply capacity.	-
	A momentary power interruption occurred.	Measure the power supply voltage.	If you have changed the setting of Pn509 (2509h) (Momentary Power Interruption Hold Time), decrease the setting.	page 7-18
410h:	The SERVOPACK fuse is blown out.	Check the power supply wiring.	Correct the power supply wiring and replace the SERVOPACK.	page 4-15
Undervoltage (Detected in the main circuit power supply section of the	The SERVOPACK fuse is blown out.	_	Replace the SERVO- PACK and connect a Reactor to the DC Reac- tor terminals (⊝1 and ⊝2) on the SERVOPACK.	-
SERVOPACK.)	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	-	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SER-VOPACK.	-
	The jumper between the DC Reactor terminals (⊝1 and ⊝2) was removed or there is faulty contact. The cable between the DC Reactor and SERVOPACK is not wired correctly or there is a faulty contact.	_	Correct the wiring between the DC Reactor terminals.	_
450h: Main-Circuit Capacitor Over- voltage (The capacitor in the main circuit has deteriorated or is faulty.)	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	Replace the SERVO-PACK.	-
	The order of phases U, V, and W in the motor wiring is not correct.	Check the wiring of the Servomotor.	Make sure that the Servo- motor is correctly wired.	_
510h: Overspeed	A reference value that exceeded the over-speed detection level was input.	Check the input reference.	Reduce the reference value. Or, adjust the gain.	
(The motor exceeded the maximum speed.)	The motor exceeded the maximum speed.	Check the waveform of the motor speed.	Reduce the speed reference input gain and adjust the servo gain. Or, reconsider the operating conditions.	_
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	-	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SER-VOPACK.	_

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Alarm Code: Alarm Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
	Abnormal oscillation was detected in the motor speed.	Check for abnormal motor noise, and check the speed and torque waveforms during operation.	Reduce the motor speed. Or, reduce the setting of Pn100 (2100h) (Speed Loop Gain).	page 9-77
520h: Vibration Alarm	The setting of Pn103 (2103h) (Moment of Inertia Ratio) is greater than the actual moment of inertia or was greatly changed.	Check the moment of inertia ratio or mass ratio.	Correct the setting of Pn103 (2103h).	page 9-16
	The vibration detection level (Pn312 or Pn384) is not suitable.	Check that the vibration detection level (Pn312 or Pn384) is suitable.	Set a suitable vibration detection level (Pn312 or Pn384).	page 7-37
521h: Autotuning Alarm (Vibration was detected while executing the	The Servomotor vibrated considerably while performing the tuning-less function.	Check the waveform of the motor speed.	Reduce the load so that the moment of inertia ratio is within the allowable value. Or increase the load level or reduce the rigidity level in the tuning- less level settings.	page 9-12
custom tuning, Easy FFT, or the tuning-less func- tion.)	The Servomotor vibrated considerably while performing custom tuning or Easy FFT.	Check the waveform of the motor speed.	Check the operating procedure of corresponding function and implement corrections.	page 9-42, page 9-93
550h: Maximum Speed Setting Error	The setting of Pn385 (2385h) (Maximum Motor Speed) is greater than the maximum speed.	Check the setting of Pn385 (2385h), and the upper limits of the maxi- mum motor speed set- ting and the encoder output resolution set- ting.	Set Pn385 (2385h) to a value that does not exceed the maximum motor speed.	page 7-21

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Alarm Code:	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
Alarm Name	The wiring is not cor-		3030	
	rect or there is a faulty connection in the motor or encoder wir- ing.	Check the wiring.	Make sure that the Servo- motor and encoder are correctly wired.	page 4-19
	Operation was performed that exceeded the overload protection characteristics.	Check the motor over- load characteristics and Run command.	Reconsider the load and operating conditions. Or, increase the motor capacity.	-
710h:	An excessive load was applied during operation because the Servomotor was not driven due to mechanical problems.	Check the operation reference and motor speed.	Correct the mechanical problem.	-
Instantaneous Overload 720h: Continuous Overload	Operation was performed with a load applied to the shaft of the servomotor that exceeded the allowable value.	Check the condition of the machine to deter- mine if a load was applied to the shaft of the servomotor that exceeded the allowable value.	Correct the condition of the machine so that the load on the shaft during servomotor operation does not exceed the allowable value.	-
	There is an error in the setting of Pn282 (2282h) (Linear Encoder Scale Pitch).	Check the setting of Pn282 (2282h).	Correct the setting of Pn282 (2282h).	page 6-14
	There is an error in the setting of Pn080 (2080h) = n.□□X□ (Motor Phase Sequence Selection).	Check the setting of Pn080 (2080h) = n.□□X□.	Set Pn080 (2080h) = n.□□X□ to an appropriate value.	page 6-19
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	-	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SER-VOPACK.	-
7001 1	The Servomotor was rotated by an external force.	Check the operation status.	Implement measures to ensure that the motor will not be rotated by an external force.	_
730h and 731h: Dynamic Brake Overload (An excessive power consump- tion by the dynamic brake was detected.)	When the Servomotor was stopped with the dynamic brake, the rotational or linear kinetic energy exceeded the capacity of the Dynamic Brake Resistor.	Check the power consumed by the DB resistor to see how frequently the DB is being used.	Reconsider the following: Reduce the Servomotor command speed. Decrease the moment of inertia ratio or mass ratio. Reduce the frequency of stopping with the dynamic brake.	-
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SER-VOPACK.	_
740h: Inrush Current Limiting Resistor Overload (The main circuit power supply	The allowable frequency of the inrush current limiting resistor was exceeded when the main circuit power supply was turned ON and OFF.	_	Reduce the frequency of turning the main circuit power supply ON and OFF.	-
was frequently turned ON and OFF.)	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	-	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SER-VOPACK.	_

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Alarm Code:	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Doforces
Alarm Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
	The surrounding temperature is too high.	Check the surrounding temperature using a thermometer. Or, check the operating status with the SERVOPACK installation environment monitor.	Decrease the surrounding temperature by improving the SERVO-PACK installation conditions.	page 3-6
7A1h:	An overload alarm was reset by turning OFF the power supply too many times.	Check the alarm display to see if there is an overload alarm.	Change the method for resetting the alarm.	_
Internal Tempera- ture Error 1 (Control Board Temperature Error)	There was an excessive load or operation was performed that exceeded the regenerative processing capacity.	Use the accumulated load ratio to check the load during operation, and use the regenerative load ratio to check the regenerative processing capacity.	Reconsider the load and operating conditions.	-
	The SERVOPACK installation orientation is not correct or there is insufficient space around the SERVOPACK.	Check the SERVOPACK installation conditions.	Install the SERVOPACK according to specifications.	page 3-3, page 3-5
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SER-VOPACK.	-
	The surrounding temperature is too high.	Check the surrounding temperature using a thermometer. Or, check the operating status with the SERVOPACK installation environment monitor.	Decrease the surrounding temperature by improving the SERVO-PACK installation conditions.	page 3-6
7406	An overload alarm was reset by turning OFF the power supply too many times.	Check the alarm display to see if there is an overload alarm.	Change the method for resetting the alarm.	-
7A2h: Internal Temperature Error 2 (Power Board Temperature Error)	There was an excessive load or operation was performed that exceeded the regenerative processing capacity.	Use the accumulated load ratio to check the load during operation, and use the regenerative load ratio to check the regenerative processing capacity.	Reconsider the load and operating conditions.	-
	The SERVOPACK installation orientation is not correct or there is insufficient space around the SERVOPACK.	Check the SERVOPACK installation conditions.	Install the SERVOPACK according to specifications.	page 3-3, page 3-5
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SER-VOPACK.	_
7A3h: Internal Temperature Sensor Error (An error occurred in the temperature sensor circuit.)	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	-	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SER-VOPACK.	-

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Alarm Code:			Continued from pre	, ,
Alarm Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
	The surrounding temperature is too high.	Check the surrounding temperature using a thermostat. Or, check the operating status with the SERVOPACK installation environment monitor.	Decrease the surrounding temperature by improving the SERVO-PACK installation conditions.	page 3-6
7A4h:	An overload alarm was reset by turning OFF the power supply too many times.	Check the alarm display to see if there is an overload alarm.	Change the method for resetting the alarm.	-
Power Transistor Overheated (Abnormal power transistor tem- perature.)	There was an excessive load or operation was performed that exceeded the regenerative processing capacity.	Use the accumulated load ratio to check the load during operation, and use the regenerative load ratio to check the regenerative processing capacity.	Reconsider the load and operating conditions.	-
	The SERVOPACK installation orientation is not correct or there is insufficient space around the SERVOPACK.	Check the SERVOPACK installation conditions.	Install the SERVOPACK according to specifications.	page 3-3, page 3-5
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	-	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SER-VOPACK.	-
7Abh: SERVOPACK Built-in Fan Stopped	The fan inside the SERVOPACK stopped.	Check for foreign matter inside the SERVOPACK.	Remove foreign matter from the SERVOPACK. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SER- VOPACK.	_
	The power to the absolute encoder was turned ON for the first time.	Check to see if the power supply was turned ON for the first time.	Set up the encoder.	
810h: Encoder Backup Alarm (Detected at the encoder, but only when an abso- lute encoder is used.)	The Encoder Cable was disconnected and then connected again.	Check to see if the power supply was turned ON for the first time.	Check the encoder connection and set up the encoder.	page 6-48
	Power is not being supplied both from the control power supply (+5 V) from the SERVOPACK and from the battery power supply.	Check the encoder connector battery and the connector status.	Replace the battery or implement similar measures to supply power to the encoder, and set up the encoder.	
	A failure occurred in the absolute encoder.	_	If the alarm still occurs after setting up the encoder again, replace the Servomotor.	_
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SER-VOPACK.	-

15

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Alarm Code: Alarm Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
820h: Encoder Check- sum Alarm (Detected at the encoder.)	A failure occurred in the encoder.	_	■ When Using an Absolute Encoder Set up the encoder again. If the alarm still occurs, the Servomotor may be faulty. Replace the Servomotor. ■ When Using a Singleturn Absolute Encoder or Incremental Encoder • The Servomotor may be faulty. Replace the Servomotor. • The linear encoder may be faulty. Replace the linear encoder.	page 6-48
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SER-VOPACK.	_
830h: Encoder Battery	The battery connection is faulty or a battery is not connected.	Check the battery connection.	Correct the battery connection.	page 15-3
Alarm (The absolute encoder battery voltage was lower	The battery voltage is lower than the specified value (2.7 V).	Measure the battery voltage.	Replace the battery.	page 15-3
than the speci- fied level.)	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SER-VOPACK.	_
	The encoder malfunctioned.	_	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the Servomotor or linear encoder may be faulty. Replace the Servo- motor or linear encoder.	_
	An error occurred in reading data from the linear encoder.	_	The linear encoder is not mounted within an appropriate tolerance. Correct the mounting of the linear encoder.	_
840h: Encoder Data Alarm (Detected at the encoder.)	Excessive speed occurred in the linear encoder.	_	Control the motor speed within the range specified by the linear encoder manufacturer and then turn ON the control power supply.	-
	The encoder malfunctioned due to noise.	_	Correct the wiring around the encoder by separating the Encoder Cable from the Servomotor Main Circuit Cable or by grounding the encoder.	_
	The polarity sensor is not wired correctly.	Check the wiring of the polarity sensor.	Correct the wiring of the polarity sensor.	_
	The polarity sensor failed.	_	Replace the polarity sensor.	_

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Alarm Code:	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
Alarm Name			23300011	
	Rotary Servomotor: The Servomotor speed was 200 min ⁻¹ or higher when the control power supply was turned ON.	Check the motor speed when the power supply is turned ON.	Reduce the Servomotor speed to a value less than 200 min ⁻¹ , and turn ON the control power supply.	-
850h: Encoder Over- speed (Detected at the	Linear Servomotor: The Servomotor exceeded the specified speed when the control power supply was turned ON.	Check the motor speed when the power supply is turned ON.	Control the motor speed within the range specified by the linear encoder manufacturer and then turn ON the control power supply.	-
(Detected at the encoder when the control power supply is turned ON.)	A failure occurred in the encoder.	-	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the Servomotor or linear encoder may be faulty. Replace the Servo- motor or linear encoder.	-
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	-	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-
	The surrounding air temperature around the Servomotor is too high.	Measure the surrounding air temperature around the Servomotor.	Reduce the surrounding air temperature of the Servomotor to 40°C or less.	-
860h:	The Servomotor load is greater than the rated load.	Use the accumulated load ratio to check the load.	Operate the Servo Drive so that the motor load remains within the specified range.	page 10-3
Encoder Over- heated (Detected at the encoder, but only when an abso- lute encoder is used.)	A failure occurred in the encoder.	_	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the Servomotor or absolute linear encoder may be faulty. Replace the Servomotor or absolute linear encoder.	-
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	-	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-

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Alarm Code: Alarm Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
	The surrounding temperature around the Servomotor is too high.	Measure the surrounding temperature around the Servomotor.	Reduce the surrounding air temperature of the Servomotor to 40°C or less.	-
	The motor load is greater than the rated load.	Check the load with the accumulated load ratio on the Motion Monitor Tab Page on the SigmaWin+.	Operate the Servo Drive so that the motor load remains within the specified range.	page 10-3
861h: Motor Over- heated	A failure occurred in the Serial Converter Unit.	-	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the Serial Con- verter Unit may be faulty. Replace the Serial Con- verter Unit.	-
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	-	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-
	The surrounding temperature is too high.	Check the surrounding temperature using a thermometer.	Lower the surrounding temperature by improving the installation conditions of the Linear Servomotor or the machine.	-
	The overheat protection input signal line is disconnected or short-circuited.	Check the input voltage with the overheat protection input information on the Motion Monitor Tab Page on the SigmaWin+.	Repair the line for the overheat protection input signal.	-
862h:	An overload alarm was reset by turning OFF the power supply too many times.	Check the alarm display to see if there is an overload alarm.	Change the method for resetting the alarm.	-
Overheat Alarm	Operation was performed under an excessive load.	Use the accumulated load ratio to check the load during operation.	Reconsider the load and operating conditions.	-
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-
	The temperature detection circuit in the Linear Servomotor is faulty or the sensor attached to the machine is faulty.	_	The temperature detection circuit in the Linear Servomotor may be faulty or the sensor attached to the machine may be faulty. Replace the Linear Servomotor or repair the sensor attached to the machine.	-
890h: Encoder Scale Error	A failure occurred in the linear encoder.	_	The linear encoder may be faulty. Replace the linear encoder.	-
891h: Encoder Module Error	A failure occurred in the linear encoder.	-	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the linear encoder may be faulty. Replace the linear encoder.	n novt nago

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Alarm Code:	5 "1 6	0 " "		5.6
Alarm Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
A10h: EtherCAT DC Synchronization Error	The synchronization timing (Sync0) for EtherCAT communications fluctuated.	_	Turn the power supply OFF and ON again and reestablish communications.	_
A11h: EtherCAT State Error	The EtherCAT communications state left the Operational state during motor operation.	_	Reset the alarm and then re-establish communications.	_
	Noise caused an error in EtherCAT communications.	_	Check the EtherCAT wiring and implement noise countermeasures.	-
A12h: EtherCAT Output Data Synchroni- zation Error	The controller did not update the process data during the fixed period.	Check the process data specified by the controller.	Correct the controller so that the process data is updated during the fixed period.	_
zation Error	The EtherCAT Communications Cable or connector wiring is faulty.	Check the EtherCAT Communications Cable and connector wiring.	Wire the connections correctly.	_
A20h: Parameter Set- ting Error	The position unit is outside of the setting range.	Make sure it is within the following range. 1/4,096 < Numerator (2701h: 1)/Denomina- tor (2701h: 2) < 65,536	Correct the setting of position user unit (2701h).	_
	The speed unit is outside of the setting range.	Make sure it is within the following range. 1/128 ≤ Numerator (2702h: 1)/Denominator (2702h: 2) ≤ 8,388,608	Correct the setting of velocity user unit (2702h).	-
	The acceleration unit is outside of the setting range.	Make sure it is within the following range. 1/128 ≤ Numerator (2703h: 1)/Denomina- tor (2703h: 2) ≤ 262,144	Correct the setting of acceleration user unit (2703h).	-
A40h: System Initializa- tion Error	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	Replace the SERVO-PACK.	_
A41h: Communications Device Initializa- tion Error	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	Replace the SERVO-PACK.	_

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Alarm Code:			Continued from pre	, ,
Alarm Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
	User parameter configuration (2700h) was executed while a utility function (Fn DD) was being executed from the Digital Operator or SigmaWin+.	_	Turn the power supply OFF and ON again.	-
A47h: Loading Servo Information Error	The power supply was turned ON or user parameter configuration (2700h) was executed when an encoder was not connected.	Check the wiring of the encoder.	Turn OFF the power supply, correct the encoder connection, and then turn the power supply back ON.	-
	The power supply was turned ON or user parameter configuration (2700h) was executed when there was a Parameter Setting Error (alarm 040h).	Check the parameter settings.	Correct the parameter settings and turn the power supply OFF and ON again.	-
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	Replace the SERVO-PACK.	_
	The power supply was shut OFF while writing parameter settings.	Check the timing of shutting OFF the power supply.	Initialize the parameter settings (restore default parameters (1011h)) and then set the parameters again.	-
A48h: EEPROM Param-	The number of times that parameters were written exceeded the limit.	_	Repair or replace the SERVOPACK. Reconsider the method for writing the parameters.	-
eter Data Error	The power supply voltage suddenly dropped.	Measure the power supply voltage.	Set the power supply voltage within the specified range, and initialize the parameter settings (restore default parameters (1011h)).	-
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	Replace the SERVO-PACK.	_
A53h: Axis Detect Error	_	_	_	_
b33h: Current Detection Error 3	A failure occurred in the current detection circuit.	_	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-
bC0h: System Alarm 10	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	-	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-
bF0h: System Alarm 0	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-

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Alarm Code: Alarm Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
bF1h: System Alarm 1	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	-	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-
bF2h: System Alarm 2	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	-	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-
bF3h: System Alarm 3	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	-	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-
bF4h: System Alarm 4	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-
bF5h: System Alarm 5	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-
bF6h: System Alarm 6	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-
bF7h: System Alarm 7	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-
bF8h: System Alarm 8	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-

15

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Alarm Code: Alarm Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
	The order of phases U, V, and W in the motor wiring is not correct.	Check the Servomotor wiring.	Make sure that the Servo- motor is correctly wired.	-
C10h:	There is an error in the setting of Pn080 (2080h) = n.□□X□ (Motor Phase Selection).	Check the setting of Pn080 (2080h) = n.□□X□.	Set Pn080 (2080h) = n.□□X□ to an appropriate value.	page 6-19
Servomotor Out of Control (Detected when the servo is turned ON.)	A failure occurred in the encoder.	_	If the motor wiring is correct and an alarm still occurs after turning the power supply OFF and ON again, the Servomotor or linear encoder may be faulty. Replace the Servomotor or linear encoder.	-
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-
	The linear encoder signal level is too low.	Check the voltage of the linear encoder signal.	Fine-tune the mounting of the scale head. Or, replace the linear encoder.	-
C20h: Phase Detection Error	The count-up direction of the linear encoder does not match the forward direction of the Moving Coil in the motor.	Check the setting of Pn080 (2080h) = n.□□X□ (Motor Phase Sequence Selection). Check the installation orientation for the linear encoder and Moving Coil.	Change the setting of Pn080 (2080h) = n.□□X□. Correctly reinstall the linear encoder or Moving Coil.	page 6-19
	The polarity sensor signal is being affected by noise.	-	Correct the FG wiring. Implement countermea- sures against noise for the polarity sensor wiring.	-
-	The setting of Pn282 (2282h) (Linear Encoder Scale Pitch) is not correct.	Check the setting of Pn282 (2282h) (Linear Encoder Scale Pitch).	Check the specifications of the linear encoder and set a correct value.	page 6-15
C21h:	The polarity sensor is protruding from the Magnetic Way of the motor.	Check the polarity sensor.	Correctly reinstall the Moving Coil or Magnetic Way of the motor.	_
Polarity Sensor Error	The polarity sensor is not wired correctly.	Check the wiring of the polarity sensor.	Correct the wiring of the polarity sensor.	_
	The polarity sensor failed.	_	Replace the polarity sensor.	_
C22h: Phase Information Disagreement	The SERVOPACK phase information is different from the linear encoder phase information.	_	Perform polarity detection.	page 6-23

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Alarm Code:			Continued from pro-	evious page.
Alarm Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
C50h: Polarity Detection Failure	The parameter settings are not correct.	Check the linear encoder specifications and feedback signal status.	The settings of Pn282 (2282h) (Linear Encoder Pitch) and Pn080 (2080h) = n.□□X□ (Motor Phase Selection) may not match the installation. Set the parameters to correct values.	page 6-14, page 6-19
	There is noise on the scale signal.	Check to make sure that the frame grounds of the Serial Converter Unit and Servomotor are connected to the FG terminal on the SER-VOPACK and that the FG terminal on the SER-VOPACK is connected to the frame ground on the power supply. And, confirm that the shield is properly processed on the Linear Encoder Cable. Check to see if the detection reference is repeatedly output in one direction.	Implement appropriate countermeasures against noise for the Linear Encoder Cable.	-
	An external force was applied to the Moving Coil of the motor.	_	The polarity cannot be properly detected if the detection reference is 0 and the speed feedback is not 0 because of an external force, such as cable tension, applied to the Moving Coil. Implement measures to reduce the external force so that the speed feedback goes to 0. If the external force cannot be reduced, increase the setting of Pn481 (2481h) (Polarity Detection Speed Loop Gain).	-
	The linear encoder resolution is too low.	Check the linear encoder scale pitch to see if it is within 100 µm.	If the linear encoder scale pitch is 100 μm or higher, the SERVOPACK cannot detect the correct speed feedback. Use a linear encoder scale pitch with higher resolution. (We recommend a pitch of 40 μm or less.) Or, increase the setting of Pn485 (2485h) (Polarity Detection Reference Speed). However, increasing the setting of Pn485 (2485h) will increase the Servomotor movement range that is required for polarity detection.	_

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Alarm Code: Alarm Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
C51h: Overtravel Detected during Polarity Detection	The overtravel signal was detected during polarity detection.	Check the overtravel position.	Wire the overtravel signals. Execute polarity detection at a position where an overtravel signal would not be detected.	page 4-39
C52h: Polarity Detection Not Completed	The servo was turned ON when using an absolute linear encoder, Pn587 (2587h) was set to n.□□□□ (Do not detect polarity), and the polarity had not been detected.	_	When using an absolute linear encoder, set Pn587 (2587h) to n. \$\square\$ (Detect polarity).	_
C53h: Out of Range of Motion for Polarity Detection	The travel distance exceeded the setting of Pn48E (248Eh) (Polarity Detection Range) in the middle of detection.	_	Increase the setting of Pn48E (248Eh) (Polarity Detection Range). Or, increase the setting of Pn481 (2481h) (Polarity Detection Speed Loop Gain).	-
C54h: Polarity Detection Failure 2	An external force was applied to the Servomotor.	_	Increase the setting of Pn495 (2495h) (Polarity Detection Confirmation Force Reference). Increase the setting of Pn498 (2498h) (Polarity Detection Allowable Error Range). Increasing the allowable error will also increase the motor temperature.	_
C80h: Encoder Clear Error or Multiturn Limit Setting Error	A failure occurred in the encoder.	_	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the Servomotor or linear encoder may be faulty. Replace the Servo- motor or linear encoder.	-
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	_

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Alarm Code: Alarm Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
, uam rumo	There is a faulty contact in the connector or the connector is not wired correctly for the encoder.	Check the condition of the encoder connector.	Reconnect the encoder connector and check the encoder wiring.	page 4-19
	There is a cable disconnection or short-circuit in the encoder. Or, the cable impedance is outside the specified values.	Check the condition of the Encoder Cable.	Use the Encoder Cable within the specified specifications.	-
C90h: Encoder Commu-	One of the following has occurred: corrosion caused by improper temperature, humidity, or gas, a short-circuit caused by entry of water drops or cutting oil, or faulty contact in connector caused by vibration.	Check the operating environment.	Improve the operating environment, and replace the cable. If the alarm still occurs, replace the SER-VOPACK.	page 3-2
nications Error	A malfunction was caused by noise.	_	Correct the wiring around the encoder by separating the Encoder Cable from the Servomotor Main Circuit Cable or by grounding the encoder.	page 4-5
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	Connect the Servomotor to another SERVOPACK, and turn ON the control power supply. If no alarm occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-
	A failure occurred in the encoder.	_	Connect the Servomotor to another SERVOPACK, and turn ON the control power supply. If the alarm occurs, the Servomotor may be faulty. Replace the Servomotor.	-
C91h: Encoder Communications Position Data Acceleration Rate Error	Noise entered on the signal lines because the Encoder Cable is bent or the sheath is damaged.	Check the condition of the Encoder Cable and connectors.	Check the Encoder Cable to see if it is installed correctly.	page 4-8
	The Encoder Cable is bundled with a high- current line or installed near a high- current line.	Check the installation condition of the Encoder Cable.	Confirm that there is no surge voltage on the Encoder Cable.	-
	There is variation in the FG potential because of the influence of machines on the Servomotor side, such as a welder.	Check the installation condition of the Encoder Cable.	Properly ground the machine to separate it from the FG of the encoder.	-

15

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Alarm Code: Alarm Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
C92h: Encoder Commu- nications Timer Error	Noise entered on the signal line from the encoder.	-	Implement countermeasures against noise for the encoder wiring.	page 4-5
	Excessive vibration or shock was applied to the encoder.	Check the operating conditions.	Reduce machine vibration. Correctly install the Servomotor or linear encoder.	-
	A failure occurred in the encoder.	_	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the Servomotor or linear encoder may be faulty. Replace the Servo- motor or linear encoder.	-
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-
CA0h: Encoder Parame- ter Error	A failure occurred in the encoder.	_	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the Servomotor or linear encoder may be faulty. Replace the Servo- motor or linear encoder.	-
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	-	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-

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Alarm Code: Alarm Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
Cb0h: Encoder Echo- back Error	The encoder is wired incorrectly or there is faulty contact.	Check the wiring of the encoder.	Make sure that the encoder is correctly wired.	page 4-19
	The specifications of the Encoder Cable are not correct and noise entered on it.	_	Use a shielded twisted- pair wire cable or a screened twisted-pair cable with conductors of at least 0.12 mm ² .	-
	The Encoder Cable is too long and noise entered on it.	_	Rotary Servomotors: The Encoder Cable wiring distance must be 50 m max. Linear Servomotors: The Encoder Cable wiring distance must be 20 m max.	-
	There is variation in the FG potential because of the influence of machines on the Servomotor side, such as a welder.	Check the condition of the Encoder Cable and connectors.	Properly ground the machine to separate it from the FG of the encoder.	-
	Excessive vibration or shock was applied to the encoder.	Check the operating conditions.	Reduce machine vibration. Correctly install the Servomotor or linear encoder.	-
	A failure occurred in the encoder.	_	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the Servomotor or linear encoder may be faulty. Replace the Servo- motor or linear encoder.	-
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	-	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-
CC0h: Multiturn Limit Disagreement	The multiturn limit of the encoder is different from that of the SERVOPACK. Or, the multiturn limit of the SERVOPACK has been changed.	Check the setting of Pn205 (2205h) (Multiturn Limit).	Change the setting if the alarm occurs.	page 7-31
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-

15

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Alarm Code: Alarm Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
CF1h: Reception Failed Error in Feed-	The cable between the Serial Converter Unit and SERVOPACK is not wired correctly or there is a faulty contact.	Check the wiring of the external encoder.	Correctly wire the cable between the Serial Converter Unit and SERVO-PACK.	page 4-22
	A specified cable is not being used between Serial Con- verter Unit and SER- VOPACK.	Check the wiring specifications of the external encoder.	Use a specified cable.	-
back Option Module Commu- nications	The cable between the Serial Converter Unit and SERVOPACK is too long.	Measure the length of the cable that connects the Serial Converter Unit.	The length of the cable between the Serial Converter Unit and SERVO-PACK must be 20 m or less.	_
	The sheath on cable between the Serial Converter Unit and SERVOPACK is broken.	Check the cable that connects the Serial Converter Unit.	Replace the cable between the Serial Converter Unit and SERVO-PACK.	-
CF2h: Timer Stopped Error in Feed-	Noise entered the cable between the Serial Converter Unit and SERVOPACK.	_	Correct the wiring around the Serial Converter Unit, e.g., separate I/O signal lines from the Main Circuit Cables or ground.	-
back Option Module Commu- nications	A failure occurred in the Serial Converter Unit.	_	Replace the Serial Converter Unit.	-
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	Replace the SERVO- PACK.	_
d00h: Position Deviation Overflow (The setting of Pn520 (2520h) (Excessive Position Error Alarm Level) was exceeded by the position deviation.)	The Servomotor U, V, and W wiring is not correct.	Check the wiring of the Servomotor's Main Circuit Cables.	Make sure that there are no faulty contacts in the wiring for the Servomotor and encoder.	-
	The position command speed is too fast.	Reduce the position command speed and try operating the SER-VOPACK.	Reduce the position reference speed or the reference acceleration rate, or reconsider the electronic gear ratio.	page 6-41
	The acceleration of the position reference is too high.	Reduce the reference acceleration and try operating the SERVO-PACK.	Reduce the acceleration of the position reference using an EtherCAT command.	-
	The setting of Pn520 (2520h) (Position Deviation Alarm Level) is too low for the operating conditions.	Check the setting of Pn520 (2520h) to see if it is appropriate.	Optimize the setting of Pn520 (2520h).	page 9-8
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	_

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Alarm Code:	D!hl 0	0	Continued from pro	
Alarm Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
d01h: Position Deviation Overflow Alarm at Servo ON	The servo was turned ON after the position deviation exceeded the setting of Pn526 (2526h) (Position Deviation Alarm Level at Servo ON) while the servo was OFF.	Check the position deviation while the servo is OFF.	Optimize the setting of Pn526 (2526h).	
d02h: Position Deviation Overflow Alarm for Speed Limit at Servo ON	If position deviation remains in the deviation counter, the setting of Pn529 (2529h) or Pn584 (2584h) (Speed Limit Level at Servo ON) limits the speed when the servo is turned ON. This alarm occurs if a position reference is input and the setting of Pn520 (2520h) (Position Deviation Alarm Level) is exceeded.	_	Optimize the setting of Pn520 (2520h). Or, set Pn529 (2529h) or Pn584 (2584h) to an appropriate value.	page 9-8
d10h: Motor-Load Position Deviation Overflow	The motor direction and external encoder installation orientation are backward.	Check the motor direction and the external encoder installation orientation.	Install the external encoder in the opposite direction, or change the setting of Pn002 (2002h) = n.X□□□ (External Encoder Usage) to reverse the direction.	page 11-7
	There is an error in the connection between the load (e.g., stage) and external encoder coupling.	Check the coupling of the external encoder.	Check the mechanical coupling.	_
d30h: Position Data Overflow	The position data exceeded ±1,879,048,192.	Check the input reference pulse counter.	Reconsider the operating specifications.	_
E00h: EtherCAT Module Interface Initializa- tion Timeout Error	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	-	Replace the SERVO- PACK.	_
E02h: EtherCAT Inter- nal Synchroniza- tion Error 1	The EtherCAT transmission cycle fluctuated.	-	Remove the cause of transmission cycle fluctuation at the host controller.	-
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-
E03h: EtherCAT Mod- ule Interface Communications	Noise caused an error in communications between the SERVO-PACK and EtherCAT Network Module.	_	Implement countermeasures against noise.	-
Data Error	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	Replace the SERVO-PACK.	

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Alarm Code: Continued from previous page				
Alarm Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
EA0h: Command- Option IF Servo Unit Initial Error	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	-	Replace the SERVO-PACK.	-
EA1h: Command- Option IF Memory Check Error	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	-	Replace the SERVO-PACK.	-
EA2h: Command- Option IF Servo Synchronization Error	Fluctuation in the EtherCAT communications synchronization timing (Sync0) caused the synchronization timing in the SERVO-PACK to fluctuate.	_	Turn the power supply OFF and ON again and re- establish communica- tions.	_
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	Repair or replace the SERVOPACK.	_
EA3h: Command-	Noise caused an error in communications in the SERVOPACK.	_	Implement countermeasures against noise.	_
Option IF Servo Data Error	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	-	Replace the SERVO- PACK.	_
Eb1h: Safety Function Signal Input Tim- ing Error	The delay between activation of the /HWBB1 and /HWBB2 input signals for the HWBB was ten second or longer. A failure occurred in	Measure the time delay between the /HWBB1 and /HWBB2 signals.	The output signal circuits or devices for /HWBB1 and /HWBB2 or the SER-VOPACK input signal circuits may be faulty. Alternatively, the input signal cables may be disconnected. Check to see if any of these items are faulty or have been disconnected. Replace the SERVO-	-
EC8h: Gate Drive Error 1 (An error occurred in the gate drive circuit.) EC9h: Gate Drive Error 2 (An error occurred in the gate drive circuit.)	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK. The three-phase	-	PACK. Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	_
F10h: Power Supply Line Open Phase (The voltage was low for more than one second for phase R, S, or T when the main power supply was ON.)	power supply wiring is not correct.	Check the power supply wiring.	Make sure that the power supply is correctly wired.	page 4-11
	The three-phase power supply is unbalanced.	Measure the voltage for each phase of the three-phase power supply.	Balance the power supply by changing phases.	-
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-

Continued from previous page.

Alarm Code: Alarm Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
FL-1*3: System Alarm FL-2*3: System Alarm FL-3*3: System Alarm FL-4*3: System Alarm FL-5*3: System Alarm FL-6*3: System Alarm FL-6*3:	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	_
System Alarm CPF00: Digital Operator	There is a faulty con- nection between the Digital Operator and the SERVOPACK.	Check the connector contact.	Disconnect the connector and insert it again. Or, replace the cable.	_
Communications Error 1	A malfunction was caused by noise.	-	Keep the Digital Operator or the cable away from sources of noise.	_
CPF01: Digital Operator Communications Error 2	A failure occurred in the Digital Operator.	_	Disconnect the Digital Operator and then con- nect it again. If an alarm still occurs, the Digital Operator may be faulty. Replace the Digital Oper- ator.	-
	A failure occurred in the SERVOPACK.	_	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-

^{*1.} Detection Conditions

Rotary Servomotor
 If either of the following conditions is detected, an alarm will occur.

• Pn533 [min⁻¹]
$$\times$$
 Encoder resolution 6×10^5 ≤ 1

• Maximum motor speed [min-1] × ______Encoder resolution Approx. 3.66 × 10¹²

• Linear Servomotor

If either of the following conditions is detected, an alarm will occur.

•
$$\frac{\text{Pn585 [mm/s]}}{\text{Linear encoder pitch [μm]}} \times \frac{\text{Resolution of Serial Converter Unit}}{10} \leq 1$$

Pn385 [100 mm/s] × Resolution of Serial Converter Unit ≥ 1 Linear encoder pitch [µm] Approx. 6.10 ×10⁵

^{*2.} Refer to the catalog for details.

^{*3.} These alarms are not stored in the alarm history. They are only displayed on the panel display.

Maintenance

15

15.2.3 Resetting Alarms

If there is an ALM (Servo Alarm) signal, use one of the following methods to reset the alarm after eliminating the cause of the alarm.

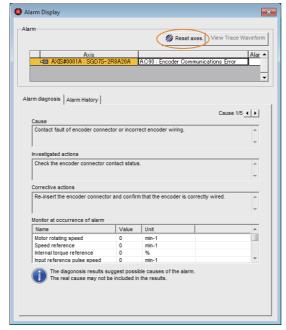


Be sure to eliminate the cause of an alarm before you reset the alarm. If you reset the alarm and continue operation without eliminating the cause of the alarm, it may result in damage to the equipment or fire.

Resetting Alarms with the SigmaWin+

Use the following procedure to reset alarms with the SigmaWin+.

- 1. Click the Servo Drive Button in the workspace of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+.
- **2.** Select Display Alarm in the Menu Dialog Box. The Alarm Display Dialog Box will be displayed.
- 3. Click the Reset axes Button.



The alarm will be reset, and the alarm display will be cleared.

This concludes the procedure to reset alarms.

Clearing Alarms with the Fault Reset Command

Execute the Fault Reset command to clear alarms or warnings.

Refer to the following section for details on the Fault Reset command.

Control word Bits on page 14-28

Resetting Alarms Using the Digital Operator

Press the **ALARM RESET** Key on the Digital Operator. Refer to the following manual for details on resetting alarms.

Σ-7-Series Digital Operator Operating Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 33)

15.2.4 Displaying the Alarm History

15.2.4 Displaying the Alarm History

The alarm history displays up to the last ten alarms that have occurred in the SERVOPACK. Alarms are displayed for the selected axis.

Note: The following alarms are not displayed in the alarm history: A.E50 (EtherCAT Synchronization Error) and FL-1 to FL-7.

Preparations

No preparations are required.

Applicable Tools

The following table lists the tools that you can use to display the alarm history.

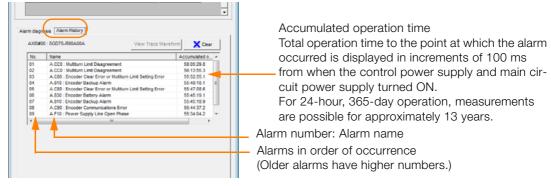
Tool	Fn No./Function Name	Reference
Digital Operator	Fn000	Σ-7-Series Digital Operator Operating Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 33)
SigmaWin+	Troubleshooting – Display Alarm	Operating Procedure on page 15-42

Operating Procedure

Use the following procedure to display the alarm history.

- 1. Click the Servo Drive Button in the workspace of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+.
- 2. Select Display Alarm in the Menu Dialog Box. The Alarm Display Dialog Box will be displayed.
- 3. Click the Alarm History Tab.

The following display will appear and you can check the alarms that occurred in the past.



Information

- 1. If the same alarm occurs consecutively within one hour, it is not saved in the alarm history. If it occurs after an hour or more, it is saved.
- 2. You can clear the alarm history by clicking the **Clear** Button. The alarm history is not cleared when alarms are reset or when the SERVOPACK main circuit power is turned OFF.

This concludes the procedure to display the alarm history.

15.2.5

Clearing the Alarm History

You can clear the alarm history that is recorded in the SERVOPACK. You can specify the axis for which to delete the history.

The alarm history is not cleared when alarms are reset or when the SERVOPACK main circuit power is turned OFF. You must perform the following procedure.

Preparations

Always check the following before you clear the alarm history.

• The parameters must not be write prohibited.

Applicable Tools

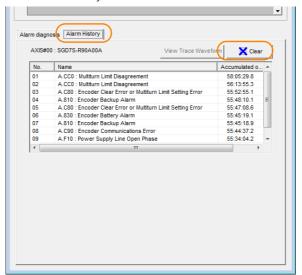
The following table lists the tools that you can use to clear the alarm history.

Tool	Fn No./Function Name	Reference
Digital Operator	Fn006	Σ-7-Series Digital Operator Operating Manual (Manual No.: SIEP \$800001 33)
SigmaWin+	Troubleshooting – Display Alarm	Operating Procedure on page 15-43

Operating Procedure

Use the following procedure to reset the alarm history.

- 1. Click the Servo Drive Button in the workspace of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+.
- **2.** Select Display Alarm in the Menu Dialog Box. The Alarm Display Dialog Box will be displayed.
- 3. Click the Alarm History Tab.
- **4.** Click the Clear Button. The alarm history will be cleared.



This concludes the procedure to reset the alarm history.

15.2.6 Resetting Motor Type Alarms

The SERVOPACK automatically determines the type of motor that is connected to it. If the type of motor that is connected is changed, an A.070 alarm (Motor Type Change Detected) will occur the next time the SERVOPACK is started. If an A.070 alarm occurs, you must set the parameters to match the new type of motor.

An A.070 alarm is reset by executing the Reset Motor Type Alarm utility function.



- This utility function is the only way to reset an A.070 alarm (Motor Type Change Detected).
 The errors are not reset when you reset alarms or turn OFF the power supply to the SER-VOPACK.
- 2. If an A.070 alarm occurs, first set the parameters according to the newly connected motor type and then execute the Reset Motor Type Alarm utility function.

Preparations

Always check the following before you reset a motor type alarm.

• The parameters must not be write prohibited.

Applicable Tools

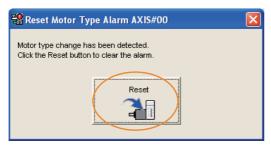
The following table lists the tools that you can use to clear the motor type alarm.

Tool	Fn No./Function Name	Reference
Digital Operator	Fn021	Σ-7-Series Digital Operator Operating Manual (Manual No.: SIEP S800001 33)
SigmaWin+	Troubleshooting – Reset Motor Type Alarm	Operating Procedure on page 15-44

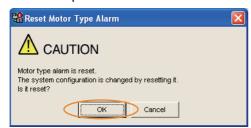
Operating Procedure

Use the following procedure to reset Motor Type alarm.

- 1. Click the ___ Servo Drive Button in the workspace of the Main Window of the SigmaWin+.
- **2.** Select Reset Motor Type Alarm in the Menu Dialog Box. The Reset Motor Type Alarm Dialog Box will be displayed.
- 3. Click the Reset Button.



4. Read the precaution and then click the **OK** Button.



15

15.2.6 Resetting Motor Type Alarms

5. Read the precaution and then click the **OK** Button.



6. Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again.

This concludes the procedure to reset Motor Type alarms.

15.3

Warning Displays

If a warning occurs in the SERVOPACK, a warning number will be displayed on the panel display. Warnings are displayed to warn you before an alarm occurs.

This section provides a list of warnings and the causes of and corrections for warnings.

15.3.1 List of Warnings

The list of warnings gives the warning name and warning meaning in order of the warning numbers.

If "Common" is given below the warning number, the warning applies to both axes. If a warning occurs for one axis, the same warning status will occur for the other axis.

Warning Number	Warning Name	Meaning	Resetting
900h	Position Deviation Over-flow	The position deviation exceeded the parameter settings (Pn520 \times Pn51E/100).	Required.
901h	Position Deviation Over- flow Alarm at Servo ON	The position deviation exceeded the parameter settings (Pn526 × Pn528/100) when the servo was turned ON.	Required.
910h	Overload	This warning occurs before an overload alarm (A.710 or A.720) occurs. If the warning is ignored and operation is continued, an alarm may occur.	Required.
911h	Vibration	Abnormal vibration was detected during motor operation. The detection level is the same as A.520. Set whether to output an alarm or a warning by setting Pn310 (Vibration Detection Selection).	Required.
912h Common	Internal Temperature Warning 1 (Control Board Temperature Error)	The surrounding temperature of the control PCB is abnormal.	Required.
913h Common	Internal Temperature Warning 2 (Power Board Temperature Error)	The surrounding temperature of the power PCB is abnormal.	Required.
920h Common	Regenerative Overload	This warning occurs before an A.320 alarm (Regenerative Overload) occurs. If the warning is ignored and operation is continued, an alarm may occur.	Required.
921h	Dynamic Brake Overload	This warning occurs before an A.731 alarm (Dynamic Brake Overload) occurs. If the warning is ignored and operation is continued, an alarm may occur.	Required.
923h Common	SERVOPACK Built-in Fan Stopped	The fan inside the SERVOPACK stopped.	Required.
930h	Absolute Encoder Bat- tery Error	This warning occurs when the voltage of absolute encoder's battery is low.	Required.
93Bh	Overheat Warning	The input voltage (temperature) for the overheat protection input (TH) signal exceeded the setting of Pn61C (261Ch) (Overheat Warning Level).	Required.
942h	Speed Ripple Compensation Information Disagreement	The speed ripple compensation information stored in the encoder does not agree with the speed ripple compensation information stored in the SERVOPACK.	Required.
971h Common	Undervoltage	This warning occurs before an A.410 alarm (Undervoltage) occurs. If the warning is ignored and operation is continued, an alarm may occur.	Required.
9A0h	Overtravel	Overtravel was detected while the servo was ON.	Required.
9b0h Common	Preventative Mainte- nance Warning	One of the consumable parts has reached the end of its service life.	Required.

Note: Use Pn008 = n.□X□□ (Warning Detection Selection) to control warning detection.

However, the following warnings are not affected by the setting of Pn008 = n.□X□□ and other parameter settings are required in addition to Pn008 = n.□X□□.

Warning	Parameters That Must Be Set to Select Warning Detection	Reference
A.911	Pn310 = n.□□□X (Vibration Detection Selection)	page 7-37
A.923	_ (Not affected by the setting of Pn008 = n.□X□□.)	_
A.930	Pn008 = n.□□□X (Low Battery Voltage Alarm/Warning Selection)	page 15-3
A.942	Pn423 = n.□□X□ (Speed Ripple Compensation Information Disagreement Warning Detection Selection)	page 9-59
A.971	Pn008 = n.□□X□ (Function Selection for Undervoltage) (Not affected by the setting of Pn008 = n.□X□□.)	page 7-19
A.9A0	Pn00D = n.X□□□ (Overtravel Warning Detection Selection) (Not affected by the setting of Pn008 = n.□X□□.)	page 6-28
A.9b0	Pn00F = n.□□□X (Preventative Maintenance Warning Selection)	page 10-15

15.3.2 Troubleshooting Warnings

The causes of and corrections for the warnings are given in the following table. Contact your Yaskawa representative if you cannot solve a problem with the correction given in the table.

Warning Number: Warning Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
	The Servomotor U, V, and W wiring is not correct.	Check the wiring of the Servomotor's Main Circuit Cables.	Make sure that there are no faulty connections in the wiring for the Servomotor and encoder.	-
	A SERVOPACK gain is too low.	Check the SERVO- PACK gains.	Increase the servo gain, e.g., by using autotuning without a host reference.	page 9-24
	The acceleration of the position reference is too high.	Reduce the reference acceleration and try operating the SERVO-PACK.	Reduce the acceleration of the position reference using a EtherCAT command.	-
900h: Position Deviation Overflow	The excessive position deviation alarm level (Pn520 (2520h) × Pn51E (251Eh)/100) is too low for the operating conditions.	Check excessive position deviation alarm level (Pn520 × Pn51E/100) to see if it is set to an appropriate value.	Optimize the settings of Pn520 and Pn51E.	page 9-8
	A failure occurred in the SERVO-PACK.	-	Turn the power supply to the SERVOPACK OFF and ON again. If an alarm still occurs, the SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-
901h: Position Deviation Overflow Alarm at Servo ON	The position deviation exceeded the parameter settings (Pn526 (2526h) × Pn528 (2528h)/100) when the servo was turned ON.	_	Optimize the setting of Pn528 (Position Deviation Overflow Warning Level at Servo ON).	-

15.3.2 Troubleshooting Warnings

Continued from previous page.

Warning Number: Warning Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
910h: Overload (warning before an A.710 or A.720 alarm occurs)	The wiring is not correct or there is a faulty connection in the motor or encoder wiring.	Check the wiring.	Make sure that the Servo- motor and encoder are cor- rectly wired.	-
	Operation was performed that exceeded the overload protection characteristics.	Check the motor over- load characteristics and Run command.	Reconsider the load and operating conditions. Or, increase the motor capacity.	-
	An excessive load was applied during operation because the Servomotor was not driven because of mechanical problems.	Check the operation reference and motor speed.	Remove the mechanical problem.	-
	The overload warning level (Pn52B (252Bh)) is not suitable.	Check that the overload warning level (Pn52B) is suitable.	Set a suitable overload warning level (Pn52B).	page 6-39
	A failure occurred in the SERVO-PACK.	-	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVO-PACK.	-
911h: Vibration	Abnormal vibration was detected during motor operation.	Check for abnormal motor noise, and check the speed and torque waveforms during operation.	Reduce the motor speed. Or, reduce the servo gain with custom tuning.	page 9-42
	The setting of Pn103 (2103h) (Moment of Inertia Ratio) is greater than the actual moment of inertia or was greatly changed.	Check the moment of inertia ratio or mass ratio.	Set Pn103 (Moment of Inertia Ratio) to an appropriate value.	page 9-16
	The vibration detection level (Pn312 (2312h) or Pn384 (2384h)) is not suitable.	Check that the vibration detection level (Pn312 or Pn384) is suitable.	Set a suitable vibration detection level (Pn312 or Pn384).	page 7-37

Continued from previous page.

Warning Number: Warning Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
	The surrounding temperature is too high.	Check the surrounding temperature using a thermometer. Or, check the operating status with the SERVOPACK installation environment monitor.	Decrease the surrounding temperature by improving the SERVOPACK installation conditions.	page 3-6
	An overload alarm was reset by turning OFF the power supply too many times.	Check the alarm display to see if there is an overload alarm.	Change the method for resetting the alarm.	-
912h: Internal Tempera- ture Warning 1 (Control Board Tem- perature Error)	There was an excessive load or operation was performed that exceeded the regenerative processing capacity.	Use the accumulated load ratio to check the load during operation, and use the regenerative load ratio to check the regenerative processing capacity.	Reconsider the load and operating conditions.	-
	The SERVOPACK installation orientation is not correct or there is insufficient space around the SERVOPACK.	Check the SERVO- PACK installation con- ditions.	Install the SERVOPACK according to specifications.	page 3-3, page 3-5
	A failure occurred in the SERVO-PACK.	_	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVO-PACK.	_
	The surrounding temperature is too high.	Check the surrounding temperature using a thermometer. Or, check the operating status with the SERVOPACK installation environment monitor.	Decrease the surrounding temperature by improving the SERVOPACK installation conditions.	page 3-6
	An overload alarm was reset by turning OFF the power supply too many times.	Check the alarm display to see if there is an overload alarm.	Change the method for resetting the alarm.	-
913h: Internal Tempera- ture Warning 2 (Power Board Tem- perature Error)	There was an excessive load or operation was performed that exceeded the regenerative processing capacity.	Use the accumulated load ratio to check the load during operation, and use the regenerative load ratio to check the regenerative processing capacity.	Reconsider the load and operating conditions.	-
	The SERVOPACK installation orientation is not correct or there is insufficient space around the SERVOPACK.	Check the SERVO- PACK installation con- ditions.	Install the SERVOPACK according to specifications.	page 3-3, page 3-5
	A failure occurred in the SERVO-PACK.	_	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVO-PACK.	_

15.3.2 Troubleshooting Warnings

Continued from previous page.

Worning Number:				vious page.
Warning Number: Warning Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
	The power supply voltage exceeded the specified range.	Measure the power supply voltage.	Set the power supply voltage within the specified range.	-
920h: Regenerative Over- load (warning before an A.320 (320h) alarm occurs)	There is insufficient external regenerative resistance, Regenerative Resistor capacity, or SER-VOPACK capacity, or there has been a continuous regeneration state.	Check the operating conditions and capacity again.	Change the regenerative resistance value, regenerative resistance capacity, or SERVOPACK capacity. Recheck the operating conditions.	-
	There was a continuous regeneration state because a negative load was continuously applied.	Check the load applied to the Servomotor during operation.	Reconsider the system including the servo, machine, and operating conditions.	-
921h: Dynamic Brake Overload (warning before an A.731 (731h) alarm occurs)	The Servomotor was rotated by an external force.	Check the operation status.	Implement measures to ensure that the motor will not be rotated by an external force.	-
	When the Servo- motor was stopped with the dynamic brake, the rotational or linear kinetic energy exceeded the capacity of the Dynamic Brake Resistor.	Check the power consumed by the DB resistor to see how frequently the DB is being used.	Reconsider the following: Reduce the Servomotor command speed. Decrease the moment of inertia or mass. Reduce the frequency of stopping with the dynamic brake.	-
	A failure occurred in the SERVO-PACK.	-	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVO-PACK.	-
923h: SERVOPACK Built- in Fan Stopped	The fan inside the SERVOPACK stopped.	Check for foreign matter inside the SERVO-PACK.	Remove foreign matter from the SERVOPACK. If an alarm still occurs, the SER- VOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-
930h: Absolute Encoder Battery Error (The absolute encoder battery voltage was lower than the spec- ified level.) (Detected only when an abso-	The battery connection is faulty or a battery is not connected.	Check the battery connection.	Correct the battery connection.	page 4-20
	The battery voltage is lower than the specified value (2.7 V).	Measure the battery voltage.	Replace the battery.	page 15-3
lute encoder is connected.)	A failure occurred in the SERVO-PACK.	_	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVO-PACK.	_

15

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Warning Number: Warning Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
	The surrounding temperature is too high.	Check the surrounding temperature using a thermometer.	Lower the surrounding temperature by improving the installation conditions of the Linear Servomotor or the machine.	_
	Operation was performed under an excessive load.	Use the accumulated load ratio to check the load during operation.	Reconsider the load and operating conditions.	_
93Bh: Overheat Warning	A failure occurred in the SERVO-PACK.	_	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVO-PACK.	_
	The temperature detection circuit in the Linear Servomotor is faulty or the sensor attached to the machine is faulty.	_	The temperature detection circuit in the Linear Servomotor may be faulty or the sensor attached to the machine may be faulty. Replace the Linear Servomotor or repair the sensor attached to the machine.	_
	The speed ripple	-	Reset the speed ripple compensation value on the SigmaWin+.	page 9-59
942h: Speed Ripple Compensation Informa-	compensation information stored in the encoder does not agree with the speed ripple compensation information stored in the SER-VOPACK.	_	Set Pn423 (2423h) to n. \$\square\$ (Do not detect A.942 alarms). However, changing the setting may increase the speed ripple.	page 9-59
tion Disagreement		_	Set Pn423 (2423h) to n. \$\square\$ (Disable speed ripple compensation). However, changing the setting may increase the speed ripple.	page 9-59
	For a 400-V SER- VOPACK, the AC power supply volt- age dropped below 280 V.	Measure the power supply voltage.	Set the power supply voltage within the specified range.	-
	The power supply voltage dropped during operation.	Measure the power supply voltage.	Increase the power supply capacity.	_
971h: Undervoltage	A momentary power interruption occurred.	Measure the power supply voltage.	If you have changed the setting of Pn509 (2509h) (Momentary Power Interruption Hold Time), decrease the setting.	page 7-18
	The SERVOPACK fuse is blown out.	_	Replace the SERVOPACK and connect a reactor.	page 4-18
7	A failure occurred in the SERVO-PACK.	_	The SERVOPACK may be faulty. Replace the SERVO-PACK.	_

15.3.2 Troubleshooting Warnings

Continued from previous page.

Warning Number: Warning Name	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
9A0h: Overtravel (Over- travel status was detected.)	Overtravel was detected while the servo was ON.	Check the status of the overtravel signals on the input signal monitor.	Even if an overtravel signal is not shown by the input signal monitor, momentary overtravel may have been detected. Take the following precautions. • Do not specify movements that would cause overtravel from the host controller. • Check the wiring of the overtravel signals. • Implement countermeasures against noise.	page 6-28
9b0h: Preventative Mainte- nance Warning	One of the consumable parts has reached the end of its service life.	_	Replace the part. Contact your Yaskawa representative for replacement.	page 10- 15

15.4

Troubleshooting Based on the Operation and Conditions of the Servomotor

This section provides troubleshooting based on the operation and conditions of the Servomotor, including causes and corrections.

Problem	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
	The control power supply is not turned ON.	Measure the voltage between control power supply terminals.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Correct the wiring so that the con- trol power supply is turned ON.	-
	The main circuit power supply is not turned ON.	Measure the voltage across the main circuit power input terminals.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Correct the wiring so that the main circuit power supply is turned ON.	-
	The I/O signal connector (CN1) pins are not wired correctly or are disconnected.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check the wiring condition of the I/O signal connector (CN1) pins.	Correct the wiring of the I/O signal connector (CN1) pins.	page 4-36, page 10-5
	The wiring for the Servomotor Main Circuit Cables or Encoder Cable is disconnected.	Check the wiring conditions.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Wire the cable correctly.	-
	There is an overload on the Servomotor.	Operate the Servomotor with no load and check the load status.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Reduce the load or replace the Ser- vomotor with a Servo- motor with a larger capacity.	-
Servomotor Does Not Start	The type of encoder that is being used does not agree with the setting of Pn002 (2002h) = n. \(\Delta \times \Delta \Delt	Check the type of the encoder that is being used and the setting of Pn002 = n.□X□□.	Set Pn002 = n.□X□□ according to the type of the encoder that is being used.	page 7-28
Start	There is a mistake in the input signal allocations (Pn50A (250Ah), Pn50B (250Bh), Pn511 (2511h), Pn516 (2516h), or Pn590 (2590h) to Pn599 (2599h)).	Check the input signal allocations (Pn50A, Pn50B, Pn511, Pn516, and Pn590 to Pn599).	Correctly allocate the input signals (Pn50A, Pn50B, Pn511, Pn516, and Pn590 to Pn599).	page 7-3, page 10-5
	The Servo ON (Enable Operation) command was not sent.	Check the commands sent from the host controller.	Send the Servo ON (Enable Operation) command from the host controller.	_
	The P-OT (Forward Drive Prohibit) or N-OT (Reverse Drive Prohibit) signal is still OFF.	Check the P-OT and N-OT signals.	Turn ON the P-OT and N-OT signals.	page 10-5
	The FSTP (Forced Stop Input) signal is still OFF.	Check the FSTP signal.	Turn ON the FSTP signal. If you will not use the function to force the motor to stop, set Pn516 (2516h) = n.□□□X (FSTP (Forced Stop Input) Signal Allocation) to disable the signal.	page 10-5
	A failure occurred in the SER-VOPACK.	_	Turn OFF the Servo System. Replace the SERVOPACK.	_

Problem	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Continued from pre	Reference
	1 2 3 3 2 4 4 4 4	Check the setting of Pn080 (2080h) = n.□□□X (Polarity Sensor Selection).	Correct the parameter setting.	page 6-21
Servomotor Does Not Start	The polarity detection was not executed.	Check the inputs to the Servo ON (Enable Operation) command.	 If you are using an incremental linear encoder, send the Servo ON (Enable Operation) command from the host controller. If you are using an absolute linear encoder, execute polarity detection. 	page 6-22
	There is a mistake in the Servomotor wiring.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check the wiring.	Wire the Servomotor correctly.	_
	There is a mistake in the wiring of the encoder or Serial Converter Unit.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check the wiring.	Wire the Serial Converter Unit correctly.	-
	There is a mistake in the linear encoder wiring.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check the wiring.	Wire the cable correctly.	-
Servomotor Moves Instanta-	The setting of Pn282 (2282h) (Linear Encoder Scale Pitch) is not correct.	Check the setting of Pn282.	Correct the setting of Pn282.	page 6-14
neously, and Then Stops	The count-up direction of the linear encoder does not match the forward direction of the Moving Coil in the motor.	Check the directions.	Change the setting of Pn080 (2080h) = n.□□X□ (Motor Phase Sequence Selection). Place the linear encoder and motor in the same direction.	page 6-19
	Polarity detection was not performed correctly.	Check to see if electrical angle 2 (electrical angle from polarity origin) at any position is between ±10°.	Correct the settings for the polarity detection-related parameters.	_
Servomotor Speed Is Unstable	There is a faulty connection in the Servomotor wiring.	The connector connections for the power line (U, V, and W phases) and the encoder or Serial Converter Unit may be unstable. Turn OFF the Servo System. Check the wiring.	Tighten any loose terminals or connectors and correct the wiring.	-
	A failure occurred in the SER-VOPACK.	_	Turn OFF the Servo System. Replace the SERVOPACK.	_
Servomotor Moves with- out a Refer- ence Input	The count-up direction of the linear encoder does not match the forward direction of the Moving Coil in the motor.	Check the directions.	Change the setting of Pn080 (2080h) = n.□□X□ (Motor Phase Sequence Selection). Match the linear encoder direction and Servomotor direction.	page 6-19
	Polarity detection was not performed correctly.	Check to see if electrical angle 2 (electrical angle from polarity origin) at any position is between ±10°.	Correct the settings for the polarity detection-related parameters.	_

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			Continued from pre	evious page.
Problem	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
Dynamic Brake Does Not Operate	The setting of Pn001 (2001h) = n. \(\sigma\) \(\sigma\) (Motor Stopping Method for Servo OFF and Group 1 Alarms) is not suitable.	Check the setting of Pn001 = n.□□□X.	Set Pn001 = n.□□□X correctly.	-
	The Dynamic Brake Resistor is disconnected.	Check the moment of inertia, motor speed, and dynamic brake frequency of use. If the moment of inertia, motor speed, or dynamic brake frequency of use is excessive, the dynamic brake resistance may be disconnected.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Replace the SERVOPACK. To pre- vent disconnection, reduce the load.	-
	There was a failure in the dynamic brake drive circuit.	_	There is a defective component in the dynamic brake circuit. Turn OFF the Servo System. Replace the SERVOPACK	-

Problem	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Continued from pre	Reference
FIODIEIII	russible Gause	Committation		relefence
	The Servomotor vibrated considerably while performing the tuning-less function with the default settings.	Check the waveform of the motor speed.	Reduce the load so that the moment of inertia ratio or mass ratio is within the allowable value, or increase the load level or reduce the rigidity level in the tuning-less level settings.	page 9-12
	The machine mounting is not secure.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check to see if there are any loose mounting screws.	Tighten the mounting screws.	-
	The machine mounting is not secure.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check to see if there is misalignment in the coupling.	Align the coupling.	-
	Secure.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check to see if the coupling is balanced.	Balance the coupling.	-
Abnormal	The bearings are defective.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check for noise and vibration around the bearings.	Replace the Servomotor.	-
Noise from Servomotor	There is a vibration source at the driven machine.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check for any foreign matter, damage, or deformation in the machine's moving parts.	Consult with the machine manufacturer.	-
	Noise interference occurred because of incorrect I/O signal cable specifications.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check the I/O signal cables to see if they satisfy specifications. Use shielded twisted-pair cables or screened twisted-pair cables with conductors of at least 0.12 mm ² (stranded wire).	Use cables that satisfy the specifications.	-
	Noise interference occurred because an I/O signal cable is too long.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check the lengths of the I/O signal cables.	The I/O signal cables must be no longer than 3 m.	-
	Noise interference occurred because of incorrect Encoder Cable specifications.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check the Encoder Cable to see if it satisfies specifications. Use shielded twisted-pair cables or screened twisted-pair cables with conductors of at least 0.12 mm ² (stranded wire).	Use cables that satisfy the specifications.	-

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Continued from pre-	vious page.
Correction	Reference

Problem	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction Correction	Reference
	Noise interference occurred because the Encoder Cable is too long.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check the length of the Encoder Cable.	Rotary Servomotors: The Encoder Cable length must be 50 m max. Linear Servomotors: Make sure that the Serial Converter Unit cable is no longer than 20 m and that the Linear Encoder Cable and the Sensor Cable are no longer than 15 m each.	-
	Noise interference occurred because the Encoder Cable is damaged.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check the Encoder Cable to see if it is pinched or the sheath is damaged.	Replace the Encoder Cable and correct the cable installation envi- ronment.	-
	The Encoder Cable was subjected to excessive noise interference.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check to see if the Encoder Cable is bundled with a high-current line or installed near a high-current line.	Correct the cable lay- out so that no surge is applied by high-current lines.	-
Abnormal Noise from Servomotor	There is variation in the FG potential because of the influence of machines on the Servomotor side, such as a welder.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check to see if the machines are correctly grounded.	Properly ground the machines to separate them from the FG of the encoder.	-
Gervomotor	There is a SERVOPACK pulse counting error due to noise.	Check to see if there is noise interference on the signal line from the encoder.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Implement countermeasures against noise for the encoder wiring.	-
	The encoder was subjected to excessive vibration or shock.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check to see if vibration from the machine occurred. Check the Servomotor installation (mounting surface precision, securing state, and alignment). Check the linear encoder installation (mounting surface precision and securing method).	Reduce machine vibration. Improve the mounting state of the Servomotor or linear encoder.	-
	A failure occurred in the encoder.	_	Turn OFF the Servo System. Replace the Servomotor.	-
	A failure occurred in the Serial Converter Unit.	_	Turn OFF the Servo System. Replace the Serial Converter Unit.	_
	A failure occurred in the linear encoder.	-	Turn OFF the Servo System. Replace the linear encoder. Continued or	-

Problem	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
	The servo gains are not balanced.	Check to see if the servo gains have been correctly tuned.	Perform autotuning without a host reference.	page 9-24
	The setting of Pn100 (2100h) (Speed Loop Gain) is too high.	Check the setting of Pn100. The default setting is Kv = 40.0 Hz.	Set Pn100 to an appropriate value.	-
Servomotor Vibrates at Frequency of Approx. 200 to 400	The setting of Pn102 (2102h) (Position Loop Gain) is too high.	Check the setting of Pn102. The default setting is Kp = 40.0/s.	Set Pn102 to an appropriate value.	-
Hz.	The setting of Pn101 (2101h) (Speed Loop Integral Time Constant) is not appropriate.	Check the setting of Pn101. The default setting is Ti = 20.0 ms.	Set Pn101 to an appropriate value.	-
	The setting of Pn103 (2103h) (Moment of Inertia Ratio or Mass Ratio) is not appropriate.	Check the setting of Pn103.	Set Pn103 to an appropriate value.	-
	The servo gains are not balanced.	Check to see if the servo gains have been correctly tuned.	Perform autotuning without a host reference.	page 9-24
	The setting of Pn100 (2100h) (Speed Loop Gain) is too high.	Check the setting of Pn100. The default setting is Kv = 40.0 Hz.	Set Pn100 to an appropriate value.	-
Large Motor Speed	The setting of Pn102 (2102h) (Position Loop Gain) is too high.	Check the setting of Pn102. The default setting is Kp = 40.0/s.	Set Pn102 to an appropriate value.	-
Overshoot on Starting and Stop- ping	The setting of Pn101 (2101h) (Speed Loop Integral Time Constant) is not appropriate.	Check the setting of Pn101. The default setting is Ti = 20.0 ms.	Set Pn101 to an appropriate value.	-
	The setting of Pn103 (2103h) (Moment of Inertia Ratio or Mass Ratio) is not appropriate.	Check the setting of Pn103.	Set Pn103 to an appropriate value.	-
	The torque reference is saturated.	Check the waveform of the torque reference.	Use the mode switch.	_
	The force limits (Pn483 (2483h) and Pn484 (2484h)) are set to the default values.	The default values of the force limits are Pn483 = 30% and Pn484 = 30%.	Set Pn483 and Pn484 to appropriate values.	page 7-23

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Oontinued	HOITI	previous	page.

Problem	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Continued from pre	Reference
	Noise interference occurred because of incorrect Encoder Cable specifications.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check the Encoder Cable to see if it satisfies specifications. Use shielded twisted-pair cables or screened twisted-pair cables with conductors of at least 0.12 mm ² (stranded wire).	Use cables that satisfy the specifications.	-
	Noise interference occurred because the Encoder Cable is too long.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check the length of the Encoder Cable.	Rotary Servomotors: The Encoder Cable length must be 50 m max. Linear Servomotors: Make sure that the Serial Converter Unit cable is no longer than 20 m and that the Linear Encoder Cable and the Sensor Cable are no longer than 15 m each.	-
Absolute Encoder Position Deviation Error (The	Noise interference occurred because the Encoder Cable is damaged.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check the Encoder Cable to see if it is pinched or the sheath is damaged.	Replace the Encoder Cable and correct the cable installation envi- ronment.	-
position that was saved in the host con- troller when the power	The Encoder Cable was subject to excessive noise interference.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check to see if the Encoder Cable is bundled with a high-current line or installed near a high-current line.	Correct the cable lay- out so that no surge is applied by high-current lines.	-
was turned OFF is dif- ferent from the posi-	There is variation in the FG potential because of the influence of machines on the Servomotor side, such as a welder.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check to see if the machines are correctly grounded.	Properly ground the machines to separate them from the FG of the encoder.	-
tion when the power was next turned ON.)	There is a SERVOPACK pulse counting error due to noise.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check to see if there is noise interference on the I/O signal line from the encoder or Serial Converter Unit.	Implement counter- measures against noise for the encoder or Serial Converter Unit wiring.	-
	The encoder was subjected to excessive vibration or shock.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check to see if vibration from the machine occurred. Check the Servomotor installation (mounting surface precision, securing state, and alignment). Check the linear encoder installation (mounting surface precision and securing method).	Reduce machine vibration. Improve the mounting state of the Servomotor or linear encoder.	-
	A failure occurred in the encoder.	_	Turn OFF the Servo System. Replace the Servomotor or linear encoder.	-
	A failure occurred in the SER-VOPACK.	_	Turn OFF the Servo System. Replace the SERVOPACK.	_

Problem	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
Absolute Encoder Position		Check the error detection section of the host controller.	Correct the error detection section of the host controller.	-
Deviation Error (The position that was		Check to see if the host controller is executing data parity checks.	Perform parity checks for the multiturn data or absolute encoder posi- tion data.	-
saved in the host controller when the power was turned OFF is different from the position when the power was next turned ON.)	Host controller multiturn data or absolute encoder position data reading error	Check for noise interference in the cable between the SERVO-PACK and the host controller.	Implement counter- measures against noise and then perform parity checks again for the multiturn data or abso- lute encoder position data.	_

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Continued from pre	vious page.
Correction	Reference

Problem	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
1 TODIETTI	i ossible dause	Committation	Correct the external	ricicience
		Check the external power supply (+24 V) voltage for the input signals.	power supply (+24 V) voltage for the input signals.	-
	The P-OT/N-OT (Forward	Check the operating condition of the overtravel limit switches.	Make sure that the overtravel limit switches operate correctly.	_
	Drive Prohibit or Reverse Drive Prohibit) signal was input.	Check the wiring of the overtravel limit switches.	Correct the wiring of the overtravel limit switches.	page 6-25
		Check the settings of the overtravel input signal allocations (Pn50A (250Ah) and Pn50B (250Bh), or Pn590 (2590h) and Pn591 (2591h)).	Set the parameters to correct values.	page 6-25
		overtravel input signal allocations (Pn50A (250Ah) and Pn50B (250Bh), or Pn590 (2590h) and Pn591 (2591h)). Check for fluctuation in the external power suppl (+24 V) voltage for the input signals. Check to see if the operation of the overtravel limit switches is unstable. Check the wiring of the overtravel limit switches (e.g., check for cable damage and loose screws). Check to see if the P-Orsignal is allocated in Pn50A = n.XDDD. Check to see if the N-Orsignal is allocated in	Eliminate fluctuation from the external power supply (+24 V) voltage for the input signals.	-
Overtravel Occurred	The P-OT/N-OT (Forward Drive Prohibit or Reverse Drive Prohibit) signal mal-	Check to see if the operation of the overtravel limit switches is unstable.	Stabilize the operating condition of the over-travel limit switches.	-
Cocumou	functioned.	overtravel limit switches (e.g., check for cable damage and loose	Correct the wiring of the overtravel limit switches.	_
	There is a mistake in the allocation of the P-OT or N-OT (Forward Drive Prohibit or		If another signal is allocated in Pn50A =n.X□□□, allocate the P-OT signal instead.	page 6-25
	Reverse Drive Prohibit) signal in Pn50A (250Ah) = n.X□□□ or Pn50B (250Bh) = n.□□□X.	Check to see if the N-OT signal is allocated in Pn50B = n.□□□X.	If another signal is allocated in Pn50B =n.□□□X, allocate the N-OT signal instead.	page 0-20
	The selection of the Servo- motor stopping method is	Check the servo OFF stopping method set in Pn001 (2001h) = $n.\Box\Box\BoxX$ or Pn001 (2001h) = $n.\Box\BoxX\Box$.	Select a Servomotor stopping method other than coasting to a stop.	page 6-26
	not correct.	Check the torque control stopping method set in Pn001 (2001h) = $n.\Box\Box\BoxX$ or Pn001 (2001h) = $n.\Box\BoxX\Box$.	Select a Servomotor stopping method other than coasting to a stop.	Page 0-20
Improper Stop Posi- tion for Overtravel (OT) Signal	The limit switch position and dog length are not appropriate.	_	Install the limit switch at the appropriate position.	_
	The overtravel limit switch position is too close for the coasting distance.	_	Install the overtravel limit switch at the appropriate position.	_

Problem	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Continued from pre	Reference
	Noise interference occurred because of incorrect Encoder Cable specifications.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check the Encoder Cable to see if it satisfies specifications. Use shielded twisted-pair cables or screened twisted-pair cables with conductors of at least 0.12 mm ² (stranded wire).	Use cables that satisfy the specifications.	-
	Noise interference occurred because the Encoder Cable is too long.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check the length of the Encoder Cable.	Rotary Servomotors: The Encoder Cable length must be 50 m max. Linear Servomotors: Make sure that the Serial Converter Unit cable is no longer than 20 m and that the Linear Encoder Cable and the Sensor Cable are no longer than 15 m each.	_
	Noise interference occurred because the Encoder Cable is damaged.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check the Encoder Cable to see if it is pinched or the sheath is damaged.	Replace the Encoder Cable and correct the cable installation envi- ronment.	-
Position Deviation (without Alarm)	The Encoder Cable was subjected to excessive noise interference.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check to see if the Encoder Cable is bundled with a high-current line or installed near a high-current line.	Correct the cable layout so that no surge is applied by high-current lines.	-
	There is variation in the FG potential because of the influence of machines on the Servomotor side, such as a welder.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check to see if the machines are correctly grounded.	Properly ground the machines to separate them from the FG of the encoder.	-
	There is a SERVOPACK pulse counting error due to noise.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check to see if there is noise interference on the I/O signal line from the encoder or Serial Converter Unit.	Implement counter- measures against noise for the encoder wiring or Serial Converter Unit wiring.	-
	The encoder was subjected to excessive vibration or shock.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check to see if vibration from the machine occurred. Check the Servomotor installation (mounting surface precision, securing state, and alignment). Check the linear encoder installation (mounting surface precision and securing method).	Reduce machine vibration. Improve the mounting state of the Servomotor or linear encoder.	-
	The coupling between the machine and Servomotor is not suitable.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check to see if position offset occurs at the coupling between machine and Servomotor.	Correctly secure the coupling between the machine and Servomotor.	-

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			Continued from pre	vious page.
Problem	Possible Cause	Confirmation	Correction	Reference
Position Deviation	Noise interference occurred because of incorrect I/O Signal Cable specifications.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check the I/O Signal Cables to see if they satisfy specifications. Use shielded twisted-pair cables or screened twisted-pair cables with conductors of at least 0.12 mm ² (stranded wire).	Use cables that satisfy the specifications.	-
Deviation (without Alarm)	Noise interference occurred because an I/O Signal Cable is too long.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Check the lengths of the I/O Signal Cables.	The I/O Signal Cables must be no longer than 3 m.	-
	An encoder fault occurred. (The pulse count does not change.)	_	Turn OFF the Servo System. Replace the Servomotor or linear encoder.	-
	A failure occurred in the SER-VOPACK.	_	Turn OFF the Servo System. Replace the SERVOPACK.	-
	The surrounding air temperature is too high.	Measure the surrounding air temperature around the Servomotor.	Reduce the surrounding air temperature to 40°C or less.	-
Servomotor Overheated	The surface of the Servomotor is dirty.	Turn OFF the Servo System. Visually check the surface for dirt.	Clean dirt, dust, and oil from the surface.	-
	There is an overload on the Servomotor.	Check the load status with a monitor.	If the Servomotor is overloaded, reduce the load or replace the Servo Drive with a SERVOPACK and Servomotor with larger capacities.	-
	Polarity detection was not performed correctly.	Check to see if electrical angle 2 (electrical angle from polarity origin) at any position is between ±10°.	Correct the settings for the polarity detection-related parameters.	-

Parameter and Object Lists

This chapter provides information on parameters and objects.

16.1	List of Servo Parameters 16-2
	16.1.1 Interpreting the Parameter Lists16-216.1.2 List of Parameters16-3
16.2	Object List
16.3	SDO Abort Code List 16-53
16.4	Parameter Recording Table 16-54

16.1 List of Servo Parameters

16.1.1 Interpreting the Parameter Lists

The types of motors to which the parameter applies.

- All: The parameter is used for both Rotary Servomotors and Linear Servomotors.
- Rotary: The parameter is used for only Rotary Servomotors.
- Linear: The parameter is used for only Linear Servomotors.

Rotary Servomotor terms are used for parameters that are applicable to all Servomotors. If you are using a Linear Servomotor, you need to interpret the terms accordingly. Refer to the following section for details.

◆ Differences in Terms for Rotary Servomotors and Linear Servomotors on page vi

"After restart" indicates parameters that will be effective after one of the following is executed.

- The power supply is turned OFF and ON again.
- A software reset is executed.

				-	9						
Parameter No.	Size		Name		Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Applica- ble Motors	When Enabled	Classi- fication	Refer- ence
	2	Basic F	unction Select	ions 0	0000h to 10B1h	-	0000h	All	After restart	Setup	_
	r	8	there are differ Servomotor and provided for bot • Top row: For • Bottom row:	Linear h. Rotary For Lin	Servomotor, in Servomotors	rs	· S	Setup Tuning er to the follov	owing two class ving section for fications of SEF pe 6-3	details. RVOPACK	
			Moveme	nt Dire	ection Selecti	on				Refere	nce
Pn000 (A: 2000h,			0	Use CCW as the forward direction. Use the direction in which the linear encoder counts up as the forward direction.						- - page 6	10
B: 2800h)		The num	phore shown i	Use CW as the forward direction. (Reverse Rotation Mode) the linear encoder counts down as the shown in parentheses are the se Movement Mode)							-13
	i	index nu	mbers of Ethe	erĊAT	objects. The	se		noue)			
		numbers each axi	s are the index s (axis A and	x numi axis B)	or the index	nge.)					
		number	còmmon to b	oth ax	es.	nge.))				
	r	1.X000	I Rotary/Li	near S	ervomotor Sta	artup Selec	tion When	Encoder Is N	ot Connected	Refere	nce
If Common	is gi rame	iven eter	0	Wher	n an encoder ry Servomoto	is not coni					
applies to b and B. If you chang	ge the		When an encoder is not connected, start as SERVOPACK for Linear Servomotor.						– page 6-12		
setting, the will be appli axes.											

The following table lists the parameters.

Note: Do not change the following parameters from their default settings.

• Reserved parameters

- Parameters not given in this manual
 Parameters that are not valid for the Servomotor that you are using, as given in the parameter table

Parameter No.	Size	N	ame	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Applicable Motors	When Enabled	Classi- fication	Refer- ence						
	2	Basic Functions 0	tion Selec-	0000h to 10B1h	-	0000h	All	After restart	Setup	-						
		n.□□□X	Rotation	Direction Selectio	n				Refere	ance						
			Movemen	nt Direction Select	ion				neiele	iiice						
				Use CCW as the f												
				Use the direction i ward direction.					- page 6	S-13						
			l . –	Use CW as the for												
Pn000 (A: 2000h,			down as the													
B: 2800h)		n.□□X□	Reserved	parameter (Do no	ot change.)										
		n.□X□□	Reserved	parameter (Do no	ot change.)			,							
		n.X□□□	Rotary/Li nected	near Servomotor S	Startup Se	election W	hen Encoder	Is Not Con-	Refere	ence						
			0	When an encoder Rotary Servomoto		nected, st	art as SERVO	PACK for	nage f	S-12						
			1	When an encoder ear Servomotor.	is not con	nected, st	art as SERVO	PACK for Lin	page 6-12							
	2	Application Selections	Function 1	0000h to 1142h	-	0000h	All	After restart	Setup	-						
		n.□□□X	Motor Sto	opping Method for	· Servo OF	F and Gro	oun 1 Alarms		Refere	nce						
	Stop the motor by applying the dynamic brake.								1101010							
				Stop the motor by the dynamic brake	ing dynam	ic brake and t	then release	page 6	6-36							
			2	Coast the motor to	o a stop w	ithout the	dynamic brak	e.								
		n.□□X□	Overtrave	el Stopping Metho	d				Refere	nce						
				Apply the dynamic				•								
Pn001	Decelerate the motor to a stop using the torque set in Pn406 as the maximum torque and then servo-lock the motor.															
(A: 2001h, B: 2801h)	(A: 2001h, Decelerate the motor to a stop using the torque set in Pn406 as									6-26						
,			3	Decelerate the mo Pn30A and then s	ervo-lock	the motor.										
			4	Decelerate the mo Pn30A and then le	tor to a st et the moto	op using thor coast.	ne deceleratio	n time set in								
		n.□X□□	Main Circ	uit Power Supply	AC/DC In	put Select	ion		Refere	nce						
			0	Input AC power as and L3 terminals (the main do not use	circuit pow e shared co	ver supply usir	ng the L1, L2,								
			1	Input DC power as												
		n.X□□□	Reserved	parameter (Do no	ot change.)										
			1110.100	(23 116		,										

Continued from previous page.

Parameter No.	Size	N	ame	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Applicable Motors	When Enabled	Classi- fication	Refer- ence
	2	Application Selections	Function 2	0000h to 4213h	-	0001h	_	After restart	Setup	ı
		n.□□□X	Ethor CAT (CoE) Module Tor	aug Limit	Command	l Heaga	Applicable		
			Selection	SOL) Wodule Tol	que Limit	Command	i Osage	Motors	Refere	nce
			0 R	eserved paramet	er (Do not					
			1 (0	nable torque limi: CoE). .utomatically set				All	_	
			2 R	eserved paramet	er (Do not					
			3 R	eserved paramet	er (Do not	change.)				
Pn002 (A: 2002h,		n.□□X□	EtherCAT (CoE) Module Sp	Usage	Applicable Motors	Refere	nce		
B: 2802h)				isable speed limi CoE) during torqu	herCAT	All	_			
			1 R	eserved paramet	er (Do not	change.)				
		n.□X□□	Encoder Us	sage				Applicable Motors	Refere	nce
			0 U	se the encoder a	ıs an abso	lute encod	er.	All		
			1 U	se the encoder a	s an incre	mental end	oder.	7 (11	page 7	-28
				se the encoder a ncoder.	ıs a single	-turn absol	ute	Rotary		
		n.X□□□	Reserved p	arameter (Do no	t change.)				

When

Continued from previous page.

Classi- Refer-

No.	Size	N	ame	Range	Unit	Setting	Motors	Enabled	fication	ence		
	2	Application Selections		0000h to 105Fh	-	0002h	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 10-9		
									•			
			Analog Mo	nitor 1 Signal Se	election							
			00	Motor speed (1	V/1,000 m	iin ⁻¹)						
				Motor speed (1 V/1,000 mm/s)								
			01	Speed reference (1 V/1,000 min ⁻¹)								
				Speed reference	e (1 V/1,00	0 mm/s)						
			02	Torque reference (1 V/100% rated torque)								
				Force reference	`		•					
			03	Position deviation	<u> </u>			2.05.1//		- '1)		
			04	Position amplifie		•			•	unit)		
			0 1	Position amplified pulse unit)	er deviation	i (aiter eiec	tronic gear) (J.05 V/IIITear	ericoder			
			05	Position reference	ce speed (1 V/1,000	min ⁻¹)					
			00	Position reference	ce speed (1 V/1,000	mm/s)					
		- DDVV	06	Reserved param	neter (Do n	ot change	.)					
Pn006		n.□□XX	07	Load-motor pos	ition devia	tion (0.01	V/reference ur	nit)				
(2006h)		_	08	Positioning completed: 0 V)	pletion (po	sitioning c	ompleted: 5 \	/, positioning	not com-	·		
CONTINUIT			09	Speed feedforw	ard (1 V/1,	000 min ⁻¹)						
				Speed feedforward (1 V/1,000 mm/s)								
			OA	Torque feedforward (1 V/100% rated torque)								
				Force feedforwa	ırd (1 V/10	0% rated f	orce)					
			0B	Active gain (1st	•							
			0C	Completion of p pleted: 0 V)	osition ref	erence dist	ribution (com	pleted: 5 V, i	not com-			
	0D Reserved parameter (Do not change.)											
			0E	Reserved param	,		•					
			0F	Reserved param	,	ot change)					
			10	Main circuit DC								
			11 to 5F	Reserved param	neters (Do	not change	e.)					
		n.□X□□	Reserved	oarameter (Do no	ot change.)						
	Ī	n.XDDD	Output Axi	s Selection								
			0 (Output axis A data	э.							
			1 (Output axis B data	a							

Setting

Setting

Default Applicable

Parameter

Continued from previous page.

Parameter No.	Size	N	ame	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Applicable Motors	When Enabled	Classi- fication	Refer- ence				
	2	Application Selections		ction 0000h to 105Fh - 0000h All Immediately Setup										
		n.□□XX	Analog Mo	onitor 2 Signal Se Motor speed (1 Motor speed (1	V/1,000 m									
			01	Speed reference (1 V/1,000 min ⁻¹) Speed reference (1 V/1,000 mm/s)										
			02	Torque reference (1 V/100% rated torque) Force reference (1 V/100% rated force)										
			03	Position deviation	on (0.05 V/	reference i	unit)							
				Position amplifie	er deviation	n (after eled	ctronic gear) (0.05 V/enco	der pulse i	unit)				
			04	Position amplifier deviation (after electronic gear) (0.05 V/linear enco										
			05	Position reference speed (1 V/1,000 min ⁻¹)										
				Position reference	ce speed (1 V/1,000	mm/s)							
			06	Reserved param	neter (Do n	ot change	.)							
Pn007			07	Load-motor pos	sition devia	tion (0.01	V/reference u	nit)						
(2007h)			08	Positioning com pleted: 0 V)	pletion (po	sitioning c	ompleted: 5 \	/, positionino	g not com-					
COMMISSION			09	Speed feedforward (1 V/1,000 min ⁻¹)										
				Speed feedforward (1 V/1,000 mm/s)										
			0A	Torque feedforward (1 V/100% rated torque)										
			UA	Force feedforwa	ırd (1 V/10	0% rated f	orce)							
			0B	Active gain (1st	gain: 1 V,	2nd gain: 2	2 V)							
			0C	Completion of position reference distribution (completed: 5 V, not completed: 0 V)										
			0D	Reserved parameter (Do not change.)										
			0E	0E Reserved parameter (Do not change.)										
			0F	Reserved param	neter (Do n	ot change	.)							
			10	Main circuit DC	voltage									
			11 to 5F	Reserved param	neters (Do	not chang	e.)							
		n.□X□□	Reserved parameter (Do not change.)											
		n.X□□□	Output Ax	s Selection										
			0	Output axis A data	a									
			1	Output axis B data	а.									

Parameter No.	Size	N	lame		Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Applicable Motors	When Enabled	Classi- fication	Refer- ence
	2	Application Selections			0000h to 7121h	-	4000h	Rotary	After restart	Setup	-
		n.□□□X	Low Bat	tery \	Voltage Alarm	/Warning S	Selection			Refere	nce
	Output alarm (A.830) for low battery voltage. Output warning (A.930) for low battery voltage.										
			1	Out	put warning (A	v.930) for l	ow battery	voltage.		page 1	
		n.□□X□	Function	Sele	ection for Und	ervoltage				Refere	nce
Pn008			0	Do	not detect und	lervoltage.					
(A: 2008h,			1	Det	ect undervolta	ge warning	g and limit	torque at hos	t controller.	page 7	-19
B: 2808h)			2	Det and	ect undervolta Pn425 (2425)	ge warning n) (i.e., only	g and limit y in the SE	torque with P RVOPACK).	n424 (2424h		
	n.□X□□ Warning Detection Selection										nce
			0		ect warnings.					page	 15-
			1	Do	not detect war	nings exce	ept for A.9	71.		46	
		n.XDDD	Reserved	d par	ameter (Do no	ot change.)				
	2	Application Selections			0000h to 0121h	-	0010h	All	After restart	Tuning	-
		n.□□□X	Reserved	d par	rameter (Do no	ot change.)				
		n.□□X□	Current (Cont	rol Mode Sele	ction				Refere	nce
			0	Use	current contro	ol mode 1.					
Pn009 (A: 2009h,			1	Use	current contro	ol mode 2.				page 9	-70
B: 2809h)			2	Res	erved parame	ter (Do not	change.)				
		n.□X□□	Speed D	etec	tion Method S	election				Refere	nce
			0			eed detection 1.					74
			1	Use speed detection 2.						page 9	I-/7
		n.X□□□	Reserved	d par	rameter (Do no	ot change.)				

Continued from previous page.

ъ .				0	0	D (!!		111000 110111				
Parameter No.	Size		ame	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Applicable Motors	When Enabled	Classi- fication	Refer- ence		
	2	Application Selections		0000h to 1244h	_	0001h	All	After restart	Setup	_		
							II.					
		n.□□□X	Motor Stone	oing Method fo	r Group 2	Alarms			Refere	nco		
		п.ппп	1	oply the dynamic	•		motor to a at	on luga tha	neiele	ence		
				opping method								
	Decelerate the motor to a stop using the torque set in Pn406 (2406h) as the maximum torque. Use the setting of Pn001 (2001h) = n.□□□□X for the status after stopping.								1)			
				ecelerate the mo 406h) as the ma					page 6	6-36		
			3 Pr	ecelerate the mon30A (230Ah). Use status after st	lse the set							
D=00A				ecelerate the mo				on time set in	ı			
Pn00A (A: 200Ah,		n.□□X□	Stopping M	ethod for Force	ed Stops				Refere	ence		
B: 280Ah)				oply the dynamic opping method								
			1 (2-	ecelerate the mo 406h) as the ma n.□□□X for the	ximum tor	que. Use t	he setting of F		n)			
			2 De (2-	ecelerate the mo 406h) as the ma	otor to a staximum to	top using t rque and t	the torque set hen let the mo	in Pn406 otor coast.	page	7-45		
			3 Pr	ecelerate the mo 130A (230Ah). U e status after st	lse the set							
				ecelerate the mo 130A (230Ah) ar				on time set in	ı			
		n.□X□□	Reserved pa	arameter (Do no	ot change	.)						
		n.X□□□	Reserved pa	arameter (Do no	ot change	.)						
				,		,						
	2	Application Selections		0000h to 1121h	-	0000h	All	After restart	Setup	-		
		n.□□□X	Operator Pa	rameter Displa	v Selectio	n			Refere	nce		
				splay only setup	•							
				splay all parame	•				page	6-3 		
Pn00B	n.□□X□ Motor Stopping Method for Group 2 Alarms									nce		
(A: 200Bh, B: 280Bh)				op the motor by								
2. 2002,			sto	oply the dynamic opping method	set in Pn0	01 (2001h) = n.□□□X)	•	page 6	6-36		
			2 Se	et the stopping i	method wi	th Pn00A	(200Ah) = n. □	J□□X.				
		n.□X□□	Reserved pa	arameter (Do no	ot change.	.)						
		n.X□□□	Reserved pa	arameter (Do no	ot change.	.)						

Parameter S	No.								0011	unuea iron		page.	
Pn00C (A: 200Ch, B: 280Ch) Pn00D (A: 200C	Pn00C (A: 200Ch, B: 280Ch) Pn00C (A: 200Ch, B: 280Ch) Pn00D Reserved parameter (Do not change.) Pn00D Pn00D Pn00D Pn00D Pn00D Pn00D Pn00D Reserved parameter (Do not change.) Pn00D Pn00D Pn00D Pn00D Reserved parameter (Do not change.) Pn00D Pn00D Pn00D Reserved parameter (Do not change.)		Size	N	ame	_					Classi- fication		
Pn00C (A: 200Ch, B: 280Ch) Pn	Pn00C (A: 200Ch, B: 280Ch) Pn		2	Application Selections	Function C		-	0000h	-		Setup	page 8-21	
Pn00C (A: 200Ch, B: 280Ch) Pn	Pn00C (A: 200Ch, B: 280Ch) Pn												
Pn00C (A: 200Ch, B: 280Ch) Pn00C (A: 200Ch, B: 280Ch) Pn00D (A: 200Ch, B: 280Ch) Pn	Pn00C (A: 200Ch, B: 280Ch) Pn00D (A: 200Ch, B: 280Ch) (A: 200Ch,			n.□□□X	Function Se	lection for Test	without a	Motor					
Pn00C (A: 200Ch, B: 280Ch) Pn00C (200Ch, B: 280Ch) Pn00C (200Ch) (200Ch, B: 280Ch) (200Ch, B: 280C	Pnooc (A: 200Ch, B: 280Ch) Pnooc (A: 200Ch, B: 280Ch) Pnooc (A: 200Ch, B: 280Ch) Pnooc Applicable Motors O Use 13 bits. 1 Use 20 bits. 2 Use 22 bits. 3 Use 24 bits. Pnood O Use an incremental encoder. 1 Use an incremental encoder. 1 Use an absolute encoder. In.XDDD Reserved parameter (Do not change.) Pnood (A: 200Ch, B: 280Dh)			0 Dis	sable tests with	out a moto	or.			ΛII			
Pn00C (A: 200Ch, B: 280Ch) Description Pn00C Pn	Pn00C (A: 200Ch, B: 280Ch) Description De				1 En	1 Enable tests without a motor.							
Proof (200Fh) Proventative Maintenance Warning Selection Proventative Maintenance Warning Selection Proventative Maintenance Warning Selection Page 10-15 Page 10-	Proop (A: 2000h, B: 2800h) Proop	D 000		n.□□X□	Encoder Res	solution for Tes	ts without	a Motor					
Prood Prood Proof Proo	2 Use 22 bits. Rotary												
Pn00D (A: 200Dh, B: 280Dh) Pn00F (200Fh) Pn00F (200Fh) Pn00F (200Fh) Common Applicable Encoder Type Selection for Tests without a Motor Applicable Motors	Prood Reserved parameter (Do not change.) Prood Reserved parameter (Do not change.)	B: 280Ch)									Rotary	/	
Pn00D (A: 200Dh, B: 280Dh) Pn00F (A: 200Fh) Pn00F (200Fh) (2	Pn00D (A: 200Dh, B: 280Dh) Pn00D (A: 200Dh, B: 280Dh) 2 Application Function												
Pnood (A: 200Dh, B: 280Dh) Pnoof (A: 200Th) Pnoof (200Fh) Pnoof	Pnood (A: 2000h, B: 280Dh) Pnoof (2000h) Reserved parameter (Do not change.)												
1 Use an absolute encoder.	Pn00D (A: 200Dh, B: 280Dh) Pn00F (200Fh) Common) 1			n.⊔X⊔⊔	Encoder Typ	e Selection for	Tests with	nout a Mo	tor		Applicat	ole s	
Proof (200Fh) Proof (200Fh	1 Use an absolute encoder.				0 Us	e an incrementa	al encoder	,			All		
Pn00D (A: 200Dh, B: 280Dh) Pn00D (A: 200Dh, B: 280Dh) 2 Application Function 2001h - 0000h All Immediately Setup page 6-28 N.	Pn00D (A: 200Dh, B: 280Dh) Pn00D (A: 200Dh, B: 280Dh) Pn00F (200Fh) Pn00F (200Fh) Pn00F (200Fh) Pn00C Pn00C (200Fh) P				1 Us	e an absolute e	ncoder.						
Pn00D (A: 200Dh, B: 280Dh) Reserved parameter (Do not change.) n.□□X□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.) 2 Reserved warning Detection Selection 0 Do not detect overtravel warnings. 2 Reserved parameter (Do not change.) 2 Reserved parameter (Do not change.) 1 Detect overtravel warnings. 2 Reserved parameter (Do not change.) 1 Detect parameter (Do not change.) 1 Detect preventative maintenance warnings.	Pn00D (A: 200Dh, B: 280Dh) Reserved parameter (Do not change.) n.□□X Reserved parameter (Do not change.) n.□X□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.) n.□X□□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.) n.□X□□ Overtravel Warning Detection Selection 0 Do not detect overtravel warnings. 1 Detect overtravel warnings. 2 Reserved parameter (Do not change.) 2 Reserved parameter (Do not change.) Pn00F (200Fh) Common Pn00F (200Fh) Reserved parameter (Do not change.) Reserved parameter (Do not change.) Reference 0 Do not detect preventative maintenance warnings. 1 Detect preventative maintenance warnings. Reserved parameter (Do not change.) n.□X□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.)			n.X□□□	Reserved pa	arameter (Do no	t change.)					
Pn00D (A: 200Dh, B: 280Dh) Reserved parameter (Do not change.) n.□□X□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.) 2 Reserved warning Detection Selection 0 Do not detect overtravel warnings. 2 Reserved parameter (Do not change.) 2 Reserved parameter (Do not change.) 1 Detect overtravel warnings. 2 Reserved parameter (Do not change.) 1 Detect parameter (Do not change.) 1 Detect preventative maintenance warnings.	Pn00D (A: 200Dh, B: 280Dh) Reserved parameter (Do not change.) n.□□X Reserved parameter (Do not change.) n.□X□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.) n.□X□□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.) n.□X□□ Overtravel Warning Detection Selection 0 Do not detect overtravel warnings. 1 Detect overtravel warnings. 2 Reserved parameter (Do not change.) 2 Reserved parameter (Do not change.) Pn00F (200Fh) Common Pn00F (200Fh) Reserved parameter (Do not change.) Reserved parameter (Do not change.) Reference 0 Do not detect preventative maintenance warnings. 1 Detect preventative maintenance warnings. Reserved parameter (Do not change.) n.□X□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.)												
Pn00D (A: 200Dh, B: 280Dh) Reserved parameter (Do not change.) n.□□□□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.) n.□□□□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.) n.□□□□□ Overtravel Warning Detection Do not detect overtravel warnings.	Pn00D (A: 200Dh, B: 280Dh) n.□X□□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.) n.□X□□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.) n.□X□□ Overtravel Warning Detection Selection 0		2	Application Selections	Function D		_	0000h	All		Setup	page 6-28	
Pn00D (A: 200Dh, B: 280Dh) Reserved parameter (Do not change.) n.□□□□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.) n.□□□□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.) n.□□□□□ Overtravel Warning Detection Do not detect overtravel warnings.	Pn00D (A: 200Dh, B: 280Dh) n.□X□□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.) n.□X□□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.) n.□X□□ Overtravel warning Detection Selection 0												
Reserved parameter (Do not change.) n.□X□□	Reserved parameter (Do not change.) n.□X□□			n.□□□X	Reserved pa	arameter (Do no	ot change.)					
Reserved parameter (Do not change.) N.XDDD	Proof (200Fh) Reserved parameter (Do not change.)	Pn00D		n.□□X□	Reserved pa	arameter (Do no	ot change.)					
O Do not detect overtravel warnings. 1 Detect overtravel warnings. 2 Reserved parameter (Do not change.) 2 Application Function Selections F 2 Application Function 2011h - 0000h All After restart Setup - N.DDX Preventative Maintenance Warning Selection O Do not detect preventative maintenance warnings. 1 Detect preventative maintenance warnings. Detect preventative maintenance warnings. Reserved parameter (Do not change.)	Do not detect overtravel warnings. 1 Detect overtravel warnings. 2 Reserved parameter (Do not change.) 2 Application Function 0000h to 2011h - 0000h All After restart Setup -	•		n.□X□□	Reserved parameter (Do not change.)								
1 Detect overtravel warnings. 2 Reserved parameter (Do not change.) 2 Application Function	1 Detect overtravel warnings. 2 Reserved parameter (Do not change.) 2 Application Function Selections F 2011h - 0000h All After restart Setup - 0000F (200Fh) Pn00F (200Fh) Common Reserved parameter (Do not change.) 1 Detect preventative maintenance warnings.			n.XDDD	Overtravel V	Varning Detecti	on Selecti	on					
2 Application Function 0000h to 2011h - 0000h All After restart Setup - Pn00F (200Fh) Common Reserved parameter (Do not change.)	2 Application Function 0000h to 2011h - 0000h All After restart Setup - Pn00F (200Fh) Common Reserved parameter (Do not change.) Reserved parameter (Do not change.)							nings.					
2 Application Function 2011h - 0000h All After restart Setup - n.□□□X Preventative Maintenance Warning Selection 0 Do not detect preventative maintenance warnings. 1 Detect preventative maintenance warnings. n.□□X□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.)	2 Application Function 2011h - 0000h All After restart Setup - N.DDDX Preventative Maintenance Warning Selection Reference 0 Do not detect preventative maintenance warnings. 1 Detect preventative maintenance warnings. n.DDXD Reserved parameter (Do not change.) Reserved parameter (Do not change.)							obongo \					
Pn00F (200Fh) Common N. Date Do not detect preventative maintenance warnings. page 10-15	Pn00F (200Fh) Common n.□□□X Preventative Maintenance Warning Selection 0 Do not detect preventative maintenance warnings. 1 Detect preventative maintenance warnings. n.□□X□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.) Reserved parameter (Do not change.)				2 NE	serveu parame	ter (Do not	criarige.)					
Pn00F (200Fh) Common O Do not detect preventative maintenance warnings. 1 Detect preventative maintenance warnings. n.□□X□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.)	Pn00F (200Fh) Common O Do not detect preventative maintenance warnings. 1 Detect preventative maintenance warnings. n.□□X□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.) Reserved parameter (Do not change.)		2	Application Selections	Function	0000h to 2011h	-	0000h	All		Setup	_	
Pn00F (200Fh) Common O Do not detect preventative maintenance warnings. 1 Detect preventative maintenance warnings. n.□□X□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.)	Pn00F (200Fh) Common O Do not detect preventative maintenance warnings. 1 Detect preventative maintenance warnings. n.□□X□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.) Reserved parameter (Do not change.)												
Pn00F (200Fh) Common n.□□X□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.) page 10-15	Pn00F (200Fh) Common n.□□X□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.) Reserved parameter (Do not change.)		3										
n.□□X□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.)	n.□X□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.) n.□X□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.)				·)-15	
industried parameter (bottot change.)	n.□X□□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.)												
n. Reserved parameter (Do not change.)		COMMON		n.□□X□	Reserved pa	arameter (Do no	ot change.)					
	n.X□□□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.)			n.□X□□	Reserved pa	arameter (Do no	t change.)					
n.X□□□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.)	, , ,			n.XDDD	Reserved pa	arameter (Do no	ot change.)					
	Continued on post page												

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Continued	1110111	previous	page.

Pn022 Application Function O000h O10h O10	Parameter	ize	Name Name			Setting	Setting	Default	Applicable	When	Classi-	Refer-	
Pn022	No.		Applicatio	n Function	<u> </u>	0000h to				After		ence	
Document Content Con			Selections	: 22		0011h		000011	All	restart	Setup	_	
Document Content Con		n	1.000X	Overtrav	el Re	lease Method	Selection				Referer	nce	
1				0						0 .			
N.DICO Reserved parameter (Do not change.) N.DICO Reserved parameter (Do not change.)	(A: 2022h,			1	curre	rent position of the workpiece is separated from the P-OT sig-							
Page 6-35	D: 2022II)	n	ı.□□X□	Reserved	d para	ameter (Do not	t change.)						
Pn023 Pn023h Pn		n	n.□X□□	Reserved	d para	ameter (Do not	t change.)						
Pn023 (2023h) Common Built-in Brake Relay Usage Selection		n	n.X000	Reserved	d para	ameter (Do not	t change.)						
Pn023 (2023h) Common Built-in Brake Relay Usage Selection													
Do Use the built-in brake relay. Do Date Do Do Date Do Date Do Date Do Date Do Date Do Do Do Do Do Do Do D		2			l		-	0000h	All		Setup	_	
1 Do not use the built-in brake relay. page 6-35		r	n.000X	Built-in B	rake	Relay Usage S	election				Refere	nce	
Pn023 (2023h) Common				0	Use	the built-in bra	ake relay.				nage 6	-35	
Detect built-in brake relay life alarm. page 10-	Pn023			1	n od	not use the bui	lt-in brake	relay.			page c		
Detect built-in brake relay life alarm. page 10-15		r	n.00X0	Built-in E	Brake	Relay Life Ala	ırm Enable	e Selection	ı		Refere	nce	
Pn07F	Common											10-	
Pn07F				1	Do i	not detect built	-ın brake r	elay life ala	arm.		13		
Pn07F		r	1.0X00	Reserved	l para	meter (Do not	change.)						
Reserved parameter (Do not change.) 2 Reserved parameter (Do not change.) 2 Application Function 0000h to 11111h - 0000h Linear After restart Setup -		r	n.X□□□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.)										
Reference Pn080	Pn07F		D		/D -	00001-1-							
Pn080		2			(D0		_	0000h	_	_	_	_	
Pn080		2			l		_	0000h	Linear		Setup	_	
Pn080													
1 Do not use polarity sensor. page 6-21		r	n.□□□X								Reference		
Pn080 (A: 2080h, B: 2880h)											page 6	-21	
B: 2880h)											D (
1 Set a phase-B lead as a phase sequence of U, V, and W. page 6-19	,	r	1.LLXL			•		se segueno	re of II V and	4 W	Refere	nce	
N.X D Reserved parameter (Do not change.)						•					page 6	-19	
Pn100 (A: 2100h, B: 2900h) 2 Speed Loop Gain 10 to 20,000 0.1 Hz 400 All Immediately Tuning page 9-77 Pn101 (A: 2101h, B: 2901h) 2 Speed Loop Integral Time Constant 15 to 51,200 0.01 ms 2000 All Immediately Tuning page 9-77 Pn102 (A: 2102h, CA: 2102h, 2 Position Loop Gain 10 to 20,000 0.1/s 400 All Immediately Tuning page 9-77		r	n.0X00	Reserved	d para	ameter (Do no	t change.)				-		
(A: 2100h, B: 2900h) 2 Speed Loop Gain 10 to 20,000 0.1 Hz 400 All Immediately Tuning page 9-77 Pn101 (A: 2101h, B: 2901h) 2 Speed Loop Integral Time Constant 15 to 51,200 0.01 ms 2000 All Immediately Tuning page 9-77 Pn102 (A: 2102h, 2102h, 2200h) 2 Position Loop Gain 10 to 20,000 0.1/s 400 All Immediately Tuning page 9-77		r	n.X000	Reserved	d para	ameter (Do no	t change.)						
(A: 2100h, B: 2900h) 2 Speed Loop Gain 10 to 20,000 0.1 Hz 400 All Immediately Tuning page 9-77 Pn101 (A: 2101h, B: 2901h) 2 Speed Loop Integral Time Constant 15 to 51,200 0.01 ms 2000 All Immediately Tuning page 9-77 Pn102 (A: 2102h, 2102h, 2202h, 2302h 2 Position Loop Gain 10 to 20,000 0.1/s 400 All Immediately Tuning page 9-77								+			-		
(A: 2101h, B: 2901h) 2 Speed Loop Integral Time Constant 15 to 51,200 0.01 ms 2000 All Immediately Tuning page 9-77 Pn102 (A: 2102h, 2102h, 2202h, 2202h 2 Position Loop Gain 10 to 20,000 0.1/s 400 All Immediately Tuning page 9-77	(A: 2100h,	2	Speed Lo	op Gain		10 to 20,000	0.1 Hz	400	All		Tuning	page 9-77	
(A: 2102h, 2 Position Loop Gain 10 to 20,000 0.1/s 400 All Immediately Tuning page 9-77	(A: 2101h,	2				15 to 51,200	0.01 ms	2000	All		Tuning	page 9-77	
D. 2902H)		2	Position L	oop Gain		10 to 20,000	0.1/s	400	All		Tuning	page 9-77	
Pn103 (A: 2103h, B: 2903h) 2 Moment of Inertia Ratio 0 to 20,000 1% 100 All Immediately Tuning 9-77	(A: 2103h,	2	Moment of Inertia Ratio			0 to 20,000	1%	100	All		Tuning	page 9-77	

Parameter No.	Size	Name	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Applicable Motors	When Enabled	Classi- fication	Refer- ence
Pn104 (A: 2104h, B: 2904h)	2	Second Speed Loop Gain	10 to 20,000	0.1 Hz	400	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-65
Pn105 (A: 2105h, B: 2905h)	2	Second Speed Loop Integral Time Constant	15 to 51,200	0.01 ms	2000	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-65
Pn106 (A: 2106h, B: 2906h)	2	Second Position Loop Gain	10 to 20,000	0.1/s	400	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-65
Pn109 (A: 2109h, B: 2909h)	2	Feedforward	0 to 100	1%	0	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-87
Pn10A (A: 210Ah, B: 290Ah)	2	Feedforward Filter Time Constant	0 to 6,400	0.01 ms	0	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-87
	2	Gain Application Selections	0000h to 5334h	_	0000h	All	-	Setup	_

n.□□□X	Mode Sv	vitching Selection	When Enabled	Reference			
	0	Use the internal torque reference as the condition (level setting: Pn10C (210Ch)).		1			
	1	Use the speed reference as the condition (level setting: Pn10D (210Dh)).					
	'	Use the speed reference as the condition (level setting: Pn181 (2181h)).					
	2	Use the acceleration reference as the condition (level setting: Pn10E (210Eh)).	Immedi- ately	page 9-88			
	2	Use the acceleration reference as the condition (level setting: Pn182 (2182h)).					
	3	Use the position deviation as the condition (level setting: Pn10F (210Fh)).					
	4	Do not use mode switching.					

Pn10B (A: 210Bh, B: 290Bh)

n.□□X□	Speed L	oop Control Method	When Enabled	Reference
	0	PI control		
	1	I-P control	After restart	page 9-77
	2 and 3	Reserved parameters (Do not change.)	10010.1	

n.□X□□	Reserved parameter (Do not change.)
n.X□□□	Reserved parameter (Do not change.)

Pn10C (A: 210Ch, B: 290Ch)	2	Mode Switching Level for Torque Reference	0 to 800	1%	200	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-88
Pn10D (A: 210Dh, B: 290Dh)	2	Mode Switching Level for Speed Reference	0 to 10,000	1 min ⁻¹	0	Rotary	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-88
Pn10E (A: 210Eh, B: 290Eh)	2	Mode Switching Level for Acceleration	0 to 30,000	1 min ⁻¹ /	0	Rotary	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-88
Pn10F (A: 210Fh, B: 290Fh)	2	Mode Switching Level for Position Deviation	0 to 10,000	1 refer- ence unit	0	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-88
Pn11F (A: 211Fh, B: 291Fh)	2	Position Integral Time Constant	0 to 50,000	0.1 ms	0	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-90
Pn121 (A: 2121h, B: 2921h)	2	Friction Compensation Gain	10 to 1,000	1%	100	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-65, page 9-68
			•		•		Continuo	-l	L

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Parameter No.	Size	N	ame		Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Applicable Motors	When Enabled	Classi- fication	Refer- ence	
Pn122 (A: 2122h, B: 2922h)	2	Second Fri pensation	ction Com- Gain	-	10 to 1,000	1%	100	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-65, page 9-68	
Pn123 (A: 2123h, B: 2923h)	2	Friction Co Coefficient	mpensatio	n	0 to 100	1%	0	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-68	
Pn124 (A: 2124h, B: 2924h)	2	Friction Co Frequency	mpensation Correction		-10,000 to 10,000	0.1 Hz	0	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-68	
Pn125 (A: 2125h, B: 2925h)	2		Friction Compensation Gain Correction		1 to 1,000	1%	100	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-68	
Pn131 (A: 2131h, B: 2931h)	2	Gain Switc	Gain Switching Time 1		0 to 65,535	1 ms	0	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-65	
Pn132 (A: 2132h, B: 2932h)	2	Gain Switc	hing Time	2	0 to 65,535	1 ms	0	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-65	
Pn135 (A: 2135h, B: 2935h)	2	Gain Switch Time 1	hing Waitin	g	0 to 65,535	1 ms	0	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-65	
Pn136 (A: 2136h, B: 2936h)	2	Gain Switc Time 2	n Switching Waiting e 2		0 to 65,535	1 ms	0	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-65	
	2	Automatic ing Selection	Gain Switc ons 1	h-	0000h to 0052h	_	0000h	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-65	
		n.□□□X	Gain Swit	chi	ng Selection							
				Disable automatic gain switching.								
			1	Reserved parameter (Do not change.)								
			2	Use automatic gain switching pattern 1. The gain settings 1 switch automatically to 2 when switching condition A is satisfied. The gain settings 2 switch automatically to 1 when switching condition A is not satisfied.								
Pn139		n.□□X□	Gain Swit	chi	ng Condition A	1						
(A: 2139h,					OIN (Positioning		ion Output	signal turns	ON			
B: 2939h)					OIN (Positioning							
					EAR (Near Outp	<u> </u>		•				
					EAR (Near Outp							
					sition reference	, ,		nosition refe	rence input is	s OFF		
					sition reference			position roto	onee input it		 -	
		n.□X□□	Reserved	pa	rameter (Do no	ot change.	.)					
		n.X□□□	Reserved	pa	rameter (Do no	ot change.	.)					
Pn13D (A: 213Dh, B: 293Dh)	2	Current Ga	ain Level		100 to 2,000	1%	2000	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-71	

Parameter No.	Size	N	ame	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Applicable Motors	When Enabled	Classi- fication	Refer- ence
	2	Model Folk trol-Related	owing Con- d Selections	0000h to 1121h	_	0100h	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	-
		n.□□□X		wing Control Se not use model		control			Refere	nce
				se model following					page 9)-77
		n.□□X□	Vibration Su	ppression Sele	ction				Refere	nce
				not perform vik	<u> </u>	•				
				erform vibration serform vibration s	page 9)-77				
Pn140					D (
(A: 2140h, B: 2940h)		n.□X□□		ppression Adju not adjust vibra			tomatically du	ırina execu-	Refere	nce
			0 tio	n of autotuning erence, and cus						
			1 au	ljust vibration su totuning withou ce, and custom	t a host re				— page 9	<i>1</i> -31
										ence
				not use model gether.	following o	control and	speed/torque	e feedforward	t	
			1 Us	se model followir	ng control	and speed	d/torque feedf	orward	page 9	9-31
			together.							
Pn141 (A: 2141h, B: 2941h)	2	Model Folk trol Gain	Model Following Con- rol Gain		0.1/s	500	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-77
Pn142 (A: 2142h, B: 2942h)	2	Model Folk trol Gain C	owing Con- correction	500 to 2,000	0.1%	1000	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-65
Pn143 (A: 2143h, B: 2943h)	2		owing Con- the Forward	0 to 10,000	0.1%	1000	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-77
Pn144 (A: 2144h, B: 2944h)	2		owing Con- the Reverse	0 to 10,000	0.1%	1000	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-77
Pn145 (A: 2145h, B: 2945h)	2	Vibration S Frequency	Suppression 1 A	10 to 2,500	0.1 Hz	500	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-55
Pn146 (A: 2146h, B: 2946h)	2	Vibration S Frequency	Suppression 1 B	10 to 2,500	0.1 Hz	700	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-55
Pn147 (A: 2147h, B: 2947h)	2	Model Folk trol Speed Compensa	owing Con- Feedforward ation	0 to 10,000	0.1%	1000	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-77
Pn148 (A: 2148h, B: 2948h)	2	Second Mo Control Ga	odel Following iin	10 to 20,000	0.1/s	500	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-65
Pn149 (A: 2149h, B: 2949h)	2		odel Following in Correction	500 to 2,000	0.1%	1000	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-65
Pn14A (A: 214Ah, B: 294Ah)	2	Vibration S Frequency	Suppression 2	10 to 2,000	0.1 Hz	800	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-55
Pn14B (A: 214Bh, B: 294Bh)	2	Vibration S Correction	Suppression 2	10 to 1,000	1%	100	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-55

Continued from previous page.

Parameter	Size	N	Name		Setting	Default	Applicable	When	Classi-	Refer-	
No.	Si			Range	Unit	Setting	Motors	Enabled	fication	ence	
	2	tions	elated Selec-	0000h to 0021h	_	0021h	All	After restart	Tuning	-	
		n.□□□X		wing Control Ty					Refere	nce	
				se model following					page 9	-87	
D 445			1 U:	se model following	ng control	type 2.					
Pn14F (A: 214Fh,		n.□□X□		Type Selection					Refere	nce	
B: 294Fh)				se tuning-less ty se tuning-less ty					2000	110	
				se tuning-less ty					page 9	1-13	
		- DVDD				`					
		n.□X□□									
		n.X□□□	Reserved p	arameter (Do no	t change.)					
		T			Т	T	T		T	1	
	2		nance Con- d Selections	0000h to 0011h	_	0010h	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	-	
		- 1			1	I	1	I	ı		
		п.ПППХ	Anti Boson	Anti-Resonance Control Selection Reference							
		п.ппп		Do not use anti-resonance control.							
				se anti-resonanc					page 9	-50	
Pn160		n.□□X□	Anti-Resona	ance Control Ad	liustment	Selection			Refere	nce	
Pn160 (A: 2160h,			D	o not adjust anti-	resonanc	e control a	utomatically o	during execu-			
B: 2960h)				on of autotuning ference, and cus			nce, autotunir	ng with a hos		. 04	
				djust anti-resona utotuning withou					page 9	1-31	
				nce, and custom		ierence, a	atoturning witi	i a nost reier	-		
		n.□X□□	Reserved p								
		n.XDDD	Reserved p	arameter (Do no	ot change.)					
			•	,		,					
Pn161	_	Anti-Resor	nance Fre-	10 1- 00 000	0.4.11	1000	Δ	Immedi-	Torrelle	page	
(A: 2161h, B: 2961h)	2	quency		10 to 20,000	0.1 Hz	1000	All	ately	Tuning	9-50	
Pn162	_	Anti-Resor	nance Gain	1 to 1 000	40/	100	Δ.	Immedi-	Time!ex	page	
(A: 2162h, B: 2962h)	2	Correction		1 to 1,000	1%	100	All	ately	Tuning	9-50	
Pn163	_	Anti-Resor	nance Damp-	0.1000	40/	6	A.:	Immedi-	т.:	page	
(A: 2163h, B: 2963h)	2	ing Gain		0 to 300	1%	0	All	ately	Tuning	9-50	
Pn164			nance Filter	-1.000 to		_		Immedi-		page	
(A: 2164h, B: 2964h)	2	Time Cons rection	stant 1 Cor-	1,000	0.01 ms	0	All	ately	Tuning	9-50	
Pn165			nance Filter	-1,000 to				Immedi-		nage	
(A: 2165h, B: 2965h)	2	Time Cons rection	stant 2 Cor-	1,000	0.01 ms	0	All	ately	Tuning	9-50	
Pn166		Anti-Resor	nance Damp-					Immedi-		nage	
(A: 2166h, B: 2966h)	2	ing Gain 2	ıαι ισε υαι ιιρ-	0 to 1,000	1%	0	All	ately	Tuning	9-50	
D. 200011)					1	<u> </u>	1	Continuo	<u> </u>		

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Parameter No.	Size		ame	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Applicable Motors	When Enabled	Classi- fication	Refer- ence		
	2	Tuning-less Related Se	Function- lections	0000h to 2711h	_	1401h	All	-	Setup	page 9-12		
		n.000X	0 [1 E	s Selection Disable tuning-less					When Enabled After restart			
Pn170		п.шихи	•	ntrol Method					Enabl			
(A: 2170h, B: 2970h)				Jse for speed cor Jse for speed cor	d use host controller for position control.				er art			
,		n.□X□□	Rigidity Le	vel					When Enabled			
	0 to 7 Set the rigidity level.								Imme atel			
	Ī	n.X□□□	Tuning-les	s Load Level				Whe Enabl				
			0 to 2	Set the load level	for the tun	ing-less fu	nction.		Imme atel			
	-											
Pn181 (A: 2181h, B: 2981h)	2	Mode Swite for Speed I	ching Level Reference	0 to 10,000	1 mm/s	0	Linear	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-88		
Pn182 (A: 2182h, B: 2982h)	2	Mode Swite for Acceler		0 to 30,000	1 mm/ s ²	0	Linear	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-88		
Pn205 (A: 2205h, B: 2A05h)	2	Multiturn Li	imit	0 to 65,535	1 rev	65535	Rotary	After restart	Setup	page 7-28		
	2	Position Cotton Selection	ontrol Func- ions	0000h to 2210h	_	0010h	All	After restart	Setup	-		
		n.□□□X	Reserved	parameter (Do no	ot change.)						
	i	n.□□X□	Reserved	parameter (Do no	ot change.)						
		n.□X□□	Reserved	oarameter (Do no	ot change.)						
Pn207 (A: 2207h,		n.X□□□	/COIN (Po	sitioning Comple	tion Outp	ut) Signal (Output Timin	g	Refere	nce		
B: 2A07h)			0 s	Output when the a ame or less than pleted Width).					-			
			1 1	Output when the a or less than the se Vidth) and the ref	etting of Pr	n522 (2522	h) (Positionin	g Completed		'-14		
			2 0	Output when the a or less than the se Vidth) and the ref	etting of Pr	n522 (2522						
Pn20E (A: 220Eh, B: 2A0Eh)	4	Electronic (Numerator		1 to 1,073,741,824	1	16	All	After restart	Setup	page 6-41		
Pn210 (A: 2210h, B: 2A10h)	4	Electronic (Denomina		1 to 1,073,741,824	1	1	All	After restart	Setup	page 6-41		

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Parameter No.	Size	Na	ame	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Applicable Motors	When Enabled	Classi- fication	Refer- ence		
	2		ontrol Expan- on Selections	0000h to 0001h	_	0000h	All	After restart	Setup	page 9-72		
Pn230		n.□□□X	0 Cor	mpensation Di	ard referer							
(A: 2230h, B: 2A30h)	Ī	n.□□X□	Reserved par	rameter (Do no	ot change.)						
		n.□X□□	Reserved par	d parameter (Do not change.)								
		n.X□□□	Reserved parameter (Do not change.)									
Pn231 (A: 2231h, B: 2A31h)	4	Backlash C	ompensation	-500,000 to 500,000	0.1 reference units	0	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 9-72		
Pn233 (A: 2233h, B: 2A33h)	2	Backlash C tion Time C		0 to 65,535	0.01 ms	0	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 9-72		
Pn282 (A: 2282h, B: 2A82h)	4	Linear Enco Pitch	oder Scale	0 to 6,553,600	0.01 μm	0	Linear	After restart	Setup	page 6-14		
Pn304 (A: 2304h, B: 2B04h)	2	Jogging Sp	eed	0 to 10,000	1 min ⁻¹	500	Rotary	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 8-7		
Pn305 (A: 2305h, B: 2B05h)	2	Soft Start A	Acceleration	0 to 10,000	1 ms	0	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	*1		
Pn306 (A: 2306h, B: 2B06h)	2	Soft Start D	Deceleration	0 to 10,000	1 ms	0	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	*1		
Pn308 (A: 2308h, B: 2B08h)	2	Speed Feed Time Const	dback Filter tant	0 to 65,535	0.01 ms	0	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 9-77		
Pn30A (A: 230Ah, B: 2B0Ah)	2	Deceleratio Servo OFF Stops	n Time for and Forced	0 to 10,000	1 ms	0	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 6-27		
Pn30C (A: 230Ch, B: 2B0Ch)	2	Speed Feed Average Mo Time		0 to 5,100	0.1 ms	0	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 9-87		
	2	Vibration D Selections	etection	0000h to 0002h	_	0000h	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 7-37		
	Ī	n.□□□X	Vibration Det	ection Selection	on							
				not detect vibr								
Pn310 (A: 2310h,				tput a warning	,							
B: 2B10h)				tput an alarm (A	·		detected.					
		n.□□X□	Reserved par	rameter (Do no	ot change.)						
		n.□X□□	Reserved par	rameter (Do no	ot change.)						
		n.X□□□	Reserved par	rameter (Do no	ot change.)						
Pn311 (A: 2311h, B: 2B11h)	2	Vibration D sitivity	etection Sen-	50 to 500	1%	100	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 7-37		
Pn312 (A: 2312h, B: 2B12h)	2	Vibration D Level	etection	0 to 5,000	1 min ⁻¹	50	Rotary	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 7-37		
								Continue	ed on nex	t page.		

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Parameter No.	Size	Name	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Applicable Motors	When Enabled	Classi- fication	Refer- ence
Pn316 (A: 2316h, B: 2B16h)	2	Maximum Motor Speed	0 to 65,535	1 min ⁻¹	10000	Rotary	After restart	Setup	page 7-21
Pn324 (A: 2324h, B: 2B24h)	2	Moment of Inertia Cal- culation Starting Level	0 to 20,000	1%	300	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 9-31
Pn383 (A: 2383h, B: 2B83h)	2	Jogging Speed	0 to 10,000	1 mm/s	50	Linear	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 8-7
Pn384 (A: 2384h, B: 2B84h)	2	Vibration Detection Level	0 to 5,000	1 mm/s	10	Linear	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 7-37
Pn385 (A: 2385h, B: 2B85h)	2	Maximum Motor Speed	1 to 100	100 mm/s	50	Linear	After restart	Setup	page 7-21
Pn401 (A: 2401h, B: 2C01h)	2	First Stage First Torque Reference Filter Time Constant	0 to 65,535	0.01 ms	100	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-80
Pn402 (A: 2402h, B: 2C02h)	2	Forward Torque Limit	0 to 800	1%*1	800	Rotary	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 7-23
Pn403 (A: 2403h, B: 2C03h)	2	Reverse Torque Limit	0 to 800	1%*1	800	Rotary	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 7-23
Pn404 (A: 2404h, B: 2C04h)	2	Forward External Torque Limit	0 to 800	1%*1	100	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 7-24
Pn405 (A: 2405h, B: 2C05h)	2	Reverse External Torque Limit	0 to 800	1%*1	100	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 7-24
Pn406 (A: 2406h, B: 2C06h)	2	Emergency Stop Torque	0 to 800	1%*1	800	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 6-26
Pn407 (A: 2407h, B: 2C07h)	2	Speed Limit during Torque Control	0 to 10,000	1 min ⁻¹	10000	Rotary	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 7-17

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No.					Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Applicable Motors	When Enabled	Classi- fication	Refer- ence	
Pn408 (A: 2408h, B: 2C08h)	2	Torque-Rel Selections	elated Function		0000h to 1111h	_	0000h	All	_	Setup	_	
		n.□□□X	Notch Filter Selection 1					When Enabled	When Enabled Reference			
			0	Disable first stage notch filter.					Immedi-	page 9-80		
		1 Enable first stage notch filter.						ately	pagoo			
		n.□□X□	Speed Limit Selection					When Enabled	Refere	nce		
			0	Use the smaller of the maximum motor speed setting of Pn407 (2407h) as the speed limit.)			
			Ŭ	Use the smaller of the maximum motor speed and the setting of Pn480 (2480h) as the speed limit.						page 7-16		
				Use the smaller of the overspeed alarm detection speed and the setting of Pn407 (2407h) as the speed limit.					After restart			
			1		e the smaller of eed and the set t.	ı						
	Ī	n. 🗆 X 🗆 🗆	Nicial E		2.1				When	Diffi		
	Notch Filter Selection 2						Enabled	Refere	Reference			
			0		able second sta				Immedi- ately	page 9	page 9-80	
		.,	1 Enable second stage notch filter.									
		n.X□□□	Friction (Com	pensation Fun	nction Selection			When Enabled	Refere	Reference	
			0	Disable friction compensation.					Immedi-	page 9	page 9-68	
			1 Enable friction compensation.					ately	1, 2, 3, 1	page e ee		
Pn409												
(A: 2409h, B: 2C09h)	2	First Stage Frequency	Notch Filt	er	50 to 5,000	1 Hz	5000	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-80	
Pn40A (A: 240Ah, B: 2C0Ah)	2	First Stage Q Value	Notch Filt	ter	50 to 1,000	0.01	70	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-80	
Pn40B (A: 240Bh, B: 2C0Bh)	2	First Stage Depth	Notch Filt	ter	0 to 1,000	0.001	0	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-80	
Pn40C (A: 240Ch, B: 2C0Ch)	2	Second Stater Frequer		Fil-	50 to 5,000	1 Hz	5000	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-80	
Pn40D (A: 240Dh, B: 2C0Dh)	2	Second Stater Q Value		Fil-	50 to 1,000	0.01	70	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-80	
Pn40E (A: 240Eh, B: 2C0Eh)	2	Second Stater Depth	Second Stage Notch Filter Depth			0.001	0	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-80	
Pn40F (A: 240Fh, B: 2C0Fh)	2		Second Stage Second Torque Reference Filter Frequency			1 Hz	5000	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-80	
Pn410 (A: 2410h, B: 2C10h)	2	Second Sta Torque Ref Q Value			50 to 100	0.01	50	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-80	
Pn412 (A: 2412h, B: 2C12h)	2	First Stage Torque Ref Time Cons	erence Filt	ter	0 to 65,535	0.01 ms	100	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-65	

Parameter No.	Size	N	ame	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Applicable Motors	When Enabled	Classi- fication	Refer- ence		
140.	2	Torque-Re Selections	lated Function		-	0000h	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 9-82		
		Selections		111111				atery		9-02		
	I		Notch Filte	Selection 3								
		n.□□□X	0 D	isable third stage	e notch filt	er.						
			1 E	nable third stage	notch filte	er.						
Pn416			Notch Filte	Selection 4								
(A: 2416h, B: 2C16h)		n.□□X□		isable fourth stag								
D. 20 1011)			1 E	Enable fourth stage notch filter.								
			Notch Filte	Selection 5								
		n.□X□□		isable fifth stage								
			1 E	nable fifth stage	notch filte	r.						
		n.X□□□	Reserved p	arameter (Do no	ot change.)						
		1			1	1	I	1	1			
Pn417 (A: 2417h, B: 2C17h)	2	Third Stage Frequency	e Notch Filte	50 to 5,000	1 Hz	5000	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-82		
Pn418 (A: 2418h, B: 2C18h)	2	Third Stage Q Value	e Notch Filter	50 to 1,000	0.01	70	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-82		
Pn419 (A: 2419h, B: 2C19h)	2	Third Stage	e Notch Filter	0 to 1,000	0.001	0	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-82		
Pn41A (A: 241Ah, B: 2C1Ah)	2	Fourth Sta ter Freque	ge Notch Fil- ncy	50 to 5,000	1 Hz	5000	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-82		
Pn41B (A: 241Bh, B: 2C1Bh)	2	Fourth Sta ter Q Value	ge Notch Fil-	50 to 1,000	0.01	70	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-82		
Pn41C (A: 241Ch, B: 2C1Ch)	2	Fourth Sta ter Depth	ge Notch Fil-	0 to 1,000	0.001	0	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-82		
Pn41D (A: 241Dh, B: 2C1Dh)	2	Fifth Stage Frequency	Notch Filter	50 to 5,000	1 Hz	5000	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-82		
Pn41E (A: 241Eh, B: 2C1Eh)	2	Fifth Stage Q Value	Notch Filter	50 to 1,000	0.01	70	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-82		
Pn41F (A: 241Fh, B: 2C1Fh)	2	Fifth Stage Depth	Notch Filter	0 to 1,000	0.001	0	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-81		

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Parameter No.	Size	N	ame	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Applicable Motors	When Enabled	Classi- fication	Refer- ence								
	2	Speed Rip sation Sele	ple Compen ections	0000h to	_	0000h	Rotary	_	Setup	page 9-59								
		n.□□□X	Speed Rip	ple Compensation	on Functio	n Selectio	n		Whe Enab									
			0 0	Disable speed ripp	ole compe	nsation.			Imme	#di-								
			1 E	Enable speed ripp	le comper	nsation.			atel	У								
Pn423 (A: 2423h,		n.□□X□	Speed Rip tion Select	ple Compensatio	on Informa	ation Disag	reement War	ning Detec-	Whe Enabl									
B: 2C23h)				Detect A.942 alarr					After restart									
			1 [Do not detect A.9	42 alarms	•			16215									
		n.□X□□	Speed Rip	Speed Ripple Compensation Enable Condition Selection														
				Speed reference					Afte resta									
			1 N	Motor speed					resta									
		n.X□□□	Reserved	parameter (Do no	ot change.	.)												
Pn424 (A: 2424h, B: 2C24h)	2	Torque Lim	nit at Main C e Drop	ir- 0 to 100	1%*1	50	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 7-19								
Pn425 (A: 2425h, B: 2C25h)	2	Release Til Limit at Ma Voltage Dr		0 to 1,000	1 ms	100	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 7-19								
Pn426 (A: 2426h, B: 2C26h)	2	Torque Fee Average M Time		0 to 5,100	0.1 ms	0	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 9-87								
Pn427 (A: 2427h, B: 2C27h)	2	Speed Rip sation Ena	ple Compen ble Speed	0 to 10,000	1 min ⁻¹	0	Rotary	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-59								
Pn456 (A: 2456h, B: 2C56h)	2	Sweep Tor ence Ampl		1 to 800	1%	15	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-93								
	2	Notch Filte Selections	er Adjustmen 1	0000h to 0101h	-	0101h	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-12, page 9-24, page 9-42								
					ļ	ļ	ļ		ļ									
	١,		1															
		n.□□□X		er Adjustment Se		notch filtor	· automatically	, during over	ution of a	uto								
			0 t	uning without a huning.														
Pn460 (A: 2460h,				Adjust the first sta without a host refe														
B: 2C60h)		n. 🗆 🗆 X 🗆	Reserved	parameter (Do no	ot change	.)												
	:		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		,												
		n.□X□□		er Adjustment Se		age notab	filter automoti	cally when th	o tunina l	000								
			0 f	Do not adjust the sunction is enabled autotuning with a	d or during	execution	of autotuning	without a ho										
			Adjust the second stage notch filter automatically when the tuning-less function is enabled or during execution of autotuning without a host reference, autotuning with a host reference, and custom tuning.															
		n.X□□□	Reserved	parameter (Do no	ot change.	.)			Reserved parameter (Do not change.)									

							Con	tinued from	previous	s page.
Parameter No.	Size	N	ame	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Applicable Motors	When Enabled	Classi- fication	Refer- ence
	2	Gravity Co Related Se	mpensation- lections	0000h to 0001h	-	0000h	All	After restart	Setup	page 9-69
	Ī	n.□□□X	Gravity Comp	ensation Selec	tion					
D : 475			0 Disa	able gravity co	mpensatio	n.				
Pn475 (A: 2475h,			1 Ena	ble gravity cor	npensatior	١.				
B: 2C75h)		n.□□X□	Reserved para	ameter (Do not	change.)					
		n.□X□□	Reserved para	ameter (Do not	change.)					
		n.X□□□	Reserved para	ameter (Do not	change.)					
										<u> </u>
Pn476 (A: 2476h, B: 2C76h)	2	Gravity Co Torque	mpensation	-1,000 to 1,000	0.1%	0	All	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-69
Pn480 (A: 2480h, B: 2C80h)	2	Speed Lim Force Con	it during trol	0 to 10,000	1 mm/s	10000	Linear	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 7-17
Pn481 (A: 2481h, B: 2C81h)	2	Polarity De Speed Loc		10 to 20,000	0.1 Hz	400	Linear	Immedi- ately	Tuning	-
Pn482 (A: 2482h, B: 2C82h)	2	Polarity De Speed Loc Time Cons	p Integral	15 to 51,200	0.01 ms	3000	Linear	Immedi- ately	Tuning	_
Pn483 (A: 2483h, B: 2C83h)	2	Forward Fo	orce Limit	0 to 800	1%*1	30	Linear	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 7-23
Pn484 (A: 2484h, B: 2C84h)	2	Reverse Fo	orce Limit	0 to 800	1%*1	30	Linear	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 7-23
Pn485 (A: 2485h, B: 2C85h)	2	Polarity De ence Spee	tection Referd	0 to 100	1 mm/s	20	Linear	Immedi- ately	Tuning	_
Pn486 (A: 2486h, B: 2C86h)	2	Polarity De ence Acce Deceleration		0 to 100	1 ms	25	Linear	Immedi- ately	Tuning	_
Pn487 (A: 2487h, B: 2C87h)	2	Polarity De stant Spee	tection Con- d Time	0 to 300	1 ms	0	Linear	Immedi- ately	Tuning	_
Pn488 (A: 2488h, B: 2C88h)	2	Polarity De ence Waitii	tection Refer- ng Time	50 to 500	1 ms	100	Linear	Immedi- ately	Tuning	_
Pn48E (A: 248Eh, B: 2C8Eh)	2	Polarity De Range	tection	1 to 65,535	1 mm	10	Linear	Immedi- ately	Tuning	-
Pn490 (A: 2490h, B: 2C90h)	2	Polarity De Level	tection Load	0 to 20,000	1%	100	Linear	Immedi- ately	Tuning	-
Pn495 (A: 2495h, B: 2C95h)	2		tection Con- orce Refer-	0 to 200	1%	100	Linear	Immedi- ately	Tuning	-
Pn498 (A: 2498h, B: 2C98h)	2	Polarity De able Error I	tection Allow- Range	0 to 30	1 deg	10	Linear	Immedi- ately	Tuning	_
Pn49F (A: 249Fh, B: 2C9Fh)	2	Speed Rip sation Ena	ple Compen- ble Speed	0 to 10,000	1 mm/s	0	Linear	Immedi- ately	Tuning	page 9-59
Pn502 (A: 2502h, B: 2D02h)	2	Rotation D	etection Level	1 to 10,000	1 min ⁻¹	20	Rotary	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 7-10

Parameter

No.

Size

Name

16.1.2 List of Parameters

Continued from previous page.

Classi- Refer-

fication ence

When

Enabled

					riange	Offic	Octimig	MOTORS	Lilabica	lication	CITCC
Pn503 (A: 2503h, B: 2D03h)	2		Coincider ion Signal		0 to 100	1 min ⁻¹	10	Rotary	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 7-12
Pn506 (A: 2506h, B: 2D06h)	2		Reference elay Time	-Servo	0 to 50	10 ms	0*5	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 6-31
Pn507 (A: 2507h, B: 2D07h)	2		Reference eed Level		0 to 10,000	1 min ⁻¹	100	Rotary	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 6-31
Pn508 (A: 2508h, B: 2D08h)	2		OFF-Brake Waiting Ti		10 to 100	10 ms	50	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 6-31
Pn509 (2509h) Common	2		ntary Pow I Hold Tim		20 to 50,000	1 ms	20	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 7-18
	2	Input S	Signal Sele	ections 1	0000h to FFF2h	_	1881h	All	After restart	Setup	_
	n.	000X	I/O Signa 0 1	Reserve Use Σ-7	ed parameter (D 'S-compatible I	/O signal	allocations	•	n517).	Refere	
			2		Ilti-axis I/O sign		ons (Pn590	to Pn5BC).			
				d parame	eter (Do not ch	ange.)					
	n.		Reserved	d parame	eter (Do not ch	ange.)					
		XOOO		•	eter (Do not chove Prohibit) Sig	,	tion			Refere	ence
				rward Dri	ve Prohibit) Sig	nal Allocat	nge.)			Refere	ence
			P-OT (Fo	rward Dri Reserve Axis A:	ve Prohibit) Sig	nal Allocat o not cha drive whe	nge.) en CN1-7 ir				ence
			P-OT (Fo	rward Dri Reserve Axis A: Axis B: Axis A:	ve Prohibit) Sig ed parameter (D Enable forward	nal Allocate on not chate drive whee drive whee drive whee	nge.) en CN1-7 ir en CN1-12 en CN1-8 ir	input signal is put signal is	ON (closed).).	ence
Pn50A			P-OT (Fo 0	rward Dri Reserve Axis A: Axis B: Axis A: Axis B: Axis A:	ve Prohibit) Signal parameter (De Enable forward Enable forward Enable forward Enable forward	nal Allocate On not chate drive whee drive whee drive whee drive whee drive whee drive whee	nge.) en CN1-7 ir en CN1-12 en CN1-8 ir en CN1-13	input signal is put signal is input signal is put signal is	ON (closed) ON (closed) ON (closed) ON (closed)).	ence
Pn50A (A: 250Ah, B: 2D0Ah)			P-OT (Fo 0 1	rward Dri Reserve Axis A: Axis B: Axis A: Axis B: Axis A: Axis B: Axis A:	ve Prohibit) Signary of parameter (De Enable forward	nal Allocate on the character of the cha	nge.) en CN1-7 ir en CN1-12 en CN1-8 ir cN1-13 en CN1-9 ir en CN1-18 en CN1-18	input signal is	S ON (closed) ON (closed). S ON (closed). ON (closed). S ON (closed)).).).	ence
(A: 250Ah,			P-OT (Fo 0 1 2 3	rward Dri Reserve Axis A: Axis B: Axis A: Axis B: Axis A: Axis B: Axis A: Axis A:	ve Prohibit) Signed parameter (De Enable forward	nal Allocate on the drive when dr	nge.) en CN1-7 in CN1-12 en CN1-8 in CN1-13 en CN1-9 in CN1-18 en CN1-18 en CN1-10 en CN1-19	input signal is	S ON (closed) ON (closed) S ON (closed) ON (closed) ON (closed) S ON (closed) ON (closed) ON (closed) ON (closed)).).).).	ence
(A: 250Ah,			P-OT (Fo 0 1 2 3 4	rward Dri Reserve Axis A: Axis B: Axis B: Axis A: Axis B: Axis A: Axis B: Axis A: Axis B: Axis B:	ve Prohibit) Signard parameter (De Enable forward	nal Allocate on the characteristic whee drive wheel on the characteristic properties of the charact	nge.) en CN1-7 ir en CN1-12 en CN1-8 ir en CN1-13 en CN1-9 ir en CN1-18 en CN1-18 en CN1-10 en CN1-19 en CN1-11	input signal is	S ON (closed) ON (closed) S ON (closed) ON (closed) ON (closed) S ON (closed) ON (closed) ON (closed) ON (closed)).).).).	ence
(A: 250Ah,			P-OT (Fo 0 1 2 3 4	rward Dri Reserve Axis A: Axis A: Axis B: Axis A: Axis B: Axis A: Axis B: Axis A: Axis B: Axis B: Axis B: Axis A: Axis B:	ve Prohibit) Signed parameter (Denable forward Enable forward	nal Allocate on the characteristic whee drive wheeled and drive wheeled drive drive drive drive wheeled drive dr	nge.) en CN1-7 ir en CN1-12 en CN1-8 ir en CN1-13 en CN1-19 ir en CN1-18 en CN1-10 en CN1-19 en CN1-19 en CN1-11	input signal is	S ON (closed) ON (closed) S ON (closed) ON (closed) ON (closed) S ON (closed) ON (closed) ON (closed) ON (closed)).).).).).	
(A: 250Ah,			P-OT (Fo 0 1 2 3 4 5	rward Dri Reservee Axis A:	ve Prohibit) Signed parameter (Denable forward Enable forward Enab	nal Allocate on the chive when the c	nge.) en CN1-7 ir en CN1-8 ir en CN1-8 ir en CN1-13 en CN1-9 ir en CN1-18 en CN1-10 en CN1-19 en CN1-19 en CN1-11 en CN1-20 nge.) forward dri	input signal is ve.	S ON (closed) ON (closed) S ON (closed) ON (closed) ON (closed) S ON (closed) ON (closed) ON (closed) ON (closed)).).).).	
(A: 250Ah,			P-OT (Fo 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	rward Dri Reserve Axis A: Axis B:	ve Prohibit) Signed parameter (Denable forward Enable Enab	nal Allocate on the characteristic when the characteristic when the characteristic with the characteristic with the characteristic when the characteristic when the characteristic when the characteristic with the characteri	nge.) en CN1-7 ir en CN1-8 ir CN1-8 ir CN1-9 ir en CN1-9 ir en CN1-18 en CN1-10 en CN1-19 en CN1-19 en CN1-20 nge.) forward driv	input signal is ve.	S ON (closed) ON (closed) S ON (closed) ON (closed) ON (closed) S ON (closed) ON (closed) ON (closed) ON (closed)).).).).).	
(A: 250Ah,			P-OT (Fo 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	rward Dri Reserve Axis A: Axis B: Control Axis A:	ve Prohibit) Signar de parameter (De Enable forward	nal Allocate on ont characteristics when the drive	nge.) en CN1-7 ir en CN1-8 ir cN1-13 en CN1-9 ir en CN1-18 en CN1-18 en CN1-10 en CN1-19 en CN1-19 forward driv nge.) en CN1-7 ir	input signal is	S ON (closed) ON (closed) S ON (closed) C ON (closed) C ON (closed)).).).).).).).	
(A: 250Ah,			P-OT (Fo 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	rward Dri Reserve Axis A: Axis B: Control Axis A: Axis B: Axis A: Axis A:	ve Prohibit) Signar parameter (Denable forward Enable forward	nal Allocate on ont characteristics when the drive	nge.) en CN1-7 ir en CN1-8 ir cN1-13 en CN1-9 ir en CN1-18 en CN1-19 en CN1-10 en CN1-19 en CN1-11 en CN1-20 nge.) forward driv nge.) en CN1-7 ir en CN1-12 en CN1-12 en CN1-18 en CN1-18 en CN1-18 en CN1-18 en CN1-18	input signal is	S ON (closed) ON (closed) S ON (closed) OFF (open) OFF (open)).).).).).).).).).). page	
(A: 250Ah,			P-OT (Fo 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A	rward Dri Reserve Axis A: Axis B: Axis A: Axis A: Axis A: Axis A: Axis A: Axis A:	ve Prohibit) Signed parameter (Denable forward Enable forward	nal Allocate on ont character when drive whe	nge.) en CN1-7 ir en CN1-8 ir en CN1-8 ir en CN1-9 ir en CN1-18 en CN1-19 en CN1-10 en CN1-19 en CN1-11 en CN1-20 nge.) forward driv nge.) en CN1-7 ir en CN1-12 en CN1-8 ir en CN1-13 en CN1-13	input signal is	ON (closed) OFF (open) OFF (open) OFF (open) OFF (open)).).).).).).).).). page	
(A: 250Ah,			P-OT (Fo 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B	rward Dri Reserve Axis A: Axis B: Axis B: Axis A: Axis B:	ve Prohibit) Signed parameter (Denable forward Enable forward Enab	nal Allocate on ont characterive when drive	nge.) en CN1-7 ir en CN1-8 ir en CN1-8 ir en CN1-9 ir en CN1-18 en CN1-19 en CN1-19 en CN1-10 en CN1-19 en CN1-11 en CN1-20 nge.) forward driv en CN1-7 ir en CN1-8 ir en CN1-8 ir en CN1-13 en CN1-9 ir en CN1-13 en CN1-18 en CN1-18 en CN1-18 en CN1-10 en CN1-10	input signal is	ON (closed) OFF (open)	page	

Reserved parameter (Do not change.)

Setting

Range

Setting

Default

Applicable

Motors

Parameter No.	Size	Name	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Applicable Motors	When Enabled	Classi- fication	Refer- ence
	2	Input Signal Selections 2	0000h to FFFFh	_	8882h	All	After restart	Setup	_

n.□□□X N-OT (F	Reverse Drive Prohibit) Signal Allocation	Reference
0	Reserved parameter (Do not change.)	
1	Axis A: Enable reverse drive when CN1-7 input signal is ON (closed). Axis B: Enable reverse drive when CN1-12 input signal is ON (closed).	
2	Axis A: Enable reverse drive when CN1-8 input signal is ON (closed). Axis B: Enable reverse drive when CN1-13 input signal is ON (closed).	
3	Axis A: Enable reverse drive when CN1-9 input signal is ON (closed). Axis B: Enable reverse drive when CN1-18 input signal is ON (closed).	
4	Axis A: Enable reverse drive when CN1-10 input signal is ON (closed). Axis B: Enable reverse drive when CN1-19 input signal is ON (closed).	
5	Axis A: Enable reverse drive when CN1-11 input signal is ON (closed). Axis B: Enable reverse drive when CN1-20 input signal is ON (closed).	
6	Reserved parameter (Do not change.)	
7	Set the signal to always prohibit reverse drive.	naga 6 2
8	Set the signal to always enable reverse drive.	page 6-2
9	Reserved parameter (Do not change.)	
А	Axis A: Enable reverse drive when CN1-7 input signal is OFF (open). Axis B: Enable reverse drive when CN1-12 input signal is OFF (open).	
В	Axis A: Enable reverse drive when CN1-8 input signal is OFF (open). Axis B: Enable reverse drive when CN1-13 input signal is OFF (open).	
С	Axis A: Enable reverse drive when CN1-9 input signal is OFF (open). Axis B: Enable reverse drive when CN1-18 input signal is OFF (open).	
D	Axis A: Enable reverse drive when CN1-10 input signal is OFF (open). Axis B: Enable reverse drive when CN1-19 input signal is OFF (open).	
Е	Axis A: Enable reverse drive when CN1-11 input signal is OFF (open). Axis B: Enable reverse drive when CN1-20 input signal is OFF (open).	
F	Reserved parameter (Do not change.)	

Continued from previous page.

Parameter										previous	
No.	Size	N	ame		Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Applicable Motors	When Enabled	Classi- fication	Refer- ence
		n.□X□□	/P-CL (Fo	orward	External Toro	jue Limit Ir	nput) Signa	l Allocation		Refere	ence
			0	Reser	ved paramet	er (Do not	change.)				
			1					l is ON (close al is ON (clos			
			2	Axis A	A: Active whe B: Active whe	n CN1-8 i n CN1-13	nput signa input sign	l is ON (close al is ON (clos	ed). sed).		
			3	Axis A	A: Active whe	n CN1-9 i n CN1-18	nput signa input sign	l is ON (close al is ON (clos	ed). sed).		
			4					al is ON (clos al is ON (clos			
			5					al is ON (clos al is ON (clos			
			6	Reser	ved paramet	er (Do not	change.)				
			7	The s	ignal is alway	s active.				page 7	7-23
Pn50B			8	The s	ignal is alway	s inactive				pago	20
(A: 250Bh,			9	Reser	ved paramet	er (Do not	change.)				
B: ZDUBII)	B: 2D0Bh)							l is OFF (oper al is OFF (op			
			В					l is OFF (oper al is OFF (op			
			С	Axis A	A: Active whe B: Active whe	n CN1-9 i en CN1-18	nput signa input sign	l is OFF (oper al is OFF (op	n). en).		
			D	Axis E	B: Active whe	en CN1-19	input sign	al is OFF (ope al is OFF (op	en).		
	E Axis A: Active when CN1-11 input signal is OFF (open). Axis B: Active when CN1-20 input signal is OFF (open).										
	F Reserved parameter (Do not change.)										
		n.X□□□	/N-CL (Reverse External Torque Limit Input) Signal Allocation								ence
			0 to F		llocations are e Limit Input			-CL (Forward	External	page 7	7-24
	2	Output Sig 1	nal Selecti	ons	0000h to				After		_
					6666h	-	0000h	All	restart	Setup	
			(0.01) (D		6666h	-				· ·	
		n.□□□X	- `	1	6666h	. ,	Signal Allo	ocation		Setup	ence
		n.□□□X	/COIN (P	Disab	6666h ing Completion	e signal o	Signal Allo	ocation t used).	restart	Refere	ence
		n.□□□X	0	Disab Axis A	6666h ing Completion	e signal o	Signal Allo	ocation t used).		Refere	ence
		n.□□□X	- `	Disab Axis A nals.	ing Completion led (the about) A: Output the B: Output the	re signal o signal fror	Signal Alloutput is not the CN1	ocation t used).	restart 2 output termi	Refere	
		n.□□□X	0	Disab Axis Anals. Axis E termin	ing Completion led (the above) A: Output the last. A: Output the last. A: Output the	re signal o signal fror signal fro	Signal Alloutput is not make the CN1	ocation t used). -1 and CN1-2	restart 2 output termi -24 output	Refere	
Dosos		n.□□□X	0	Disab Axis A nals. Axis E termir Axis A termir Axis E	ing Completion A: Output the pals.	re signal o signal from signal from signal from	Signal Alloutput is not the CN1 m the CN1 m the CN1	ocation t used). -1 and CN1-2 -23 and CN1	restart 2 output termi -24 output -26 output	Refere	
Pn50E (A: 250Eh,		n.□□□X	1	Disab Axis Anals. Axis E termir Axis A termir	ing Completion A: Output the pals.	re signal o signal fror signal fro signal fro signal fro	Signal Alloutput is not the CN1 m the CN1	ocation t used). -1 and CN1-2 -23 and CN1 -25 and CN1	restart 2 output termi -24 output -26 output	Refere	
		n.□□□X	0 1 2 3 to 6	Axis Anals. Axis Etermir Axis Atermir Axis Etermir Axis Etermir	ing Completion led (the above) A: Output the leals. A: Output the leals. A: Output the leals. B: Output the leals. Coutput the leals.	re signal o signal fron signal fron signal fron signal fron ers (Do no	Signal Alloutput is not the CN1 m the CN1 m the CN1 m the CN1	ocation t used). -1 and CN1-2 -23 and CN1 -25 and CN1	restart output termi -24 output -26 output -28 output	Refere	7-14
(A: 250Eh,			0 1 2 3 to 6	Axis Anals. Axis Etermir Axis Atermir Axis Etermir Axis Etermir Axis Etermir Axis Etermir Theser	ing Completic led (the above) A: Output the last. A: Output the la	re signal or signal from signal from signal from signal from signal from ers (Do not be the same the same signal signal from the same s	Signal Alloutput is not on the CN1 m the CN1 m the CN1 m the CN1 ot change.)	ocation t used). -1 and CN1-2 -23 and CN1 -25 and CN1 -27 and CN1	restart 2 output termi -24 output -26 output -28 output	Refere	7-14 ence
(A: 250Eh,			0 1 2 3 to 6 /V-CMP 0 to 6	Axis Anals. Axis Etermir Axis Atermir Axis Etermir Axis Etermir Axis Etermir Reser	ing Completic led (the above A: Output the hals. A: Output the hal	re signal or signal from signal from signal from signal from ers (Do not be Detection the same ons.	Signal Alloutput is not me the CN1 ot change.) on Output) e as the /C	ocation t used)1 and CN1-2 -23 and CN1 -25 and CN1 -27 and CN1 Signal Alloc	restart 2 output termi -24 output -26 output -28 output	Refere	7-14 ence 7-12
(A: 250Eh,		n.00X0	0 1 2 3 to 6 /V-CMP 0 to 6	Axis Anals. Axis Etermir Axis Etermir Axis Etermir Reser (Speec	ing Completic led (the above A: Output the hals. A: Output the hal	re signal or signal from signal from signal from signal from signal from the signal from the signal from the same on signal from the same on signal from the same on signal from the same of signal from the s	Signal Allo utput is no in the CN1 in the CN1 in the CN1 in the CN1 ot change.) on Output) e as the /C	ocation t used)1 and CN1-2 -23 and CN1 -25 and CN1 -27 and CN1 Signal Alloc	restart 2 output termi -24 output -26 output -28 output ation ing Comple-	Refere	7-14 ence 7-12
(A: 250Eh,		n.00X0	0 1 2 3 to 6 //-CMP 0 to 6	Axis Anals. Axis Etermir Axis Etermir Axis Etermir Reser (Speed The ation) s Rotatio	ing Completic iled (the above A: Output the hals. A: Output the ha	re signal or signal from signal from signal from signal from signal from ers (Do not be Detection the same ons.	Signal Allow the CN1 m the CN1 m the CN1 m the CN1 m the CN1 continue the	ocation t used)1 and CN1-2 -23 and CN1 -25 and CN1 -27 and CN1 Signal Alloc OIN (Position	restart 2 output termi -24 output -26 output -28 output ation ing Comple-	Refere page 7 Refere page 7	7-14 ence 7-12 ence 7-10
(A: 250Eh,		n. 🗆 🗆 X 🗆	0 1 2 3 to 6 //-CMP 0 to 6	Axis Anals. Axis Etermir Axis Etermir Axis Etermir Reser (Speed The ation) s Rotatic The ation) s (Servo The a	ing Completic led (the above A: Output the hals. A: Output the hal	re signal or signal from signal from signal from signal from signal from ers (Do not be the same ons. Output) See the same ons. al Allocation the same ons.	Signal Allow the CN1 m the CN1 m the CN1 m the CN1 m the CN1 the CN1 con Output) e as the /C con output as the /C	ocation t used)1 and CN1-2 -23 and CN1 -25 and CN1 -27 and CN1 Signal Alloc OIN (Position	restart 2 output termi -24 output -26 output -28 output ation ing Comple-	Referee page 7 Referee page 7	7-14 ence 7-12 ence 7-10 ence

Parameter No.	Size	N	ame		Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Applicable Motors	When Enabled	Classi- fication	Refer- ence		
	2	Output Sign	nal Selection	ons	0000h to 6666h	-	0100h	All	After restart	Setup	_		
		- DDDV	/OLT /T- ::	1	insit Data ation	Ott\ O.	:	_#:		Defe			
		n.□□□X	0	•	imit Detection abled (the above	. ,				Refere	nce		
			0		A: Output the		•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Loutout tormi				
			1	nals Axis		-							
			2	tern Axis	A: Output the ninals. B: Output the ninals.	Ü			·	– page 7-27			
			3 to 6										
		n.□□X□	/VLT (Spe	Refere	nce								
Pn50F (A: 250Fh,			O to 6 // (Speed Limit Detection) Signal Allocation The allocations are the same as the /CLT (Torque Limit Detection Output) signal allocations.										
B: 2D0Fh)		n.□X□□	/BK (Brak	re Ou	ıtput) Signal All	ocation				Refere	nce		
		/\	0		abled (the abov		utput is no	ot used).		1101010	1100		
			1	Axis	A: Output the	signal fror	m the CN1	-1 and CN1-2	·	-			
				Axis B: Output the signal from the CN1-23 and CN1-24 output terminals.									
	Axis A: Output the signal from the CN1-25 and CN1-26 output terminals. Axis B: Output the signal from the CN1-27 and CN1-28 output								— page 7	- page 7-27			
			3 to 6	tern	ninals. erved paramet		hange.)						
		n.XDDD	/WARN (/WARN (Warning Output) Signal Allocation									
			0 to 6	The allocations are the same as the /CLT (Torque Limit Detection Output) signal allocations.							nce '-10		
	2	Output Sign	nal Selection	ons	0000h to 0666h	_	0000h	All	After restart	Setup	-		
		n.□□□X	/NEAR (N	lear (Output) Signal A	Allocation				Refere	nce		
			0		abled (the abov		·						
			1	nals Axis	s A: Output the s. s B: Output the ninals.	Ü				-			
Pn510 (A: 2510h,			2	Axis	A: Output the ninals.	signal from	m the CN1	-25 and CN1	-26 output	page 7	'-15		
B: 2D10h)	Oh) 2 Axis B: Output the signal from the CN1-27 and CN1-28 output terminals.												
	3 to 6 Reserved parameters (Do not change.)												
		n.□□X□	Reserved	d par	ameter (Do no	t change.)						
		n.□X□□	Reserved	d par	ameter (Do no	t change.)						
		n.X□□□	Reserved	d par	ameter (Do no	t change.)						

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Parameter No.	Size		Name		Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Applicable Motors	When Enabled	Classi- fication	Refer- ence
	2	Input Sigr	nal Selection	ıs 5	0000h to FFFFh	-	5432h	All	After restart	Setup	page 7-3
Pn511 (A: 2511h, B: 2D11h)		n.□□□X n.□□X□	Reserved	d parameter (Do not change.) (Probe 1 Latch Input) Signal Allocation The signal is always inactive. Axis A: Active when CN1-9 input signal is ON (closed). Axis B: Active when CN1-18 input signal is ON (closed). Axis A: Active when CN1-10 input signal is ON (closed). Axis B: Active when CN1-19 input signal is ON (closed). Axis A: Active when CN1-11 input signal is ON (closed). Axis B: Active when CN1-20 input signal is ON (closed). The signal is always inactive. Axis A: Active when CN1-9 input signal is OFF (open). Axis B: Active when CN1-18 input signal is OFF (open).							
,				Axis	A: Active wher B: Active wher A: Active wher	CN1-19	nput signa	ıl is OFF (oper	າ).		
	П			∖xis	B: Active wher	CN1-20					
			F 7	The s	signal is always	enabled.					
	П	n.□X□□	<u> </u>		e 2 Latch Inpu	, ,		ahai (Draha i	Latab Input	\ oignal all	
				catio		trie same	as the /Fit	DDET (FTODE T	Laterrinput) Signal all	 -
	П	n.X□□□	/Home (Ho	me	Switch Input)	Signal Alle	ocation				
			1 (110) - 1	The a	allocations are ns.	the same	as the /Pro	obe1 (Probe 1	Latch Input) signal all	0-
		0.1.10			00001-1-				A (1 -	1	
	2	Settings	ignal Inverse		0000h to 1111h	-	0000h	All	After restart	Setup	page 7-7
		n.□□□X			ion for CN1-1, (3: CN1-23 and (I1-23, and	CN1-24 Term	inals (Axis A	: CN1-1 ar	nd
			0	The	signal is not in	verted.					
D=E10			1	The	signal is invert	ed.					
Pn512 (A: 2512h, B: 2D12h)		n.□□X□		26, /	ion for CN1-25, Axis B: CN1-27	and CN1		nd CN1-28 Te	rminals (Axis	A: CN1-2	5
			0		signal is not in						
	1 The signal is inverted.										
		n.□X□□	Reserved	para	ameter (Do not	change.)					
		n.XDDD	Reserved	para	ameter (Do not	change.)					
	_										

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Parameter No.	Size				Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Applicable Motors	When Enabled	Classi- fication	Refer- ence
	2	Output Sig	gnal Selecti	ons	0000h to 0666h	_	0000h	All	After restart	Setup	_
		n.□□□X	Reserve	d par	ameter (Do no	ot change.)				
	Ī	n.□□X□			ameter (Do no		,				
		n.□X□□		•	tive Maintenar		,	ocation		Refere	nce
			0			ed (the above signal output is not used).					
Pn514 (A: 2514h, B: 2D14h)			1	nals Axis	A: Output the b: B: Output the ninals.	i- page 7	′-15				
	Axis A: Output the signal from the CN1-25 and CN1-26 output terminals. Axis B: Output the signal from the CN1-27 and CN1-28 output terminals.									page 7	10
			3 to 6	Res	erved paramet	ters (Do no	ot change.)	<u> </u>			
	n.X□□□ Reserved parameter (Do not change.)										
	2	Input Sign	al Selectio	ns 7	0000h to FFFFh	-	8888h	All	After restart	Setup	_
						l	I				I.
	r	n.000X	FSTP (For	ced S	Stop Input) Sig	nal Allocat	ion			Referen	ice
			0		erved paramete	•					
			1		A: Active wher B: Active wher						
			2		A: Active wher B: Active wher						
			3		A: Active wher B: Active wher						
			4		A: Active wher B: Active wher						
			5		A: Active wher B: Active wher						
			6	Rese	rved paramete	er (Do not	change.)				
Pn516			7	The:	signal is always	s active.				page 7-	24
(A: 2516h,			9		signal is always		change \			-	
B: 2D16h)			A	Axis	erved paramete A: Active wher B: Active wher	n CN1-7 in	put signal				
			В	Axis	A: Active wher B: Active wher	n CN1-8 in	put signal	is OFF (open)).		
			С	Axis	A: Active when B: Active when	n CN1-9 in	put signal	is OFF (open)).		
			D	Axis	A: Active wher B: Active wher	n CN1-10	input signa	al is OFF (ope	n).		
			Е		A: Active wher B: Active wher						
			F	Rese	erved paramete	er (Do not	change.)	* *			
	r	n.00X0	Reserved	para	ımeter (Do not	change.)					
	r	n. 🗆 X 🗆 🗆	Reserved	para	meter (Do not	change.)					
	r	n.X000	Reserved	para	meter (Do not	change.)					

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Parameter No.	Size	Na	ame	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Applicable Motors	When Enabled	Classi- fication	Refer- ence		
Pn51E (A: 251Eh, B: 2D1Eh)	2	Position De flow Warnir	eviation Over- ng Level	10 to 100	1%	100	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 15-46		
Pn520 (A: 2520h, B: 2D20h)	4	Position De flow Alarm	viation Over- Level	1 to 1,073,741,823	1 refer- ence unit	5242880	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 9-8, page 15-5		
Pn522 (A: 2522h, B: 2D22h)	4	Positioning Width	Completed	0 to 1,073,741,824	1 refer- ence unit	7	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 7-14		
Pn524 (A: 2524h, B: 2D24h)	4	Near Signa	l Width	1 to 1,073,741,824	1 refer- ence unit	1073741824	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 7-15		
Pn526 (A: 2526h, B: 2D26h)	4	Position De flow Alarm Servo ON	viation Over- Level at	1 to 1,073,741,823	1 refer- ence unit	5242880	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 9-8		
Pn528 (A: 2528h, B: 2D28h)	2	Position De flow Warnir Servo ON	viation Over- ng Level at	10 to 100	1%	100	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 9-8		
Pn529 (A: 2529h, B: 2D29h)	2	Speed Limi Servo ON	t Level at	0 to 10,000	1 min ⁻¹	10000	Rotary	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 9-8		
Pn52B (A: 252Bh, B: 2D2Bh)	2	Overload W	/arning Level	1 to 100	1%	20	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 6-39		
Pn52C (A: 252Ch, B: 2D2Ch)	2	Base Curre at Motor O Detection		10 to 100	1%	100	All	After restart	Setup	page 6-39		
	2	Program Jo Related Sel		0000h to 0005h	_	0000h	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 8-13		
	1	n.□□□X	Program Jog	Program Jogging Operation Pattern (Waiting time in Pn535 → Forward by travel distance in Pn531) × Number of								
				aiting time in Provements in Pna		orward by t	ravel distance	e in Pn531) ×	Number	of		
				(Waiting time in Pn535 \rightarrow Reverse by travel distance in Pn531) \times Number of movements in Pn536								
		,	2 mc (W	(Waiting time in Pn535 → Forward by travel distance in Pn531) × Number of movements in Pn536 → Reverse by travel distance in Pn531) × Number of movements in Pn536								
Pn530 (A: 2530h, B: 2D30h)			3 mc (W	aiting time in Provements in Pnsaiting time in Provements in Provements in Pns	536 1535 → Fo	•		,				
			4 in I	aiting time in Pr Pn535 → Rever 536								
			5 in 1	aiting time in Pr Pn535 → Forwa 536								
		n.□□X□	Reserved pa	arameter (Do no	t change.)						
	I	n.□X□□	Reserved pa	rameter (Do no	t change.	.)						
	Ī	n.XDDD	Reserved pa	arameter (Do no	t change.)						
Pn531 (A: 2531h, B: 2D31h)	4	Program Jo Distance	ogging Travel	1 to 1,073,741,824	1 refer- ence unit	32768	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 8-13		
Pn533 (A: 2533h, B: 2D33h)	2	Program Joment Spee	ogging Move- d	1 to 10,000	1 min ⁻¹	500	Rotary	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 8-13		
								Continue	d on now	t nage		

						1		·	page.
Parameter No.	Size	Name	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Applicable Motors	When Enabled	Classi- fication	Refer- ence
Pn534 (A: 2534h, B: 2D34h)	2	Program Jogging Acceleration/Deceleration Time	2 to 10,000	1 ms	100	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 8-13
Pn535 (A: 2535h, B: 2D35h)	2	Program Jogging Wait- ing Time	0 to 10,000	1 ms	100	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 8-13
Pn536 (A: 2536h, B: 2D36h)	2	Program Jogging Num- ber of Movements	0 to 1,000	1 time	1	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 8-13
Pn550 (2550h) Common	2	Analog Monitor 1 Offset Voltage	-10,000 to 10,000	0.1 V	0	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 10-7
Pn551 (2551h) Common	2	Analog Monitor 2 Offset Voltage	-10,000 to 10,000	0.1 V	0	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 10-7
Pn552 (2552h) Common	2	Analog Monitor 1 Magnification	-10,000 to 10,000	× 0.01	100	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 10-7
Pn553 (2553h) Common	2	Analog Monitor 2 Magnification	-10,000 to 10,000	× 0.01	100	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 10-7
Pn55A (255Ah) Common	2	Power Consumption Monitor Unit Time	1 to 1,440	1 min	1	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	_
Pn560 (A: 2560h, B: 2D60h)	2	Residual Vibration Detection Width	1 to 3,000	0.1%	400	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 9-55
Pn561 (A: 2561h, B: 2D61h)	2	Overshoot Detection Level	0 to 100	1%	100	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 9-24, page 9-35
Pn581 (A: 2581h, B: 2D81h)	2	Zero Speed Level	1 to 10,000	1 mm/s	20	Linear	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 7-10
Pn582 (A: 2582h, B: 2D82h)	2	Speed Coincidence Detection Signal Output Width	0 to 100	1 mm/s	10	Linear	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 7-12
Pn583 (A: 2583h, B: 2D83h)	2	Brake Reference Output Speed Level	0 to 10,000	1 mm/s	10	Linear	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 6-31
Pn584 (A: 2584h, B: 2D84h)	2	Speed Limit Level at Servo ON	0 to 10,000	1 mm/s	10000	Linear	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 9-8
Pn585 (A: 2585h, B: 2D85h)	2	Program Jogging Move- ment Speed	1 to 10,000	1 mm/s	50	Linear	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 8-13
Pn586 (A: 2586h, B: 2D86h)	2	Motor Running Cooling Ratio	0 to 100	1%/ Max. speed	0	Linear	Immedi- ately	Setup	_

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		Continued from previous page. Setting Setting Default Applicable When Classi- Refer-												
Parameter No.	Size	Name Polarity Detection Execution Selection for Absolute Linear Encoder			Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Applicable Motors	When Enabled	Classi- fication	Refer- ence			
	2	Execution	Selection 1		0000h to 0001h	_	0000h	Linear	Immedi- ately	Setup	-			
		n.□□□X	Polarity I	Dete	ction Selection	for Abso	lute Linear	Encoder		Refere	nce			
Pn587			0	Doı	not detect pola	arity.				page 6	-22			
(A: 2587h,			1	Dete	ect polarity.					page 0				
B: 2D87h)		n.□□X□	Reserved	d par	ameter (Do no	t change.)							
		n.□X□□	Reserved	d par	ameter (Do no	t change.)							
		n.X□□□	Reserved	d par	ameter (Do no	t change.)							
	2	P-OT (Forv Prohibit) Si tion	vard Drive ignal Alloc	a-	0000h to 3029h	-	Axis A: 1007h, Axis B: 1012h	All	After restart	Setup	page 6-25, page 7-3			
		n.□XXX	Allocator	d Din	Pin Number									
		П.ПХХХ	000 to		signal is alway	vs inactive								
			006											
				007 Allocate the signal to CN1-7. 008 Allocate the signal to CN1-8.										
			008		cate the signal									
			010		cate the signal									
D 500			011		cate the signal									
Pn590 (A: 2590h,			012		cate the signal									
B: 2D90h)			013	Allo	cate the signal	to CN1-1	3.							
			014 to 017	The	signal is alway	ys inactive	•							
			018	Allo	cate the signal	to CN1-1	8.							
			019	Allo	cate the signal	to CN1-1	9.							
			020	Allo	cate the signal	to CN1-2	0.							
		n.X□□□	Polarity	Selec	ction									
			0	Set	the signal to a	lways ena	ble forward	d drive.						
			1	Acti	ive when input	signal is C	N (closed)).						
			2	Act	ive when input	signal is C	OFF (open).							
		3 Set the signal to always prohibit forward drive.												

Parameter No.	Size	N	lame	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Applicable Motors	When Enabled	Classi- fication	Refer- ence			
	2		verse Drive Signal Alloca-	0000h to 3029h	-	Axis A: 1008h, Axis B: 1013h	All	After restart	Setup	page 6-25, page 7-3			
		n.□XXX	Allocated I	Pin Number									
			000 to 006	he signal is alway	s inactive								
			007 A	Allocate the signal	to CN1-7					 -			
			008 A	Allocate the signal	to CN1-8								
			009 A	Allocate the signal	to CN1-9								
			010 A	Allocate the signal	to CN1-1	0.							
Pn591			011 A	llocate the signal to CN1-11.									
(A: 2591h,			012 A	llocate the signal to CN1-12.									
B: 2D91h)			013 A	llocate the signal to CN1-13.									
			014 to 017	ne signal is always inactive.									
			018 A	Allocate the signal to CN1-18.									
			019 A	Allocate the signal	to CN1-1	9.				 -			
			020 A	Allocate the signal	to CN1-2	0.				 -			
		n.X□□□	Polarity Se	election									
				Set the signal to a	lwavs ena	ble reverse	drive.						
				Active when input signal is ON (closed).									
				Active when input signal is OFF (open).									
				Set the signal to a									
			o oct the signal to aways promot reverse and.										
	2		Probe 1 Latch nal Allocation		_	Axis A: 1009h, Axis B: 1018h	All	After restart	Setup	-			
		_,,,,,	1										
		n.□XXX		Pin Number									
			000 to 008										
			009	Allocate the sig									
D _m EO2			010	Allocate the sig									
Pn593 (A: 2593h,			011	Allocate the sig									
B: 2D93h)			012 to 017	Ü									
			018	Allocate the sig									
			019	Allocate the signal to CN1-19.									
			020	Allocate the sig	gnai to CN	1-20.							
		n.X□□□	Polarity Se										
			0	The signal is always inactive.									
			1	. ,									
	2 Active when input signal is OFF (open).												

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Parameter	Size	N	ame	Setting	Setting	Default	Applicable	When	Classi-	Refer-			
No.	S			Range	Unit	Setting	Motors	Enabled	fication	ence			
	2		robe 2 Latch al Allocation	0000h to 2029h	-	Axis A: 1010h, Axis B: 1019h	All	After restart	Setup	-			
		·		•	•	*	•		•	•			
		n.□XXX	Allocated Pi	n Number									
			000 to 008	The signal is al	wavs inact	tive.							
			009	Allocate the sig									
			010	Allocate the sig									
Pn594			011	Allocate the sig	nal to CN	1-11.							
(A: 2594h,			012 to 017	The signal is al	ways inac	tive.				 -			
B: 2D94h)			018	Allocate the sig	ınal to CN	1-18.							
			019	Allocate the signal to CN1-19.									
			020	Allocate the signal to CN1-20.									
		n.X□□□	Polarity Sele	ction									
			0	The signal is always inactive.									
			1	Active when in	out signal	is ON (clos	sed).						
			2	Active when in	out signal	is OFF (op	en).						
	2		ome Switch al Allocation	0000h to 2029h	-	Axis A: 1011h, Axis B: 1020h	All	After restart	Setup	_			
		n.□XXX	Allocated Pi	n Number									
			000 to 008	The signal is al	ways inac	tive.							
			009	Allocate the sig	ınal to CN	1-9.							
			010	Allocate the sig	ınal to CN	1-10.							
Pn595			011	Allocate the sig	ınal to CN	1-11.							
(A: 2595h, B: 2D95h)			012 to 017	The signal is al	ways inac	tive.							
B. ZBoonj			018	Allocate the sig									
			019	Allocate the sig									
			020 Allocate the signal to CN1-20.										
		n.X□□□	Polarity Sele	election									
			0	The signal is always inactive.									
			1	Active when input signal is ON (closed).									
			2	Active when input signal is OFF (open).									
		One-through an anathronic											

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Parameter No.	Size	Name FSTP (Forced Stop Input) Signal Allocation			Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Applicable Motors	When Enabled	Classi- fication	Refer- ence			
	2			ı	0000h to 3029h	_	0000h	All	After restart	Setup	page 7-45			
	_		,											
		n.□XXX	Allocated	Pin	Number									
			000 to -	The	signal is alway	s inactive								
			007 A	Allo	cate the signal	to CN1-7								
			008	Allo	cate the signal	to CN1-8								
					cate the signal									
					cate the signal									
					cate the signal									
Pn597					cate the signal cate the signal									
(A: 2597h, B: 2D97h)			01/1 to		signal is alway									
				Allo	cate the signal	to CN1-1	8.							
			019											
			020 A											
		n.X000	Polarity Se	arity Selection										
			O Set the signal to always enable drive (always disable forcing the motor to stop).											
			1 Enable drive when the input signal is ON (closed). 2 Enable drive when the input signal is OFF (open)											
				1 3 (1)										
			3 5	Set	the signal to a	lways prof	nibit drive (always force	the motor to	stop).	<u></u>			
		/P-CL (For	ward Exter-		0000h to				After		page 7-3,			
	2	nal Torque Signal Allo	Limit Input) cation		3029h	_	0000h	All	restart	Setup	page 7-24			
		n.□XXX	Allocated	Pin	Number									
			000 to -	Γhe	signal is alway	s inactive								
			007 A	Allo	cate the signal	to CN1-7								
					cate the signal									
					cate the signal									
					cate the signal									
Pn598					cate the signal						<u></u>			
(A: 2598h, B: 2D98h)					cate the signal									
D. 200011)			01/1 to		cate the signal									
			017	The	signal is alway	s inactive								
			018	Allo	cate the signal	to CN1-1	8.							
					cate the signal									
			020 A	Allo	cate the signal	to CN1-2	0.				<u></u>			
		n.X□□□	Polarity Se	elec	tion									
					signal is alway									
					ve when input									
					ve when input									
			3	he	signal is alway	s enabled								
									Continue	d on nov	t nage			

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Parameter	Size	N	ame		Setting	Setting	Default	Applicable	When	Classi-	Refer-
No.	S		41110		Range	Unit	Setting	Motors	Enabled	fication	ence
	2	/N-CL (Rev nal Torque Signal Allo	Limit Input		0000h to 3029h	-	0000h	All	After restart	Setup	page 7-3, page 7-24
		n.□XXX	Allocated	l Pin	Number						
			000 to 006	The	signal is alway	ys inactive					
			007	Allo	cate the signal	to CN1-7					
			008	Allo	cate the signal	to CN1-8					
			009	Allo	cate the signal	to CN1-9					
			010	Allo	cate the signal	to CN1-1	0.				
Pn599			011	Allo	cate the signal	to CN1-1	1.				
(A: 2599h,			012	Allo	cate the signal	to CN1-1	2.				
B: 2D99h)			013	Allo	cate the signal	to CN1-1	3.				
			014 to 017	The	signal is alway	ys inactive					
			018								
			019	019 Allocate the signal to CN1-19.							
			020 Allocate the signal to CN1-20.								
		n.X□□□	Polarity S	Selec	tion						
			0	The	signal is alway	ys inactive					
			1	Acti	ve when input	signal is C	N (closed)	ı.			
			2	Act	ve when input	signal is C	FF (open).				-
			3	The	signal is alway	ys active.					
	2	/COIN (Pos Completion nal Allocati	n Output) S	Sig-	0000h to 2039h	_	0000h	All	After restart	Setup	page 7-3, page 7-14
						1		!		!	
		n.□XXX	Allocated	l Pin	Number						
			001	Allo	cate the signal	to CN1-1					
Pn5B0			023	Allo	cate the signal	to CN1-2	3.				
(A: 25B0h,			025	Allo	cate the signal	to CN1-2	5.				
B: 2DB0h)			027	Allo	cate the signal	to CN1-2	7.				
			029	Allo	cate the signal	to CN1-2	9.				
		n.XDDD	Polarity S	Selec	tion						
			0		abled (the abov	ve signal o	utput is no	t used).			
			1		put the above			,			
		2 Invert the above signal and output it.									
			2 Invert the above signal and output it.								

								Con	tinued from	n previous	s page.			
Parameter No.	Size	N	lame		Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Applicable Motors	When Enabled	Classi- fication	Refer- ence			
	2		peed Coincection Outp		0000h to 2039h	-	0000h	All	After restart	Setup	page 7-3, page 7-12			
		n.□XXX	Allocated	Pin	Number									
				Allo	cate the signa	I to CN1-1								
Pn5B1					cate the signa									
(A: 25B1h,					cate the signa									
B: 2DB1h)					cate the signa									
			029	Allo	cate the signa	I to CN1-2	9.							
		n.X□□□	Polarity S	Selec	ction									
					abled (the above		utput is no	ot used).						
					put the above									
			2	Inve	ert the above s	ignal and o	output it.							
		1				1	1	1	 	1				
	2		otation Dete t) Signal All		0000h to 2039h	_	0000h	All	After restart	Setup	page 7-3, page 7-11			
		n.□XXX	Allocated	Pin	Pin Number									
				<u> </u>										
Pn5B2														
(A: 25B2h,				3										
B: 2DB2h)														
			029											
		n.X□□□	Polarity S	plarity Selection										
				Disabled (the above signal output is not used).										
					put the above									
			2	Inve	ert the above s	ignal and o	output it.							
	2	/S-RDY (S Signal Allo	ervo Ready	·)	0000h to 2039h	_	0000h	All	After restart	Setup	page 7-3, page			
		0.9.10.70							1001011		7-12			
		n.□XXX	Allocated	Pin	Number									
			001	Allo	cate the signa	I to CN1-1								
Pn5B3			023 Allocate the signal to CN1-23.											
(A: 25B3h,			025	Allo	cate the signa	l to CN1-2	5.							
B: 2DB3h)					cate the signa									
			029	Allo	cate the signa	to CN1-2	9.							
		n.X□□□	Polarity S	Selec	ction									
					abled (the abov	ve signal o	utput is no	ot used).						
					put the above			<u> </u>						
		2 Invert the above signal and output it.												

Continued from previous page.

Parameter	Size	N	lame		Setting	Setting	Default	Applicable	When	Classi-	Refer-				
No.	2	/CLT (Torq Detection Allocation	ue Limit Output) Sig	nal	0000h to 2039h	Unit –	Setting 0000h	Motors	After restart	fication Setup	page 7-3, page 7-27				
			Allerated	. D:	Nl	+				1					
		n.□XXX	Allocated			14- ON14 4									
			001		cate the signal										
Pn5B4			025		cate the signal										
(A: 25B4h, B: 2DB4h)			023		cate the signal										
D. 2004II)			027		cate the signal										
						10 0111-2	J.								
		n.X□□□	Polarity S	Disabled (the above signal output is not used).											
			0												
			1		Output the above signal. Invert the above signal and output it.										
			2	Inve	ert the above s	ignal and o	output it.								
		1				1				ı					
	2	/VLT (Spee Detection) tion	ed Limit Signal Allo	ca-	0000h to 2039h	_	0000h	All	After restart	Setup	page 7-3, page 7-16				
		n.□XXX	Allocated	l Pin	Number										
			001	3											
D ₂ EDE			023	-											
Pn5B5 (A: 25B5h,			025	025 Allocate the signal to CN1-25.											
B: 2DB5h)			027	<u> </u>											
			029	Allo	cate the signal	to CN1-2	9.								
		n.X□□□	Polarity S	Polarity Selection											
			0	Disa	abled (the abov	ve signal o	utput is no	t used).							
			1	Out	put the above	signal.									
			2	Inve	rt the above s	ignal and o	output it.								
	2		e Output) S	ig-	0000h to	_	Axis A: 1001h,	All	After	Setup	page 6-31,				
		nal Allocat	ion		2039h		Axis B: 1023h		restart		page 7-3				
		n.□XXX	Allocated	l Pin	Number										
		11. 🗆 🗸 🗸	001		cate the signal	to CN1-1									
			023		cate the signal										
Pn5B6															
(A: 25B6h, B: 2DB6h)			_	025 Allocate the signal to CN1-25.											
			029	O27 Allocate the signal to CN1-27.O29 Allocate the signal to CN1-29.											
		n.X□□□	Polarity 9	Selec	tion										
			0	Polarity Selection 0 Disabled (the above signal output is not used).											
			1												
	2 Invert the above signal and output it.														
			_			J G G									

16

Continued from previous page.

			Continued from previous page. Setting Setting Default Applicable When Classi- Refer-												
Parameter No.	Size	N	ame		Setting	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Applicable Motors	When Enabled	Classi- fication	Refer-				
NO.	2	/WARN (W put) Signal			0000h to 2039h	-	0000h	All	After restart	Setup	page 7-3, page 7-10				
		·													
	İ	n.□XXX	Allocated	l Pin	Number										
			001	Allo	cate the signal	to CN1-1									
Pn5B7			023	Allo	cate the signal	to CN1-2	3.								
(A: 25B7h,			025	Allo	cate the signal	to CN1-2	5.								
B: 2DB7h)			027		cate the signal										
			029	Allo	cate the signal	to CN1-2	9.								
		n.X□□□	Polarity S	Selec	ction										
			0	Disa	Disabled (the above signal output is not used).										
			1		put the above										
			2	Inve	ert the above si	ignal and o	output it.								
					·										
	2	/NEAR (Ne Signal Allo			0000h to 2039h	_	0000h	All	After restart	Setup	page 7-3, page 7-15				
	١,														
		n.□XXX	1	ted Pin Number											
			001		Allocate the signal to CN1-1.										
Pn5B8				Allocate the signal to CN1-23.											
(A: 25B8h, B: 2DB8h)			025	O25 Allocate the signal to CN1-25. O27 Allocate the signal to CN1-27.											
B. 2000II)			027		cate the signal										
		\/				10 0111 2									
		n.X□□□		Disabled (the above signal output is not used).											
			1	Output the above signal.											
			2		Output the above signal. Invert the above signal and output it.										
						9									
	2	/PM (Preve tenance O Allocation			0000h to 2039h	-	0000h	All	After restart	Setup	page 10-15				
	١,														
		n.□XXX	Allocated												
			001		cate the signal										
Pn5BC			023 025		cate the signal										
(A: 25BCh,			023		cate the signal										
B: 2DBCh)			029		cate the signal										
		- VDDD				10 0111 2	<u> </u>								
		n.X□□□	Polarity S		abled (the abov	vo oignal o	utout is no	at upped)							
			1		put the above		utput is no	n usea).							
			2		ert the above si		output it.								
			_			J									
Pn600 (2600h) Common	2	Regenerati Capacity*2	ve Resisto	r	Depends on model.*3	10 W	0	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 6-54				
Pn601 (A: 2601h, B: 2E01h)	2	Dynamic B Allowable I sumption			0 to 65,535	10 J	0	All	After restart	Setup	page 5-9				
		•						•	Continuo	•					

Continued from previous page.

								unuea iron	picvious	page.
Parameter No.	Size	N	ame	Setting Range	Setting Unit	Default Setting	Applicable Motors	When Enabled	Classi- fication	Refer- ence
Pn603 (2603h) Common	2	Regenerati tance	ive Resis-	0 to 65,535	10 mΩ	0	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 6-54
Pn604 (A: 2604h, B: 2E04h)	2	Dynamic E tance	rake Resis-	0 to 65,535	10 mΩ	0	All	After restart	Setup	page 5-9
	2	Overheat F Selections		0000h to 0003h	-	0000h	Linear	After restart	Setup	page 7-48
Pn61A (A: 261Ah, B: 2E1Ah)	1	n.00X0 n.00X0 n.0X00	0 Disa 1 Use 2 Moruse 3 Moruse Reserved par	able overheat protection able overheat protection a negative overheat protection a positive overheat protection approach overheat protection and the protection and the protection and the protection are the protection and the protection are the protection and the protection are the protection and the protection are the protection and the protection are the protection and the protection are the protection and the protection are the protection and the protection are the protection and the protection are the protection and the protection are the protection and the protection are the protection and the protection and the protection are the protection and the protection are the protection and the protection are the protection and the protection are the protection and the protection are the protection and the protection are the protection are the protection and the protection are the protection are the protection and the protection are the protection and the protection are t	ection in the voltage in ection. voltage in ection. t change. t change.	put from a out from a	sensor attac	hed to the m		
Pn61B *7 (261Bh) Common	2	Overheat A	Alarm Level	0 to 500	0.01 V	250	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 7-50
Pn61C *7 (261Ch) Common	2	Overheat V	Varning Level	0 to 100	1%	100	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 7-50
Pn61D *7 (261Dh) Common	2	Overheat A Time	Overheat Alarm Filter Time		1 s	0	All	Immedi- ately	Setup	page 7-50

^{*1.} Set a percentage of the motor rated torque.

^{*2.} Normally set this parameter to 0. If you use an External Regenerative Resistor, set the capacity (W) of the External Regenerative Resistor.

^{*3.} The upper limit is the maximum output capacity (W) of the SERVOPACK.

^{*4.} With EtherCAT (CoE), this is automatically set when the power supply is turned ON.

^{*5.} The default setting for axis A is 32 for a SERVOPACK with built-in Servomotor brake control.

^{*6.} The SGLFW2 is the only Yaskawa Linear Servomotor that supports this function.

^{*7.} Enabled only when Pn61A is set to n. \square \square \square 2 or n. \square \square \square 3.

16.2 Object List

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Ac- cess	PDO Map- ping	Saving to EEPROM*1	Default Value	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Unit	Parameter No.*2
1000h Common	0	Device type	UDINT	RO	No	No	0x00020192	-	-	_	-
1001h Common	0	Error register	USINT	RO	No	No	-	-	-	1	_
1008h Common	0	Manufacturer device name	STRING	RO	No	No	_	_	_	ı	_
100Ah Common	0	Manufacturer soft- ware version	STRING	RO	No	No	_	-	-	ı	-
	Store pa	arameters				•	l		l.		
	0	Largest subindex supported	USINT	RO	No	No	4	_	_	ı	_
1010h	1	Save all parameters	UDINT	RW	No	No	0x00000001	0x00000000	0xFFFFFFF	-	PnC00*3,4
Common	2	Save communica- tion parameters	UDINT	RW	No	No	0x00000001	0x00000000	0xFFFFFFF	Ι	PnC02*3,4
	3	Save application parameters	UDINT	RW	No	No	0x00000001	0x00000000	0xFFFFFFF	Ι	PnC04*3,4
	4	Save manufacturer defined parameters	UDINT	RW	No	No	0x00000001	0x00000000	0xFFFFFFF	-	PnC06*3,4
	Restore	default parameters	1				1	1	1		
	0	Largest subindex supported	USINT	RO	No	No	4	-	-	-	_
	1	Restore all default parameters	UDINT	RW	No	No	0x00000001	0x00000000	0xFFFFFFF	-	PnC08*3,4
1011h Common	2	Restore communication default parameters	UDINT	RW	No	No	0x00000001	0x0000000	0xFFFFFFF	-	PnC0A*3,4
	3	Restore application default parameters	UDINT	RW	No	No	0x00000001	0x00000000	0xFFFFFFF	-	PnC0C*3,4
	4	Restore manufac- turer defined default parameters	UDINT	RW	No	No	0x00000001	0x00000000	0xFFFFFFF	-	PnC0E*3,4
	Identity	object									
	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	4	_	_	-	_
1018h	1	Vendor ID	UDINT	RO	No	No	0x539	_	_	-	-
Common	2	Product code	UDINT	RO	No	No	0x02200402*5	_	_	_	-
	3	Revision number	UDINT	RO	No	No	-	-	-	1	-
	4	Serial number	UDINT	RO	No	No	0	_	_	ı	-
	Sync er	ror settings	ı			T	1	T	1		
10F1h*6	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	2	_	_	_	_
Common	1	Reserved	UDINT	RO	No	No	0	_	_	-	_
	2	Sync error counter limit	UINT	RW	No	No	9	0	15	-	PnCCC
	1st rece	eive PDO mapping				1		I			
	0	Number of objects in this PDO	USINT	RW	No	Yes	8	0	8	1	PnCA0
	1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x60400010	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn800
1600h	2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x607A0020	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn802
Axis A	3	Mapping entry 3	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x60FF0020	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn804
	4	Mapping entry 4	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x60710010	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn806
	5	Mapping entry 5	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x60720010	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn808
	6	Mapping entry 6	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x60600008	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn80A
	7	Mapping entry 7	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x00000008	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn80C
	8	Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x60B80010	0	0xFFFFFFFF Continued	on n	Pn80E

					PDO			301	lunuea irom	15.5.16	
Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Ac- cess	Map- ping	Saving to EEPROM*1	Default Value	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Unit	Parame- ter No.*2
	2nd rec	eive PDO mapping							II		l .
	0	Number of objects in this PDO	USINT	RW	No	Yes	2	0	8	_	PnCA1
	1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x60400010	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn810
	2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x607A0020	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn812
1601h	3	Mapping entry 3	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn814
Axis A	4	Mapping entry 4	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn816
	5	Mapping entry 5	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn818
	6	Mapping entry 6	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn81A
	7	Mapping entry 7	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn81C
	8	Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn81E
	3rd rece	eive PDO mapping									
	0	Number of objects in this PDO	USINT	RW	No	Yes	2	0	8	_	PnCA2
	1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x60400010	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn820
	2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x60FF0020	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn822
1602h	3	Mapping entry 3	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn824
Axis A	4	Mapping entry 4	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn826
	5	Mapping entry 5	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn828
	6	Mapping entry 6	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn82A
	7	Mapping entry 7	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn82C
	8	Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn82E
	4th rece	eive PDO mapping									
	0	Number of objects in this PDO	USINT	RW	No	Yes	2	0	8	_	PnCA3
	1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x60400010	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn830
	2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x60710010	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn832
1603h	3	Mapping entry 3	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn834
Axis A	4	Mapping entry 4	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn836
	5	Mapping entry 5	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn838
	6	Mapping entry 6	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn83A
	7	Mapping entry 7	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn83C
	8	Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn83E
	1st rece	eive PDO mapping									_
	0	Number of objects in this PDO	USINT	RW	No	Yes	8	0	8	_	PnCA8
	1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x68400010	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn840
	2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x687A0020	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn842
1610h	3	Mapping entry 3	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x68FF0020	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn844
Axis B	4	Mapping entry 4	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x68710010	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn846
	5	Mapping entry 5	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x68720010	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn848
	6	Mapping entry 6	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x68600008	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn84A
	7	Mapping entry 7	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x00000008	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn84C
	8	Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x68B80010	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn84E

ы	11/2

Continued from previous page.

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Ac- cess	PDO Map- ping	Saving to EEPROM*1	Default Value	Lower Limit	Upper Limit		Parame- ter No.*2
	2nd rec	eive PDO mapping									
	0	Number of objects in this PDO	USINT	RW	No	Yes	2	0	8	_	PnCA9
	1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x68400010	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn850
	2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x687A0020	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn852
1611h Axis B	3	Mapping entry 3	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn854
LVI3 D	4	Mapping entry 4	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn856
	5	Mapping entry 5	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn858
	6	Mapping entry 6	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn85A
	7	Mapping entry 7	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn85C
	8	Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn85E
	3rd rece	eive PDO mapping									
	0	Number of objects in this PDO	USINT	RW	No	Yes	2	0	8		PnCAA
	1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x68400010	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn860
40401	2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x68FF0020	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn862
1612h Axis B	3	Mapping entry 3	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn864
LVI2 D	4	Mapping entry 4	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn866
	5	Mapping entry 5	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn868
	6	Mapping entry 6	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn86A
	7	Mapping entry 7	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn86C
	8	Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn86E
	4th rece	eive PDO mapping									
	0	Number of objects in this PDO	USINT	RW	No	Yes	2	0	8	_	PnCAB
	1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x68400010	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn870
	2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x68710010	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn872
1613h Axis B	3	Mapping entry 3	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn874
LVI2 D	4	Mapping entry 4	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn876
	5	Mapping entry 5	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn878
	6	Mapping entry 6	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn87A
	7	Mapping entry 7	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn87C
	8	Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn87E
	1st tran	smit PDO mapping									
	0	Number of objects in this PDO	USINT	RW	No	Yes	8	0	8	_	PnCA4
	1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x60410010	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn900
	2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x60640020	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn902
1A00h	3	Mapping entry 3	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x60770010	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn904
Axis A	4	Mapping entry 4	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x60F40020	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn906
	5	Mapping entry 5	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x60610008	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn908
	6	Mapping entry 6	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x00000008	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn90A
	7	Mapping entry 7	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x60B90010	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn90C
	8	Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x60BA0020	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn90E

Name									001	Tunuea Irom	PIGNIC	ras page.
1A01h	Index		Name						Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Unit	
1		2nd trar	nsmit PDO mapping				-			1		
Align		0		USINT	RW	No	Yes	2	0	8	_	PnCA5
1A02h		1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x60410010	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn910
Axis A		2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x60640020	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn912
Mapping entry 4		3	Mapping entry 3	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn914
6	AXIS A	4	Mapping entry 4	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn916
Total Mapping entry 7		5	Mapping entry 5	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn918
B		6	Mapping entry 6	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn91A
August A		7	Mapping entry 7	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn91C
Number of objects in UsiNT RW No Yes 2 0 8 - PnCA6		8	Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn91E
1		3rd tran	smit PDO mapping									
1A02h Aughing entry 2		0		USINT	RW	No	Yes	2	0	8	_	PnCA6
Aus A Ampping entry 3		1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x60410010	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn920
Axis A		2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x60640020	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn922
Mapping entry 4		3	Mapping entry 3	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn924
6	AXIS A	4	Mapping entry 4	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn926
To Mapping entry 7		5	Mapping entry 5	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn928
8		6	Mapping entry 6	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn92A
Ath transmit PDO mapping		7	Mapping entry 7	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn92C
Number of objects in this PDO		8	Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn92E
1		4th tran	smit PDO mapping		•							
1A03h		0		USINT	RW	No	Yes	3	0	8	-	PnCA7
1A03h		1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x60410010	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn930
Axis A		2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x60640020	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn932
Mapping entry 4		3	Mapping entry 3	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x60770010	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn934
6 Mapping entry 6 UDINT RW No Yes 0 0 0 0xFFFFFFFF - Pn93C 7 Mapping entry 7 UDINT RW No Yes 0 0 0 0xFFFFFFFF - Pn93C 8 Mapping entry 8 UDINT RW No Yes 0 0 0xFFFFFFFF - Pn93E 1st transmit PDO mapping 0 Number of objects in this PDO 1 Mapping entry 1 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68410010 0 0xFFFFFFFF - Pn94C 2 Mapping entry 2 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68410010 0 0xFFFFFFFF - Pn94C 3 Mapping entry 3 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68640020 0 0xFFFFFFFF - Pn94C 4 Mapping entry 4 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68770010 0 0xFFFFFFFF - Pn94C 5 Mapping entry 5 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68610008 0 0xFFFFFFFF - Pn94A 6 Mapping entry 6 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68890010 0 0xFFFFFFFF - Pn94A 7 Mapping entry 7 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68890010 0 0xFFFFFFFF - Pn94C	AXIS A	4	Mapping entry 4	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn936
7 Mapping entry 7 UDINT RW No Yes 0 0 0 0xFFFFFFF - Pn93C 8 Mapping entry 8 UDINT RW No Yes 0 0 0 0xFFFFFFF - Pn93E 1st transmit PDO mapping 0 Number of objects in this PDO 1 Mapping entry 1 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68410010 0 0xFFFFFFFF - Pn940 2 Mapping entry 2 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68410010 0 0xFFFFFFFF - Pn940 3 Mapping entry 3 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68640020 0 0xFFFFFFFF - Pn942 4 Mapping entry 4 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68770010 0 0xFFFFFFFF - Pn944 5 Mapping entry 5 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68610008 0 0xFFFFFFFF - Pn948 6 Mapping entry 6 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68890010 0 0xFFFFFFFF - Pn94A 7 Mapping entry 7 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68890010 0 0xFFFFFFFF - Pn94C		5	Mapping entry 5	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn938
8 Mapping entry 8 UDINT RW No Yes 0 0 0 0 0 0		6	Mapping entry 6	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn93A
1st transmit PDO mapping 0		7	Mapping entry 7	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn93C
1		8	Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn93E
1A10h Axis B 1 Mapping entry 1 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68410010 0 0xFFFFFFF - Pn940 2 Mapping entry 2 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68640020 0 0xFFFFFFF - Pn942 3 Mapping entry 3 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68770010 0 0xFFFFFFF - Pn944 4 Mapping entry 4 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68610008 0 0xFFFFFFF - Pn948 5 Mapping entry 5 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68610008 0 0xFFFFFFF - Pn948 6 Mapping entry 6 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68890010 0 0xFFFFFFF - Pn94A 7 Mapping entry 7 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68B90010 0 0xFFFFFFF - Pn94C		1st tran	smit PDO mapping									
2 Mapping entry 2 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68640020 0 0xFFFFFFFF - Pn942		0	Number of objects in this PDO	USINT	RW	No	Yes	8	0	8	-	PnCAC
1A10h Axis B 3 Mapping entry 3 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68770010 0 0xFFFFFFF - Pn944 4 Mapping entry 4 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68F40020 0 0xFFFFFFF - Pn946 5 Mapping entry 5 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68610008 0 0xFFFFFFF - Pn948 6 Mapping entry 6 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68B90010 0 0xFFFFFFFF - Pn94A 7 Mapping entry 7 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68B90010 0 0xFFFFFFFF - Pn94C		1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x68410010	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn940
Axis B 4 Mapping entry 4 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68F40020 0 0xFFFFFFF - Pn946 5 Mapping entry 5 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68610008 0 0xFFFFFFF - Pn948 6 Mapping entry 6 UDINT RW No Yes 0x00000008 0 0xFFFFFFF - Pn94A 7 Mapping entry 7 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68B90010 0 0xFFFFFFF - Pn94C		2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x68640020	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn942
4 Mapping entry 4 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68F40020 0 0xFFFFFFFF - Pn946 5 Mapping entry 5 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68610008 0 0xFFFFFFFF - Pn948 6 Mapping entry 6 UDINT RW No Yes 0x00000008 0 0xFFFFFFFF - Pn94A 7 Mapping entry 7 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68B90010 0 0xFFFFFFFF - Pn94C		3	Mapping entry 3	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x68770010	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn944
6 Mapping entry 6 UDINT RW No Yes 0x00000008 0 0xFFFFFFFF - Pn94A 7 Mapping entry 7 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68B90010 0 0xFFFFFFFF - Pn94C	AXIS B	4	Mapping entry 4	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x68F40020	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn946
7 Mapping entry 7 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68B90010 0 0xFFFFFFF - Pn94C		5	Mapping entry 5	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x68610008	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn948
7 Mapping entry 7 UDINT RW No Yes 0x68B90010 0 0xFFFFFFF - Pn94C		6	Mapping entry 6	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x00000008	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn94A
		7			RW	No	Yes		0		-	Pn94C
		8	Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x68BA0020	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	

								COI	tinued from	previo	ous page.
Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Ac- cess	PDO Map- ping	Saving to EEPROM*1	Default Value	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Unit	Parame- ter No.*2
	2nd trar	nsmit PDO mapping									
	0	Number of objects in this PDO	USINT	RW	No	Yes	2	0	8	-	PnCAD
	1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x68410010	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn950
	2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x68640020	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn952
1A11h Axis B	3	Mapping entry 3	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn954
LVI9 D	4	Mapping entry 4	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn956
	5	Mapping entry 5	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn958
	6	Mapping entry 6	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn95A
	7	Mapping entry 7	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn95C
	8	Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn95E
	3rd tran	smit PDO mapping									
	0	Number of objects in this PDO	USINT	RW	No	Yes	2	0	8	-	PnCAE
	1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x68410010	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn960
	2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x68640020	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn962
1A12h Axis B	3	Mapping entry 3	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn964
LVI9 D	4	Mapping entry 4	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn966
	5	Mapping entry 5	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn968
	6	Mapping entry 6	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn96A
	7	Mapping entry 7	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn96C
	8	Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn96E
	4th tran	smit PDO mapping								,	
	0	Number of objects in this PDO	USINT	RW	No	Yes	3	0	8	_	PnCAF
	1	Mapping entry 1	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x68410010	0	0xFFFFFFF	_	Pn970
	2	Mapping entry 2	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x68640020	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn972
1A13h Axis B	3	Mapping entry 3	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x68770010	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn974
LVI9 D	4	Mapping entry 4	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn976
	5	Mapping entry 5	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn978
	6	Mapping entry 6	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn97A
	7	Mapping entry 7	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn97C
	8	Mapping entry 8	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	Pn97E
	Sync M	anager communication	type						I	Г	ı
	0	Number of used Sync Manager chan- nels	USINT	RO	No	No	4	_	-	_	_
1C00h	1	Communication type sync manager 0	USINT	RO	No	No	1	_	_	_	PnCB0*4
Common	2	Communication type sync manager 1	USINT	RO	No	No	2	_	_	-	PnCB1*4
	3	Communication type sync manager 2	USINT	RO	No	No	3	_	-	-	PnCB2*4
	4	Communication type sync manager 3	USINT	RO	No	No	4	-	-	-	PnCB3*4
1C10h Common	0	Sync Manager PDO assignment 0	USINT	RO	No	No	0	-	-		-
1C11h Common	0	Sync Manager PDO assignment 1	USINT	RO	No	No	0	-	-	-	-

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Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Ac- cess	PDO Map- ping	Saving to EEPROM*1	Default Value	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Unit	Parame- ter No.*2
	Sync M	anager PDO assignmer	nt 2								
	0	Number of assigned PDOs	USINT	RW	No	Yes	2	0	4	_	PnCBB
1C12h	1	Index of assigned RxPDO 1	UINT	RW	No	Yes	0x1601	0x1600	0x1613	-	PnCB6
Common	2	Index of assigned RxPDO 2	UINT	RW	No	Yes	0x1611	0x1600	0x1613	-	PnCB7
	3	Index of assigned RxPDO 3	UINT	RW	No	Yes	0x1600	0x1600	0x1613	_	PnCB8
	4	Index of assigned RxPDO 4	UINT	RW	No	Yes	0x1610	0x1600	0x1613	_	PnCB9
	Sync M	anager PDO assignmer	it 3								
	0	Number of assigned PDOs	USINT	RW	No	Yes	2	0	4	_	PnCBB
1C13h	1	Index of assigned TxPDO 1	UINT	RW	No	Yes	0x1A01	0x1A00	0x1A13	-	PnCBC
Common	2	Index of assigned TxPDO 2	UINT	RW	No	Yes	0x1A11	0x1A00	0x1A13	_	PnCBD
	3	Index of assigned TxPDO 3	UINT	RW	No	Yes	0x1A00	0x1A00	0x1A13		PnCBE
	4	Index of assigned TxPDO 4	UINT	RW	No	Yes	0x1A10	0x1A00	0x1A13	-	PnCBF
	Sync M	anager 2 (process data	output) s	synchro	onization					ı	
	0	Number of synchro- nization parameters	USINT	RO	No	No	12	-	-	-	-
	1	Synchronization type	UINT	RO	No	No	-		_	_	PnCC0*4
	2	Cycle time	UDINT	RO	No	No	-	-	_	-	PnCC2*4
	3	Shift time	UDINT	RO	No	No	250000	-	-	-	PnCC4*4
	4	Synchronization types supported	UINT	RO	No	No	0x0005	-	-	-	-
1C32h Common	5	Minimum cycle time	UDINT	RO	No	No	62500	-	-	_	-
Common	6	Calc and copy time	UDINT	RO	No	No	250000	-	_	-	_
	7	Reserved	UDINT	RO	No	No	-	-	_	_	-
	8	Reserved	UINT	RO	No	No	-	-	-	-	-
	9	Delay time	UDINT	RO	No	No	0	-	-	-	-
	10	Sync0 cycle time	UDINT	RO	No	No	-	-	-	-	PnCC6*4
	11	SM event missed counter	UINT	RO	No	No	-	_	_		PnCC8*4
	12	Reserved	UINT	RO	No	No	-	-	_	-	_
	Sync M	anager 3 (process data	input) sy	nchron	nization						
	0	Number of synchro- nization parameters	USINT	RO	No	No	10	_	_	_	-
	1	Synchronization type	UINT	RO	No	No	-	-	-	-	-
	2	Cycle time	UDINT	RO	No	No	-	-	-	-	-
	3	Shift time	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	PnCCA
	4	Synchronization types supported	UINT	RO	No	No	0x0025	-	-	-	-
1C33h Common	5	Minimum cycle time	UDINT	RO	No	No	250000	-	_	-	_
COMMINION	6	Calc and copy time	UDINT	RO	No	No	62500	-	-	-	_
	7	Reserved	UDINT	RO	No	No	-	-	-	-	_
	8	Reserved	UINT	RO	No	No	-	-	-	-	_
	9	Delay time	UDINT	RO	No	No	0	-	-	-	_
	10	Sync0 cycle time SM event missed	UDINT	RO	No	No	_	_	_	_	_
	11	counter	UINT	RO	No	No	-	_	_	_	-
	12	Reserved	UINT	RO	No	No			Continuos	_	

					PDO		5 ();				_
Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Ac- cess	Map- ping	Saving to EEPROM*1	Default Value	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Unit	Parame- ter No.*2
2000h		SERVOPACK									Pn000*7
to	0	Parameter	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-
26FFh Axis A		(Pn000 - Pn6FF)									Pn6FF*7
2700h Axis A	0	User parameter Configuration	UDINT	RW	No	No	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	PnB00
	Position	n user unit									
2701h	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	2	_	_	_	-
Axis A	1	Numerator	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	1	1	1073741823	_	PnB02
	2	Denominator	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	1	1	1073741823	_	PnB04
	Velocity	user unit									
2702h	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	2	_	_	_	-
Axis A	1	Numerator	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	1	1	1073741823	-	PnB06
	2	Denominator	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	1	1	1073741823	-	PnB08
	Acceler	ation user unit						11			
2703h	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	2	_	_	_	_
Axis A	1	Numerator	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	1	1	1073741823	-	PnB0A
	2	Denominator	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	1	1	1073741823	-	PnB0C
	Torque	user unit									
2704h	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	2	_	_	-	-
Axis A	1	Numerator	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	1	1	1073741823	_	PnB94
	2	Denominator	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	10	1	1073741823	-	PnB96
2705h Axis A	0	Encoder Selection	UINT	RW	No	Yes	0x0000	0x0000	0x0001	-	PnB9C
	SERVO	PACK adjusting comma	and					11			
	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	3	_	_	_	_
2710h Axis A	1	Command	STRING	RW	No	No	0	0	0xFF	-	_
MIS A	2	Status	USINT	RO	No	No	-	_	_	-	_
	3	Reply	STRING	RO	No	No	-	_	_	_	_
	Interpol	lation data configuration	for 1st p	orofile							
	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	9	_	_	_	-
	1	Maximum buffer size	UDINT	RO	No	No	254	_	_	-	_
	2	Actual buffer size	UDINT	RW	No	No	254	-	-	-	-
	3	Buffer organization	USINT	RW	No	No	0	0	1	-	PnCEC
2730h	4	Buffer position	UINT	RW	Yes	No	1	1	254	-	PnCED
Axis A	5	Size of data record	USINT	WO	No	No	1	1	1	-	_
	6	Buffer clear	USINT	WO	No	No	0	0	1	-	-
	7	Position data definition	USINT	RW	Yes	No	1	0	1	_	PnCEE
	8	Position data polarity	USINT	RW	Yes	No	0	0	1	-	PnCEF
	9	Behavior after reaching buffer position	USINT	RW	Yes	No	0	0	1	_	PnCF0
	Interpol	ation data configuration		profile					T.	ı	T
	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	9	-	-	-	_
	1	Maximum buffer size	UDINT	RO	No	No	254	_	-	_	-
	2	Actual buffer size	UDINT	RW	No	No	254	_	-	-	-
	3	Buffer organization	USINT	RW	No	No	0	0	1	-	PnCF1
2731h	4	Buffer position	UINT	RW	Yes	No	1	1	254	_	PnCF2
Axis A	5	Size of data record	USINT	WO	No	No	1	1	1	-	-
	6	Buffer clear	USINT	WO	No	No	0	0	1	-	_
	7	Position data definition	USINT	RW	Yes	No	1	0	1	-	PnCF3
	8	Position data polarity	USINT	RW	Yes	No	0	0	1	_	PnCF4
	9	Behavior after reach-	USINT	RW	Yes	No	0	0	1	_	PnCF5
		ing buffer position	201111		100	1.0			Continued		

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Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Ac- cess	PDO Map- ping	Saving to EEPROM*1	Default Value	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Unit	Parameter No.*2
2732h Axis A	0	Interpolation profile select	USINT	RW	Yes	No	0	0	1	_	PnCF6
	Interpol	ation data read/write po	ointer pos	sition m	nonitor						
	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	2	-	_	-	-
2741h Axis A	1	Interpolation data read pointer position	UINT	RO	Yes	No	-	1	254	_	PnCF7*4
	2	Interpolation data write pointer position	UINT	RO	Yes	No	-	1	254	-	PnCF8*4
	Interpol	ation data record for 1s	t profile							•	
27C0h	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	254	_	-	_	-
Axis A	1 to 254	1st set-point to 254 set-point	DINT	RW	No	No	0	-2147483648	2147483647	-	-
	Interpol	ation data record for 2n	d profile								
27C1h	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	254	-	-	-	-
Axis A	1 to 254	1st set-point to 254 set-point	DINT	RW	No	No	0	-2147483648	2147483647	-	-
27E0h Axis A	_	Diag. mode	UINT	RW	No	No	0	0	0xFFFF	-	PnCFE
2800h to 2EFFh Axis B	0	SERVOPACK Parameter (Pn000 - Pn6FF)	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pn000 - Pn6FF
2F00h Axis B	0	User parameter Configuration	UDINT	RW	No	No	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	PnB00
	Position	user unit								ļ.	
2F01h	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	2	_	-	_	-
Axis B	1	Numerator	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	1	1	1073741823	-	PnB02
	2	Denominator	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	1	1	1073741823	-	PnB04
	Velocity	user unit									
2F02h	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	2	_	_	_	-
Axis B	1	Numerator	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	1	1	1073741823	-	PnB06
	2	Denominator	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	1	1	1073741823	-	PnB08
	Acceler	ation user unit								,	
2F03h	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	2	_	_	_	-
Axis B	1	Numerator	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	1	1	1073741823	-	PnB0A
	2	Denominator	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	1	1	1073741823	-	PnB0C
	<u> </u>	user unit				1			I		
2F04h	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	2	-	-	-	-
Axis B	1	Numerator	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	1	1	1073741823	-	PnB94
	2	Denominator	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	10	1	1073741823	_	PnB96
2F05h Axis B	0	Encoder Selection	UINT	RW	No	Yes	0x0000	0x0000	0x0001	_	PnB9C
	SERVO	PACK adjusting comma				, ,		1	I	ı	
2F10h	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	3	-	-	-	-
Axis B	1	Command	STRING	RW	No	No	0	0	0xFF	-	-
	2	Status	USINT	RO	No	No	-	-	-	-	-
	3	Reply	STRING	RO	No	No	_	-	_	-	-

Continued from previous page.

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Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Ac- cess	PDO Map- ping	Saving to EEPROM*1	Default Value	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Unit	Parame- ter No.*2
	Interpol	ation data configuration	for 1st p	orofile				'			
	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	9	-	-	_	
	1	Maximum buffer size	UDINT	RO	No	No	254	_	_	-	-
	2	Actual buffer size	UDINT	RW	No	No	254	_	_	_	-
	3	Buffer organization	USINT	RW	No	No	0	0	1	-	PnCEC
2F30h	4	Buffer position	UINT	RW	Yes	No	1	1	254	-	PnCED
Axis B	5	Size of data record	USINT	WO	No	No	1	1	1	_	-
	6	Buffer clear	USINT	WO	No	No	0	0	1	-	-
	7	Position data definition	USINT	RW	Yes	No	1	0	1	-	PnCEE
	8	Position data polarity	USINT	RW	Yes	No	0	0	1	-	PnCEF
	9	Behavior after reaching buffer position	USINT	RW	Yes	No	0	0	1	_	PnCF0
	Interpol	ation data configuration	for 2nd	profile							
	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	9	_	_	_	_
	1	Maximum buffer size	UDINT	RO	No	No	254	-	-	_	-
	2	Actual buffer size	UDINT	RW	No	No	254	_	_	_	-
	3	Buffer organization	USINT	RW	No	No	0	0	1	_	PnCF1
2F31h	4	Buffer position	UINT	RW	Yes	No	1	1	254	_	PnCF2
Axis B	5	Size of data record	USINT	WO	No	No	1	1	1	_	_
	6	Buffer clear	USINT	WO	No	No	0	0	1	_	_
	7	Position data definition	USINT	RW	Yes	No	1	0	1	_	PnCF3
	8	Position data polarity	USINT	RW	Yes	No	0	0	1	_	PnCF4
	9	Behavior after reaching buffer position	USINT	RW	Yes	No	0	0	1	_	PnCF5
2F32h Axis B	0	Interpolation profile select	USINT	RW	Yes	No	0	0	1	_	PnCF6
	Interpol	ation data read/write po	ointer pos	sition m	nonitor			1			
	0	Number of entries	UINT	RO	No	No	2	_	_	_	_
2F41h Axis B	1	Interpolation data read pointer position	UINT	RO	Yes	No	-	1	254	_	PnCF7
	2	Interpolation data write pointer position	UINT	RO	Yes	No	-	1	254	_	PnCF8
	Interpol	ation data record for 1s	t profile							II.	
2FC0h	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	9	_	_	_	_
Axis B	1 to 254	1st set-point to 254 set-point	DINT	RW	No	No	254	-2147483648	2147483647	_	-
	Interpol	ation data record for 2n	d profile			"		1	1		l
2FC1h	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	9	_	_	_	_
Axis B	1 to 254	1st set-point to 254 set-point	DINT	RW	No	No	254	-2147483648	2147483647	_	-
2FE0h Axis B	_	Diag. mode	UINT	RW	No	No	0	0	0xFFFF	_	PnCFE
603Fh Axis A	0	Error code	UINT	RO	Yes	No	-	_	_	-	PnB10*4
6040h Axis A	0	Control word	UINT	RW	Yes	No	0	0	0xFFFF	-	PnB11
6041h Axis A	0	Status word	UINT	RO	Yes	No	-	-	_	-	PnB12*4
605Ah Axis A	0	Quick stop option code	INT	RW	No	Yes	2	0	4	-	PnB13
605Bh Axis A	0	Shutdown option code	INT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	1	_	PnB14
605Ch	0	Disable operation option code	INT	RW	No	Yes	1	0	1	_	PnB15

								Cor	tinued from	previo	us page.
Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Ac- cess	PDO Map- ping	Saving to EEPROM*1	Default Value	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Unit	Parameter No.*2
605Dh Axis A	0	Halt option code	INT	RW	No	Yes	1	0	4	_	PnB16
605Eh Axis A	0	Fault reaction option code	INT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0	_	PnB17
6060h Axis A	0	Modes of operation	SINT	RW	Yes	Yes	0	0	10	-	PnB18
6061h Axis A	0	Modes of operation display	SINT	RO	Yes	No	0	_	_	_	PnB19*4
6062h Axis A	0	Position demand value	DINT	RO	Yes	No	-	-	-	Pos. unit	PnB20*4
6063h Axis A	0	Position actual inter- nal value	DINT	RO	Yes	No	-	_	-	Inc	PnB22*4
6064h Axis A	0	Position actual value	DINT	RO	Yes	No	-	-	-	Pos. unit	PnB24*4
6065h Axis A	0	Following error win- dow	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	5242880	0	1073741823	Pos. unit	PnB26
6066h Axis A	0	Following error time out	UINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	65535	ms	PnB28
6067h Axis A	0	Position window	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	30	0	1073741823	Pos. unit	PnB2A
6068h Axis A	0	Position window time	UINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	65535	ms	PnB2C
606Bh Axis A	0	Velocity demand value	DINT	RO	Yes	No	-	-	-	Vel. Unit	PnB2E*4
606Ch Axis A	0	Velocity actual value	DINT	RO	Yes	No	-	-	-	Vel. Unit	PnB30*4
606Dh Axis A	0	Velocity window	UINT	RW	No	Yes	20000	0	65535	Vel. Unit	PnB32
606Eh Axis A	0	Velocity window time	UINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	65535	ms	PnB34
6071h Axis A	0	Target torque	INT	RW	Yes	No	0	-32768	32767	0.1 %	PnB36
6072h Axis A	0	Max torque	UINT	RW	Yes	No	Motor max torque	0	65535	0.1	PnB38
6074h Axis A	0	Max current	INT	RO	Yes	No	_	-	-	0.1	PnB3A*4
6076h Axis A	0	Motor rated torque	UDINT	RO	No	No	_	-	_	mN m, mN	PnB3C*4
6077h Axis A	0	Torque actual value	INT	RO	Yes	No	_	_	_	0.1	PnB3E*4
607Ah Axis A	0	Target position	DINT	RW	Yes	No	0	-2147483648	2147483647	Pos. unit	PnB40
607Ch Axis A	_	Home offset	DINT	RW	No	Yes	0	-536870912	536870911	Pos. unit	PnB46
	Softwar	e position limit					1	1	1		
607Dh	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	2	-	-	_	
Axis A	1	Min position limit	DINT	RW	No	Yes	0	-536870912	536870911	Pos. unit	PnB48
	2	Max position limit	DINT	RW	No	Yes	0	-536870912	536870911	Pos. unit	PnB4A
607Fh Axis A	0	Max profile velocity	UDINT	RW	Yes	Yes	2147483647	0	4294967295	Vel. Unit	PnB4C
6081h Axis A	0	Profile velocity	UDINT	RW	Yes	Yes	0	0	4294967295	Vel. Unit	PnB4E
6083h Axis A	0	Profile acceleration	UDINT	RW	Yes	Yes	1000	0	4294967295	Acc. Unit	PnB50
6084h Axis A	0	Profile deceleration	UDINT	RW	Yes	Yes	1000	0	4294967295	Acc. Unit	PnB52
		-	-		-	-			O !!		

								COI	tinued from	previo	ous page.
Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Ac- cess	PDO Map- ping	Saving to EEPROM*1	Default Value	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Unit	Parame- ter No.*2
6085h Axis A	0	Quick stop decelera- tion	UDINT	RW	Yes	Yes	1000	0	4294967295	Acc. Unit	PnB54
6086h Axis A	0	Motion profile type	INT	RW	Yes	Yes	0	-32768	32767	_	PnB98
6087h Axis A	0	Torque slope	UDINT	RW	Yes	Yes	1000	0	4294967295	0.1 %/s	PnB56
6098h Axis A	0	Homing method	SINT	RW	Yes	No	35	0	35	_	PnB58
	Homing	speeds								•	•
	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	2	_	-	-	_
6099h Axis A	1	Speed during search for switch	UDINT	RW	Yes	Yes	500000	0	4294967295	Vel. Unit	PnB5A
	2	Speed during search for zero	UDINT	RW	Yes	Yes	100000	0	4294967295	Vel. Unit	PnB5C
609Ah Axis A	0	Homing acceleration	UDINT	RW	Yes	Yes	1000	0	4294967295	Acc. Unit	PnB5E
60 A 4 h	Profile j	erk									
60A4h Axis A	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	1	_	-	-	-
7	1	Profile jerk1	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	25	0	50	%	PnB9A
60B1h Axis A	0	Velocity offset	DINT	RW	Yes	No	0	-2147483648	2147483647	Vel. Unit	PnB60
60B2h Axis A	0	Torque offset	INT	RW	Yes	No	0	-32768	32767	0.1	PnB62
60B8h Axis A	0	Touch probe function	UINT	RW	Yes	No	0	0	0xFFFF	_	PnB64
60B9h Axis A	0	Touch probe status	UINT	RO	Yes	No	-	_	-	_	PnB66
60BAh Axis A	0	Touch probe pos1 pos value	DINT	RO	Yes	No	-	_	-	Pos. unit	PnB68
60BCh Axis A	0	Touch probe pos2 pos value	DINT	RO	Yes	No	-	-	-	Pos. unit	PnB6A
60C0h Axis A	0	Interpolation sub mode select	INT	RW	No	No	0	-3	0	_	PnB92
	Interpol	ation data record									
60C1h	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	1	_	-	-	-
Axis A	1	Interpolation data record	DINT	RW	Yes	No	0	-2147483648	2147483647	Pos. unit	PnB70
		ation time period				 		1	1		
60C2h	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	2	-	-	-	-
Axis A	1	Interpolation time period value	USINT	RW	No	No	125	1	250	_	PnB6E
	2	Interpolation time index	SINT	RW	No	No	-6	-6	-3	-	PnB6F
60E0h Axis A	0	Positive torque limit value	UINT	RW	Yes	Yes	8000	0	65535	0.1	PnB80
60E1h Axis A	0	Negative torque limit value	UINT	RW	Yes	Yes	8000	0	65535	0.1	PnB82
	Addition	nal position actual value)								
60E4h	0	Number of entries	UINT	RO	No	No	1	-	-	-	_
Axis A	1	Additional Position Actual Value	UINT	RO	Yes	No	0	-	-	-	_
60F4h Axis A	0	Following error actual value	DINT	RO	Yes	No	_	-	_	Pos. unit	PnB84
60FCh Axis A	0	Position demand internal value	DINT	RO	Yes	No	-	_	_	Inc	PnB86
	_	1		1 Т						1	PnB88

		Continued from previous page						ous page.			
Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Ac- cess	PDO Map- ping	Saving to EEPROM*1	Default Value	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Unit	Parame- ter No.*2
Digital o		outputs									
60FEh	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	2	-	-	-	-
Axis A	1	Physical outputs	UDINT	RW	Yes	No	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	PnB8A
	2	Bit mask	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x000C0000	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	PnB8C
60FFh Axis A	0	Target velocity	DINT	RW	Yes	No	0	-2147483648	2147483647	Vel. Unit	PnB8E
6502h Axis A	0	Supported drive modes	UDINT	RO	No	No	0x03ED	-	-	-	PnB90
683Fh Axis B	0	Error code	UINT	RO	Yes	No	-	_	-		PnB10
6840h Axis B	0	Control word	UINT	RW	Yes	No	0	0	0xFFFF	-	PnB11
6841h Axis B	0	Status word	UINT	RO	Yes	No	-	-	-	-	PnB12
685Ah Axis B	0	Quick stop option code	INT	RW	No	Yes	2	0	4	_	PnB13
685Bh Axis B	0	Shutdown option code	INT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	1	-	PnB14
685Ch Axis B	0	Disable operation option code	INT	RW	No	Yes	1	0	1	_	PnB15
685Dh Axis B	0	Halt option code	INT	RW	No	Yes	1	0	4	-	PnB16
685Eh Axis B	0	Fault reaction option code	INT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	0	-	PnB17
6860h Axis B	0	Modes of operation	SINT	RW	Yes	Yes	0	0	10	_	PnB18
6861h Axis B	0	Modes of operation display	SINT	RO	Yes	No	0	-	-	_	PnB19
6862h Axis B	0	Position demand value	DINT	RO	Yes	No	-	-	-	Pos. unit	PnB20
6863h Axis B	0	Position actual inter- nal value	DINT	RO	Yes	No	-	-	-	Inc	PnB22
6864h Axis B	0	Position actual value	DINT	RO	Yes	No	-	-	-	Pos. unit	PnB24
6865h Axis B	0	Following error window	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	5242880	0	1073741823	Pos. unit	PnB26
6866h Axis B	0	Following error time out	UINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	65535	ms	PnB28
6867h Axis B	0	Position window	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	30	0	1073741823	Pos. unit	PnB2A
6868h Axis B	0	Position window time	UINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	65535	ms	PnB2C
686Bh Axis B	0	Velocity demand value	DINT	RO	Yes	No	-	-	-	Vel. Unit	PnB2E
686Ch Axis B	0	Velocity actual value	DINT	RO	Yes	No	-	-	-	Vel. Unit	PnB30
686Dh Axis B	0	Velocity window	UINT	RW	No	Yes	20000	0	65535	Vel. Unit	PnB32
686Eh Axis B	0	Velocity window time	UINT	RW	No	Yes	0	0	65535	ms	PnB34
6871h Axis B	0	Target torque	INT	RW	Yes	No	0	-32768	32767	0.1	PnB36
6872h Axis B	0	Max torque	UINT	RW	Yes	No	Motor max torque	0	65535	0.1 %	PnB38
6874h Axis B	0	Max current	INT	RO	Yes	No	-	-	- Continuos	0.1	PnB3A

		Continued from previous page.									
Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Ac- cess	PDO Map- ping	Saving to EEPROM*1	Default Value	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Unit	Parame- ter No.*2
6876h Axis B	0	Motor rated torque	UDINT	RO	No	No	ı	_	_	mN m, mN	PnB3C
6877h Axis B	0	Torque actual value	INT	RO	Yes	No	-	_	_	0.1 %	PnB3E
687Ah Axis B	0	Target position	DINT	RW	Yes	No	0	-2147483648	2147483647	Pos. unit	PnB40
687Ch Axis B	_	Home offset	DINT	RW	No	Yes	0	-536870912	536870911	Pos. unit	PnB46
	Softwar	e position limit									
	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	2	-	_	-	
687Dh Axis B	1	Min position limit	DINT	RW	No	Yes	0	-536870912	536870911	Pos. unit	PnB48
	2	Max position limit	DINT	RW	No	Yes	0	-536870912	536870911	Pos. unit	PnB4A
687Fh Axis B	0	Max profile velocity	UDINT	RW	Yes	Yes	2147483647	0	4294967295	Vel. Unit	PnB4C
6881h Axis B	0	Profile velocity	UDINT	RW	Yes	Yes	0	0	4294967295	Vel. Unit	PnB4E
6883h Axis B	0	Profile acceleration	UDINT	RW	Yes	Yes	1000	0	4294967295	Acc. Unit	PnB50
6884h Axis B	0	Profile deceleration	UDINT	RW	Yes	Yes	1000	0	4294967295	Acc. Unit	PnB52
6885h Axis B	0	Quick stop deceleration	UDINT	RW	Yes	Yes	1000	0	4294967295	Acc. Unit	PnB54
6886h Axis B	0	Motion profile type	INT	RW	Yes	Yes	0	32768	32767	_	PnB98*4
6887h Axis B	0	Torque slope	UDINT	RW	Yes	Yes	1000	0	4294967295	0.1 %/s	PnB56
6898h Axis B	0	Homing method	SINT	RW	Yes	No	35	0	35	_	PnB58
	Homing	speeds							•		
	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	2	-	-	-	-
6899h Axis B	1	Speed during search for switch	UDINT	RW	Yes	Yes	500000	0	4294967295	Vel. Unit	PnB5A
	2	Speed during search for zero	UDINT	RW	Yes	Yes	100000	0	4294967295	Vel. Unit	PnB5C
689Ah Axis B	0	Homing acceleration	UDINT	RW	Yes	Yes	1000	0	4294967295	Acc. Unit	PnB5E
60 A 4 h	Profile je		1					T		1	
68A4h Axis B	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	1	-	_	-	_
	1	Profile jerk1	UDINT	RW	Yes	No	25	0	50	%	PnB9A*4
68B1h Axis B	0	Velocity offset	DINT	RW	Yes	No	0	-2147483648	2147483647	Vel. Unit	PnB60
68B2h Axis B	0	Torque offset	INT	RW	Yes	No	0	-32768	32767	0.1	PnB62
68B8h Axis B	0	Touch probe function	UINT	RW	Yes	No	0	0	0xFFFF	-	PnB64
68B9h Axis B	0	Touch probe status	UINT	RO	Yes	No	-	-	-	-	PnB66*4
68BAh Axis B	0	Touch probe pos1 pos value	DINT	RO	Yes	No		-	-	Pos. unit	PnB68*4
68BCh Axis B	0	Touch probe pos2 pos value	DINT	RO	Yes	No	-	-	_	Pos. unit	PnB6A*4
68C0h Axis B	0	Interpolation sub mode select	INT	RW	No	No	0	-3	0	-	PnB92
			-				-	-			

Index	Subin- dex	Name	Data Type	Ac- cess	PDO Map- ping	Saving to EEPROM*1	Default Value	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Unit	Parameter No.*2	
	Interpolation data record											
68C1h	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	1	-	-	-	-	
Axis B	1	Interpolation data record	DINT	RW	Yes	No	0	-2147483648	2147483647	Pos. unit	PnB70	
	Interpolation time period											
	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	2	-	-	_	-	
68C2h Axis B	1	Interpolation time period value	USINT	RW	No	No	125	1	250	_	PnB6E	
	2	Interpolation time index	SINT	RW	No	No	-6	-6	-3	_	PnB6F	
68E0h Axis B	0	Positive torque limit value	UINT	RW	Yes	Yes	8000	0	65535	0.1	PnB80	
68E1h Axis B	0	Negative torque limit value	UINT	RW	Yes	Yes	8000	0	65535	0.1	PnB82	
	Additional position actual value											
68E4h	0	Number of entries	UINT	RO	No	No	1	-	-	-	-	
Axis B	1	External encoder position	UINT	RO	Yes	Yes	0	-	-	_	-	
68F4h Axis B	0	Following error actual value	DINT	RO	Yes	No	_	_	_	Pos. unit	PnB84*4	
68FCh Axis B	0	Position demand internal value	DINT	RO	Yes	No	_	-	-	Inc	PnB86*4	
68FDh Axis B	0	Digital inputs	UDINT	RO	Yes	No	_	-	_	_	PnB88*4	
	Digital outputs											
68FEh Axis B	0	Number of entries	USINT	RO	No	No	2	-	-	_	-	
	1	Physical outputs	UDINT	RW	Yes	No	0	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	PnB8A	
	2	Bit mask	UDINT	RW	No	Yes	0x000C0000	0	0xFFFFFFF	-	PnB8C	
68FFh Axis B	0	Target velocity	DINT	RW	Yes	No	0	-2147483648	2147483647	Vel. Unit	PnB8E	
6D02h Axis B	0	Supported drive modes	UDINT	RO	No	No	0x03ED	-	-	-	PnB90*4	

- *1. Write "Save" to object 1010h to save all of the current parameter data to EEPROM.

 If the objects are modified by the Digital Operator or SigmaWin+, the data will be directly saved in EEPROM.
- *2. The parameter numbers given in the table are the parameter numbers that are used with the Digital Operator and SigmaWin+.
- *3. These parameters cannot be written by the Digital Operator.
- *4. These parameters are not displayed on the SigmaWin+.
- *5. For SGD7W-□□□DA0: 0x02200402.
- *6. Both 10F1h and 1F01h have the same function. You can set either object.
- *7. Refer to the following sections for details.
 - 16.1.2 List of Parameters on page 16-3

Only the parameters listed in this section are displayed in the SigmaWin+ and Digital Operator.

16.3 SDO Abort Code List

The following table gives the SDO abort codes for SDO communications errors.

Value	Meaning
0x05 03 00 00	Toggle bit did not change.
0x05 04 00 00	SDO protocol timeout
0x05 04 00 01	Client/server command specifier is not valid or is unknown.
0x05 04 00 05	Out of memory
0x06 01 00 00	Unsupported access to an object
0x06 01 00 01	Attempt to read to a write-only object
0x06 01 00 02	Attempt to write to a read-only object
0x06 02 00 00	The object does not exist in the object directory.
0x06 04 00 41	The object cannot be mapped to the PDO.
0x06 04 00 42	The number and length of the objects to be mapped would exceed the PDO length.
0x06 04 00 43	General parameter incompatibility
0x06 04 00 47	General internal incompatibility in the device
0x06 06 00 00	Access failed due to a hardware error.
0x06 07 00 10	Data type does not match: length of service parameter does not match.
0x06 07 00 12	Data type does not match: service parameter too long.
0x06 07 00 13	Data type does not match: service parameter too short.
0x06 09 00 11	Subindex does not exist.
0x06 09 00 30	Value range of parameter was exceeded (only for write access).
0x06 09 00 31	Value of parameter that was written is too high.
0x06 09 00 32	Value of parameter that was written is too low.
0x06 09 00 36	The maximum value is less than the minimum value.
0x08 00 00 00	General error
0x08 00 00 20	Data cannot be transferred or stored to the application.
0x08 00 00 21	Data cannot be transferred or stored to the application because of local control.
0x08 00 00 22	Data cannot be transferred or stored to the application because of the present device state.

16.4 Parameter Recording Table

Use the following table to record the settings of the parameters.

Parameter No.	Default Setting	Name	When Enabled
Pn000 (2000h)	0000h	Basic Function Selection	ctions 0 After restart
Pn001 (2001h)	0000h	Application Function tions 1	Selec- After restart
Pn002 (2002h)	0001h	Application Function tions 2	Selec- After restart
Pn006 (2006h)	0002h	Application Function tions 6	Selec- Immediately
Pn007 (2007h)	0000h	Application Function tions 7	Selec- Immediately
Pn008 (2008h)	4000h	Application Function tions 8	Selec- After restart
Pn009 (2009h)	0010h	Application Function tions 9	Selec- After restart
Pn00A (200Ah)	0001h	Application Function tions A	Selec- After restart
Pn00B (200Bh)	0000h	Application Function tions B	Selec- After restart
Pn00C (200Ch)	0000h	Application Function tions C	Selec- After restart
Pn00D (200Dh)	0000h	Application Function tions D	Selec- Immediately
Pn00F (200Fh)	0000h	Application Function tions F	Selec- After restart
Pn022 (2022h)	0000h	Application Function tions 22	Selec- After restart
Pn023 (2023h)	0000h	Application Function tions 23	Selec- After restart
Pn080 (2080h)	0000h	Application Function tions 80	Selec- After restart
Pn100 (2100h)	400	Speed Loop Gain	Immediately
Pn101 (2101h)	2000	Speed Loop Integral Constant	I Time Immediately
Pn102 (2102h)	400	Position Loop Gain	Immediately
Pn103 (2103h)	100	Moment of Inertia Ra	atio Immediately
Pn104 (2104h)	400	Second Speed Loop	Gain Immediately
Pn105 (2105h)	2000	Second Speed Loop gral Time Constant	Immediately
Pn106 (2106h)	400	Second Position Loc	op Gain Immediately
Pn109 (2109h)	0	Feedforward	Immediately
Pn10A (210Ah)	0	Feedforward Filter T Constant	ime Immediately
Pn10B (210Bh)	0000h	Gain Application Sel	lections *

Continued from previous page.

		Continued from p	revious page.
Parameter No.	Default Setting	Name	When Enabled
Pn10C (210Ch)	200	Mode Switching Level for Torque Reference	Immediately
Pn10D (210Dh)	0	Mode Switching Level for Speed Reference	Immediately
Pn10E (210Eh)	0	Mode Switching Level for Acceleration	Immediately
Pn10F (210Fh)	0	Mode Switching Level for Position Deviation	Immediately
Pn11F (211Fh)	0	Position Integral Time Constant	Immediately
Pn121 (2121h)	100	Friction Compensation Gain	Immediately
Pn122 (2122h)	100	Second Friction Compensation Gain	Immediately
Pn123 (2123h)	0	Friction Compensation Coefficient	Immediately
Pn124 (2124h)	0	Friction Compensation Frequency Correction	Immediately
Pn125 (2125h)	100	Friction Compensation Gain Correction	Immediately
Pn131 (2131h)	0	Gain Switching Time 1	Immediately
Pn132 (2132h)	0	Gain Switching Time 2	Immediately
Pn135 (2135h)	0	Gain Switching Waiting Time 1	Immediately
Pn136 (2136h)	0	Gain Switching Waiting Time 2	Immediately
Pn139 (2139h)	0000h	Automatic Gain Switching Selections 1	Immediately
Pn13D (213Dh)	2000	Current Gain Level	Immediately
Pn140 (2140h)	0100h	Model Following Control- Related Selections	Immediately
Pn141 (2141h)	500	Model Following Control Gain	Immediately
Pn142 (2142h)	1000	Model Following Control Gain Correction	Immediately
Pn143 (2143h)	1000	Model Following Control Bias in the Forward Direction	Immediately
Pn144 (2144h)	1000	Model Following Control Bias in the Reverse Direction	Immediately
Pn145 (2145h)	500	Vibration Suppression 1 Frequency A	Immediately
Pn146 (2146h)	700	Vibration Suppression 1 Frequency B	Immediately
Pn147 (2147h)	1000	Model Following Control Speed Feedforward Com- pensation	Immediately
Pn148 (2148h)	500	Second Model Following Control Gain	Immediately
Pn149 (2149h)	1000	Second Model Following Gain Control Correction	Immediately

Continued from previous page.

		Continued from p	revious page.
Parameter No.	Default Setting	Name	When Enabled
Pn14A (214Ah)	800	Vibration Suppression 2 Frequency	Immediately
Pn14B (214Bh)	100	Vibration Suppression 2 Correction	Immediately
Pn14F (214Fh)	0021h	Control-Related Selections	After restart
Pn160 (2160h)	0010h	Anti-Resonance Control-Related Selections	Immediately
Pn161 (2161h)	1000	Anti-Resonance Frequency	Immediately
Pn162 (2162h)	100	Anti-Resonance Gain Correction	Immediately
Pn163 (2163h)	0	Anti-Resonance Damping Gain	Immediately
Pn164 (2164h)	0	Anti-Resonance Filter Time Constant 1 Correction	Immediately
Pn165 (2165h)	0	Anti-Resonance Filter Time Constant 2 Correction	Immediately
Pn166 (2166h)	0	Anti-Resonance Damping Gain 2	Immediately
Pn170 (2170h)	1401h	Tuning-less Function- Related Selections	*
Pn181 (2181h)	0	Mode Switching Level for Speed Reference	Immediately
Pn182 (2182h)	0	Mode Switching Level for Acceleration	Immediately
Pn205 (2205h)	65535	Multiturn Limit	After restart
Pn207 (2207h)	0010h	Position Control Function Selections	After restart
Pn20E (220Eh)	1	Electronic Gear Ratio (Numerator)	After restart
Pn210 (2210h)	1	Electronic Gear Ratio (Denominator)	After restart
Pn230 (2230h)	0000h	Position Control Expansion Function Selections	After restart
Pn231 (2231h)	0	Backlash Compensation	Immediately
Pn233 (2233h)	0	Backlash Compensation Time Constant	Immediately
Pn282 (2282h)	0	Linear Encoder Pitch	After restart
Pn304 (2304h)	500	Jogging Speed	Immediately
Pn305 (2305h)	0	Soft Start Acceleration Time	Immediately
Pn306 (2306h)	0	Soft Start Deceleration Time	Immediately
Pn308 (2308h)	0	Speed Feedback Filter Time Constant	Immediately
Pn30A (230Ah)	0	Deceleration Time for Servo OFF and Forced Stops	Immediately
Pn30C (230Ch)	0	Speed Feedforward Average Movement Time	Immediately on next page.

16

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Parameter No.	Default Setting	Name	When Enabled
Pn310 (2310h)	0000h	Vibration Detection Selections	Immediately
Pn311 (2311h)	100	Vibration Detection Sensitivity	Immediately
Pn312 (2312h)	50	Vibration Detection Level	Immediately
Pn316 (2316h)	10000	Maximum Motor Speed	After restart
Pn324 (2324h)	300	Moment of Inertia Calculation Starting Level	Immediately
Pn383 (2383h)	50	Jogging Speed	Immediately
Pn384 (2384h)	10	Vibration Detection Level	Immediately
Pn385 (2385h)	50	Maximum Motor Speed	After restart
Pn401 (2401h)	100	First Stage First Torque Reference Filter Time Con- stant	Immediately
Pn402 (2402h)	800	Forward Torque Limit	Immediately
Pn403 (2403h)	800	Reverse Torque Limit	Immediately
Pn404 (2404h)	100	Forward External Torque Limit	Immediately
Pn405 (2405h)	100	Reverse External Torque Limit	Immediately
Pn406 (2406h)	800	Emergency Stop Torque	Immediately
Pn407 (2407h)	10000	Speed Limit during Torque Control	Immediately
Pn408 (2408h)	0000h	Torque-Related Function Selections	*
Pn409 (2409h)	5000	First Stage Notch Filter Frequency	Immediately
Pn40A (240Ah)	70	First Stage Notch Filter Q Value	Immediately
Pn40B (240Bh)	0	First Stage Notch Filter Depth	Immediately
Pn40C (240Ch)	5000	Second Stage Notch Filter Frequency	Immediately
Pn40D (240Dh)	70	Second Stage Notch Filter Q Value	Immediately
Pn40E (240Eh)	0	Second Stage Notch Filter Depth	Immediately
Pn40F (240Fh)	5000	Second Stage Second Torque Reference Filter Frequency	Immediately
Pn410 (2410h)	50	Second Stage Second Torque Reference Filter Q Value	Immediately
Pn412 (2412h)	100	First Stage Second Torque Reference Filter Time Con- stant	Immediately

		Continued from	previous page.
Parameter No.	Default Setting	Name	When Enabled
Pn416 (2416h)	0000h	Torque-Related Function Selections 2	Immediately
Pn417 (2417h)	5000	Third Stage Notch Filter Frequency	Immediately
Pn418 (2418h)	70	Third Stage Notch Filter Q Value	Immediately
Pn419 (2419h)	0	Third Stage Notch Filter Depth	Immediately
Pn41A (241Ah)	5000	Fourth Stage Notch Filter Frequency	Immediately
Pn41B (241Bh)	70	Fourth Stage Notch Filter Q Value	Immediately
Pn41C (241Ch)	0	Fourth Stage Notch Filter Depth	Immediately
Pn41D (241Dh)	5000	Fifth Stage Notch Filter Frequency	Immediately
Pn41E (241Eh)	70	Fifth Stage Notch Filter Q Value	Immediately
Pn41F (241Fh)	0	Fifth Stage Notch Filter Depth	Immediately
Pn423 (2423h)	0000h	Speed Ripple Compensation Selections	*
Pn424 (2424h)	50	Torque Limit at Main Circuit Voltage Drop	Immediately
Pn425 (2425h)	100	Release Time for Torque Limit at Main Circuit Voltage Drop	Immediately
Pn426 (2426h)	0	Torque Feedforward Average Movement Time	Immediately
Pn427 (2427h)	0	Speed Ripple Compensation Enable Speed	Immediately
Pn456 (2456h)	15	Sweep Torque Reference Amplitude	Immediately
Pn460 (2460h)	0101h	Notch Filter Adjustment Selections 1	Immediately
Pn475 (2475h)	0000h	Gravity Compensation- Related Selections	After restart
Pn476 (2476h)	0	Gravity Compensation Torque	Immediately
Pn480 (2480h)	10000	Speed Limit during Force Control	Immediately
Pn481 (2481h)	400	Polarity Detection Speed Loop Gain	Immediately
Pn482 (2482h)	3000	Polarity Detection Speed Loop Integral Time Constant	Immediately
Pn483 (2483h)	30	Forward Force Limit	Immediately
Pn484 (2484h)	30	Reverse Force Limit	Immediately
Pn485 (2485h)	20	Polarity Detection Reference Speed	Immediately
Pn486 (2486h)	25	Polarity Detection Reference Acceleration/Deceleration Time	Immediately

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Parameter No.	Default Setting	Name	When Enabled
Pn487 (2487h)	0	Polarity Detection Constant Speed Time	Immediately
Pn488 (2488h)	100	Polarity Detection Reference Waiting Time	Immediately
Pn48E (248Eh)	10	Polarity Detection Range	Immediately
Pn490 (2490h)	100	Polarity Detection Load Level	Immediately
Pn495 (2495h)	100	Polarity Detection Confirmation Force Reference	Immediately
Pn498 (2498h)	10	Polarity Detection Allowable Error Range	Immediately
Pn49F (249Fh)	0	Speed Ripple Compensation Enable Speed	Immediately
Pn502 (2502h)	20	Rotation Detection Level	Immediately
Pn503 (2503h)	10	Speed Coincidence Detection Signal Output Width	Immediately
Pn506 (2506h)	0	Brake Reference-Servo OFF Delay Time	Immediately
Pn507 (2507h)	100	Brake Reference Output Speed Level	Immediately
Pn508 (2508h)	50	Servo OFF-Brake Com- mand Waiting Time	Immediately
Pn509 (2509h)	20	Momentary Power Interruption Hold Time	Immediately
Pn50A (250Ah)	1881h	Input Signal Selections 1	After restart
Pn50B (250Bh)	8882h	Input Signal Selections 2	After restart
Pn50E (250Eh)	0000h	Output Signal Selections 1	After restart
Pn50F (250Fh)	0100h	Output Signal Selections 2	After restart
Pn510 (2510h)	0000h	Output Signal Selections 3	After restart
Pn511 (2511h)	5432h	Input Signal Selections 5	After restart
Pn512 (2512h)	0000h	Output Signal Inverse Settings 1	After restart
Pn514 (2514h)	0000h	Output Signal Selections 4	After restart
Pn516 (2516h)	8888h	Input Signal Selections 7	After restart
Pn51E (251Eh)	100	Position Deviation Over- flow Warning Level	Immediately
Pn520 (2520h)	5242880	Position Deviation Over- flow Alarm Level	Immediately
Pn522 (2522h)	7	Positioning Completed Width	Immediately
Pn524 (2524h)	1073741824	Near Signal Width	Immediately

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Parameter No.	Default Setting	Name	When Enabled
Pn526 (2526h)	5242880	Position Deviation Over- flow Alarm Level at Servo ON	Immediately
Pn528 (2528h)	100	Position Deviation Over- flow Warning Level at Servo ON	Immediately
Pn529 (2529h)	10000	Speed Limit Level at Servo ON	Immediately
Pn52B (252Bh)	20	Overload Warning Level	Immediately
Pn52C (252Ch)	100	Base Current Derating at Motor Overload Detection	After restart
Pn530 (2530h)	0000h	Program Jogging-Related Selections	Immediately
Pn531 (2531h)	32768	Program Jogging Travel Distance	Immediately
Pn533 (2533h)	500	Program Jogging Move- ment Speed	Immediately
Pn534 (2534h)	100	Program Jogging Acceleration/Deceleration Time	Immediately
Pn535 (2535h)	100	Program Jogging Waiting Time	Immediately
Pn536 (2536h)	1	Program Jogging Number of Movements	Immediately
Pn550 (2550h)	0	Analog Monitor 1 Offset Voltage	Immediately
Pn551 (2551h)	0	Analog Monitor 2 Offset Voltage	Immediately
Pn552 (2552h)	100	Analog Monitor 1 Magnification	Immediately
Pn553 (2553h)	100	Analog Monitor 2 Magnification	Immediately
Pn55A (255Ah)	1	Power Consumption Monitor Unit Time	Immediately
Pn560 (2560h)	400	Residual Vibration Detection Width	Immediately
Pn561 (2561h)	100	Overshoot Detection Level	Immediately
Pn581 (2581h)	20	Zero Speed Level	Immediately
Pn582 (2582h)	10	Speed Coincidence Detection Signal Output Width	Immediately
Pn583 (2583h)	10	Brake Reference Output Speed Level	Immediately
Pn584 (2584h)	10000	Speed Limit Level at Servo ON	Immediately
Pn585 (2585h)	50	Program Jogging Move- ment Speed	Immediately
Pn586 (2586h)	0	Motor Running Cooling Ratio	Immediately
Pn587 (2587h)	0000h	Polarity Detection Execu- tion Selection for Absolute Linear Encoder	Immediately

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Parameter No.	Default Setting	Name	When Enabled
Pn590 (2590h)	Axis A: 1007h, Axis B: 1012h	P-OT (Forward Drive Pro- hibit) Signal Allocation	After restart
Pn591 (2591h)	Axis A: 1008h, Axis B: 1013h	N-OT (Reverse Drive Pro- hibit) Signal Allocation	After restart
Pn593 (2593h)	Axis A: 1009h, Axis B: 1018h	/Probe1 (Probe 1 Latch Input) Signal Allocation	After restart
Pn594 (2594h)	Axis A: 1010, Axis B: 1019	/Probe2 (Probe 2 Latch Input) Signal Allocation	After restart
Pn595 (2595h)	Axis A: 1011, Axis B: 1020	/Home (Home Switch Input) Signal Allocation	After restart
Pn597 (2597h)	0000h	FSTP (Forced Stop Input) Signal Allocation	After restart
Pn598 (2598h)	0000h	/P-CL (Forward External Torque Limit Input) Signal Allocation	After restart
Pn599 (2599h)	0000h	/N-CL (Reverse External Torque Limit Input) Signal Allocation	After restart
Pn5B0 (25B0h)	0000h	/COIN (Positioning Completion Output) Signal Allocation	After restart
Pn5B1 (25B1h)	0000h	/V-CMP (Speed Coincidence Detection Output) Signal Allocation	After restart
Pn5B2 (25B2h)	0000h	/TGON (Rotation Detection Output) Signal Allocation	After restart
Pn5B3 (25B3h)	0000h	/S-RDY (Servo Ready) Signal Allocation	After restart
Pn5B4 (25B4h)	0000h	/CLT (Torque Limit Detection Output) Signal Allocation	After restart
Pn5B5 (25B5h)	0000h	/VLT (Speed Limit Detection) Signal Allocation	After restart
Pn5B6 (25B6h)	Axis A: 1001h, Axis B: 1023h	/BK (Brake Output) Signal Allocation	After restart
Pn5B7 (25B7h)	0000h	/WARN (Warning Output) Signal Allocation	After restart
Pn5B8 (25B8h)	0000h	/NEAR (Near Output) Signal Allocation	After restart
Pn5BC (25B9C)	0000h	/PM (Preventative Mainte- nance Output) Signal Allo- cation	After restart
Pn600 (2600h)	0	Regenerative Resistor Capacity	Immediately

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		 		1 0
Parameter No.	Default Setting		Name	When Enabled
Pn601 (2601h)	0		Dynamic Brake Resistor Allowable Energy Con- sumption	After restart
Pn603 (2603h)	0		Regenerative Resistance	Immediately
Pn604 (2604h)	0		Dynamic Brake Resistance	After restart
Pn61A (261Ah)	0000h		Overheat Protection Selections	After restart
Pn61B (261Bh)	250		Overheat Alarm Level	Immediately
Pn61C (261Ch)	100		Overheat Warning Level	Immediately
Pn61D (261Dh)	0		Overheat Alarm Filter Time	Immediately

^{*} The enable timing depends on the digit that is changed. Refer to the following sections for details.

** The enable timing depends on the digit that is changed. Refer to the following sections for details.

** 16.1 List of Servo Parameters on page 16-2

Appendices

The appendix provides information on interpreting panel displays, and tables of corresponding SERVOPACK and SigmaWin+ function names.

17.1	Interp	reting Panel Displays17-2
	17.1.2 17.1.3	Interpreting Status Displays17-2Alarm and Warning Displays17-2Overtravel Display17-2Forced Stop Display17-2
17.2	Corresp	onding SERVOPACK and SigmaWin+ Function Names17-3
		Corresponding SERVOPACK Utility Function Names
	11.2.2	Function Names

17.1.1 Interpreting Status Displays

17.1 Interpreting Panel Displays

You can check the Servo Drive status on the panel display of the SERVOPACK. Also, if an alarm or warning occurs, the alarm or warning number will be displayed.

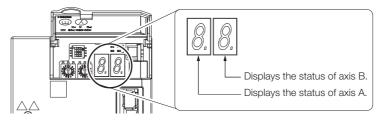
17.1.1 Interpreting Status Displays

The status is displayed as described below.

Display	Meaning	Display	Meaning
	/TGON (Rotation Detection) Signal Display Lit if the Servomotor speed is higher than the setting of Pn502 or Pn581 and not lit if the speed is lower than the setting. (The default set- ting is 20 min ⁻¹ or 20 mm/s.)		Reference Input Display Lit while a reference is being input.
8	Base Block Display Lit during the base block state (servo OFF). Not lit while the servo is ON.	8	Control Power Supply ON Display Lit while the control power is being supplied.

Information

The locations for the axes on the panel display are as follows:



17.1.2 Alarm and Warning Displays

If there is an alarm or warning, the display will change in the following order.

Example: Alarm A.E60

 $igchtarrow ext{Status Display} \longrightarrow ext{Not lit.} \longrightarrow igchtarrow ext{R.} \longrightarrow ext{Not lit.} \longrightarrow igchtarrow ext{D} \longrightarrow ext{Not lit.} \longrightarrow igchtarrow ext{D} \longrightarrow ext{Not lit.} \longrightarrow igchtarrow ext{D}$

17.1.3 Overtravel Display

If overtravel has occurred, the display will change in the following order.

⑤ Forward Overtravel (P-OT)
 ⑥ Reverse Overtravel (N-OT)
 ⑤ Status Display
 Forward and Reverse Overtravel
 ⑥ Status Display
 Forward and Reverse Overtravel

17.1.4 Forced Stop Display

During a forced stop, the following display will appear.

(Status Display	\longrightarrow Not lit. \longrightarrow $\not\models$ \longrightarrow Not lit. \longrightarrow $\not\models$ \longrightarrow Not lit. \longrightarrow $\not\models$ \longrightarrow Not lit. \bigcirc
	-1 7	

Corresponding SERVOPACK and SigmaWin+ Function Names

This section gives the names and numbers of the utility functions and monitor display functions used by the SERVOPACKs and the names used by the SigmaWin+.

Corresponding SERVOPACK Utility Function Names 17.2.1

Button in Menu Function Name Fn No. Function Name	SigmaWin+			SERVOPACK			
Software Reset Fn030 Software Reset Setup Wizard - -	Menu	Function Name	Fn No.	Function Name			
Setup Wizard		Initialize	Fn005	Initializing Parameters			
Basic Functions		Software Reset	Fn030	Software Reset			
Find the product Information Find the product Information Find the product Information Find the product Information Find the product Information Find the product Information Find the product Information Find the product Information Find the product Information Find the product Information Find the product Inform Feedback Option Module ncoder Multi-turn Limit Setup Find the Reset Absolute Encoder Multi-turn Limit Setup Search Find the product Information Information nformation Find the product Information Information Information Information Find the product Information Information Information Information Find the product Information Informa		Setup Wizard	_	_			
Product Information	Racio Euro	I/O Signal Allocation	_	_			
Product Information Fn01E Display SERVOPACK and Servomotor IDs Fn01F Display Servomotor ID from Feedback Option Module Reset Absolute Encoder Multi-turn Limit Setup Fn013 Search Absolute Encoder Setting Fn015 Fn016 Fn017 Fn017 Fn017 Search Absolute Encoder Multi-turn Limit Setup Fn018 Search Origin Zero Point Position Setting Fn020 Fn020 Set Absolute Linear Encoder Origin Polarity Detection Motor Parameter Scale Write Fn020 Fn020 Display Alarm Fn020 Display Alarm History Fn020 Clear Alarm History Fn021 Reset Motor Type Alarm Alarm Trace Reset Motor Type Alarm Fn021 Reset Motor Type Alarm Jog Fn022 Jog Program JOG Operation Fn024 Fn025 Fn026 Fn026 Fn027 Alarm Trace Fn027 Fn036 Fn037 Fn037 Fn037 Fn037 Fn038 Fn038 Fn038 Fn038 Fn039 Fn039 Fn039 Fn039 Fn030 Fn030 Fn030 Fn301 Fn303 Fn3			Fn011	Display Servomotor Model			
Reset Absolute Encoder Fn008 Reset Absolute Encoder			Fn012	Display Software Version			
Reset Absolute Encoder Fn008 Reset Absolute Encoder Multi-turn Limit Setup Fn013 Augreement Alarm Search Origin Fn003 Origin Search Zero Point Position Setting Polarity Detection Fn000 Display Alarm History Fn001 Reset Motor Parameter Scale Write Fn000 Display Alarm History Fn001 Reset Motor Type Alarm Fn001 Reset Motor Type Alarm Fn002 Jog Program JOG Operation Fn003 Program Fn004 Jog Program Fn005 Program Fn006 Clear Alarm History Fn006 Clear Alarm History Fn007 Reset Motor Type Alarm Fn008 Program Fn009 Display Alarm Fn009 Display Alarm History Fn009 Program History Fn009 Program History Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Jog Fn009 Jog Fn009 Jog Fn009 Jog Fn009 Jog Fn009 Jog Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Fn009 Jog Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Fn009 Jog Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Fn009 Jog Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Fn009 Jog Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Fn009 Jog Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Fn009 Jog Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Fn009 Jog Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Fn009 Jog Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Fn009 Jog Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Fn009 Jog Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Fn009 Jog Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Fn009 Jog Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Fn009 Jog Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Fn009 Jog Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Alarm Fn009 Alarm Fn000 Display Al		Product Information	Fn01E	Display SERVOPACK and Servomotor IDs			
Encoder Setting Search Origin Zero Point Position Setting Polarity Detection Motor Parameter Scale Write Trouble-shooting Poperation Operation Monitor Monitor Monitor Multi-turn Limit Setup Fn003 Fn003 Fn003 Origin Search Fn020 Set Absolute Linear Encoder Origin Polarity Detection Fn000 Polarity Detection Motor Parameter Scale Write Fn000 Display Alarm History Fn006 Clear Alarm History Fn014 Reset Option Module Configuration Error Alarm Trace Fn001 Program JOG Operation Fn002 Program JOG Operation Fn004 Fn004 Fn005 Fn006 Program JOG Operation Fn006 Fn007 Fn008 Fn009			Fn01F				
Encoder Setting Search Origin Search Origin Fn003 Set Absolute Linear Encoder Origin Polarity Detection Motor Parameter Scale Write Fn000 Display Alarm History Display Alarm Fn006 Clear Alarm History Fn014 Reset Option Module Configuration Error Alarm Trace Reset Motor Type Alarm Fn002 Jog Program JOG Operation Fn004 Monitor Fn006 Real Time Trace Real Time Trace Fn007 Autotuning without Host Reference Tuning - Autotuning with Host Reference Tuning - Custom Tuning Tuning - Custom Tuning - Tuning - Autive Antir recogners Control Advanced Autive Antir recogners Control Tuning recogners Control Advanced Autive Antir recogners Control Tuning - Tuning - Tuning - Control Tuning - Tuning - Control Tuning - Control Tuning - Control Tuning - Tuning - Control Tuning - Tuning - Control Tuning - Control Tuning - Control Tuning - Control Tuning - Tuning - Control Tuning - Tuning - Tuning - Control Tuning - Tuning		Reset Absolute Encoder	Fn008	Reset Absolute Encoder			
Setting Search Origin		Multi-turn Limit Setup	Fn013				
Zero Point Position Setting Fn020 Set Absolute Linear Encoder Origin		Search Origin	Fn003	Origin Search			
Motor Parameter Scale Write	Setting	Zero Point Position Setting	Fn020	Set Absolute Linear Encoder Origin			
Trouble-shooting Display Alarm Display Alarm Display Alarm Display Alarm Fn006 Clear Alarm History Fn014 Reset Option Module Configuration Error Alarm Trace Reset Motor Type Alarm Fn021 Reset Motor Type Alarm Jog Fn002 Program JOG Operation Fn004 Jog Program Trace Real Time Trace - Monitor Life Monitor - Life Monitor Tuning - Autotuning without Host Reference Tuning - Autotuning with Host Reference Tuning - Custom Tuning Tuning - Tuning - Custom Tuning - Tuning - Tuning - Custom Tuning - Tuning - Adjust Aptic receases Control Adjust Aptic receases		Polarity Detection	Fn080	Polarity Detection			
Trouble-shooting Display Alarm Fn006 Clear Alarm History Fn014 Reset Option Module Configuration Error Alarm Trace		Motor Parameter Scale Write	_	-			
Trouble-shooting Alarm Trace Alarm Trace Reset Motor Type Alarm Fn021 Reset Motor Type Alarm Fn002 Jog Program JOG Operation Fn004 Jog Program Fn004 Jog Program Fn005 Jog Program Fn006 Jog Program Fn006 Jog Program Fn007 Jog Program Fn008 Jog Program Fn008 Jog Program Fn009 Jog Program Fn009 Jog Program Fn009 Jog Program Fn009 Jog Program Fn009 Jog Program Fn009 Jog Program Fn009 Jog Program Fn009 Jog Program Fn009 Jog Program Fn009 Jog Program Fn009 Jog Program Fn009 Jog Program Fn009 Advanced Autotuning without Reference ence Fn201 Advanced Autotuning with Reference Tuning - Custom Tuning Tuning Tuning - Custom Tuning - Fn209 Advanced Autotuning With Reference Tuning Tuning - Custom Tuning - Fn209 Advanced Autotuning With Reference Control			Fn000	Display Alarm History			
Shooting Alarm Trace Alarm Trace Reset Motor Type Alarm Fn021 Reset Motor Type Alarm Fn002 Jog Program JOG Operation Fn004 Jog Program Trace Real Time Trace Real Time Trace Monitor	-	Display Alarm	Fn006	Clear Alarm History			
Alarm Trace Reset Motor Type Alarm Fn021 Reset Motor Type Alarm Operation Jog Program JOG Operation Fn004 Jog Program Trace Real Time Trace Real Time Trace Monitor Tuning - Autotuning without Host Reference Tuning - Autotuning with Host Reference Tuning - Custom Tuning Tuning - Tuning - Custom Tuning - Tuning - Tuning - Custom Tuning - Tuning - Tuning - Custom Tuning - Tuning - Tuning - Tuning - Custom Tuning - Tun			Fn014	Reset Option Module Configuration Error			
Operation Jog Fn002 Jog Program Fn004 Jog Program Trace Real Time Trace Monitor Life Monitor Tuning - Autotuning without Host Reference Fn201 Advanced Autotuning with Reference Fn202 Advanced Autotuning with Reference Tuning - Custom Tuning Fn203 One-Parameter Tuning Tuning - Custom Tuning Fn204 Adjust Apti reconnect Central	0.100til.ig	Alarm Trace	_	_			
Operation Program JOG Operation Fn004 Jog Program Trace Real Time Trace Monitor		Reset Motor Type Alarm	Fn021	Reset Motor Type Alarm			
Program JOG Operation Fn004 Jog Program Trace	Operation	Jog	Fn002	Jog			
Monitor Real Time Trace Monitor Life Monitor Life Monitor Tuning - Autotuning without Host Reference ence Tuning - Autotuning with Host Reference Tuning - Custom Tuning Fn202 Advanced Autotuning with Reference Fn202 Advanced Autotuning with Reference Fn203 One-Parameter Tuning Tuning - Custom Tuning - Tuning - Custom Tuning - Fn204 Adjust Apti recognered Central		Program JOG Operation	Fn004	Jog Program			
Monitor Life Monitor — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —		Trace	_	_			
Monitor Life Monitor Tuning - Autotuning without Host Reference Fn201 Advanced Autotuning without Reference Fn202 Advanced Autotuning with Reference Fn202 Advanced Autotuning with Reference Fn203 One-Parameter Tuning Tuning - Custom Tuning - Tuning - Custom Tuning - Fn204 Adjust Apti reconspice Central	Monitor	Real Time Trace	_	_			
Tuning - Autotuning without Host Reference Fn201 Advanced Autotuning without Reference Tuning - Autotuning with Host Reference Tuning - Custom Tuning Tuning - Custom Tuning - Fn202 Advanced Autotuning with Reference Fn203 One-Parameter Tuning Tuning - Custom Tuning - Fn204 Adjust Apti recogness Control	WOTHEO	Monitor	_	-			
Autotuning without Host Reference Tuning - Autotuning with Host Reference Tuning - Custom Tuning Tuning - Custom Tuning - Tuning - Custom Tuning		Life Monitor	_	-			
Autotuning with Host Reference Tuning - Custom Tuning Tuning - Custom Tuning - En204 Adduct Apti recogness Control		Autotuning without Host Refer-	Fn201	Advanced Autotuning without Reference			
Tuning - Custom Tuning - En204 Adjust Apti reconnece Central			Fn202	Advanced Autotuning with Reference			
		Tuning - Custom Tuning	Fn203	One-Parameter Tuning			
	Tuning		Fn204	Adjust Anti-resonance Control			
Tuning - Custom Tuning - Vibration Suppression Fn205 Vibration Suppression			Fn205	Vibration Suppression			
System Tuning – –		System Tuning		_			
Response Level Setting Fn200 Tuning-less Level Setting		Response Level Setting	Fn200	Tuning-less Level Setting			
Edit Online Parameters – –		Edit Online Parameters		_			

17.2.1 Corresponding SERVOPACK Utility Function Names

Continued from previous page.

	SigmaWin+	SERVOPACK		
Button in Menu Dialog Box	Function Name	Fn No.	Function Name	
	Mechanical Analysis	_	_	
Diagnostic	Easy FFT	Fn206	Easy FFT	
Diagnostic	Ripple Compensation	_	-	
	Online Vibration Monitor	-	-	
	Adjust the Analog Monitor Output	Fn00C	Adjust Analog Monitor Output Offset	
	Adjust the Arialog Monitor Output	Fn00D	Adjust Analog Monitor Output Gain	
	Adjust the Motor Current Detec-	Fn00E	Autotune Motor Current Detection Signal Offset	
	tion Offsets	Fn00F	Manually Adjust Motor Current Detection Signal Offset	
Others	Initialize Vibration Detection Level	Fn01B	Initialize Vibration Detection Level	
	Parameter Converter	_	-	
	SERVOPACK Axis Name Setting	_	-	
	Write Prohibited Setting	Fn010	Write Prohibition Setting	
	Motor Parameter SERVOPACK Write	_	_	

17.2.2 Corresponding SERVOPACK Monitor Display Function Names

If "Common" is given below the Un number, the monitor display applies to both axes. The total value for all axes or the contents for all axes are displayed on the monitor.

	SigmaWin+	SERVOPACK		
Button in Menu Dialog Box	Name [Unit]	Un No.	Name [Unit]	
	Motor Speed [min ⁻¹]	Un000	Motor Speed [min ⁻¹]	
	Speed Reference [min ⁻¹]	Un001	Speed Reference [min ⁻¹]	
	Torque Reference [%]	Un002	Torque Reference [%] (percentage of rated torque)	
	Rotary Servomotors: Rotational Angle 1 [encoder pulses] (number of encoder pulses from encoder phase C) Linear Servomotors: Electrical Angle 1 [linear encoder pulses] (linear encoder pulses from the polarity origin)	Un003	Rotary Servomotors: Rotational Angle 1 [encoder pulses] (number of encoder pulses from encoder phase C displayed in decimal) Linear Servomotors: Electrical Angle 1 [linear encoder pulses] (linear encoder pulses from the polarity origin displayed in decimal)	
	Rotary Servomotors: Rotational Angle 2 [deg] (electrical angle from polarity origin) Linear Servomotors: Electrical Angle 2 [deg] (electrical angle from polarity origin)	Un004	Rotary Servomotors: Rotational Angle 2 [deg] (electrical angle from polarity origin) Linear Servomotors: Electrical Angle 2 [deg] (electrical angle from polarity origin)	
	Input Reference Pulse Speed [min ⁻¹]	Un007	Input Reference Pulse Speed [min ⁻¹] (displayed only during position control)	
Motion Monitor	Position Deviation [reference units]	Un008	Position Error Amount [reference units] (displayed only during position control)	
	Accumulated Load Ratio [%]	Un009	Accumulated Load Ratio [%] (percentage of rated torque: effective torque in cycles of 10 seconds)	
	Regenerative Load Ratio [%]	Un00A Common	Regenerative Load Ratio [%] (percentage of processable regenerative power: regenerative power consumption in cycles of 10 seconds)	
	Dynamic Brake Resistor Power Consumption [%]	Un00B	Power Consumed by DB Resistance [%] (percentage of processable power at DB activation: displayed in cycles of 10 seconds)	
	Input Reference Pulse Counter [reference units]	Un00C	Input Reference Pulse Counter [reference units]	
	Feedback Pulse Counter [encoder pulses]	Un00D	Feedback Pulse Counter [encoder pulses]	
	Total Operation Time [100 ms]	Un012 Common	Total Operation Time [100 ms]	
	Feedback Pulse Counter [reference units]	Un013	Feedback Pulse Counter [reference units]	
	Overheat Protection Input [0.01 V]	Un02F	Overheat Protection Input [0.01 V]	
	Current Backlash Compensation Value [0.1 reference units]	Un030	Current Backlash Compensation Value [0.1 reference units]	
	Backlash Compensation Value Setting Limit [0.1 reference units]	Un031	Backlash Compensation Value Setting Limit [0.1 reference units]	
	Power Consumption [W]	Un032 Common	Power Consumption [W]	
-	I	ı <u>'</u>	Continued on payt page	

17.2.2 Corresponding SERVOPACK Monitor Display Function Names

Continued from previous page.

	SigmaWin+	SERVOPACK			
Button in Menu Dialog Box	Name [Unit]	Un No.	Name [Unit]		
	Consumed Power [0.001 Wh]	Un033 Common	Consumed Power [0.001 Wh]		
	Cumulative Power Consumption [Wh]	Un034 Common	Cumulative Power Consumption [Wh]		
Motion	Absolute Encoder Multiturn Data	Un040	Absolute Encoder Multiturn Data		
Monitor	Position within One Rotation of Absolute Encoder [encoder pulses]	Un041	Position within One Rotation of Absolute Encoder [encoder pulses]		
	Lower Bits of Absolute Encoder Position [encoder pulses]	Un042	Lower Bits of Absolute Encoder Position [encoder pulses]		
	Upper Bits of Absolute Encoder Position [encoder pulses]	Un043	Upper Bits of Absolute Encoder Position [encoder pulses]		
Status	Polarity Sensor Signal Monitor	Un011	Polarity Sensor Signal Monitor		
Monitor	Active Gain Monitor	Un014	Effective Gain Monitor (gain settings 1 = 1, gain settings 2 = 2)		
		Un005	Input Signal Monitor		
Input Signal	Input Signal Monitor	Un050 Common	All Input Signal Monitor 1		
Monitor	_	Un052 Common	All Input Signal Monitor 2		
Output		Un006	Output Signal Monitor		
Signal Monitor	Output Signal Monitor	Un051 Common	All Output Signal Monitor		
	Installation Environment Monitor – SERVOPACK	Un025 Common	SERVOPACK Installation Environment Monitor [%]		
	Installation Environment Monitor – Servomotor*	Un026	Servomotor Installation Environment Monitor [%]		
O a va da a	Service Life Prediction Monitor – Built-in Fan	Un027 Common	Built-in Fan Remaining Life Ratio [%]		
Service Life Monitor	Service Life Prediction Monitor – Capacitor	Un028 Common	Capacitor Remaining Life Ratio [%]		
	Service Life Prediction Monitor – Surge Prevention Circuit	Un029 Common	Surge Prevention Circuit Remaining Life Ratio [%]		
	Service Life Prediction Monitor – Dynamic Brake Circuit	Un02A	Dynamic Brake Circuit Remaining Life Ratio [%]		
	Service Life Prediction Monitor – Built-in Brake Relay	Un036	Built-in Brake Relay Remaining Life Ratio [%]		
Product Informa-	Motor – Resolution	Un084	Linear Encoder Pitch (Scale pitch = Un084 \times 10 ^{Un085} [pm])		
tion	INOTOL - HESOLUTION	Un085	Linear Encoder Pitch Exponent (Scale pitch = Un084 × 10 ^{Un085} [pm])		
		Un020	Rated Motor Speed [min ⁻¹]		
	_	Un021	Maximum Motor Speed [min ⁻¹]		

^{*} This applies to the following motors. The display will show 0 for all other models. SGM7J, SGM7A, and SGM7G

B backlash compensation - - - - - 9-72

$\langle $ In	dex	
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	base block (BB)vi
	battery
Symbols	replacement 15-3
/BK6-G	block diadratii
/BK (Brake) signal	
/CLT	_
/CLT (Torque Limit Detection) signal 7-2	
/COIN	
/COIN (Positioning Completion) signal 7-	
/N-CL	24 CN1 4-36
/N-CL (Reverse External Torque Limit) signal 7-2	24 CN2A 4-19
/NEAR	15 CN2B 4-19
/NEAR (Near) signal7-	15 CN3 4-48
/P-CL7-/	24 CN5 4-48
/P-CL (Forward External Torque Limit) signal 7-2	24 CN6A 4-46
/S-RDY7-	12 CN6B 4-46
/TGON7- ⁻	11 CN7 4-48
/TGON (Rotation Detection) signal 7-	11 coasting6-36
/V-CMP	
/V-CMP (Speed Coincidence Detection) signal7-	
/VLT	
/VLT (Speed Limit Detection) signal	
/WARN	
/WARN (Warning) signal	
, vv u u v (vva i iii ig) oigi lai	connecting a safety function device 11-17
Α	Control word 14-28
A.CC0	countermeasures against noise4-5
absolute encoder	current control mode selection 9-70
origin offset	current gain level setting9-71
resetting6-4	tale custom tuning 9-42
wiring4-2	20 CW6-13
acceleration reference unit	Cyclic Sync Torque Mode 13-20
Acceleration User Unit 14-2	23
Active Mode Function	Cyclic Synchronous Position Mode 13-12, 14-48
operation example 11-2	
recovery method 11-2	I)
additional adjustment functions 9-6	DC mode 12-8 12-10
alarm reset possibility	-5 DC power supply input 4-12
alarm tracing10-	17 DC Reactor
ALM7-	
ALM (Servo Alarm) signal	10 wiring 4-18
Analog Monitor Connector	decelerating to a stop 6-36
analog monitor factors 10-	
anti-resonance control	
automatic detection of connected motor6-	
automatic gain switching9-6	3
automatic notch filters 9-3	
autotuning with a host reference 9-3	9 1
autotuning without a host reference 9-2	5.0.9
-	Digital Inputs 14-54
	0

digital inputs and outputs	- 13-22, 14-54	grounding	4-8
Digital Outputs	14-55	group 1 alarms	6-37
DINT	1-6	group 2 alarms	6-37
Disable Operation Option Code	14-33		
displaying alarm history	15-42	Н	
Distributed Clocks	2-6	Halt Option Code	
drive profile	2-6, 13-3	hard wire base block (HWBB)	
dynamic brake applied	6-36	detecting errors in HWBB signal	
Dynamic Brake Resistor		HWBB input signal specifications	
allowable energy consumption	5-9	hard wire base block (HWBB) state	
connections	5-7	resetting	
resistance	5-9	holding brake	
dynamic brake stopping	6-36	Home Offset	
_		homing	
E		Homing Acceleration	
EasyFFT		Homing Method	
EDM1 (External Device Monitor) signal		Homing Mode	
electronic gear		HWBB	11-5, 11-7
emergency messages		detecting errors in HWBB signal	
encoder resolution		HWBB input signal specifications	11-10
Encoder Selection (2705h)	14-23	HWBB state	
Error Code	14-28	resetting	
estimating the moment of inertia	9-16	/HWBB1	
EtherCAT commands	2-6	/HWBB2	4-44
EtherCAT communications	2-6		
EtherCAT state machine	12-3	I/O gignele	
event cycle		I/O signals allocations	
events		functions	
event cycle	14-19	monitoring	
reception events		names	•
sync events		wiring example	
SYNC0 event		indicators	
trigger events	13-23	initializing the vibration detection level	
example of PDO data exchange timing in DC	mode12-10	input signals	
External Regenerative Resistor	6-54	allocations	7-4
external torque limits	7-24	INT	1-6
_		internal torque limits	
F		Interpolated Position Mode 13-9,	
Fault Reaction Option Code		interpolated positioning	
feedforward		Interpolation Data Read/Write Pointer Position	
feedforward compensation		Monitor	
FG		Interpolation Data Record	14-42
FMMU		Interpolation Data Record for 1st Profile	14-46
Following Error Actual Value		Interpolation Data Record for 2nd Profile	
Following Error Time Out		interpolation position reference	
Following Error Window		interpolation position reference cycle	
forward rotation	6-13	interpolation processing	
Free-Run mode	12-8	Interpolation Profile Select	
friction compensation	9-33, 9-68	interpolation speed exceeded	
		Interpolation Submode Select	
G		Interpolation Time Period	
gain switching		I-P control	
gravity compensation	9-69	I-F CONTIOL	9-84

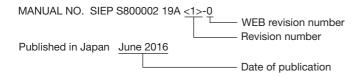
J	0	
jogging	object dictionary	12-6
	object dictionary list	14-3
L	object list	16-39
limiting torque7-23	operation for momentary power interruptions	7-18
Linear Encoder	operation modes	
wiring example	origin search	8-19
linear encoder feedback resolution	overload warnings	6-39
scale pitch setting 6-14	overtravel	
Linear Servomotor vi	release method selection	
	warnings	
Linear Servomotor Overheat Protection Signal4-36	•	
list of alarms15-5	Р	
list of parameters 16-2	parameter settings recording table	16-54
list of warnings 15-46	parameters	
М	classification	
mailbox 2-6	initializing parameter settings	
Main Circuit Cable vi	notation (selecting functions)	
manual tuning 9-77	setting methods	
Manufacturer Interpolation Data Configuration	write prohibition setting	
for 1st Profile 14-43	PDO mapping objects	
Manufacturer Interpolation Data Configuration	PDO mappings	·
for 2nd Profile 14-44	default settings	
Max. Profile Velocity 14-36	object dictionary	
Max. Torque 14-51	object dictionary list setting procedure	
mechanical analysis 9-91		
mode switching (changing between proportional	photocoupler input circuits	
and PI control)9-88	photocoupler output circuits physical layer	
Modes of Operation 14-34		
Modes of Operation Display 14-34	PI control	
Momentary Power Interruption Hold Time 7-18	polarity detection	
monitor factors 10-11	polarity sensor	
Motion Monitor	Position Actual Internal Value	
motor current detection signal	Position Actual Value	
automatic adjustment	Position Demand Internal Value	
manual adjustment7-43	Position Demand Value	
offset7-41	position integral	
motor direction setting	position loop gain	
motor maximum speed7-21	position reference unit	
motor overload detection level6-39	Position User Unit	
Motor Rated Torque 14-50	Position Window Time	
multiturn limit 7-29	positioning completed width	
Multiturn Limit Disagreement	Positive Torque Limit Value	
A. 1	P-OT	
N	P-OT (Forward Drive Prohibit) signal	
Negative Torque Limit Value 14-51	process data	
Noise Filter 4-6	Profile Acceleration	
Noise Filter connection precautions 4-7	Profile Deceleration	
N-OT	Profile Position Mode	
N-OT (Reverse Drive Prohibit) signal 6-25	Profile Torque Mode	13-19
notch filters 9-80	Profile Velocity	14-37
	Profile Velocity Mode	13-17, 14-49

program jogging 8-13	setting the position deviation overflow alarm level	9-8
operation pattern 8-14	setting the position deviation overflow alarm level at servo ON	
Q	setting the vibration detection level	9-10
Quick Stop14-32	setup parameters	
Quick Stop command 14-37	SG	4-37
Quick Stop Deceleration 14-37	Shutdown Option Code	14-32
Quick Stop Option Code 14-32	SigmaWin+	
	signal allocations	
R	sink circuits	
Receive PDO Mapping 14-10	SINT	
reception events14-21	Slave Information IF	
reference unit 6-41	SLS-D function	
Regenerative Resistor	operation example	
connection 4-17	recovery method	
regenerative resistor 6-54	software limits	
regenerative resistor capacity 6-54	Software Position Limit	
resetting alarms 15-41	software reset	
risk assessment 11-6	source circuits	
Rotary Servomotor vi	speed detection method selection	
_	speed limit during torque control	
\$	speed loop gain	
Safety Function Signals 4-43		
safety functions 11-3	speed loop integral time constant	
application examples 11-14	speed reference unit	
monitoring 10-5	SPM-D function	
precautions 11-4 verification test	operation example recovery method	
safety input circuits 4-44	state machine control commands Status Monitor	
SBB-D function		
recovery method	Status word 1	
scale pitch 6-14	stopping by applying the dynamic brake	
scale pitch	stopping method for servo OFF	
for a Linear Servomotor 6-19	storage humidity	
selecting torque limits 7-23	storage temperature	
SEMI F47 function 7-19	STRING	
Serial Communications Connector 4-48	Supported Drive Modes	
Serial Converter Unit 6-14	surrounding air humidity	
Servo Drive vi	surrounding air temperature	
servo gains 9-77	switching condition A	
servo lock Vi	Sync Error Settings	
servo OFF Vi	sync events	
servo ON vi	Sync Manager Communication Objects	14-18
	Sync Manager Communication Type	14-18
Servo System vi	Sync Manager PDO Assignment	14-18
Servomotor vi	Sync Manager Synchronization	14-19
Servomotor stopping method for alarms 6-37	SYNC0 event	12-8
SERVOPACK vi	synchronization with distributed clocks	12-8
inspections and part replacement 15-2	SyncManager	2-6
part names 1-9 ratings 2-2		
specifications 2-4	Т	
setting the origin 6-51	Target Position	
setting the origin 0-51	Target Torque	14-50

Target Velocity14	
est without a motor	
ГН_А	
ГН_В	
hree-phase, 400-VAC power supply input	
ime required to brake 6	
ime required to release brake	
Torque Actual Value14	
Torque Demand Value 14	
orque limit function14	
orque limits 13	
Torque Offset 14	
orque reference filter	
Torque Slope 14	
ouch probe	
example of execution procedure 13	
Touch Probe 1 Position Value 14	1-53
Touch Probe 2 Position Value 14	1-53
Fouch Probe Function 14	1-52
ouch probe function 14	1-52
Fouch Probe Status14	1-53
Fransmit PDO Mapping	↓-1 ∠
rial operation EtherCAT (CoE) Communications	R-10
rigger events 13	
roubleshooting warnings 15	
uning parameters	
uning parameters uning-less	0 -
load level	9-14
rigidity level)-1 ²
uning-less function)-12
•	
U	
JDINT	
JINT	
JSINT	1-6
V	
V /elocity Actual Value 14	1 40
/elocity Actual value 14 /elocity Demand Value 14	
/elocity Offset 14	
/elocity User Unit14	
/elocity Window 14	
/elocity Window Time 14	
/ibration suppression	1-55
W	
writing parameters 6	3-1 <i>5</i>
	. •
Z zero clamping	
zero-speed stoppina	3-36

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Σ -7-Series AC Servo Drive Σ-7W SERVOPACK with 400V-Input Power and EtherCAT (CoE) Communications References **Product Manual**

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