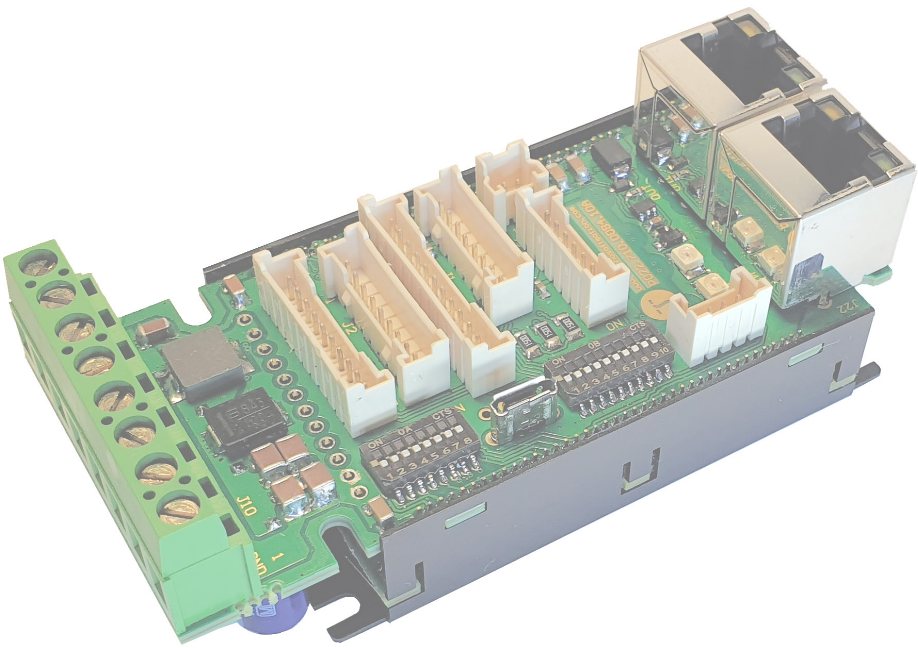
iPOS4810 XZ-CAT
iPOS4810 XZ-CAN
iPOS4815 XZ-CAT
iPOS4815 XZ-CAN

Intelligent Servo Drive for Step, DC, Brushless DC and AC Motors

T E C H N O S O F T

Intelligent Servo Drives



Technical Reference

P091.022.iPOS481x.XZ.UM.0421

Read This First

About This Manual

This book is a technical reference manual for:

Product Name	Part Number	Description
iPOS4810 XZ-CAT	P022.815.E122	Standard version, 10A RMS, EtherCAT®,
iPOS4810 XZ-CAN	P022.815.E102	Standard version, 10A RMS, CAN
iPOS4815 XZ-CAT	P022.816.E122	Standard version, 15A RMS, EtherCAT®
iPOS4815 XZ-CAN	P022.816.E122	Standard version, 15A RMS, CAN

In order to operate the **iPOS481x** drives, you need to pass through 3 steps:

- ❑ **Step 1 Hardware installation**
- ❑ **Step 2 Drive setup** using Technosoft **EasySetUp** software for drive commissioning
- ❑ **Step 3 Motion programming** using one of the options:
  - ❑ A **CANopen master**[1] or an **EtherCAT® master**[2]
  - ❑ The drives **built-in motion controller** executing a Technosoft Motion Language (**TML**) program developed using Technosoft **EasyMotion Studio** software
  - ❑ A **TML_LIB motion library for PCs** (Windows or Linux) [3]
  - ❑ A **TML_LIB motion library for PLCs** [3]
  - ❑ A **distributed control** approach which combines the above options, like for example a host calling motion functions programmed on the drives in TML

This manual covers **Step 1** in detail. It describes the **iPOS481x** hardware including the technical data, the connectors and the wiring diagrams needed for installation.

For Step 2 and 3, please consult the document ***iPOS Dual Loop drives Software reference***

(091.027.DL.Software.xxxx). It also includes the scaling factors between the real SI units and the drive internal units. For detailed information regarding the next steps, refer to the related documentation.

Notational Conventions

This document uses the following conventions:

- **iPOS481x**– all products described in this manual
- **IU units** – Internal units of the drive
- **SI units** – International standard units (meter for length, seconds for time, etc.)
- **STO** – Safe Torque Off
- **TML** – Technosoft Motion Language
- **CANopen** – Standard communication protocol that uses 11-bit message identifiers over CAN-bus
- **TMLCAN** – Technosoft communication protocol for exchanging TML commands via CAN-bus, using 29bit message identifiers
- **CoE** – CAN application protocol over EtherCAT®

Trademarks

EtherCAT® is registered trademark and patented technology, licensed by Beckhoff Automation GmbH, Germany.

[1] when the iPOS481x XZ-CAN is set in CANopen mode

[2] when using and iPOS481x XZ-CAT

[3] available only for CAN versions

iPOS4810 XZ-CAT Datasheet (P022.815.E122.DSH)

iPOS4810 XZ-CAN Datasheet (P022.815.E102.DSH)

iPOS4815 XZ-CAT Datasheet (P022.816.E122.DSH)

iPOS4815 XZ-CAN Datasheet (P022.816.E102.DSH)

– describes the hardware connections of the iPOS481x XZ CAN family of intelligent servo drives including the technical data and connectors.

iPOS family Safe Torque Off (STO) Operating instructions (091.099.STO.Operating.Instructions.xxxx)

– describes the principles of STO function, the applied standards, the safety-related data and the electrical data. It presents the requested information for installation and commissioning of STO function

iPOS Dual Loop drives Software reference (091.027.DL.Software.xxxx)

– describes the compatible software installation, drive software setup commissioning, introduction to TML motion programming, includes the scaling factors between the real SI units and the drive internal units.

Help of the EasySetUp software – describes how to use **EasySetUp** to quickly setup any Technosoft drive for your application using only 2 dialogues. The output of EasySetUp is a set of setup data that can be downloaded into the drive EEPROM or saved on a PC file. At power-on, the drive is initialized with the setup data read from its EEPROM. With EasySetUp it is also possible to retrieve the complete setup information from a drive previously programmed. **EasySetUp can be downloaded free of charge from Technosoft web page**

iPOS CANopen Programming **(part no. P091.063.iPOS.UM.xxxx)** – explains how to program the iPOS family of intelligent drives using **CANopen** protocol and describes the associated object dictionary for **CiA 301 v.4.2** application layer and communication profile, **CiA WD 305 v.2.2.13** layer settings services and protocols and **CiA DSP 402 v3.0** device profile for drives and motion control now included in IEC 61800-7-1 Annex A, IEC 61800-7-201 and IEC 61800-7-301 standards

CoE Programming **(part no. P091.064.UM.xxxx)** – explains how to program the Technosoft intelligent drives using **CAN application protocol over EtherCAT®** and describes the associated object dictionary.

Motion Programming using EasyMotion Studio (part no. P091.034.ESM.UM.xxxx) – describes how to use the EasyMotion Studio to create motion programs using in Technosoft Motion Language (TML). EasyMotion Studio platform includes **EasySetUp** for the drive/motor setup, and a **Motion Wizard** for the motion programming. The Motion Wizard provides a simple, graphical way of creating motion programs and automatically generates all the TML instructions. *With EasyMotion Studio you can fully benefit from a key advantage of Technosoft drives – their capability to execute complex motions without requiring an external motion controller, thanks to their built-in motion controller.* **A demo version of EasyMotion Studio (with EasySetUp part fully functional) can be downloaded free of charge from the Technosoft web page**

TML_LIB v2.0 **(part no. P091.040.v20.UM.xxxx)** – explains how to program in **C, C++,C#, Visual Basic or Delphi Pascal** a motion application for the Technosoft intelligent drives using TML_LIB v2.0 motion control library for PCs. The TML_lib includes ready-to-run examples that can be executed on **Windows** or **Linux** (x86 and x64).

TML_LIB_LabVIEW v2.0 **(part no. P091.040.LABVIEW.v20.UM.xxxx)** – explains how to program in **LabVIEW** a motion application for the Technosoft intelligent drives using TML_LIB_LabVIEW v2.0 motion control library for PCs. The TML_Lib_LabVIEW includes over 40 ready-to-run examples.

TML_LIB_S7 **(part no. P091.040.S7.UM.xxxx)** – explains how to program in a PLC **Siemens series S7-300 or S7-400** a motion application for the Technosoft intelligent drives using TML_LIB_S7 motion control library. The TML_LIB_S7 library is **IEC61131-3 compatible**.

TML_LIB_CJ1 **(part no. P091.040.CJ1.UM.xxxx)** – explains how to program in a PLC **Omron series CJ1** a motion application for the Technosoft intelligent drives using TML_LIB_CJ1 motion control library for PLCs. The TML_LIB_CJ1 library is **IEC61131-3 compatible**.

TML_LIB_X20 **(part no. P091.040.X20.UM.xxxx)** – explains how to program in a PLC **B&R series X20** a motion application for the Technosoft intelligent drives using TML_LIB_X20 motion control library for PLCs. The TML_LIB_X20 library is **IEC61131-3 compatible**.

TechnoCAN **(part no. P091.063.TechnoCAN.UM.xxxx)** – presents TechnoCAN protocol – an extension of the CANopen communication profile used for TML commands

If you Need Assistance …

If you want to …	Contact Technosoft at …
Visit Technosoft online	World Wide Web: http://www.technosoftmotion.com/
Receive general information or assistance (see Note)	World Wide Web: http://www.technosoftmotion.com/ Email: contact@technosoftmotion.com
Ask questions about product operation or report suspected problems (see Note)	Fax: (41) 32 732 55 04 Email: hotline@technosoftmotion.com
Make suggestions about, or report errors in documentation.	Mail: Technosoft SA Avenue des Alpes 20 CH-2000 Neuchatel, NE Switzerland

1 Safety information

Read carefully the information presented in this chapter before carrying out the drive installation and setup! It is imperative to implement the safety instructions listed hereunder.

This information is intended to protect you, the drive and the accompanying equipment during the product operation. Incorrect handling of the drive can lead to personal injury or material damage.

The following safety symbols are used in this manual:

WARNING!	***SIGNALS A DANGER TO THE OPERATOR WHICH MIGHT CAUSE BODILY INJURY. MAY INCLUDE INSTRUCTIONS TO PREVENT THIS SITUATION***
CAUTION!	***SIGNALS A DANGER FOR THE DRIVE WHICH MIGHT DAMAGE THE PRODUCT OR OTHER EQUIPMENT. MAY INCLUDE INSTRUCTIONS TO AVOID THIS SITUATION***
CAUTION!	***Indicates areas SENSITIVE TO electrostatic discharges (ESD) WHICH REQUIRE HANDLING IN AN ESD PROTECTED ENVIRONMENT***

1.1 Warnings

WARNING!	***THE VOLTAGE USED IN THE DRIVE MIGHT CAUSE ELECTRICAL SHOCKS. DO NOT TOUCH LIVE PARTS WHILE THE POWER SUPPLIES ARE ON***
WARNING!	***TO AVOID ELECTRIC ARCING AND HAZARDS, NEVER CONNECT / DISCONNECT WIRES FROM THE DRIVE WHILE THE POWER SUPPLIES ARE ON***
WARNING!	***THE DRIVE MAY HAVE HOT SURFACES DURING OPERATION.***

	WARNING!	***DURING DRIVE OPERATION, THE CONTROLLED MOTOR WILL MOVE. KEEP AWAY FROM ALL MOVING PARTS TO AVOID INJURY***

1.2 Cautions

	CAUTION!	***THE POWER SUPPLIES CONNECTED TO THE DRIVE MUST COMPLY WITH THE PARAMETERS SPECIFIED IN THIS DOCUMENT***
	CAUTION!	***TROUBLESHOOTING AND SERVICING ARE PERMITTED ONLY FOR PERSONNEL AUTHORISED BY TECHNOSOFT***
	CAUTION!	***THE DRIVE CONTAINS ELECTROSTATICALLY SENSITIVE COMPONENTS WHICH MAY BE DAMAGED BY INCORRECT HANDLING. THEREFORE THE DRIVE SHALL BE REMOVED FROM ITS ORIGINAL PACKAGE ONLY IN AN ESD PROTECTED ENVIRONMENT***

To prevent electrostatic damage, avoid contact with insulating materials, such as synthetic fabrics or plastic surfaces. In order to discharge static electricity build-up, place the drive on a grounded conductive surface and also ground yourself.

1.3 Quality system, conformance and certifications

qualityaustria Succeed with Quality / IQNet	**IQNet** and **Quality Austria** certification about the implementation and maintenance of the Quality Management System which fulfills the requirements of Standard **ISO 9001:2015**. **Quality Austria Certificate** about the application and further development of an effective **Quality Management System** complying with the requirements of Standard **ISO 9001:2015**
REACH	**REACH Compliance -** TECHNOSOFT hereby confirms that this product comply with the legal obligations regarding Article 33 of the European REACH Regulation 1907/2006 (Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals), which came into force on 01.06.2007.
ROHS	**RoHS Compliance -** Technosoft SA here with declares that this product is manufactured in compliance with the RoHS directive 2002/95/EC on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS)
CE	Technosoft SA hereby declares that this product conforms to the following European applicable directives: **2014/30/EU** **Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Directive** **2014/35/EU** **Low Voltage Directive (LVD)** **93/68/EEC** **CE Marking Directive**
CONFLICT MINERALS	**Conflict minerals statement -** Technosoft declares that the company does not purchase 3T&G (tin, tantalum, tungsten & gold) directly from mines or smelters... We have no indication that Technosoft products contain minerals from conflict mines or smelters in and around the DRC.
TÜV SÜD	**STO compliance** – TUV SUD certifies that this product is SIL 3 / Cat 3 / PL e compatible and is in conformity with the following safety – related directives: **EN ISO 13849-1:2015 Safety of machinery - Safety-related parts of control systems - Part 1: General principles for design** **EN 61800-5-1:2007 Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems — Safety requirements — Electrical, thermal and energy** **EN 61800-5-2:2007 Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems - Safety requirements –Functional** **EN 61508:2010 Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems** **EN ISO 13849-1:2008 Safety of machinery - Safety-related parts of control systems** **EN 61326-3-1:2008 - General industrial applications - EMC - Immunity requirements for functional safety**

For other certifications visit: http://technosoftmotion.com/en/quality-system

2 Product Overview

2.1 Introduction

The **iPOS481x** is a family of fully digital intelligent servo drives, based on the latest DSP technology and they offer unprecedented drive performance combined with an embedded motion controller.

Suitable for control of brushless DC, brushless AC (vector control), DC brushed motors and step motors, the iPOS481x drives accept as position feedback incremental encoders (quadrature or sine/cosine), absolute encoders (SSI and BiSS-C) and linear Hall signals.

All drives perform position, speed or torque control and work in single, multi-axis or stand-alone configurations. Thanks to the embedded motion controller, the iPOS481x drives combine controller, drive and PLC functionality in a single compact unit and are capable to execute complex motions without requiring intervention of an external motion controller. Using the high-level Technosoft Motion Language (**TML**) the following operations can be executed directly at drive level:

- ❑ Setting various motion modes (profiles, PVT, PT, electronic gearing[1] or camming[1], etc.)
- ❑ Changing the motion modes and/or the motion parameters
- ❑ Executing homing sequences
- ❑ Controlling the program flow through:
  - Conditional jumps and calls of TML functions
  - TML interrupts generated on pre-defined or programmable conditions (protections triggered, transitions on limit switch or capture inputs, etc.)
  - Waits for programmed events to occur
- ❑ Handling of digital I/O and analogue input signals
- ❑ Executing arithmetic and logic operations
- ❑ Performing data transfers between axes
- ❑ Controlling motion of an axis from another one via motion commands sent between axes[2]
- ❑ Sending commands to a group of axes (multicast). This includes the possibility to start simultaneously motion sequences on all the axes from the group[2]
- ❑ Synchronizing all the axes from a network

By implementing motion sequences directly at drive level you can really distribute the intelligence between the master and the drives in complex multi-axis applications, reducing both the development time and the overall communication requirements. For example, instead of trying to command each movement of an axis, you can program the drives using TML to execute complex motion tasks and inform the master when these tasks are done. Thus, for each axis control the master job may be reduced at: calling TML functions stored in the drive EEPROM and waiting for a message, which confirms the TML functions execution completion.

All iPOS481x CAN drives are equipped with an USB and a CAN 2.0B interface that can be set by hardware pins to operate in 2 communication protocol modes:

- ❑ **CANopen**
- ❑ **TMLCAN**

The iPOS481x CAT drives support only the EtherCAT® communication protocol. They communicate through the USB interface for software commissioning and the EtherCAT® interface.

When **CANopen** mode is selected, the iPOS481x conforms to **CiA 301 v4.2** application layer communication profile and **CiA DSP 402 v4.1.1** device profile for drives and motion control, now included in IEC 61800-7-1 Annex A, IEC 61800-7-201 and IEC 61800-7-301 standards. In this mode, the iPOS481x may be controlled via a CANopen master. The iPOS drive offers the possibility for a CANopen master to call motion sequences/ functions, written in TML and stored in the drive EEPROM, using manufacturer specific objects. Also, the drives can communicate separately between each other by using non reserved 11 bit identifiers.

When **TMLCAN** mode is selected, the iPOS481x behaves as standard Technosoft intelligent drive and conforms to Technosoft protocol for exchanging TML commands via CAN-bus. When TMLCAN protocol is used, it is not mandatory to have a master. Any iPOS481x can be set to operate standalone, and may play the role of a master to coordinate both the network communication/synchronization and the motion application via TML commands sent directly to the other drives.

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[1] Available if the master axis sends its position via a communication channel, or by using the secondary encoder input

[2] Available only for CAN drives

When higher level coordination is needed, apart from a CANopen master, the iPOS481x drives can also be controlled via a PC or a PLC using one of the **TML_LIB** motion libraries.

For iPOS481x commissioning **EasySetUp** or **EasyMotion Studio** PC applications may be used.

EasySetUp is a subset of EasyMotion Studio, including only the drive setup part. The output of EasySetUp is a set of setup data that can be downloaded into the drive EEPROM or saved on a PC file. At power-on, the drive is initialized with the setup data read from its EEPROM. With EasySetUp it is also possible to retrieve the complete setup information from a drive previously programmed. EasySetUp shall be used for drive setup in all cases where the motion commands are sent exclusively from a master. Hence neither the iPOS481x TML programming capability nor the drive camming mode are used. **EasySetUp can be downloaded free of charge from Technosoft web page.**

EasyMotion Studio platform includes EasySetUp for the drive setup, and a **Motion Wizard** for the motion programming. The Motion Wizard provides a simple, graphical way of creating motion programs and automatically generates all the TML instructions. *With EasyMotion Studio you can execute complex motions, thanks to their built-in motion controller*s. EasyMotion Studio, may be used to program motion sequences in TML. This is the iPOS481x typical CAN operation mode when TMLCAN protocol is selected. EasyMotion Studio can also be used with the CANopen protocol, if the user wants to call TML functions stored in the drive EEPROM or to use the camming mode. With camming mode, EasyMotion Studio offers the possibility to quickly download and test a cam profile and also to create a **.sw** file with the cam data. The .sw file can be afterwards stored in a master and downloaded to the drive, wherever needed. **A demo version of EasyMotion Studio (with EasySetUp part fully functional) can be downloaded free of charge from Technosoft web page.**

2.2 Product Features

- Fully digital servo drive suitable for the control of rotary or linear brushless, DC brush, and step motors
- Very compact design
- Sinusoidal (FOC) or trapezoidal (Hall-based) control of brushless motors
- Open or closed-loop control of 2 and 3-phase steppers
- STO: 2 safe torque-off inputs, safety integrity level (SIL3/Cat3/PLe) acc. to EN61800-5-1;-2/ EN61508-3;-4/ EN ISO 13849-1. When left not connected will disable the motor outputs. This provides a dual redundant hardware protection that cannot be overdriven by the software or other hardware components.
- Technosoft Motion Language (TML) instruction set for the definition and execution of motion sequences
- Standalone operation with stored motion sequences
- Communication:
  - Micro USB port
  - CAN-bus 2.0B up to 1Mbit/s (for CAN drives)
  - Dual 100Mbps EtherCAT® interfaces, for use in daisy-chaining topologies (for CAT drives);
  - For EtherCAT drives, communication cycle time down to 10 kHz (0.1ms)
- Digital and analog I/Os:
  - 6 digital inputs: 12-36V, programmable polarity: sourcing/NPN or sinking/PNP: 2 Limit switches and 4 general-purpose
  - 6 digital outputs: 5-36V, with 0.5 A, programmable polarity: sourcing/NPN or sinking/PNP: (Ready, Error and 4 general-purpose)
  - NTC/PTC analogue Motor Temperature sensor input
- Electro-Mechanical brake support: software configurable digital output to control motor brake
- Feedback devices (dual-loop support)

  1st feedback devices supported:
  - Incremental encoder interface (single ended or differential)
  - Analog sin/cos encoder interface (differential $1V_{PP}$)
  - Linear Hall sensors interface
  - Pulse & direction interface (single ended) for external (master) digital reference

  2nd feedback devices supported:
  - Incremental encoder interface (differential only)
  - Pulse & direction interface (differential only) for external (master) digital reference
  - BISS / SSI / EnDAT / TAMAGAWA / Panasonic encoder interface

  Separate feedback devices supported:
  - Digital Hall sensor interface (single-ended and open collector)
  - 2 analogue inputs: 12 bit, ±10V Reference and 0-5V Feedback (for Tacho) or general purpose
- Various motion programming modes:

- Position profiles with trapezoidal or S-curve speed shape
    - Position, Velocity, Time (PVT) 3rd order interpolation
    - Position, Time (PT) 1st order interpolation
    - Cyclic Synchronous Position (CSP) for CANopen mode and EtherCAT® drives.
    - Cyclic Synchronous Velocity (CSV) only for EtherCAT® drives.
    - Cyclic Synchronous Torque (CST) only for EtherCAT® drives.
    - Electronic gearing and camming
    - 35 Homing modes
- 127 h/w selectable addresses
- Two CAN operation modes selectable by HW pin (only for CAN drives):
  - **CANopen** – conforming with **CiA 301 v4.2** and **CiA DSP 402 v3.0**
  - **TMLCAN** – intelligent drive conforming with Technosoft protocol for exchanging TML commands via CAN-bus
- EtherCAT® supported protocols for CAT drives:
  - **CoE** - CAN application protocol over EtherCAT
  - **FoE** – File over EtherCAT – for setup/TML functions and firmware update
  - **EoE** – Ethernet over EtherCAT – for Easy Motion studio communication over EtherCAT
- 16K × 16 internal SRAM memory for data acquisition
- 16K × 16 E^2ROM to store TML motion programs, cam tables and other user data
- PWM switching frequency up to 100kHz
- Motor supply: 11-50V
- Logic supply: 9-36V. ; SELV/ PELV type
- STO supply: 18-40V ; SELV/ PELV type
- Output current:

  iPOS4810 XZ-CAT/-CAN: 10 A RMS continuous; 28.3A RMS peak

  iPOS4815 XZ-CAT/-CAN: 15 A RMS continuous; 28.3A RMS peak
- Operating ambient temperature: 0-40°C (over 40°C with derating)
- Protections:
  - Short-circuit between motor phases
  - Short-circuit from motor phases to ground
  - Over-voltage
  - Under-voltage
  - Over-current
  - Over-temperature
  - Communication error
  - Control error

2.3 Identification Labels

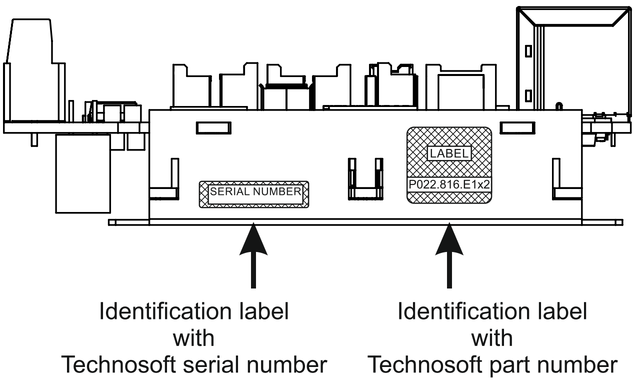


Figure 2.3.1. *iPOS481x XZ-CAx-STO identification labels*

The iPOS481x XZ can have the following part numbers and names on the identification label:

p.n. **P022.815.E122** name iPOS 4810 XZ-CAT – standard EtherCAT execution, 10A RMS

p.n. **P022.815.E102** name iPOS 4810 XZ-CAN – standard CAN execution, 10A RMS

p.n. **P022.816.E122** name iPOS 4815 XZ-CAT – standard EtherCAT execution, 15A RMS

p.n. **P022.816.E102** name iPOS 4815 XZ-CAN – standard CAN execution, 15A RMS

2.4 Supported Motor-Sensor Configurations

2.4.1 Single loop configurations

The position and/or speed are controlled using one feedback sensor. The other available feedback sensor input can be used for External reference Position or Velocity, Pulse and Direction, Electronic Gearing or Camming.

Sensor type	Sensor location	Brushless PMSM	Brushless BLDC	DC Brush	Stepper 2 phase	Stepper 3 phase
Incr. encoder	FDBK #1 (single ended or diff.) FDBK #2 (diff.)	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-
Incr. encoder + Digital Hall	FDBK #1 (single ended or diff.) FDBK #2 (diff.) Digital halls interface	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Digital halls only	Digital halls interface	Yes	-	-	-	-
Linear halls (analogue)	Linear halls interface	Yes	-	-	-	-
SSI	FDBK #2 (diff.)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
BiSS-C	FDBK #2 (diff.)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
TAMAGAWA	FDBK #2 (diff.)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
Panasonic	FDBK #2 (diff.)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
Analogue Sin/Cos encoder	FDBK #1 (diff.)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
Tacho	Analogue input: Feedback	-	-	Yes	-	-
Open-loop (no sensor)	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes
Open-loop (with step loss detection using any supported position feedback)	FDBK #1 (single ended or diff.) FDBK #2 (diff.)	-	-	-	Yes	Yes

2.4.2 Dual loop configurations

The motor speed control loop is closed on one feedback connected on the motor while the motor position control loop is closed on the other available feedback which is placed on the load. There is usually a transmission between the load and the motor.

Motor type	Feedback #1	Feedback #2
PMSM	• Incremental encoder (single-ended or differential) • Analogue Sin/Cos encoder • Linear Halls (only on motor)	• Incremental encoder (differential) • SSI/ BiSS C/ TAMAGAWA/ Panasonic encoder
BLDC	• Incremental encoder (single-ended or differential) + Digital halls	• Incremental encoder (differential) + Digital Halls • SSI/ BiSS C/ TAMAGAWA/ Panasonic encoder
Stepper 2ph	• Incremental encoder (single-ended or differential) • Analogue Sin/Cos encoder	• Incremental encoder (differential) • SSI/ BiSS C/ TAMAGAWA/ Panasonic encoder
DC Brush	• Incremental encoder (single-ended or differential) • Analogue Sin/Cos encoder • Analogue Tacho (only on motor)	• Incremental encoder (differential) • SSI/ BiSS C/ TAMAGAWA/ Panasonic encoder

Each defined motor type can have any combination of the supported feedbacks either on motor or on load.

Example:

-PMSM motor with Incremental encoder (from feedback #1) on motor and Incremental encoder (from feedback#2) on load

-DC brush motor with SSI encoder (from feedback #2) on motor and Sin/Cos encoder (from feedback #1) on load.

3 Hardware Installation

3.1 iPOS481x XZ-CAT Board Dimensions

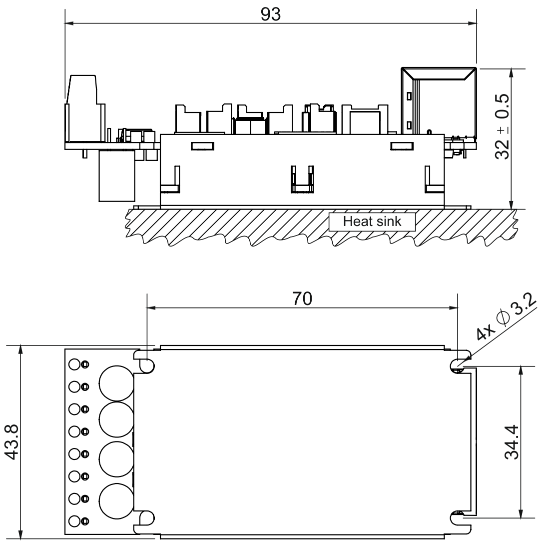


Figure 3.1.1. *iPOS481x XZ-CAT drive dimensions*

All dimensions are in mm. The drawings are not to scale.

3.2 iPOS481x XZ-CAN Board Dimensions

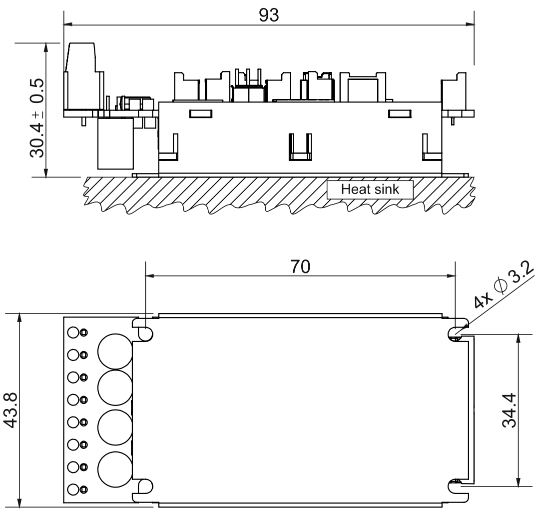


Figure 3.2.1. *iPOS481x XZ-CAN drive dimensions*

All dimensions are in mm. The drawings are not to scale.

3.3 Mechanical Mounting

The iPOS481x drive is intended to be mounted horizontally on a metallic support using the provided mounting holes.

3.4 Connectors and Pinouts

3.4.1 Pinouts for iPOS481x XZ-CAT

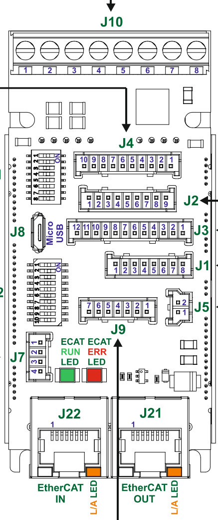
Pin	Name	Description
1	GND	Return ground. Internally connected to all GND signals except STO GND.
2	OUT0	12-36V general-purpose digital output, 0.2A PNP/ 0.3A NPN, software selectable
3	OUT1	12-36V general-purpose digital output, 0.2A PNP/ 0.3A NPN, software selectable
4	OUT4	12-36V general-purpose digital output, 0.2A PNP/ 0.3A NPN, software selectable
5	OUT5	12-36V general-purpose digital output, 0.2A PNP/ 0.3A NPN, software selectable
6	OUT3/ Ready	12-36V Ready signal digital output, 0.2A PNP/ 0.3A NPN, software selectable
7	OUT2/ Error	12-36V Error signal digital output, 0.2A PNP/ 0.3A NPN, software selectable
8	$+V_{LOG}$	Positive terminal of the logic supply input: 9 to 36V_{DC} . Internally connected to other $+V_{LOG}$ pins
9	PE	Protection Earth
10	GND	Return ground. Internally connected to all GND signals except STO GND.

Pin	Name	Description
1	GND	Return ground for motor. Internally connected to all GND signals except STO GND.
2	Cr/B-	Chopping resistor / Phase B- for 2-ph steppers
3	C/B+	Phase C for 3-ph motors, B+ for 2-ph steppers
4	B/A-	Phase B for 3-ph motors, A- for 2-ph steppers, Motor- for DC brush motors
5	A/A+	Phase A for 3-ph motors, A+ for 2-ph steppers, Motor+ for DC brush motors
6	PE	Protection Earth
7	PE	Protection Earth
8	$+V_{MOT}$	Positive terminal of the motor supply: 11 to 48V_{DC} .

Pin	Name	Description
1	GND	Return ground. Internally connected to all GND signals except STO GND.
2	IN0	12-36V general-purpose digital PNP/NPN input
3	IN1	12-36V general-purpose digital PNP/NPN input
4	IN4	12-36V general-purpose digital PNP/NPN input
5	IN5	12-36V general-purpose digital PNP/NPN input
6	IN2/LSP	12-36V digital PNP/NPN input. Positive limit switch input
7	IN3/LSN	12-36V digital PNP/NPN input. Negative limit switch input
8	$+V_{LOG}$	Positive terminal of the logic supply input: 9 to 36V_{DC} . Internally connected to other $+V_{LOG}$ pins
9	GND	Return ground. Internally connected to all GND signals except STO GND.

Pin	Description
1..7	Sets hardware Axis ID that is found in the ECAT register *configured station alias* *Pin 1 is Bit 0... Pin 7 is Bit 6 of the Axis value.* Possible values: from 1 to 127; and 255 when all pins OFF; When Axis ID is 255, the *configured station alias* will be 0.
8	Reserved

Pin	Name	Description
1	A2+/Pulse+/ Data+/SL+	Incr. encoder2 A+ diff. input, or Pulse+, or Data+ for SSI, or Slave+ for BiSS; has internal 120Ω resistor between pins 11 and 12
2	A2- /Pulse-/ Data-/SL-	Incr. encoder2 A- diff. input, or Pulse-, or Data- for SSI, or Slave- for BiSS; has internal 120Ω resistor between pins 11 and 12
3	B2+/Dir+/ CLK+/MA+	Incr. encoder2 B+ diff. input, or Dir+, or Clock+ for SSI, or Master+ for BiSS; has internal 120Ω resistor between pins 9 and 10
4	B2-/Dir- /CLK-/MA-	Incr. encoder2 B- diff. input, or Dir-, or Clock- for SSI, or Master- for BiSS; has internal 120Ω resistor between pins 9 and 10
5	Z2+	Incr. encoder2 Z+ diff. input ; has internal 120Ω resistor between pins 7 and 8
6	Z2-	Incr. encoder2 Z- diff. input ; has internal 120Ω resistor between pins 7 and 8
7	$+5V_{OUT}$	5V output supply
8	GND	Return ground. Internally connected to all GND signals except STO GND.
9	PE	Protection Earth
10	Hall 1	Digital input Hall 1 sensor
11	Hall 2	Digital input Hall 2 sensor
12	Hall 3	Digital input Hall 3 sensor



Pin	Description
1	Internally connect 150Ω termination resistor between J1 pin 1 and 2.
2	Internally connect A1-/Sin- signal to J1 pin2; **Remark**: If this pin is ON, SW2 pin 3 must be OFF.
3	Internally connect Linear Hall 1 (LH1) signal to J1 pin2; **Remark**: If this pin is ON, SW2 pin 2 must be OFF.
4	Internally connect 150Ω termination resistor between J1 pin 3 and 4.
5	Internally connect B1-/Cos- signal to J1 pin4; **Remark**: If this pin is ON, SW2 pin 6 must be OFF.
6	Internally connect Linear Hall 2 (LH2) signal to J1 pin4; **Remark**: If this pin is ON, SW2 pin 5 must be OFF.
7	Internally connect 150Ω termination resistor between J1 pin 5 and 6.
8	Internally connect Z1- signal to J1 pin6; **Remark**: If this pin is ON, SW2 pin 9 must be OFF.
9	Internally connect Linear Hall 3 (LH3) signal to J1 pin6; **Remark**: If this pin is ON, SW2 pin 8 must be OFF.
10	Reserved

Pin	Name	Description
1	A1+/ Sin+	Incr. encoder1 A single-ended, or A+ diff. input, or analogue encoder Sin+ diff. input
2	A1- /Sin- /LH1	Incr. encoder1 A- diff. input, or analogue encoder Sin- diff. input if SW2 pin2= ON and pin3=OFF Linear Hall 1 input if SW2 pin2= OFF and pin3=ON
3	B1+/ Cos+	Incr. encoder1 B single-ended, or B+ diff. input, or analogue encoder Cos+ diff. input
4	B1- /Cos- /LH2	Incr. encoder1 B- diff. input, or analogue encoder Cos- diff. input if SW2 pin5= ON and pin6=OFF Linear Hall 2 input if SW2 pin5= OFF and pin6=ON
5	Z1+	Incr. encoder1 Z single-ended, or Z+ diff. input
6	Z1- /LH3	Incr. encoder1 Z- diff. input if SW2 pin8= ON and pin9=OFF Linear Hall 3 input if SW2 pin8= OFF and pin9=ON
7	GND	Return ground. Internally connected to all GND signals except STO GND.
8	$+5V_{OUT}$	5V output supply

Pin	Name	Description	
1	STO2-	Safe Torque Off input 2, negative return (opto-isolated, 0V)	Apply between both STO1+, STO2+ and STO1-, STO2- 24V DC from SELV/ PELV power supply for motor PWM output operation
2	STO2+	Safe Torque Off input 2, positive input(opto-isolated, 18÷40V)	
3	STO1+	Safe Torque Off input 1, positive input (opto-isolated, 18÷40V)	
4	STO1-	Safe Torque Off input 1, negative return (opto-isolated, 0V)	

Pin	Name	Description
1	rsvd	Reserved. Do not connect
2	FDBK	Analogue input, 12-bit, 0-5V. Reads an analogue feedback (tacho), or general purpose
3	$+5V_{OUT}$	5V output supply
4	Temp Mot	NTC/PTC 3.3V input. Used to read an analog temperature value
5	GND	Return ground. Internally connected to all GND signals except STO GND.
6	REF+	+/-10V Analogue Input+, 11-bit
7	REF-	+/-10V Analogue Input-, 11-bit

Pin	Name	Description
1	$-V_{LOG}$	Negative terminal of the logic supply input: 9 to 36V_{DC} from SELV/ PELV type power supply.
2	$+V_{LOG}$	Positive terminal of the logic supply input: 9 to 36V_{DC} from SELV/ PELV type power supply.

3.4.2 Mating Connectors for CAT and CAN versions

Image	Connector	Description	Manufacturer	Part Number	Image
	J1	2.00mm Pitch Sherlock Housing, 8 Circuits	Molex	35507-0800	
	J2	2.00mm Pitch Sherlock Housing, 9 Circuits	Molex	35507-0900	
	J3	2.00mm Pitch Sherlock Housing, 12 Circuits	Molex	35507-1200	
	J4	2.00mm Pitch Sherlock Housing, 10 Circuits	Molex	35507-1000	
	J5	2.00mm Pitch Sherlock Housing, 2 Circuits	Molex	35507-0200	
	J7, J11, J12	2.00mm Pitch Sherlock Housing, 4 Circuits	Molex	35507-0400	
	J9	2.00mm Pitch Sherlock Housing, 7 Circuits	Molex	35507-0700	
	J21,J22	Standard 8P8C modular jack (RJ-45) male	-	-	
	J1, J2, J3, J4, J5, J7, J9, J11, J12	Hand Crimp Tool for 2.00mm Pitch Terminal, 24-30 AWG	Molex	638190500	
	J1, J2, J3, J4, J5, J7, J9, J11, J12	2.00mm Pitch, Micro-Latch Female Crimp Terminal, Tin (Sn) Plating, 24-30 AWG, Bag	Molex	502128100	
	J1, J2, J3, J4, J5, J7, J9, J11, J12	Pre-Crimped Lead Sherlock Female-to-Sherlock Female, Tin (Sn) Plating, 300.00mm Length, 26 AWG, Black	Molex	79758-1021	

3.4.3 Pinouts for iPOS481x XZ-CAN

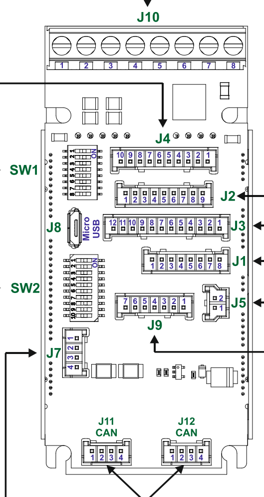
Pin	Name	Description
1	GND	Return ground. Internally connected to all GND signals except STO GND.
2	OUT0	12-36V general-purpose digital output, 0.2A PNP/ 0.3A NPN, software selectable
3	OUT1	12-36V general-purpose digital output, 0.2A PNP/ 0.3A NPN, software selectable
4	OUT4	12-36V general-purpose digital output, 0.2A PNP/ 0.3A NPN, software selectable
5	OUT5	12-36V general-purpose digital output, 0.2A PNP/ 0.3A NPN, software selectable
6	OUT3/ Ready	12-36V Ready signal digital output, 0.2A PNP/ 0.3A NPN, software selectable
7	OUT2/ Error	12-36V Error signal digital output, 0.2A PNP/ 0.3A NPN, software selectable
8	+V_{LOG}	Positive terminal of the logic supply input: 9 to 36V_{DC} . Internally connected to other +V_{LOG} pins
9	PE	Protection Earth
10	GND	Return ground. Internally connected to all GND signals except STO GND.

Pin	Name	Description
1	GND	Return ground for motor. Internally connected to all GND signals except STO GND.
2	Cr/B-	Chopping resistor / Phase B- for 2-ph steppers
3	C/B+	Phase C for 3-ph motors, B+ for 2-ph steppers
4	B/A-	Phase B for 3-ph motors, A- for 2-ph steppers, Motor- for DC brush motors
5	A/A+	Phase A for 3-ph motors, A+ for 2-ph steppers, Motor+ for DC brush motors
6	PE	Protection Earth
7	PE	Protection Earth
8	+V_{MOT}	Positive terminal of the motor supply: 11 to 48V_{DC} .

Pin	Name	Description
1	GND	Return ground. Internally connected to all GND signals except STO GND.
2	IN0	12-36V general-purpose digital PNP/NPN input
3	IN1	12-36V general-purpose digital PNP/NPN input
4	IN4	12-36V general-purpose digital PNP/NPN input
5	IN5	12-36V general-purpose digital PNP/NPN input
6	IN2/LSP	12-36V digital PNP/NPN input. Positive limit switch input
7	IN3/LSN	12-36V digital PNP/NPN input. Negative limit switch input
8	+V_{LOG}	Positive terminal of the logic supply input: 9 to 36V_{DC} . Internally connected to other +V_{LOG} pins
9	GND	Return ground. Internally connected to all GND signals except STO GND.

Pin	Description
1..7	Sets hardware Axis ID *Pin 1 is Bit 0... Pin 7 is Bit 6 of the Axis value.* Possible values: from 1 to 127; and 255 when all pins OFF; When Axis ID is 255 and in CANopen, the *drive will be in LSS inactive state and the Green LED will flash at 1s inervals*
8	CAN communication protocol: OFF = TMLCAN; ON = CANopen

Pin	Name	Description
1	A2+/Pulse+/ Data+/SL+	Incr. encoder2 A+ diff. input, or Pulse+, or Data+ for SSI, or Slave+ for BiSS; has internal 120Ω resistor between pins 11 and 12
2	A2- /Pulse-/ Data-/SL-	Incr. encoder2 A- diff. input, or Pulse-, or Data- for SSI, or Slave- for BiSS; has internal 120Ω resistor between pins 11 and 12
3	B2+/Dir+/ CLK+/MA+	Incr. encoder2 B+ diff. input, or Dir+, or Clock+ for SSI, or Master+ for BiSS; has internal 120Ω resistor between pins 9 and 10
4	B2-/Dir- /CLK-/MA-	Incr. encoder2 B- diff. input, or Dir-, or Clock- for SSI, or Master- for BiSS; has internal 120Ω resistor between pins 9 and 10
5	Z2+	Incr. encoder2 Z+ diff. input ; has internal 120Ω resistor between pins 7 and 8
6	Z2-	Incr. encoder2 Z- diff. input ; has internal 120Ω resistor between pins 7 and 8
7	+5V_{OUT}	5V output supply
8	GND	Return ground. Internally connected to all GND signals except STO GND.
9	PE	Protection Earth
10	Hall 1	Digital input Hall 1 sensor
11	Hall 2	Digital input Hall 2 sensor
12	Hall 3	Digital input Hall 3 sensor



Pin	Description
1	Internally connect 150Ω termination resistor between J1 pin 1 and 2.
2	Internally connect A1-/Sin- signal to J1 pin2; **Remark**: If this pin is ON, SW2 pin 3 must be OFF.
3	Internally connect Linear Hall 1 (LH1) signal to J1 pin2; **Remark**: If this pin is ON, SW2 pin 2 must be OFF.
4	Internally connect 150Ω termination resistor between J1 pin 3 and 4.
5	Internally connect B1-/Cos- signal to J1 pin4; **Remark**: If this pin is ON, SW2 pin 6 must be OFF.
6	Internally connect Linear Hall 2 (LH2) signal to J1 pin4; **Remark**: If this pin is ON, SW2 pin 5 must be OFF.
7	Internally connect 150Ω termination resistor between J1 pin 5 and 6.
8	Internally connect Z1- signal to J1 pin6; **Remark**: If this pin is ON, SW2 pin 9 must be OFF.
9	Internally connect Linear Hall 3 (LH3) signal to J1 pin6; **Remark**: If this pin is ON, SW2 pin 8 must be OFF.
10	Internally connect 120Ω CAN termination resistor between J11 or J12 pins 3 and 4.

Pin	Name	Description
1	A1+/ Sin+	Incr. encoder1 A single-ended, or A+ diff. input, or analogue encoder Sin+ diff. input
2	A1- /Sin- /LH1	Incr. encoder1 A- diff. input, or analogue encoder Sin- diff. input if SW2 pin2= ON and pin3=OFF Linear Hall 1 input if SW2 pin2= OFF and pin3=ON
3	B1+/ Cos+	Incr. encoder1 B single-ended, or B+ diff. input, or analogue encoder Cos+ diff. input
4	B1- /Cos- /LH2	Incr. encoder1 B- diff. input, or analogue encoder Cos- diff. input if SW2 pin5= ON and pin6=OFF Linear Hall 2 input if SW2 pin5= OFF and pin6=ON
5	Z1+	Incr. encoder1 Z single-ended, or Z+ diff. input
6	Z1- /LH3	Incr. encoder1 Z- diff. input if SW2 pin8= ON and pin9=OFF Linear Hall 3 input if SW2 pin8= OFF and pin9=ON
7	GND	Return ground. Internally connected to all GND signals except STO GND.
8	+5V_{OUT}	5V output supply

1	PE	Protection Earth
2	GND	Ground
3	CAN Lo	CAN negative line
4	CAN Hi	CAN positive line

Pin	Name	Description	
1	STO2-	Safe Torque Off input 2, negative return (opto-isolated, 0V)	Apply between both STO1+, STO2+ and STO1-, STO2- 24V DC from SELV/ PELV power supply for motor PWM output operation
2	STO2+	Safe Torque Off input 2, positive input(opto-isolated, 18÷40V)	
3	STO1+	Safe Torque Off input 1, positive input (opto-isolated, 18÷40V)	
4	STO1-	Safe Torque Off input 1, negative return (opto-isolated, 0V)	

Pin	Name	Description
1	rsvd	Reserved. Do not connect
2	FDBK	Analogue input, 12-bit, 0-5V. Reads an analogue feedback (tacho), or general purpose
3	+5V_{OUT}	5V output supply
4	Temp Mot	NTC/PTC 3.3V input. Used to read an analog temperature value
5	GND	Return ground. Internally connected to all GND signals except STO GND.
6	REF+	+/-10V Analogue Input+, 11-bit
7	REF-	+/-10V Analogue Input-, 11-bit

Pin	Name	Description
1	-V_{LOG}	Negative terminal of the logic supply input: 9 to 36V_{DC} from SELV/ PELV type power supply.
2	+V_{LOG}	Positive terminal of the logic supply input: 9 to 36V_{DC} from SELV/ PELV type power supply.

3.5 Connection diagrams

3.5.1 iPOS481x XZ-CAT connection diagram

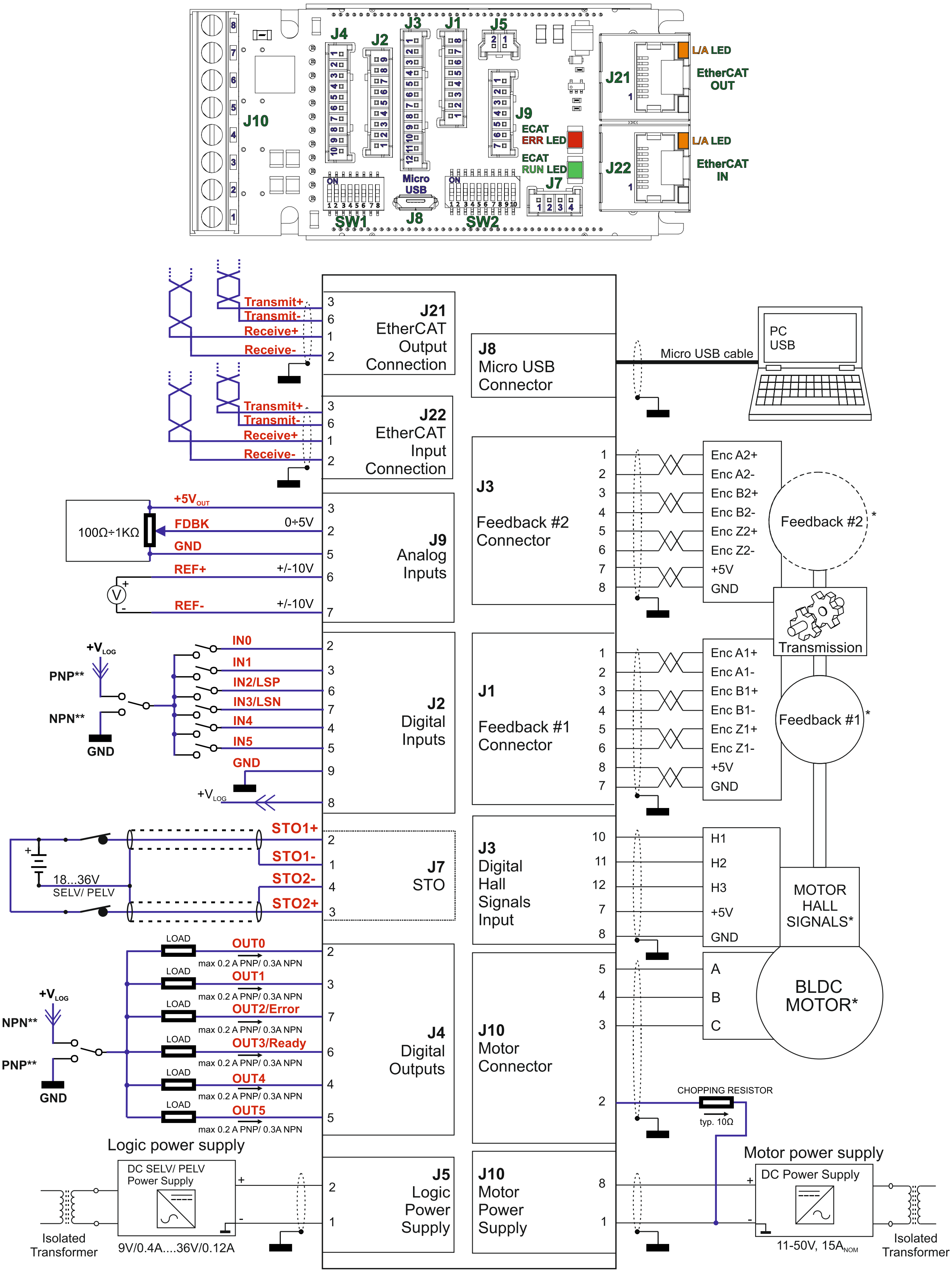
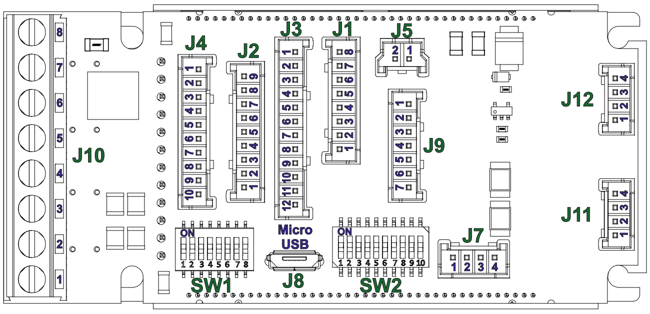


Figure 3.2. **iPOS481x XZ-CAT Connection diagram**

* For other available feedback / motor options, check the detailed connection diagrams below

** The PNP/NPN connection is configured by software

3.5.2 iPOS481x XZ-CAN connection diagram



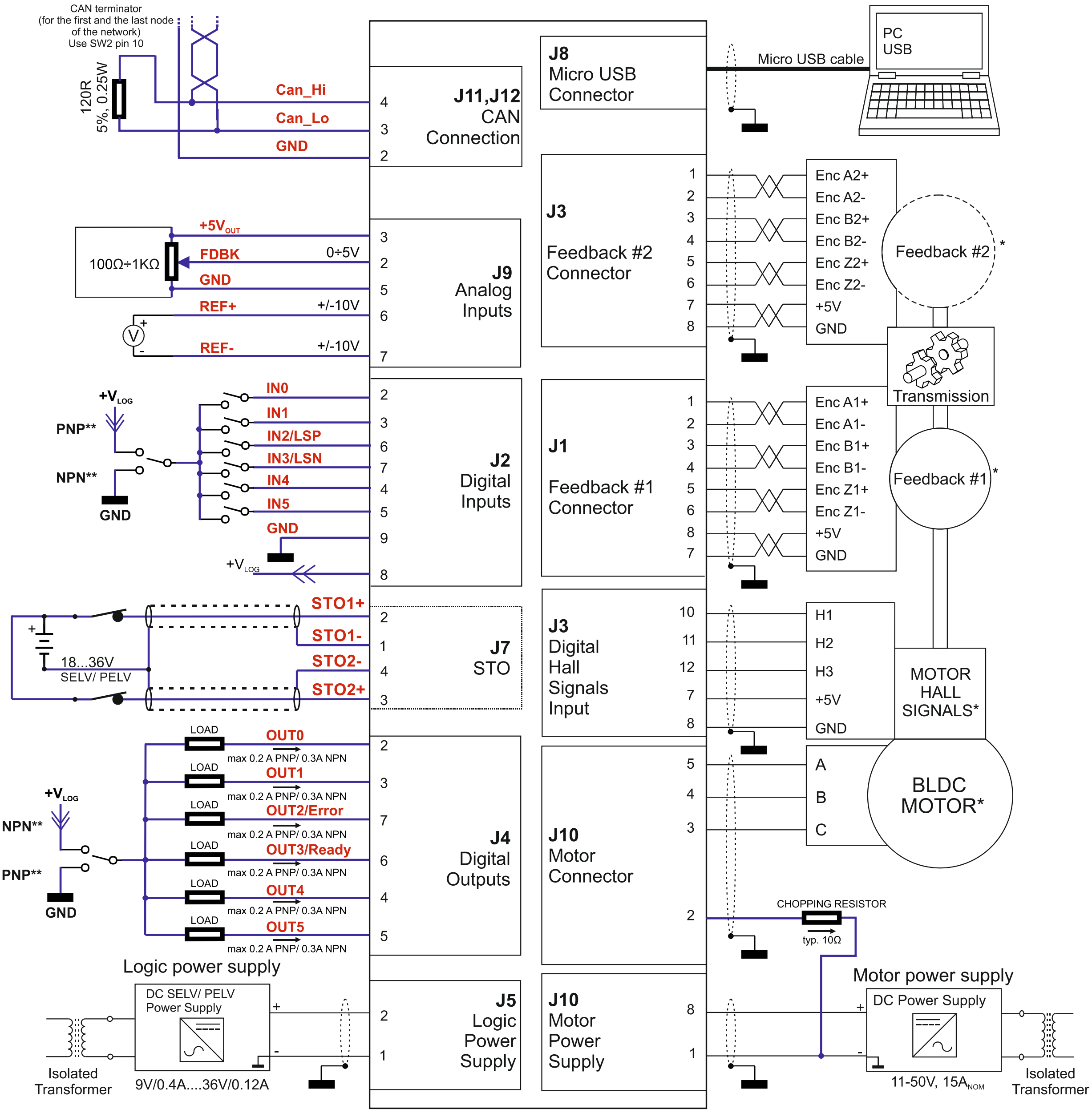


Figure 3.3. **iPOS481x XZ-CAN Connection diagram**

* For other available feedback / motor options, check the detailed connection diagrams below

** The PNP/NPN connection is configured by software

3.5.3 24V Digital I/O Connection

3.5.3.1 PNP inputs

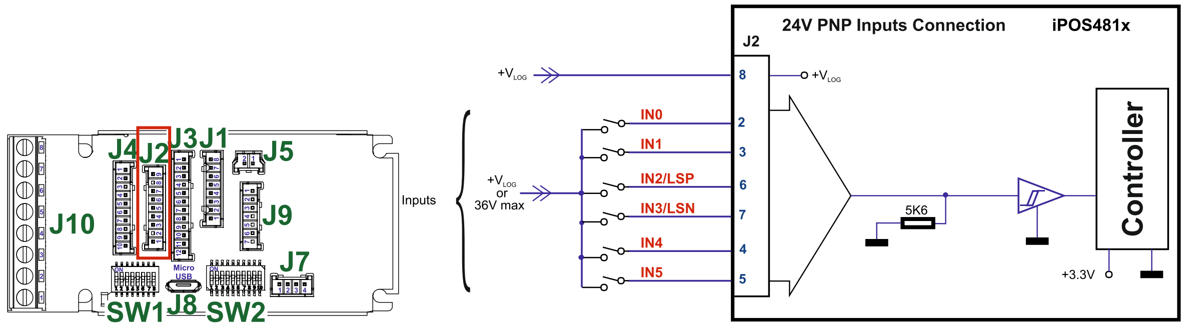


Figure 3.4. **24V Digital PNP Inputs connection**

Remarks:

1. *The inputs are selectable as PNP/ NPN by software.*
2. *The inputs are compatible with PNP type outputs (input must receive a positive voltage value (5-36V) to change its default state)*
3. *The length of the cables must be up to 30m, reducing the exposure to voltage surge in industrial environment.*

3.5.3.2 NPN inputs

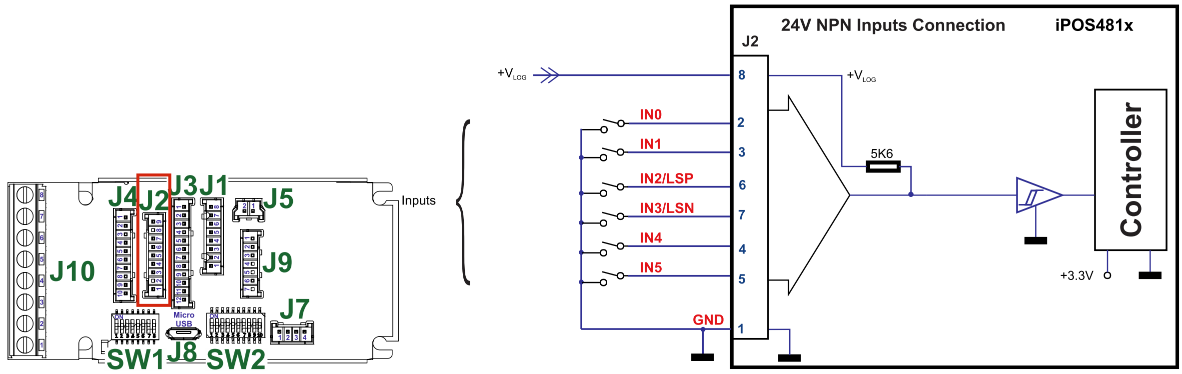


Figure 3.5. **24V Digital NPN Inputs connection**

Remarks:

1. *The inputs are selectable as PNP/ NPN by software.*
2. *The inputs are compatible with NPN type outputs (input must be pulled to GND to change its default state)*
3. *The length of the cables must be up to 30m, reducing the exposure to voltage surges in industrial environment.*

3.5.3.3 PNP outputs

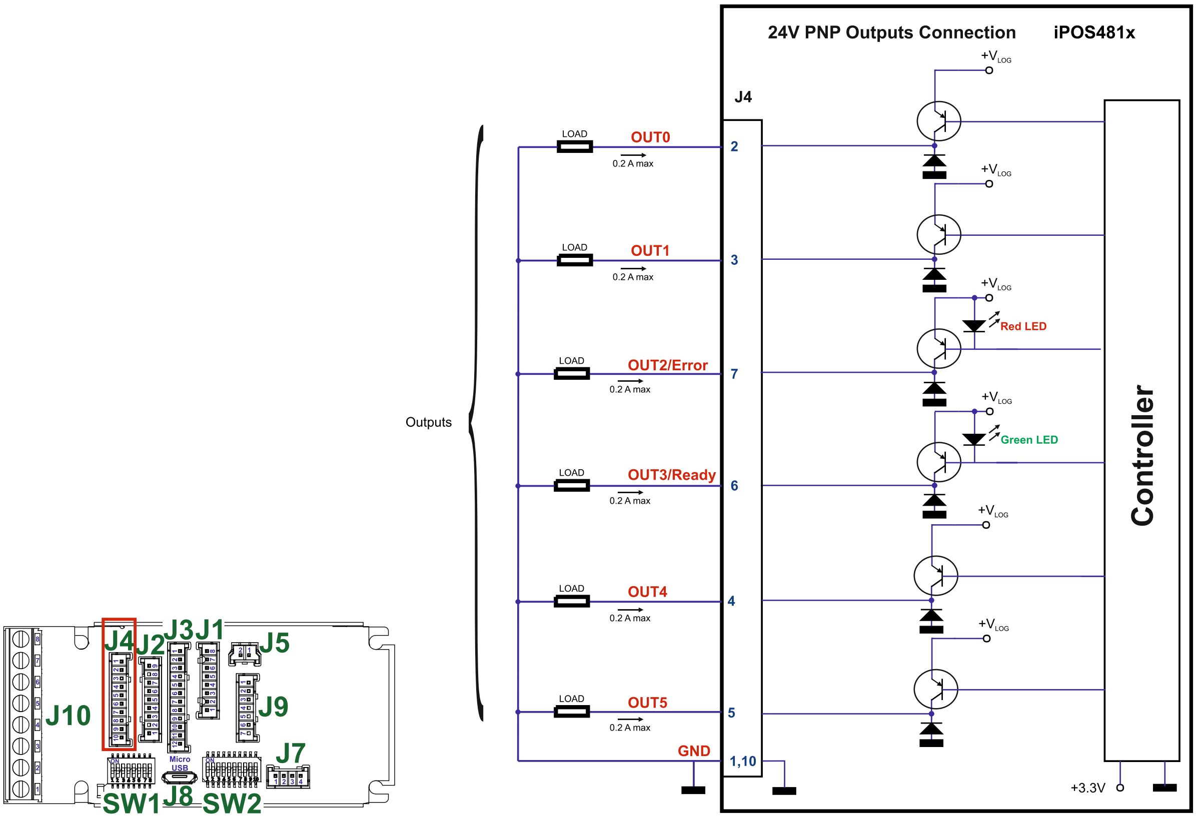


Figure 3.6. **24V Digital NPN Outputs connection**

Remarks:

1. *The outputs are selectable as PNP/ NPN by software.*
2. *The outputs are compatible with PNP type inputs (load is connected to GND, output pulls to +Vlog when active and is floating when inactive)*

3.5.3.4 NPN outputs

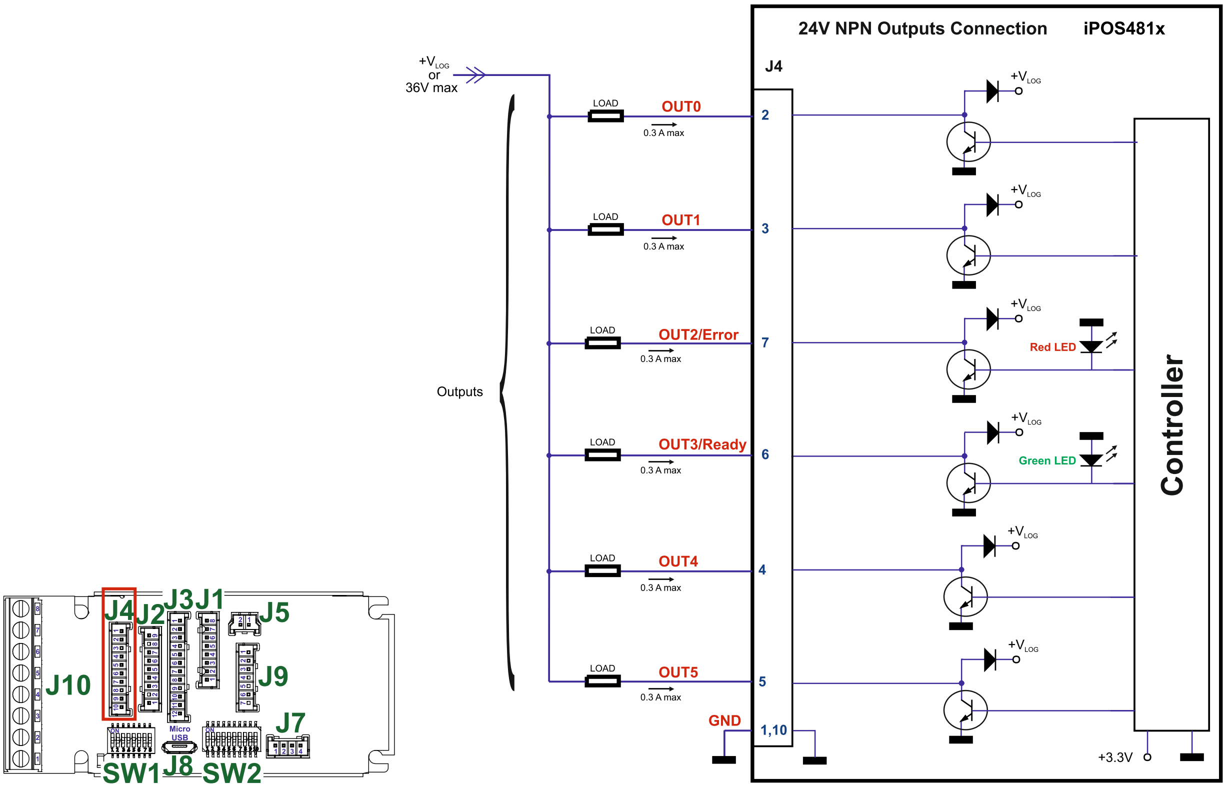


Figure 3.7. **24V Digital NPN Outputs connection**

Remarks:

3. *The outputs are selectable as PNP/ NPN by software.*
4. *The outputs are compatible with NPN type inputs (load is tied to common +V_{LOG}, output pulls to GND when active and is floating when inactive)*

3.5.4 Analog Inputs Connection

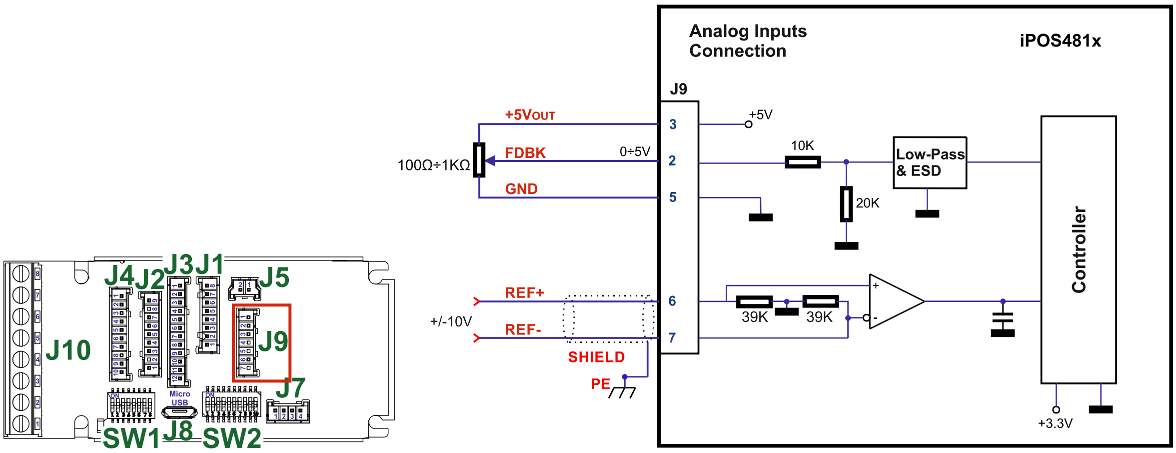


Figure 3.8. ***0-5V* Analog inputs connection**

Remarks:

1. *Default input range for analog inputs is 0÷5 V for FBDK and +/-10V for REF.*
2. *The length of the cables must be up to 30m, reducing the exposure to voltage surges in industrial environment.*

3.5.4.1 Recommendation for wiring

a) If the analogue signal source is single-ended, use a 2-wire twisted shielded cable as follows: 1st wire connects the live signal to the drive input; 2nd wire connects the source ground to the drive ground; shield will be connected to the drive ground terminal.
b) If the analogue signal source is differential and the signal source ground is isolated from the drive GND, use a 2-wire twisted shielded cable as follows: 1st wire connects the source plus (positive, in-phase) to the drive analogue input; 2nd wire connects the source minus (negative, out-of-phase) to the drive ground (GND). Shield is connected only at the drive side, to the drive PE, and is left unconnected at the source side.
c) If the analogue signal source is differential and the signal source ground is common with the drive GND, use a 2-wire shielded cable as follows: 1st wire connects the source plus (positive, in-phase) to the drive analogue input; 2nd wire connects the source ground to the drive ground (GND); shield is connected only at the drive side, to the drive PE, and is left unconnected at the source side. The source minus (negative, out-of-phase) output remains unconnected.

3.5.5 Motor connections

3.5.5.1 Brushless Motor connection

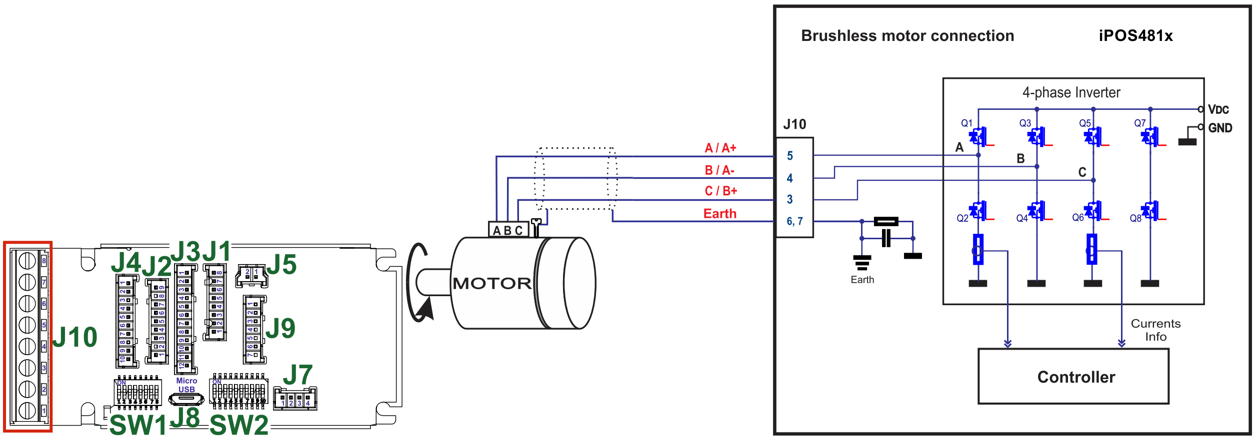


Figure 3.9. **Brushless motor connection**

3.5.5.2 2-phase Step Motor connection

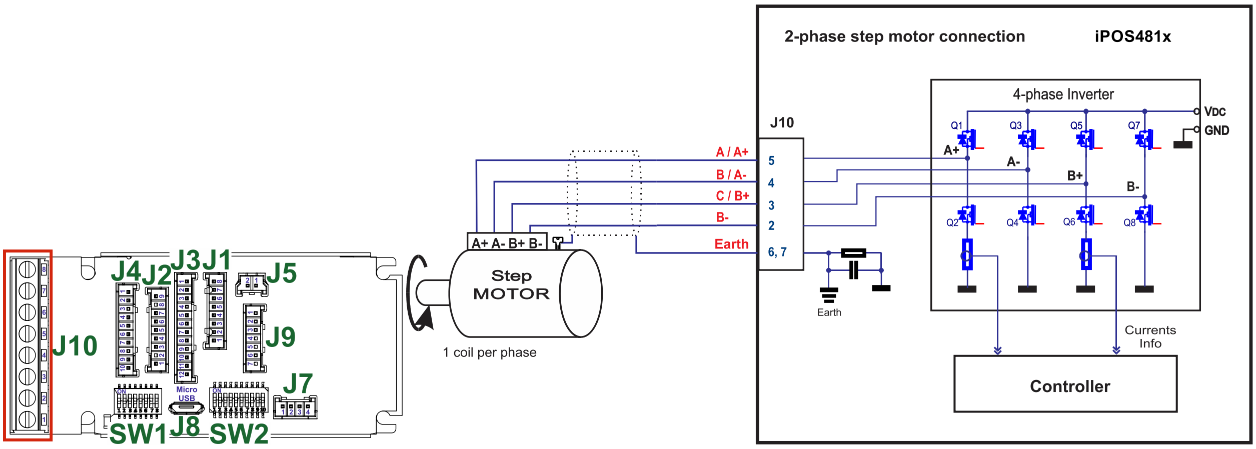


Figure 3.10. **2-phase step motor connection, one coil per phase**

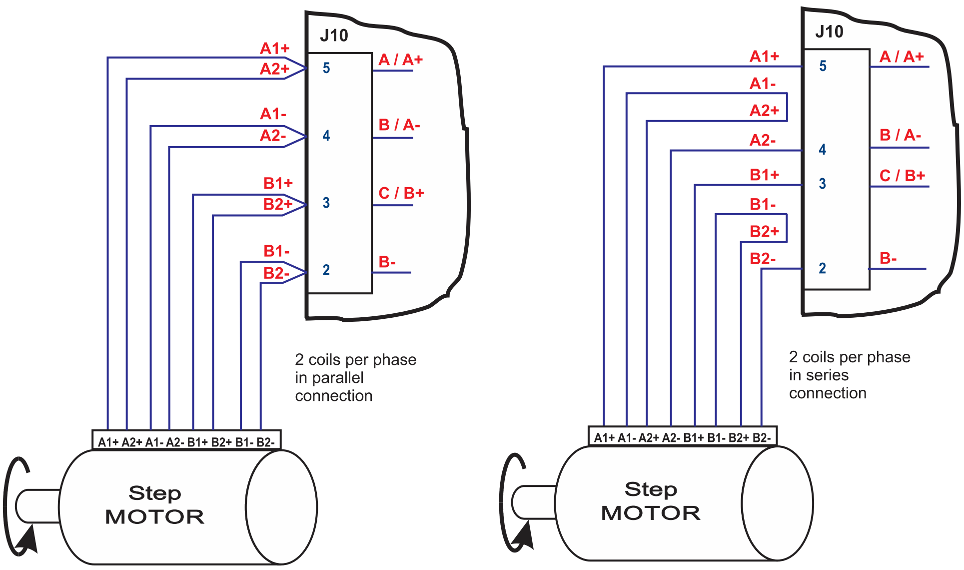


Figure 3.11. **2-phase step motor connection, two coils per phase**

3.5.5.3 3-Phase Step Motor connection

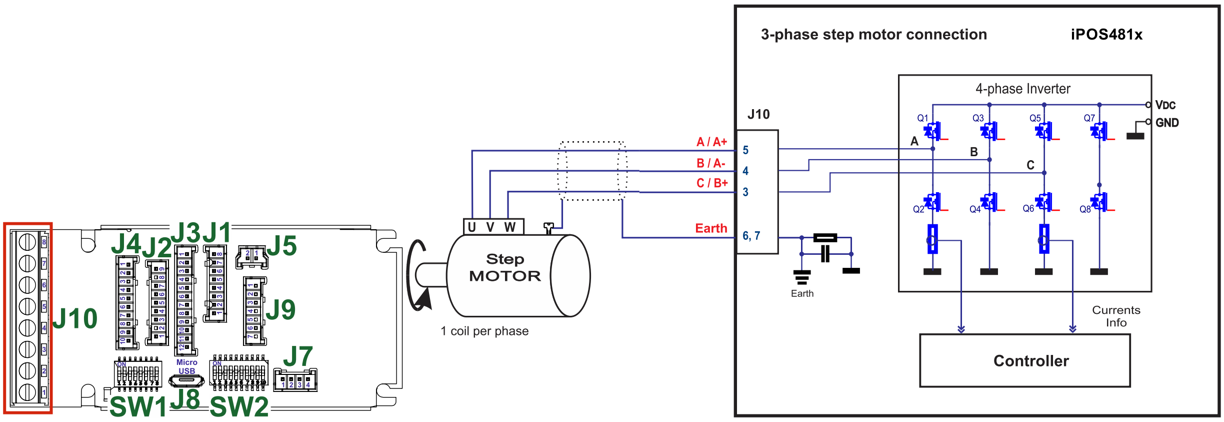


Figure 3.12. **3-phase step motor connection**

3.5.5.4 DC Motor connection

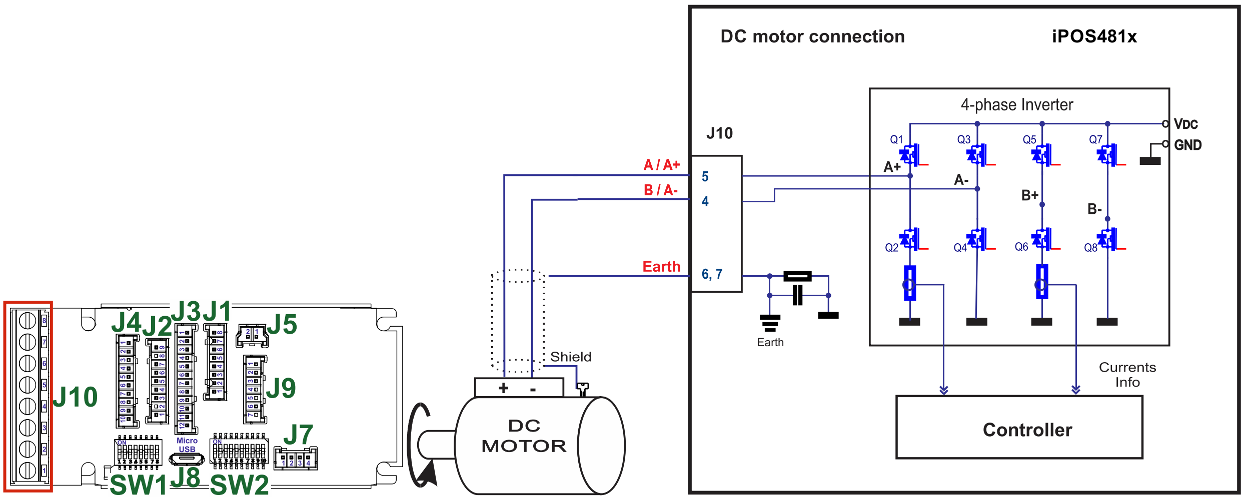


Figure 3.13. **DC Motor connection**

3.5.5.5 Recommendations for motor wiring

a) Avoid running the motor wires in parallel with other wires for a distance longer than 2 meters. If this situation cannot be avoided, use a shielded cable for the motor wires. Connect the cable shield to the iPOS481x PE pin. Leave the other end disconnected.

b) The parasitic capacitance between the motor wires must not bypass 10nF. If very long cables (tens of meters) are used, this condition may not be met. In this case, add series inductors between the iPOS481x outputs and the cable. The inductors must be magnetically shielded (toroidal, for example), and must be rated for the motor surge current. Typically the necessary values are around 100 μH.

A good shielding can be obtained if the motor wires are running inside a metallic cable guide.

3.5.6 Feedback connections

3.5.6.1 Single-ended Incremental Encoder #1 Connection

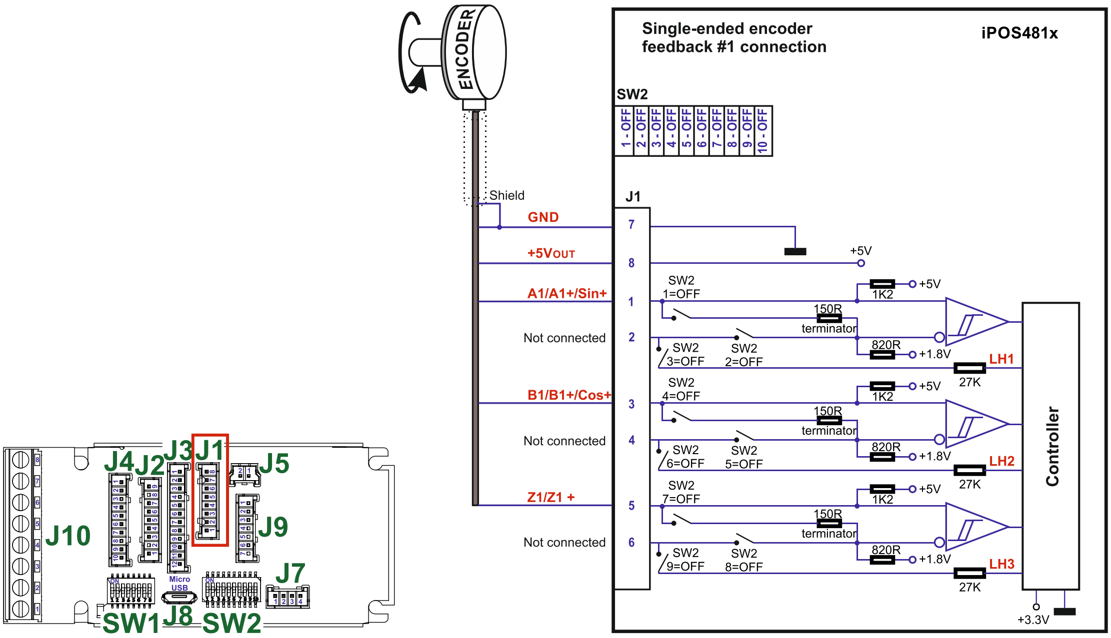


Figure 3.14. **Single-ended incremental encoder connection**

CAUTION!	***DO NOT CONNECT UNTERMINATED WIRES. THEY MIGHT PICK UP UNWANTED NOISE AND GIVE FALSE ENCODER READINGS.***

3.5.6.2 Differential Incremental Encoder #1 Connection

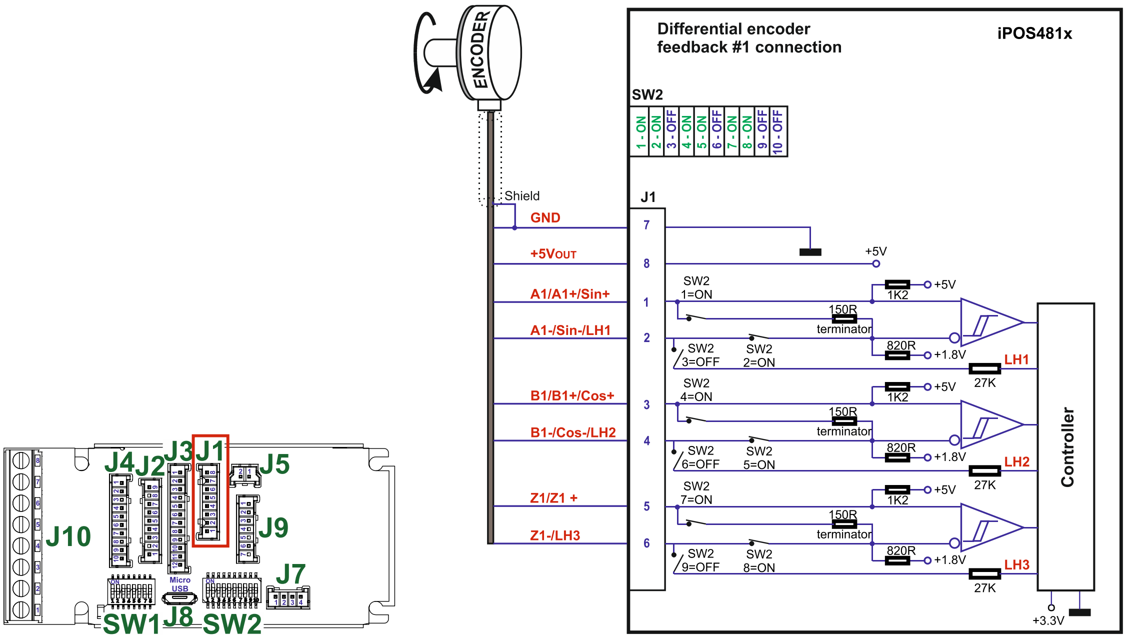


Figure 3.15. **Differential incremental encoder #1 connection**

Remarks:

1. *For encoder#1 differential connection, internal 150Ω (0.25W) terminators must be connected for long encoder cables, or noisy environments.*
2. *The length of the cables must be up to 30m, reducing the exposure to voltage surges in industrial environment.*

3.5.6.3 Differential Incremental Encoder #2 Connection

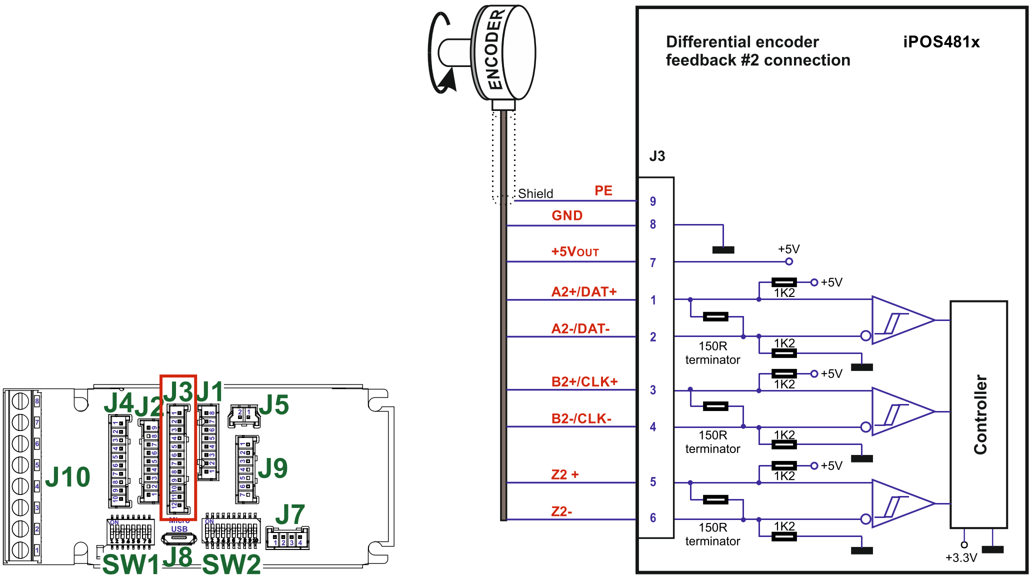


Figure 3.16. **Differential incremental encoder #2 connection**

Remarks:

1. *The encoder #2 input has internal terminators, equivalent to 120Ω (0.25W) , present in the drive.*
2. *The length of the cables must be up to 30m, reducing the exposure to voltage surges in industrial environment.*

3.5.6.4 Sine-Cosine Analog Encoder Connection

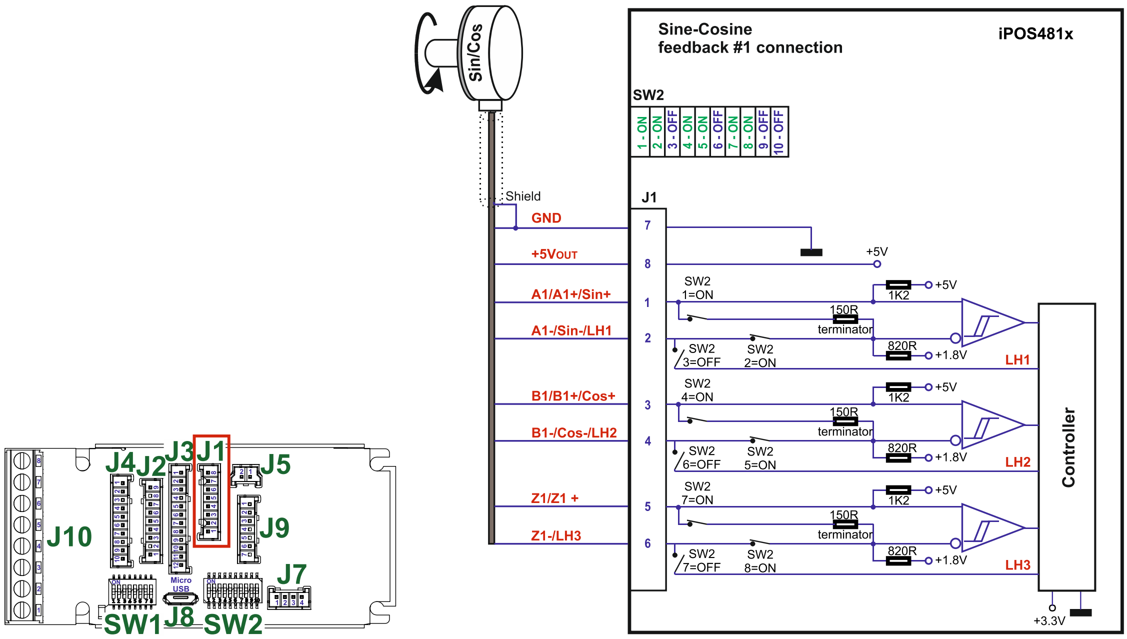


Figure 3.17. **Sine-Cosine analogue encoder connection**

3.5.6.5 Absolute Encoder #2 Connection: SSI; BiSS, Panasonic, Tamagawa

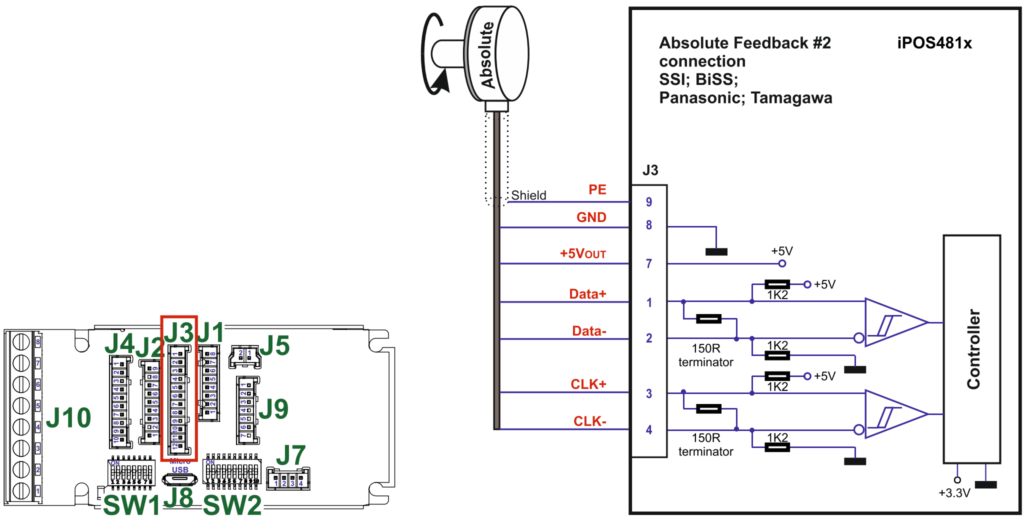


Figure 3.18. **Absolute encoder #2 connection**

Remarks:

1. *The encoder #2 input has internal terminators, equivalent to 150Ω (0.25W) , present in the drive.*
2. *The length of the cables must be up to 30m, reducing the exposure to voltage surges in industrial environment.*

3.5.6.6 Linear Hall Connection

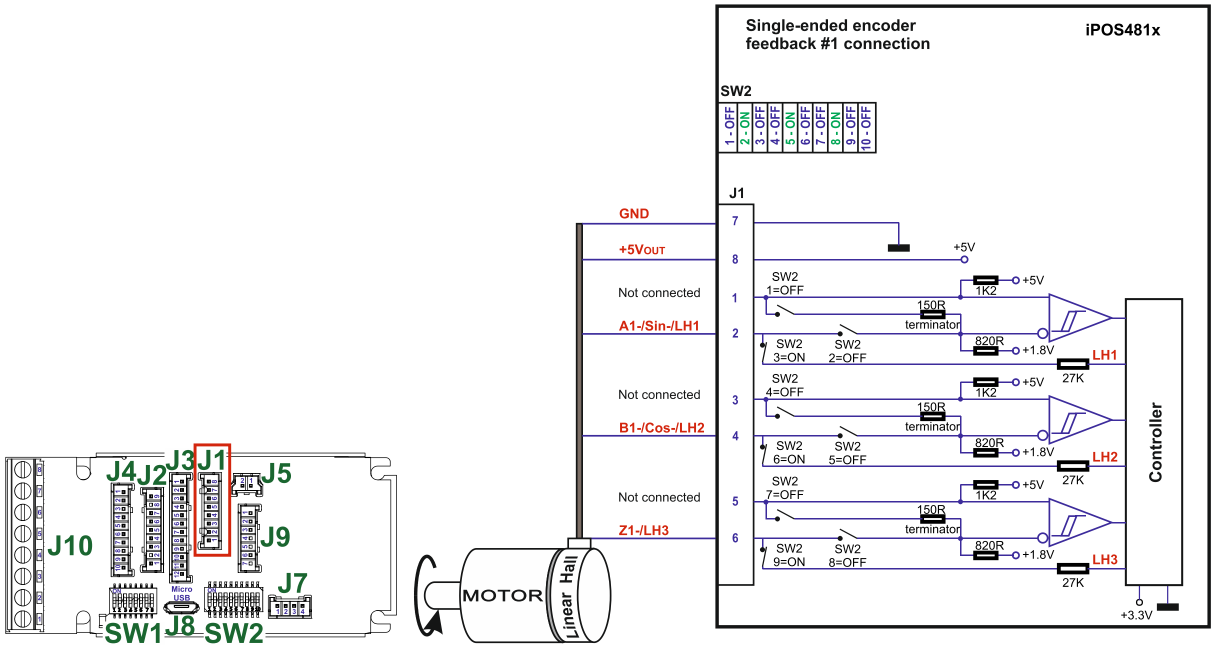


Figure 3.19. **Linear Hall connection**

3.5.6.7 Digital Hall Connection for Motor + Hall + Incremental Encoder

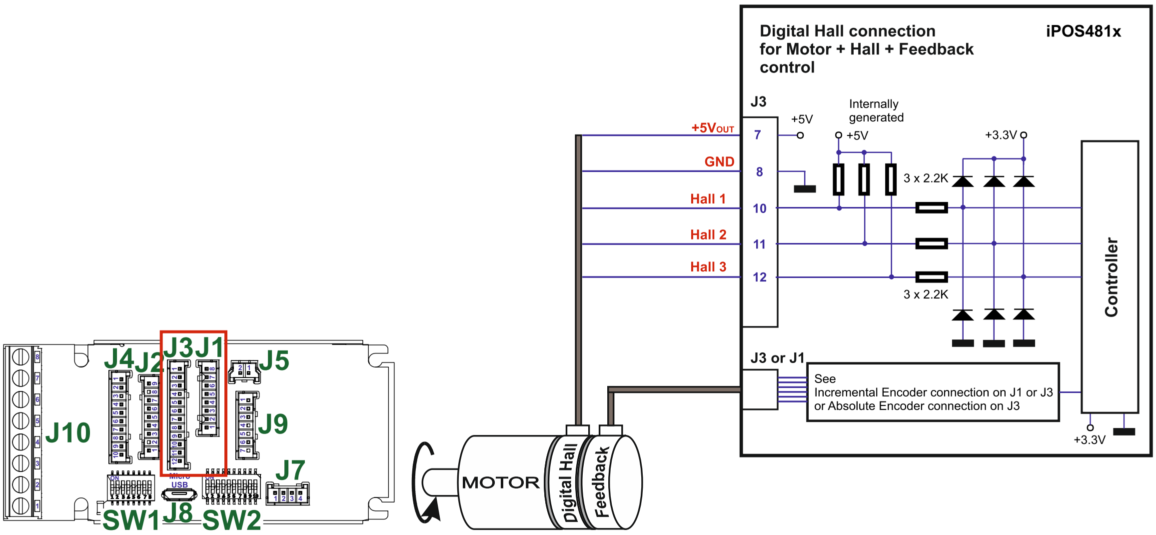


Figure 3.20. **Digital Hall connection**

Remarks:

1. *This connection is required when using Hall start method BLDC or PMSM and also for the Trapezoidal commutation method. The digital halls are not used in this case as a feedback measurement device. The actual motor control is done with an incremental encoder.*
2. *The length of the cables must be up to 30m, reducing the exposure to voltage surges in industrial environment.*

3.5.6.8 Digital Hall Connection for direct motor control without an encoder

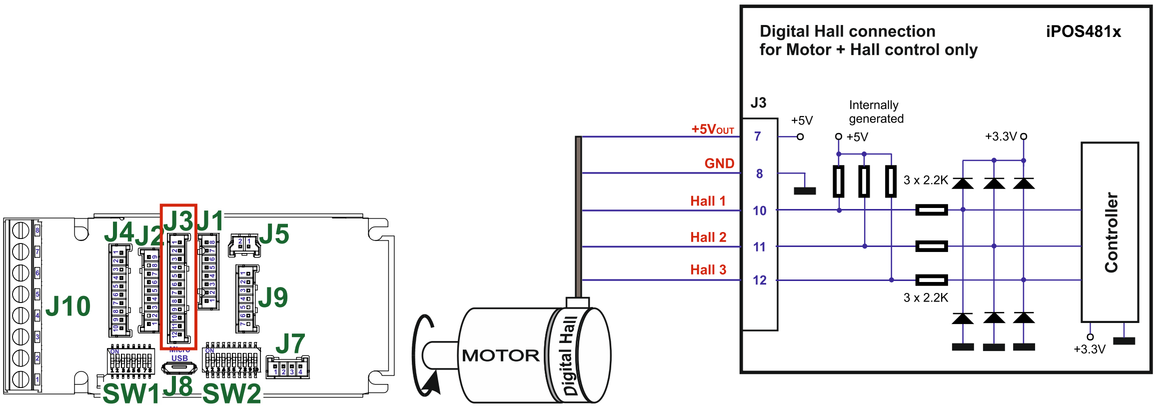


Figure 3.21. **Digital Hall connection**

Remarks:

1. *This connection is required when using only Digital hall signals as the main feedback device for motor control. In this case, no incremental encoder is needed.*
2. *The length of the cables must be up to 30m, reducing the exposure to voltage surges in industrial environment.*

3.5.6.9 General recommendations for feedback wiring

a) Always connect both positive and negative signals when the position sensor is differential and provides them. Use one twisted pair for each differential group of signals as follows: A+/Sin+ with A-/Sin-, B+/Cos+ with B-/Cos-, Z+ with Z-. Use another twisted pair for the 5V supply and GND.

b) Always use shielded cables to avoid capacitive-coupled noise when using single-ended encoders or Hall sensors with cable lengths over 1 meter. Connect the cable shield to the GND, at only one end. This point could be either the iPOS481x (using the PE pin) or the encoder / motor. Do not connect the shield at both ends.

c) If the iPOS481x 5V supply output is used by another device (like for example an encoder) and the connection cable is longer than 5 meters, add a decoupling capacitor near the supplied device, between the +5V and GND lines. The capacitor value can be 1...10 μF, rated at 6.3V.

3.5.7 Power Supply and STO Connection

3.5.7.1 Supply Connection

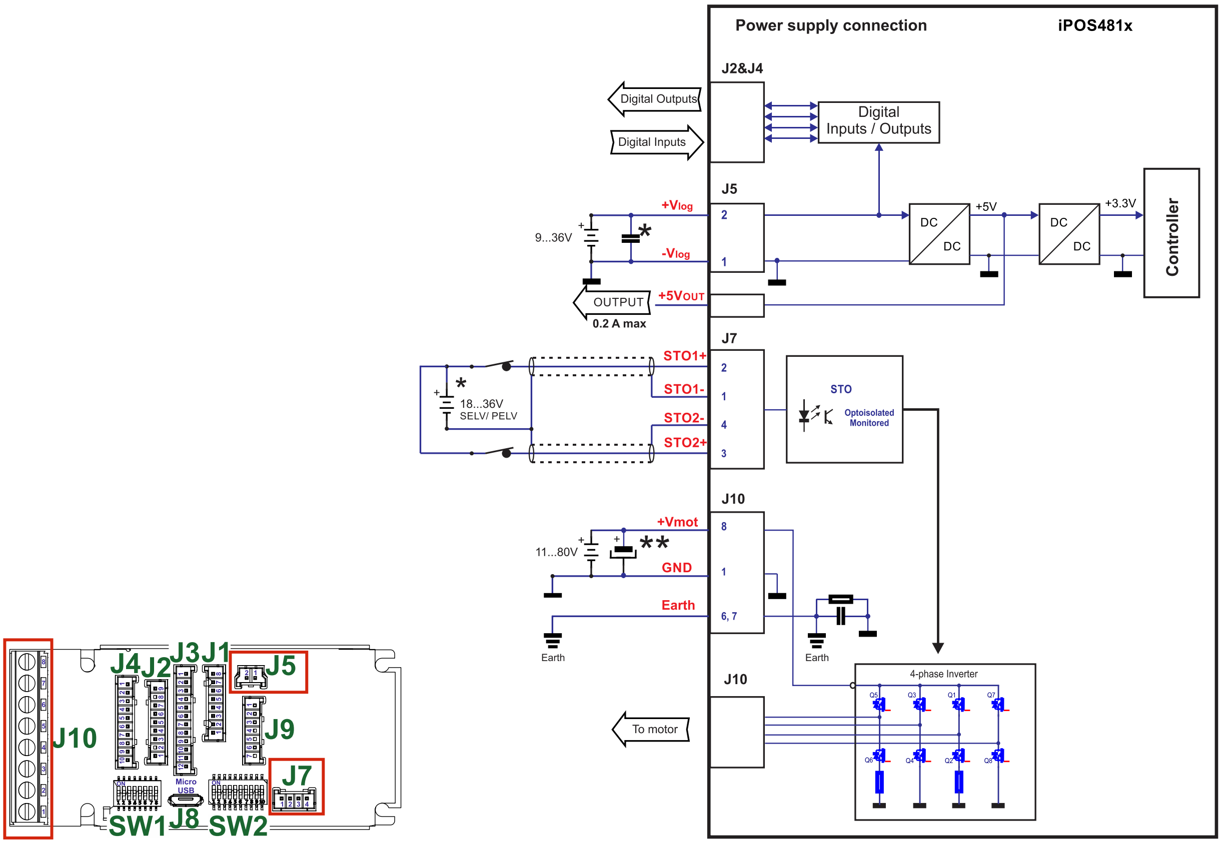


Figure 3.22. **Supply connection**

* The STO and +Vlog inputs can be supplied from the same power source as long as its output voltage is 18 to 36V DC from a SELV/ PELV power supply.

**An external electrolytic capacitor may be added between +Vmot and GND, to help reduce over-voltage during load braking/ reversals. See paragraph *3.5.7.2* for details.

3.5.7.2 Recommendations for Supply Wiring

The iPOS481x always requires two supply voltages: +Vlog and +Vmot.

Use short, thick wires between the iPOS481x and the motor power supply. Connect power supply wires to all the indicated pins. If the wires are longer than 2 meters, use twisted wires for the supply and ground return. For wires longer than 20 meters, add a capacitor of at least 4,700μF (rated at an appropriate voltage) right on the terminals of the iPOS481x.

It is recommended to connect the negative motor supply return (GND) to the Earth protection near the power supply terminals..

3.5.7.3 Recommendations to limit over-voltage during braking

During abrupt motion brakes or reversals the regenerative energy is injected into the motor power supply. This may cause an increase of the motor supply voltage (depending on the power supply characteristics). If the voltage bypasses 53V, the drive over-voltage protection is triggered and the drive power stage is disabled. In order to avoid this situation you have 2 options:

Option 1. Add a capacitor on the motor supply big enough to absorb the overall energy flowing back to the supply. The capacitor must be rated to a voltage equal or bigger than the maximum expected over-voltage and can be sized with the formula:

$$C \geq \frac{2 \times E_M}{U_{MAX}^2 - U_{NOM}^2}$$

where:

U_{MAX} = 53V is the over-voltage protection limit

U_{NOM} is the nominal motor supply voltage

E_M = the overall energy flowing back to the supply in Joules. In case of a rotary motor and load, E_M can be computed with the formula:

$$E_M = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}(J_M + J_L)\varpi_M^2}_{\textit{Kinetic}} + \underbrace{(m_M + m_L)g(h_{initial} - h_{final})}_{\textit{Potential}} - \underbrace{3I_M^2 R_{Ph} t_d}_{\textit{Copper}} - \underbrace{\frac{t_d \varpi_M}{2} T_F}_{\textit{Friction}}$$

where:

J_M – total rotor inertia [kgm^2]

J_L – total load inertia as seen at motor shaft after transmission [kgm^2]

ϖ_M – motor angular speed before deceleration [rad/s]

m_M – motor mass [kg] – when motor is moving in a non-horizontal plane

m_L – load mass [kg] – when load is moving in a non-horizontal plane

g – gravitational acceleration i.e. 9.8 [m/s^2]

$h_{initial}$ – initial system altitude [m]

h_{final} – final system altitude [m]

I_M – motor current during deceleration [A_{RMS}/phase]

R_{Ph} – motor phase resistance [Ω]

t_d – time to decelerate [s]

T_F – total friction torque as seen at motor shaft [Nm] – includes load and transmission

In case of a linear motor and load, the motor inertia J_M and the load inertia J_L will be replaced by the motor mass and the load mass measured in [kg], the angular speed ϖ_M will become linear speed measured in [m/s] and the friction torque T_F will become friction force measured in [N].

Option 2. Connect a chopping resistor R_{CR} between phase CR / B- and ground, and activate the software option of dynamic braking (see below).

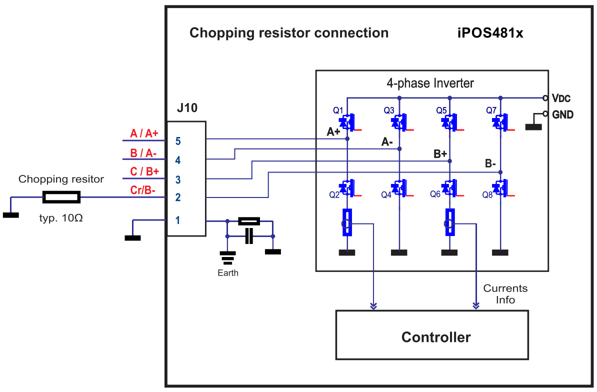
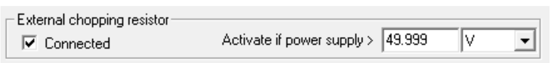


Figure 3.23. **Chopping resistor connection**

Remark: This option is not available when the drive is used with a step motor.

The chopping resistor option can be found in the Drive Setup dialogue within EasyMotion / EasySetup:



The chopping will occur when DC bus voltage increases over U_{CHOP}. This parameter (U_{CHOP}) should be adjusted depending on the nominal motor supply. Optimally (from a braking point of view), U_{CHOP} should be a few volts above the maximum nominal supply voltage. This setting will activate the chopping resistor earlier, before reaching dangerous voltages – when the over-voltage protection will stop the drive. Of course, U_{CHOP} must always be less than U_{MAX} – the over-voltage protection threshold.

Remark: *This option can be combined with an external capacitor whose value is not enough to absorb the entire regenerative energy E_M but can help reducing the chopping resistor size.*

Chopping resistor selection

The chopping resistor value must be chosen to respect the following conditions:

1. to limit the maximum current below the drive peak current I_{PEAK} = 20A

$$R_{CR} > \frac{U_{MAX}}{I_{PEAK}}$$

2. to sustain the required *braking power*:

$$P_{CR} = \frac{E_M - \frac{1}{2}C(U_{MAX}^2 - U_{CHOP}^2)}{t_d}$$

where C is the capacitance on the motor supply (external), i.e:

$$R_{CR} < \frac{U_{CHOP}^2}{2 \times P_{CR}}$$

3. to limit the average current below the drive nominal current I_{NOM}=8A

$$R_{CR} > \frac{P_{CR} \times t_d}{t_{CYCLE} \times I_{NOM}^2}$$

where t_{CYCLE} is the time interval between 2 voltage increase cycles in case of repetitive moves.

4. to be rated for an average power $P_{AV} = \frac{P_{CR} \times t_d}{t_{CYCLE}}$ and a peak power $P_{PEAK} = \frac{U_{MAX}^2}{R_{CR}}$

Remarks:

1. *If $\frac{U_{MAX}}{I_{PEAK}} > \frac{U_{CHOP}^2}{2 \times P_{CR}}$ the braking power P_{CR} must be reduced by increasing either t_d – the time to decelerate or C – the external capacitor on the motor supply*
2. *If $\frac{P_{CR} \times t_d}{t_{CYCLE} \times I_{NOM}^2} > \frac{U_{CHOP}^2}{2 \times P_{CR}}$ either the braking power must be reduced (see Remark 1) or t_{CYCLE} – the time interval between chopping cycles must be increased*

	WARNING!	***THE CHOPPING RESISTOR MAY HAVE HOT SURFACES DURING OPERATION.***

3.5.8 USB connection

3.5.8.1 USB connection

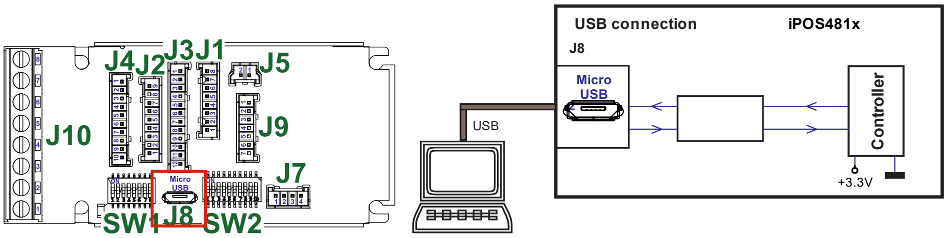


Figure 3.24. **USB connection**

For the USB connection a standard Micro USB cable is required.
The drivers are found automatically in Windows 10 and the device is identified as a COM port.
In Easy Motion studio, choose the following communication settings:

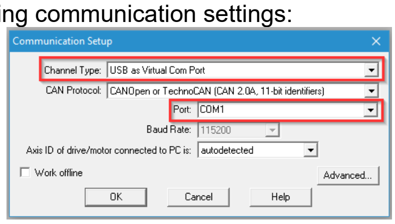


Figure 3.25. **USB connection**

Instead of COM1, choose the new COM value detected after the driver is installed.

3.5.9 CAN-bus connection (for CAN drives only)

3.5.9.1 CAN connection

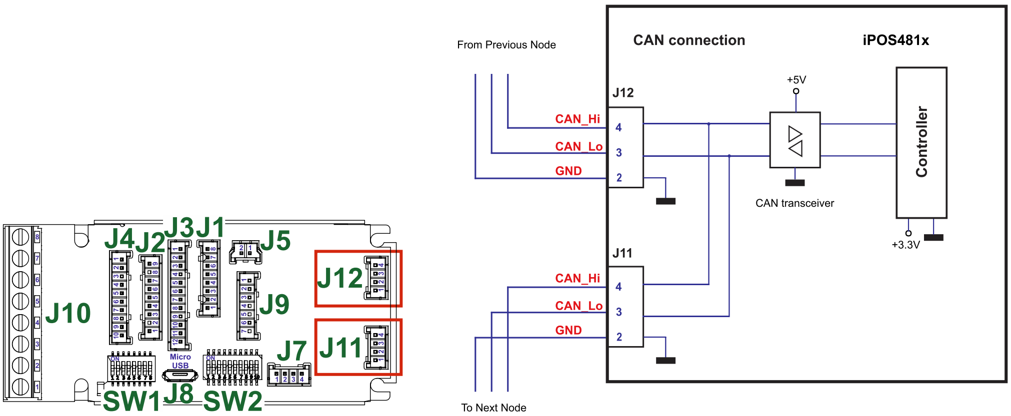


Figure 3.26. **CAN connection**

Remarks:

1. *The CAN network requires a 120-Ohm terminator. This is not included on the board. Figure 3.27 shows how to connect it on your network*
2. *CAN signals are not insulated from other iPOS481x circuits.*

3.5.9.2 Recommendation for wiring

a) Build CAN network using cables with twisted wires (2 wires/pair), with CAN-Hi twisted together with CAN-Lo. It is recommended but not mandatory to use a shielded cable. If so, connect the shield to GND. The cable impedance must be 105 ... 135 ohms (120 ohms typical) and a capacitance below 30pF/meter.
b) When using a printed circuit board (PCB) motherboard based on FR-4 material, build the CAN network using a pair of 12mil (0.012”) tracks, spaced 8 to 10mils (0.008”…0.010”) apart, placed over a local ground plane (microstrip) which extends at least 1mm left and right to the tracks.
c) Whenever possible, use daisy-chain links between the CAN nodes. Avoid using stubs. A stub is a "T" connection, where a derivation is taken from the main bus. When stubs can’t be avoided keep them as short as possible. For 1 Mbit/s (worst case), the maximum stub length must be below 0.3 meters.
d) The 120Ω termination resistors must be rated at 0.2W minimum. Do not use winded resistors, which are inductive.

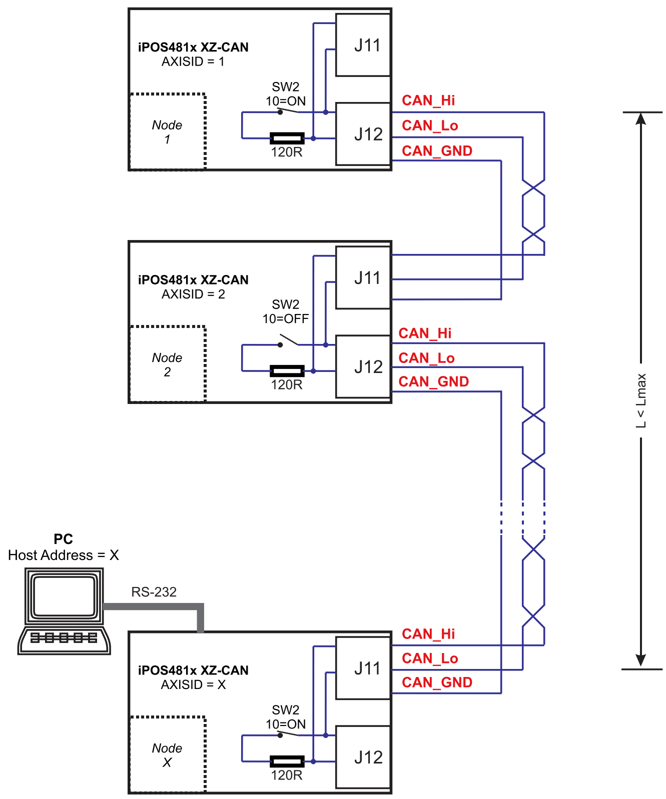


Figure 3.27. **Multiple-Axis CAN network**

3.5.10 Recommendations for EtherCAT Wiring (for CAT drives)

a) Build EtherCAT® network using UTP (unshielded twisted pair) cables rated CAT5E or higher (CAT6, etc.). Cables with this rating must have multiple characteristics, as described in TIA/EIA-568-B. Among these are: impedance, frequency attenuation, cross-talk, return loss, etc.

b) It is acceptable to use STP (shielded twisted pair) or FTP (foil twisted pair) cables, rated CAT5E or higher (CAT6, etc.). The added shielding is beneficial in reducing the RF (radio-frequency) emissions, improving the EMC emissions of the application.

c) The maximum length of each network segment must be less than 100 meters.

d) The network topology is daisy-chain. All connections are done using point-to-point cables. The global topology can be one of the two:

- Linear, when the J21 / OUT port of the last drive in the chain remains not connected. Master is connected to J22 / IN port of the first drive; J7 / OUT of the first drive is connected to J22 / IN of the following drive; J7 / OUT of the last drive remains unconnected.

  See ***Figure 3.29*** for a visual representation of the linear topology.

- Ring, when the J21 / OUT port of the last drive in the chain is connected back to the master controller, on the 2nd port of the master. This topology consists of the linear topology described above, plus an extra connection between the master, which has two RJ45 ports, to J21 / OUT of the last drive.

  See ***Figure 3.30*** for a visual representation of the ring topology.

e) Ring topology is preferred for its added security, since it is insensitive to one broken cable / connection along the ring (re-routing of communication is done automatically, so that to avoid the broken cable / connection)

f) It is highly recommended to use qualified cables, assembled by a specialized manufacturer. When using CAT5E UTP cables that are manufactured / commissioned / prepared on-site, it is highly recommended to check the cables. The check should be performed using a dedicated Ethernet cable tester, which verifies more parameters than simple galvanic continuity (such as cross-talk, attenuation, etc.). The activation of “Link” indicators will NOT guarantee a stable and reliable connection! This can only be guaranteed by proper quality of cables used, according to TIA/EIA-568-B specifications.

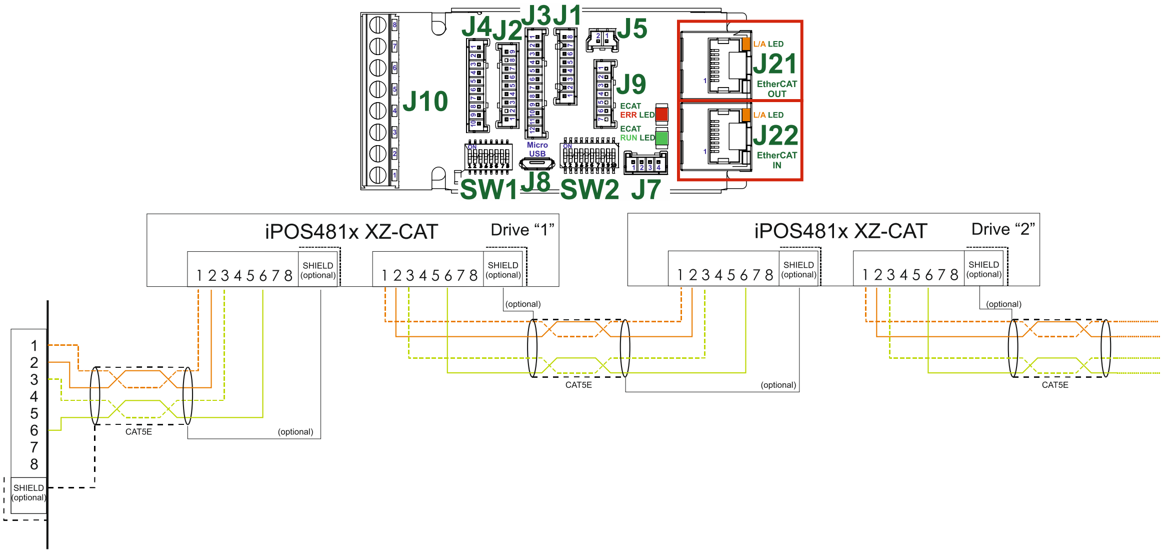


Figure 3.28. **EtherCAT wiring**

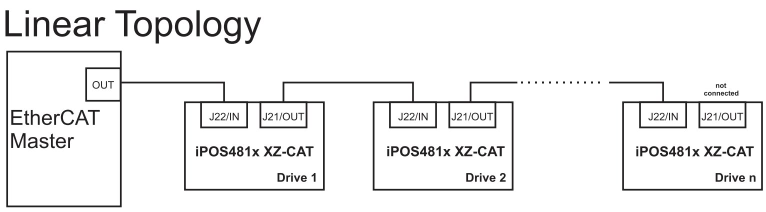


Figure 3.29. **EtherCAT network linear topology**

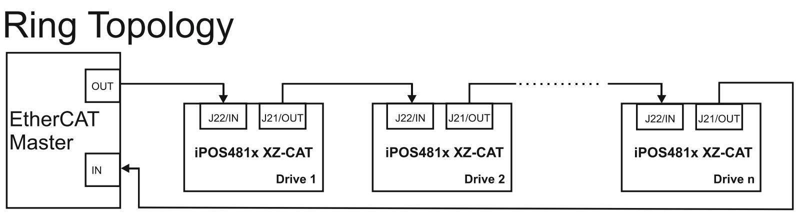


Figure 3.30. **EtherCAT network ring topology**

3.5.11 Disabling the setup table at startup (for CAT drives); Disabling Autorun (for CAN drives)

3.5.11.1 Disabling the setup table at startup (for CAT drives)

In some very rare cases, the setup table might be corrupted, leading to a loop where the drive resets continuously. This behavior can be noticed by seeing both the Ready and Error LED blinking for short periods of time continuously.

To recover from this behavior, the setup table can be invalidated by connecting all digital Hall inputs to GND, as shown in Figure ***3.32***.

On the next power on, the drive will load setup default settings and the Motion Error Register (MER) bit 2 will be 1. After a new valid setup table is loaded onto the drive, disconnect the hall sensors from GND and execute a new power off/ power on cycle.

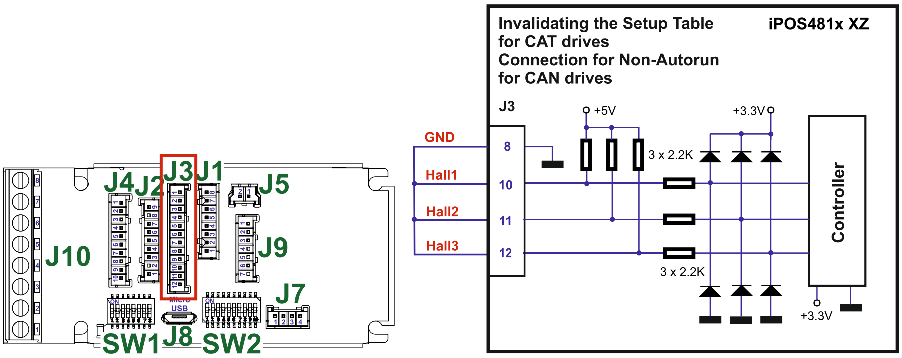


Figure 3.31. **Temporary connection during power-on to remove the drive from** Autorun **mode or invalidate the Setup table**

3.5.11.2 Disabling Autorun (for CAN drives)

When an iPOS80x0 BX-CAN is set in TMLCAN operation mode, by default after power-on it enters automatically in *Autorun* mode. In this mode, if the drive has in its local EEPROM a valid TML application (motion program), this is automatically executed as soon as the motor supply V_{MOT} is turned on.

In order to disable *Autorun* mode, there are 2 methods:

a) Software - by writing value 0x0001 in first EEPROM location at address 0x2000

b) Hardware1 – set the drive temporarily in CANopen mode. While in CANopen state, no motion will autorun. Set SW1 pin1 in down position.

c) Hardware2 – by temporary connecting all digital Hall inputs to GND, during the power-on for about 1 second, until the green LED is turned on, as shown in ***Figure 3.32***. This option is particularly useful when it is not possible to communicate with the drive.

After the drive is set in *non-Autorun/slave* mode using 2nd method, the 1st method may be used to invalidate the TML application from the EEPROM. On next power on, in absence of a valid TML application, the drive enters in the *non-Autorun/slave* mode independently of the digital Hall inputs status.

3.6 Axis ID Selection for CAT drives(SW1 pin settings)

The iPOS80x0 BX-CAT drives support all EtherCAT standard addressing modes. In case of device addressing mode based on node address, the iPOS80x0 drive sets the *configured station alias* address with its AxisID value. The drive AxisID value is set after power on by:

- Software, setting via EasySetUp a specific AxisID value in the range 1-255.
- Hardware, by setting h/w in Easy setup under Axis ID value and selecting a value between 1-127 from switches 2-8

The Hardware Axis ID can be set by setting SW1 pins. SW1 is an 8 pole sliding switch.

ON = Axis ID bit is 1

OFF = Axis ID bit is 0

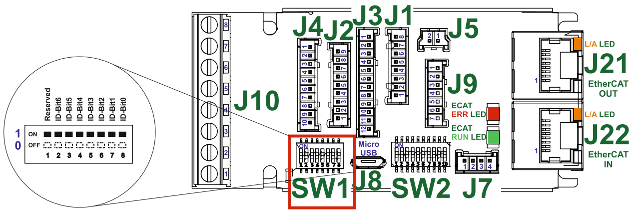


Figure 3.32. *SW1 – Axis ID pins for EtherCAT*

- **Pins 2 … 8**: ID-Bitx. All bits off means 255
  - The drive axis/address number is set when H/W is selected in Drive Setup under AxisID field or when the Setup is invalid.
  - The axis ID is an 8 bit unsigned number. Its first 7 bits are controlled by the ID-bit0 to ID-bit6. Bit7 of this variable is always 0. In total, 127 axis ID HW values can result from the DIP switch combinations.
  - When pins 2..8 remain OFF, the drive Axis ID will be 255 and *configured station alias* will be 0.

All pins are sampled at power-up, and the drive is configured accordingly

3.7 CAN Operation Mode and Axis ID Selection for CAN drives(SW1 settings)

The communication protocol as well as the Hardware Axis ID can be set by the SW1 switch.

ON = Bit is 1

OFF = Bit is 0

The Operation mode is selected by SW1 position 1:

ON= CANopen mode / OFF= TMLCAN mode

The drive AxisID value is set after power on by:

- Software, setting via EasySetUp a specific AxisID value in the range 1-255.
- Hardware, by setting h/w in Easy setup and selecting a value between 1-127 from the switch SW1;

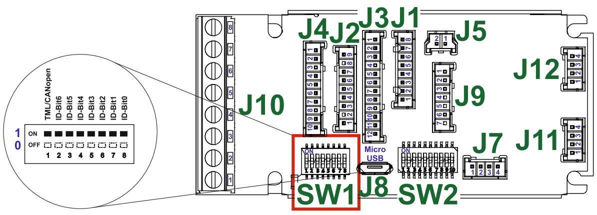


Figure 3.33. *SW1 – Axis ID pins and comm protocol for CAN*

- Position 1: On = CANopen mode; Off = TMLCAN mode
- Positions 2 … 8: ID-Bit x. All bits off means 255
- Axis ID switches The drive axis/address number is set when H/W is selected in Drive Setup under AxisID field or when the Setup is invalid.
- The axis ID is an 8 bit unsigned number. Its first 7 bits are controlled by the ID-bit0 to ID-bit6. Bit7 of this variable is always 0. In total, 127 axis ID HW values can result from the DIP switch combinations.

All pins are sampled at power-up, and the drive is configured accordingly.

If CANopen mode is selected and the AxisID is set to 255, the drive remains "non-configured" waiting for a CANopen master to configure it, using CiA-305 protocol. A "non-configured" drive answers only to CiA-305 commands. All other CANopen commands are ignored and transmission of all other messages (including boot-up) is disabled. The Ready (green) LED will flash at 1 second time intervals while in this mode

3.8 Electrical Specifications

All parameters measured under the following conditions (unless otherwise specified):

T_{amb} = 0…40°C, V_{LOG} = 24 V_{DC}; V_{MOT} = 48V_{DC}; Supplies start-up / shutdown sequence: *-any-*
Load current (sinusoidal amplitude / continuous BLDC,DC,stepper) = 10A RMS for iPOS4810 and 15A RMS iPOS4815

3.8.1 Operating Conditions

		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Ambient temperature[1]		0		+40	ºC
Ambient humidity	Non-condensing	0		90	%Rh
Altitude / pressure[2]	Altitude (referenced to sea level)	-0.1	0 ÷ 2.5	[2]	Km
	Ambient Pressure	0 [2]	0.75 ÷ 1	10.0	atm

3.8.2 Storage Conditions

		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Ambient temperature		-40		100	ºC
Ambient humidity	Non-condensing	0		100	%Rh
Ambient Pressure		0		10.0	atm
ESD capability (Human body model)	Not powered; applies to any accessible part			±0.5	kV
	Original packaging			±15	kV

3.8.3 Mechanical Mounting

		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Airflow		natural convection[3], closed box			
Spacing required for horizontal mounting.	Between adjacent drives	4			mm
	Between drives and nearby walls	5			mm
	Space needed for drive removal	10			mm
	Between drives and roof-top	20			mm
Insertion force	Using recommended mating connectors		TBD	TBD	N
Extraction force		TBD	TBD		N

3.8.4 Environmental Characteristics

			Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Size (Length x Width x Height)	Global size	iPOS481x XZ-CAT/CAN	93 x 43.8 x 32			mm
			~3.66 x 1.72 x 1.26			inch
Weight		iPOS481x XZ-CAT/CAN	83			g
Cleaning agents	Dry cleaning is recommended		Only Water- or Alcohol- based			
Protection degree	According to IEC60529, UL508		IP20			-

3.8.5 Logic Supply Input (+V_{LOG})

		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Supply voltage	Nominal values	9		36	V_{DC}
	Absolute maximum values, drive operating but outside guaranteed parameters	8		40	V_{DC}
	Absolute maximum values, continuous	-0.6		42	V_{DC}
	Absolute maximum values, surge (duration ≤ 10ms) †	-1		+45	V
	+V_{LOG} = 12V		TBD		mA
	+V_{LOG} = 24V		TBD		
	+V_{LOG} = 40V		TBD		

3.8.6 Motor Supply Input (+V_{MOT})

			Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Supply voltage	Nominal values		11		50	V_{DC}
	Absolute maximum values, drive operating but outside guaranteed parameters		9		52	V_{DC}
	Absolute maximum values, continuous		-0.6		54	V_{DC}
	Absolute maximum values, surge (duration ≤ 10ms) †		-1		57	V
Supply current	Idle			1	5	mA
	Operating	iPOS481x	-40	±21.2	+40	A

[1] Operating temperature at higher temperatures is possible with reduced current and power ratings

[2] iPOS481x can be operated in vacuum (no altitude restriction), but at altitudes over 2,500m, current and power rating are reduced due to thermal dissipation efficiency.

[3] In case of forced cooling (conduction or ventilation) the spacing requirements may drop down to mechanical tolerances as long as the ambient temperature is kept below the maximum operating limit

			Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
	Absolute maximum value, short-circuit condition (duration ≤ 10ms) †	iPOS481x			43	A

3.8.7 Motor Outputs (A/A+, B/A-, C/B+, CR/B-)

			Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Nominal output current, continuous	for DC brushed, steppers and BLDC motors with Hall-based trapezoidal control	iPOS4810			14.1	A
		iPOS4815			21.3	
	for PMSM motors with FOC sinusoidal control (sinusoidal amplitude value)	iPOS4810			14.1	
		iPOS4815			21.3	
	for PMSM motors with FOC sinusoidal control (sinusoidal effective value/ RMS)	iPOS4810			14.1	
		iPOS4815			15	
Motor output current, peak	maximum 2.5s; (sinusoidal amplitude value)		-40		+40	A
Short-circuit protection threshold	(sinusoidal amplitude value)		±43		±43	A
Short-circuit protection delay				TBD		µs
On-state voltage drop	Nominal output current; including typical mating connector contact resistance			TBD		V
Voltage efficiency				100		%
Off-state leakage current				±0.5	±1	mA
Motor inductance (phase-to-phase)	Recommended value, for ripple ±5% of measurement range; $+V_{MOT}$ = 48 V	F_{PWM} = 20 kHz	330			µH
		F_{PWM} = 40 kHz	150			
		F_{PWM} = 60 kHz	120			
		F_{PWM} = 80 kHz	80			
		F_{PWM} = 100 kHz	60			
	Absolute minimum value, limited by short-circuit protection; $+V_{MOT}$ = 48 V	F_{PWM} = 20 kHz	120			µH
		F_{PWM} = 40 kHz	40			
		F_{PWM} = 60 kHz	30			
		F_{PWM} = 80 kHz	15			
		F_{PWM} = 100 kHz	8			
Motor electrical time-constant (L/R)	Recommended value, for ±5% current measurement error due to ripple	F_{PWM} = 20 kHz	250			µs
		F_{PWM} = 40 kHz	125			
		F_{PWM} = 60 kHz	100			
		F_{PWM} = 80 kHz	63			
		F_{PWM} = 100 kHz	50			
Current measurement accuracy	FS = Full Scale			TBD		%FS

3.8.8 Digital Inputs (IN0, IN1, IN2/LSP, IN3/LSN, IN4, IN5)[1]

		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Mode compliance		PNP			
Default state	Input floating (wiring disconnected)	Logic LOW			
Input voltage	Logic “LOW”	-10	0	2.2	V
	Logic “HIGH”	6.3	24	36	
	Hysteresis	1.2	2.4	2.8	
	Floating voltage (not connected)		0		
	Absolute maximum, continuous	-10		+39	
	Absolute maximum, surge (duration ≤ 1s) †	-20		+40	
Input current	Logic “LOW”; Pulled to GND		0		mA
	Logic “HIGH”		8	10	
		Min.	**Typ.**	**Max.**	**Units**
Mode compliance		NPN			
Default state	Input floating (wiring disconnected)	Logic HIGH			
Input voltage	Logic “LOW”		0	2.2	V
	Logic “HIGH”	6.3	24	36	
	Hysteresis	1.2	2.4	2.8	
	Floating voltage (not connected)		15		
	Absolute maximum, continuous	-10		+39	
	Absolute maximum, surge (duration ≤ 1s) †	-20		+40	
Input current	Logic “LOW”; Pulled to GND		8	10	mA
	Logic “HIGH”; Pulled to +24V	0	0	0	

Input frequency		0		10	kHz
Minimum pulse width		6			µs
ESD protection	Human body model	±5			kV

[1] The digital inputs are software selectable as PNP or NPN

3.8.9 Digital Outputs (OUT0, OUT1, OUT2/Error, OUT3/ Ready, OUT4, OUT5) [1]

		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Mode compliance		PNP 24V			
Default state	Not supplied (+VLOG floating or to GND)	High-Z (floating)			
	Normal operation	Logic "High"			
Output voltage	Logic "HIGH"; output current = 0.2A		V_{LOG}-0.2	V_{LOG}-0.8	V
	Logic "LOW"; output current = 0, no load	open-collector			
	Logic "HIGH", external load to GND		0		
	Absolute maximum, continuous	-0.3		V_{LOG}+0.3	
	Absolute maximum, surge (duration ≤ 1s) †	-0.5		V_{LOG}+0.5	
Output current	Logic "HIGH", source current, continuous			0.2	A
	Logic "HIGH", source current, pulse ≤ 5 s			0.4	A
	Logic "LOW", means High-Z				mA
Minimum pulse width		2			µs
ESD protection	Human body model	±15			kV
Mode compliance		NPN 24V			
Default state	Not supplied (+VLOG floating or to GND)	High-Z (floating)			
	Normal operation	High-Z			
Output voltage	Logic "LOW"; output current = 0.3A		0.2	0.8	V
	Logic "HIGH"; output current = 0, no load	open-collector			
	Logic "HIGH", external load to +V_{LOG}		V_{LOG}		
	Absolute maximum, continuous	-0.3		V_{LOG}+0.3	
	Absolute maximum, surge (duration ≤ 1s) †	-0.5		V_{LOG}+0.5	
Output current	Logic "LOW", sink current, continuous			0.3	A
	Logic "LOW", sink current, pulse ≤ 5 s			0.5	A
	Logic "HIGH", means High-Z				mA
Minimum pulse width		2			µs
ESD protection	Human body model	±15			kV

3.8.10 Digital Hall Inputs (Hall1, Hall2, Hall3)

		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Mode compliance		TTL / CMOS / Open-collector			
Default state	Input floating (wiring disconnected)	Logic HIGH			
Input voltage	Logic "LOW"		0	0.8	V
	Logic "HIGH"	2	5		
	Floating voltage (not connected)		4.4		
	Absolute maximum, surge (duration ≤ 1s) †	-10		+15	
Input current	Logic "LOW"; Pull to GND			1.2	mA
	Logic "HIGH"; Internal 1KΩ pull-up to +5	0	0	0	
Minimum pulse width		2			µs
ESD protection	Human body model	±5			kV

3.8.11 Linear Hall Inputs (LH1, LH2, LH3)

		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Input voltage	Operational range	0	0.5÷4.5	4.9	V
	Absolute maximum values, continuous	-7		+7	
	Absolute maximum, surge (duration ≤ 1s) †	-11		+14	
Input current	Input voltage 0…+5V	0		0.2	mA
Interpolation Resolution	Depending on software settings			11	bits
Frequency		0		1	kHz
ESD protection	Human body model	±1			kV

3.8.12 Sin-Cos Encoder Inputs (Sin+, Sin-, Cos+, Cos-) [2]

		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Input voltage, differential	Sin+ to Sin-, Cos+ to Cos-		1	1.25	V_{PP}
Input voltage, any pin to GND	Operational range	-1	2.5	4	V
	Absolute maximum values, continuous	-7		+7	
	Absolute maximum, surge (duration ≤ 1s) †	-11		+14	
Input impedance	Differential, Sin+ to Sin-, Cos+ to Cos-	4.2	4.7		kΩ
	Common-mode, to GND		2.2		kΩ
Resolution with interpolation	Software selectable, for one sine/cosine period	2		10	bits
Frequency	Sin-Cos interpolation	0		450	kHz
	Quadrature, no interpolation	0		10	MXZ
ESD protection	Human body model	±2			kV

[1] The digital inputs are software selectable as PNP or NPN

[2] For many applications, a 120Ω termination resistor should be connected across SIN+ to SIN-, and across COS+ to COS-. See SW2 settings. Please consult the feedback device datasheet for confirmation.

3.8.13 Encoder #1 Inputs (A1+, A1-, B1+, B1-, Z1+, Z1-,)[1]

		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Single-ended mode compliance	Leave negative inputs disconnected	TTL / CMOS / Open-collector			
Input voltage, single-ended mode A/A+, B/B+	Logic "LOW"			1.6	V
	Logic "HIGH"	1.8			
	Floating voltage (not connected)		3.3		
Input voltage, single-ended mode Z/Z+	Logic "LOW"			1.2	V
	Logic "HIGH"	1.4			
	Floating voltage (not connected)		4.7		
Input current, single-ended mode A/A+, B/B+, Z/Z+	Logic "LOW"; Pull to GND		5.5	6	mA
	Logic "HIGH"; Internal 2.2KΩ pull-up to +5	0	0	0	
	For full RS422 compliance, see [2]	TIA/EIA-422-A			
Input voltage, differential mode	Hysteresis	±0.06	±0.1	±0.2	V
	Common-mode range (A+ to GND, etc.)	-7		+7	
Input impedance, differential	A1+ to A1-, B1+ to B1-		1		kΩ
	Z1+ to Z1-		1		
Input frequency	Single-ended mode, Open-collector / NPN	0		5	MHz
	Differential mode, or Single-ended driven by push-pull (TTL / CMOS)	0		10	MHz
Minimum pulse width	Single-ended mode, Open-collector / NPN	1			µs
	Differential mode, or Single-ended driven by push-pull (TTL / CMOS)	50			ns
Input voltage, any pin to GND	Absolute maximum values, continuous	-7		+7	V
	Absolute maximum, surge (duration ≤ 1s) †	-11		+14	
ESD protection	Human body model	±1			kV

3.8.14 Encoder #2 Inputs (A2+, A2-, B2+, B2-, Z2+, Z2-)[3]

		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Differential mode compliance		TIA/EIA-422-A			
Input voltage, differential mode	Hysteresis	±0.06	±0.1	±0.2	V
	Differential mode	-14		+14	
	Common-mode range (A+ to GND, etc.)	-11		+14	
Input impedance, differential			150		Ω
	Differential mode	0		10	MHz
	Differential mode	50			ns
ESD protection	Human body model	±1			kV

3.8.15 Analog 0…5V Inputs (REF, FDBK)

		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Input voltage	Operational range	0		5	V
	Absolute maximum values, continuous	-12		+18	
	Absolute maximum, surge (duration ≤ 1s) †			±36	
Input impedance	To GND		30		kΩ
Resolution			12		bits
Integral linearity				±2	bits
Offset error			±2	±10	bits
Gain error			±1%	±3%	% FS[4]
Bandwidth (-3dB)	Software selectable	0		1	kHz
ESD protection	Human body model	±2			kV

[1] Encoder #1 differential input pins can have internal 120Ω termination resistors connected across, see SW2 settings

[2] For full RS-422 compliance, 120Ω termination resistors must be connected across the differential pairs. See *Figure 3.15. Differential incremental encoder #1* connection

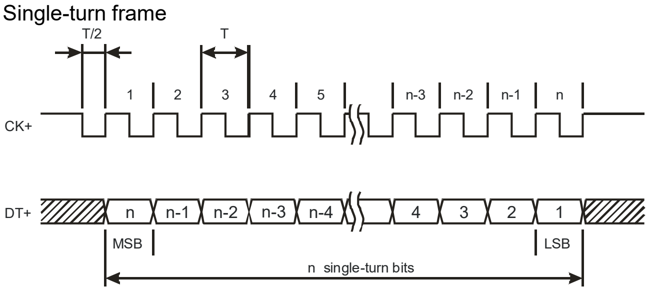
[3] Encoder #2 differential input pins have internal 120Ω termination resistors connected across

[4] "FS" stands for "Full Scale"

3.8.16 SSI/BiSS/Panasonic/Taagawa encoder interface from J3

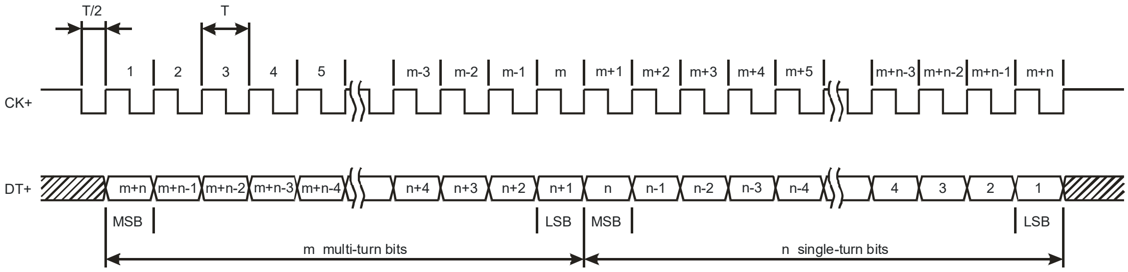
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Differential mode compliance (CLOCK, DATA)		TIA/EIA-422			
CLOCK Output voltage	Differential; 50Ω differential load	2.0	2.5	5.0	V
	Common-mode, referenced to GND	2.3	2.5	2.7	
CLOCK frequency	Software selectable	1000, 2000, 3000			kHz
DATA Input hysteresis	Differential mode	±0.1	±0.2	±0.5	V
Data input impedance	Termination resistor on-board		150		Ω
DATA Input common mode range	Referenced to GND	-7		+12	V
	Absolute maximum, surge (duration ≤ 1s) †	-25		+25	
DATA format	Software selectable	Binary / Gray			
		Single-turn / Multi-turn			
		Counting direction			
DATA resolution	Single-turn			56	bit
	Multi-turn and single-turn			56	
	If total resolution >31 bits, some bits must be ignored by software setting to achieve a max 31 bits resolution				

Single-turn frame



CK- and DT- signals have the same form with CK+ and DT+, but with opposite polarity.

Multi-turn frame



CK- and DT- signals have the same form with CK+ and DT+, but with opposite polarity.

3.8.17 CAN-Bus (for CAN drives)

		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Compliance		ISO11898, CiA-301v4.2, 402v3.0			
Bit rate	Software selectable	125		1000	125
Bus length	1Mbps			25	m
	500Kbps			100	
	≤ 250Kbps			250	
Resistor	Between CAN-Hi, CAN-Lo	none on-board			
Node addressing	Hardware: by H/W pins	1 ÷ 127 & 255 (LSS non-configured) (CANopen); 1-127 & 255 (TMLCAN)			
	Software	1 ÷ 127 (CANopen); 1- 255 (TMLCAN)			
Voltage, CAN-Hi or CAN-Lo to GND		-26		26	V
ESD protection	Human body model	±15			kV

3.8.18 Supply Output (+5V)

		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
+5V output voltage	Current sourced = 250mA	4.8	5	5.2	V
+5V output current	iPOS481x XZ		TBD		mA
Short-circuit protection		Yes			
Over-voltage protection		NOT protected			
ESD protection	Human body model	±1			kV

3.8.19 EtherCAT ports J21 and J22 (for CAT drives)

		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Standards compliance		IEEE802.3, IEC61158			
Transmission line specification	According to TIA/EIA-568-5-A	Cat.5e.UTP			
J5, J6 pinout	EtherCAT® supports MDI/MDI-X auto-crossover	TIA/EIA-568-A or TIA/EIA-568-B			
Software protocols compatibility		CoE, CiA402, IEC61800-7-301			
Node addressing	By software, via EasySetup	1 ÷ 255			-
	By hardware via sw1	1 ÷ 127, 255			-
MAC addressing	EtherCAT® uses no MAC address	none			-
ESD protection	Human body model	±15			kV

3.8.20 Safe Torque OFF (STO1+; STO1-; STO2+; STO2-)

		Min.	Typ.	Max	Units
Safety function	According to EN61800-5-2	STO (Safe Torque OFF)			
EN 61800-5-1/ -2 and EN 61508-5-3/ -4 Classification	Safety Integrity Level	safety integrity level 3 (SIL3)			
	PFHd (Probability of Failures per Hour - dangerous)	$8*10^{-10}$	$hour^{-1}$ (0.8 FIT)		
EN13849-1 Classification	Performance Level	Cat3/PLe			
	MTTFd (meantime to dangerous failure)	377	years		
Mode compliance		PNP			
Default state	Input floating (wiring disconnected)	Logic LOW			
Input voltage	Logic "LOW" (PWM operation disabled)	-20		5.6	V
	Logic "HIGH" (PWM operation enabled)	18		36	V
	Absolute maximum, continuous	-20		+40	V
Input current	Logic "LOW"; pulled to GND		0		mA
	Logic "HIGH", pulled to +Vlog		5	13	mA
Repetitive test pulses (high-low-high)	Ignored high-low-high			5	ms
				20	XZ
Fault reaction time	From internal fault detection to register DER bit 14 =1 and OUT2/Error high-to-low			30	ms
PWM operation delay	From external STO low-high transition to PWM operation enabled			30	ms
ESD protection	Human body model	±2			kV

3.8.21 Conformity

		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
EU Declaration		2014/30/EU (EMC), 2014/35/EU (LVD), 2011/65/EU (RoHS), 1907/2006/EC (REACH), 93/68/EEC (CE Marking Directive), EC 428/2009 (non dual-use item, output frequency limited to 590Hz)			

† Stresses beyond values listed under "absolute maximum ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

4 Memory Map

iPOS481x MY has 2 types of memory available for user applications: 16K×16 SRAM and up to 24K×16 serial E^2ROM.

The SRAM memory is mapped in the address range: C000h to FFFFh. It can be used to download and run a TML program, to save real-time data acquisitions and to keep the cam tables during run-time.

The E^2ROM is mapped in the address range: 2000h to 7FFFh. It is used to keep in a non-volatile memory the TML programs, the cam tables and the drive setup information.

Remark: *EasyMotion Studio handles automatically the memory allocation for each motion application. The memory map can be accessed and modified from the main folder of each application*

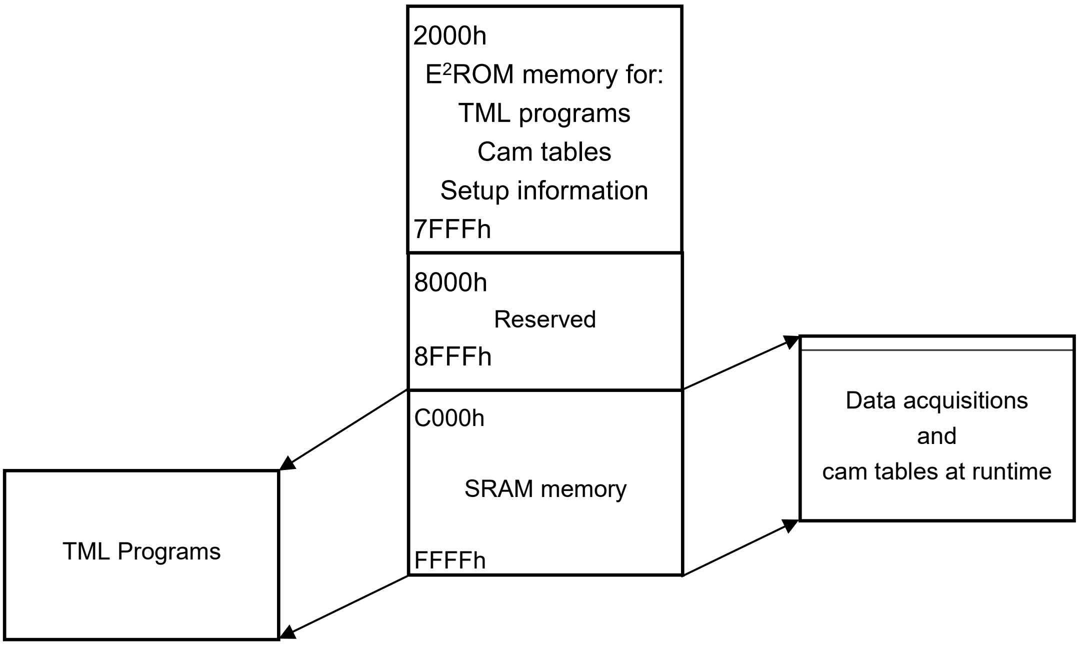


Figure 7.1. *iPOS481x MZ Memory Map*