



PLCopen Basics with MPiec Controllers



Class No. TRM010-PLCopen-Basic
Doc No. eLV.Mpiec.01.PLCopenBasic
Rev A.00
Date: February 24, 2015





Remote Demo Connection

Connection Concept
Secomea
Login
Connect to MPiec controller
Connect to IP camera
Demo Overview
Tips

Tips

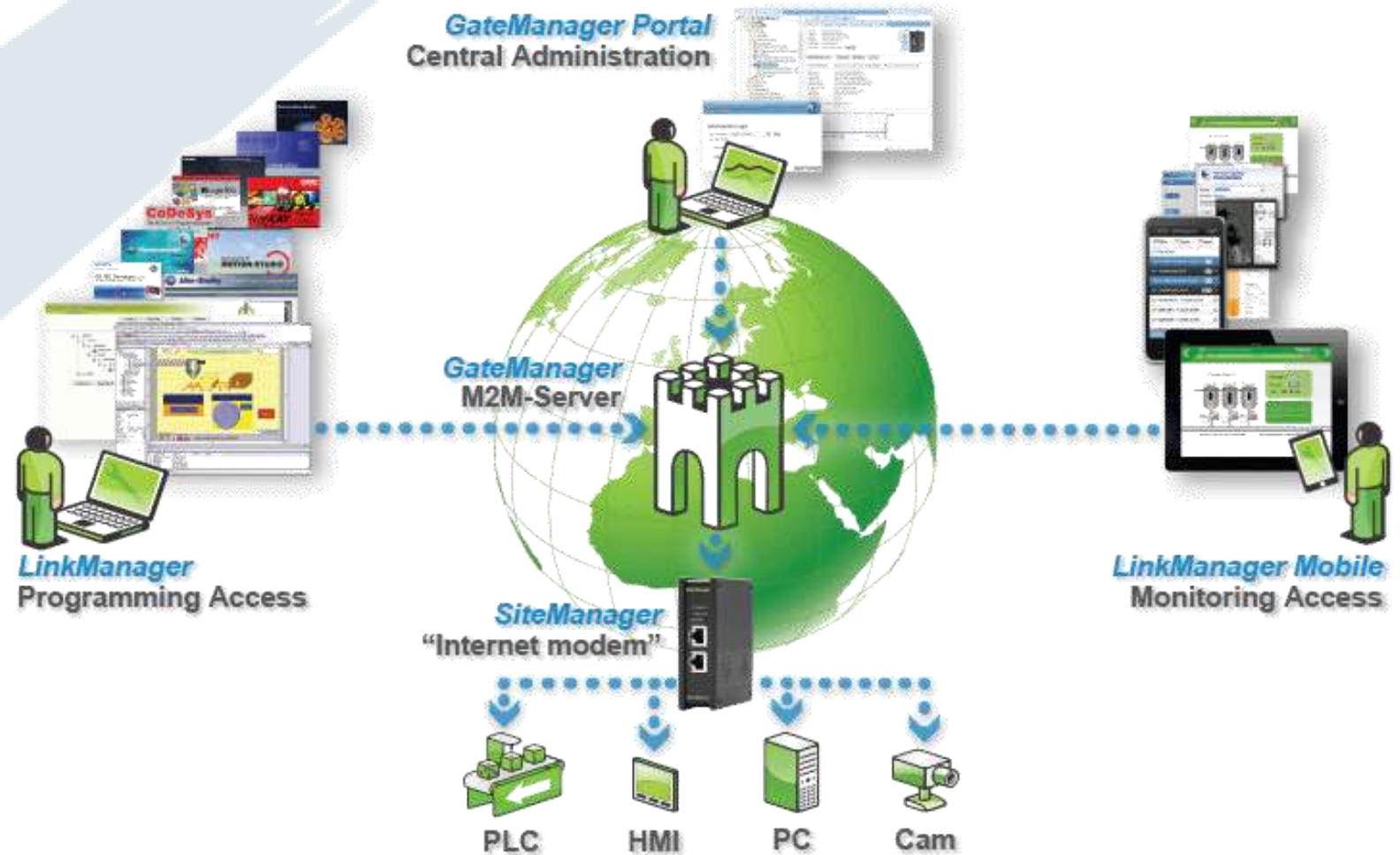
DEMO OVERVIEW

CONNECT TO IP CAMERA

- *Site Manager*
- *Gate Manager*
- *Link Manager*
 - *Application on your PC*
- *Remote Connection*
 - *Login credentials*
 - *Electronic certificate*



- *More Information at www.secomea.com*



- *Contact Yaskawa*
 - training@Yaskawa.com
 - www.Yaskawa.com Request Training
- *Receive email*
- *Install Link Manager software*
- *First-time Login*
 - *Start Link Manager*
 - *Certificate*
 - *Password*
- *Test Mpiec connection*
 - *Internet Explorer browser*
- *Test IP Camera connection*
 - *Port 88*
 - *Plugin installation*
 - » *Internet Explorer 11*
 - » *FireFox*
 - » *Chrome*
 - » *Opera*

The screenshot displays a web browser window with the URL <https://www.yaskawa.com/pycprd/training/tr>. The browser tabs include 'yaskawa.com', 'Yaskawa America, Inc., Drives ...', and 'Yaskawa America - YouTube'. The website content is organized into a sidebar and a main content area.

Sidebar Navigation:

- Training
 - Training Schedule
 - eLearning Curriculum
 - Drives Road Show
 - Onsite Training
 - Cafe Express
 - Classes Offering CEUs
 - Promotions
 - Testimonials
 - Policies & Information
 - Travel & Lodging
 - Class Notifications
 - Request Training** (highlighted with a red box)
- Support
 - Support By Product
 - FAQs

Main Content Area:

Training

Overview

In today's world, it is impossible for a company to survive without technically trained employees. The mission of Yaskawa's Technical Training Services (TTS) is to provide Drives and Motion Control training classes for our customers that are "right on target" with knowledge they need to perform their jobs.

[Yaskawa TTS Overview Video](#)

Drives and Motion Control Product Training

TTS surrounds the customers with training options by offering classes at Yaskawa training facilities, onsite at the customer's location as well as through the internet. Practical, hands-on training classes are held at our facilities in Waukegan, IL, Cypress, CA and Columbus, OH. Factory onsite classes and Drives Road Show classes bring the classroom to the customer's site to eliminate the need for travel.

[View Classes >](#)

eLearning Curriculum

eLearning Modules and eLearning Videos are user-friendly, computer-based training lessons that are effective, time efficient, instruction that can be performed anytime or anywhere there is a computer or mobile device. This is a perfect way to get the training you need in the least amount of time.


[View List >](#)

Right Sidebar:

- Overview
- Meet the Staff
- Featured eLMs

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the following applications: Internet Explorer (Training - Interne...), Chrome, Firefox, Camtasia Studio, and Recording... The system tray includes volume and network icons.

LinkManager X.509 Certificate for eLV Student on gm21.secomea.com Inbox x

 do-not-reply@secomea.com 12:42 PM (22 hours ago) ☆ ↩ ⌵

to me ▾

Hello eLV Student

Hello from Yaskawa Technical Training Services

This mail contains your X.509 user certificate for the Secomea LinkManager.
The password associated with the certificate is: dKQuquAK4809

You must save the attached file, eLV_Student.lmc, to your local hard drive (or other suitable storage) before you can import it into the LinkManager.

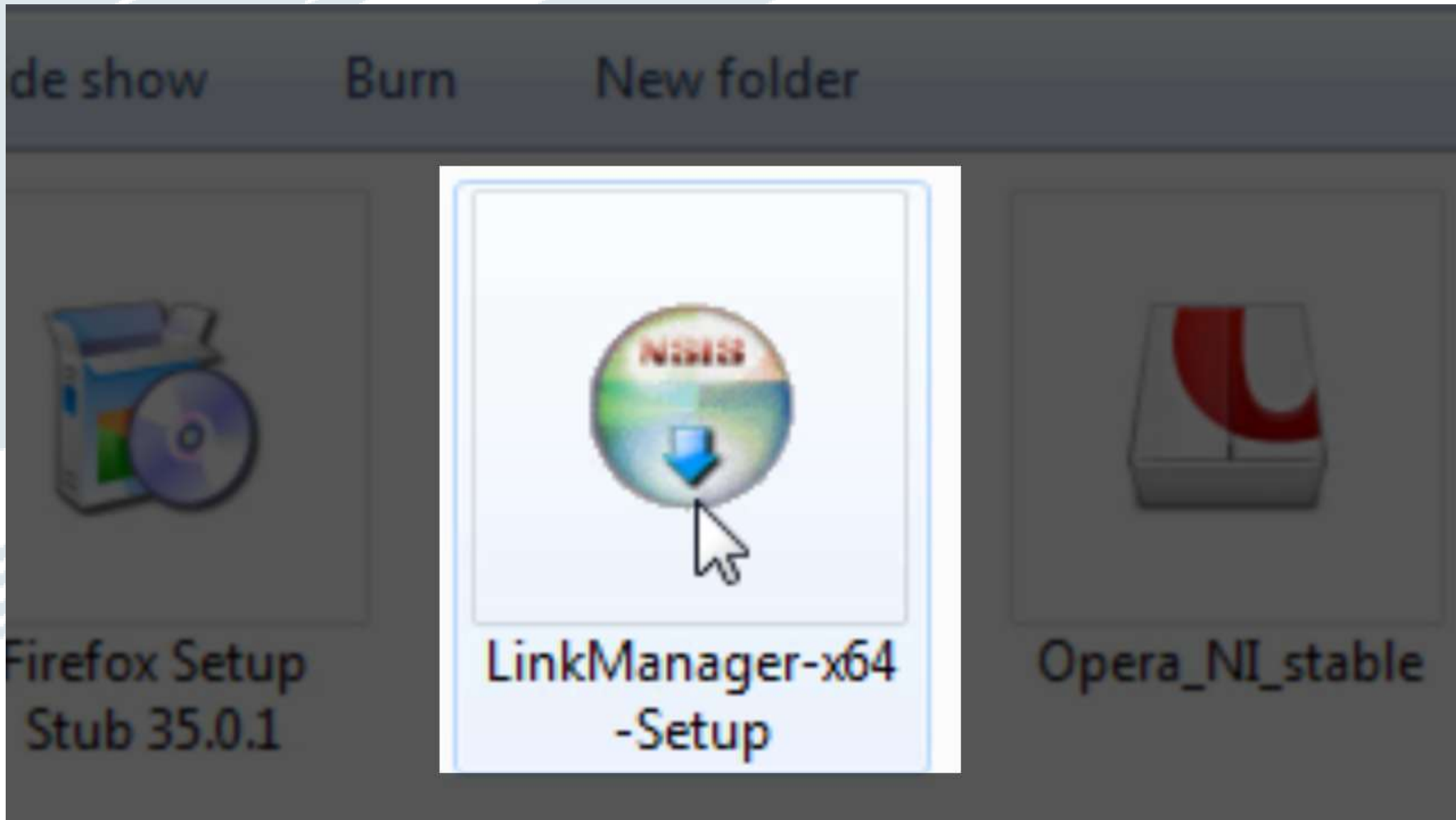
Installing a new LinkManager

First you need to download and install the latest LinkManager software for your Windows system:

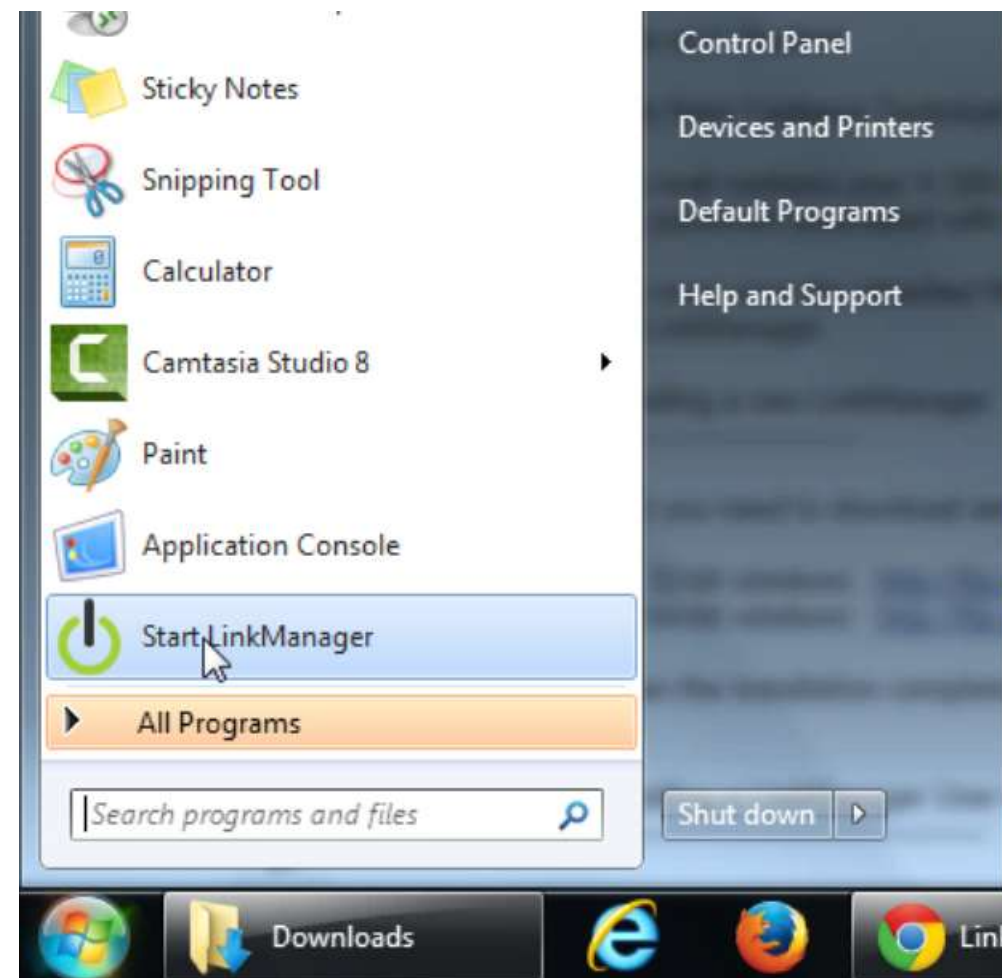
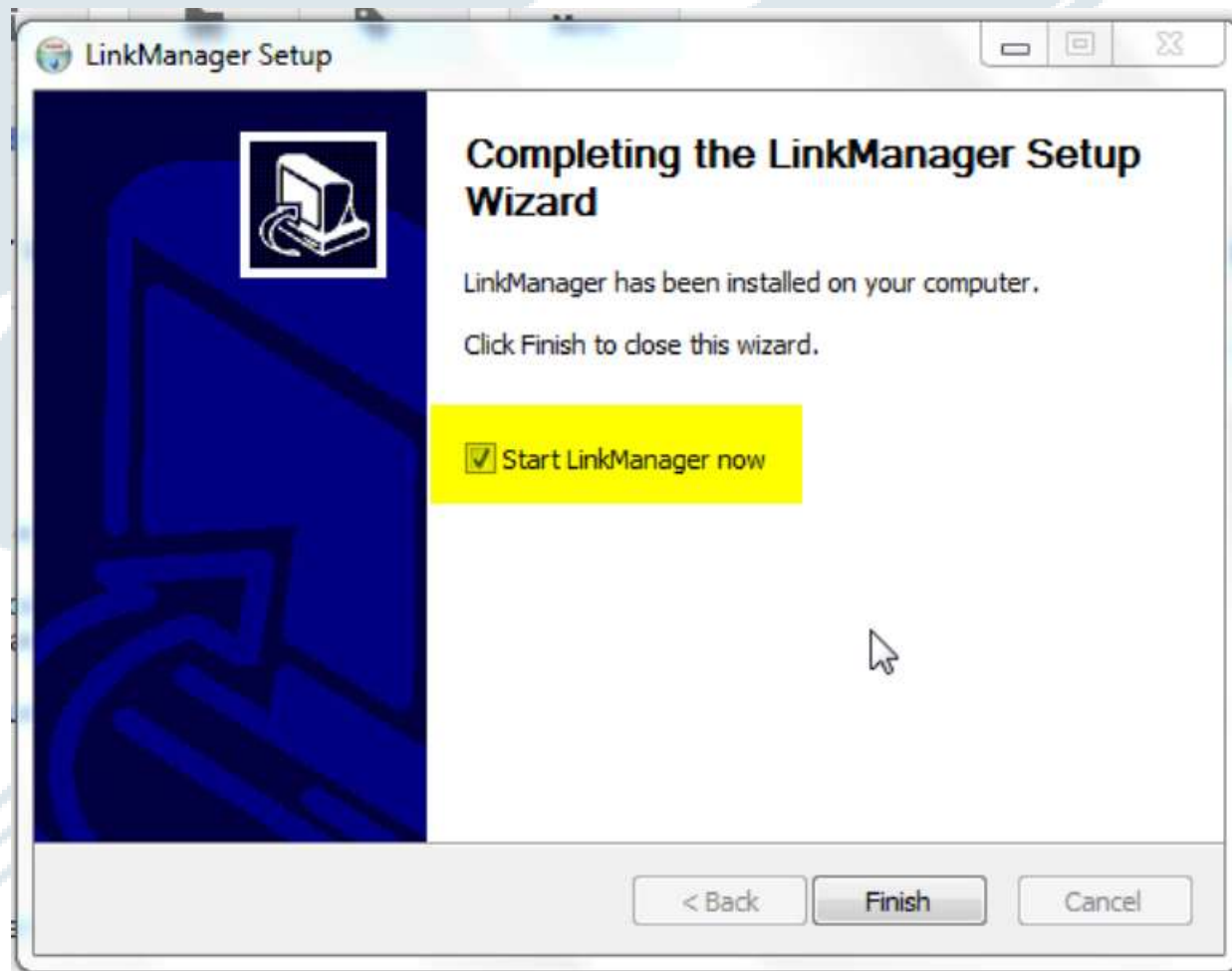
For 32-bit windows: <http://ftp.secomea.com/pub/LinkManager-Setup.exe>
For 64-bit windows: <http://ftp.secomea.com/pub/LinkManager-x64-Setup.exe>

When the installation completes, you will be asked to install the user certificate, after which you can proceed to Login.

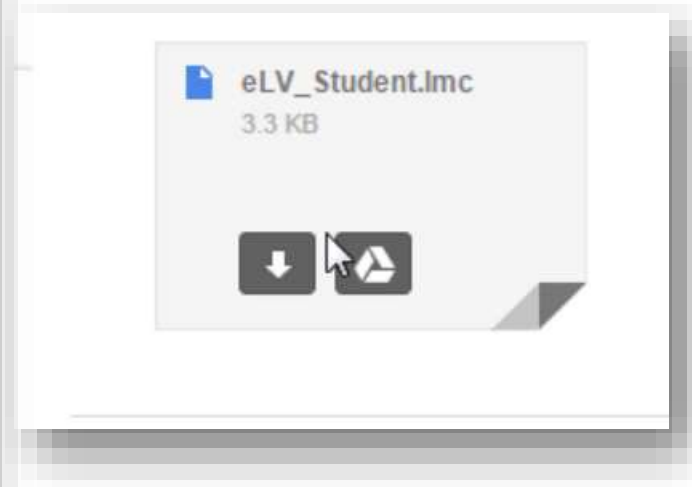
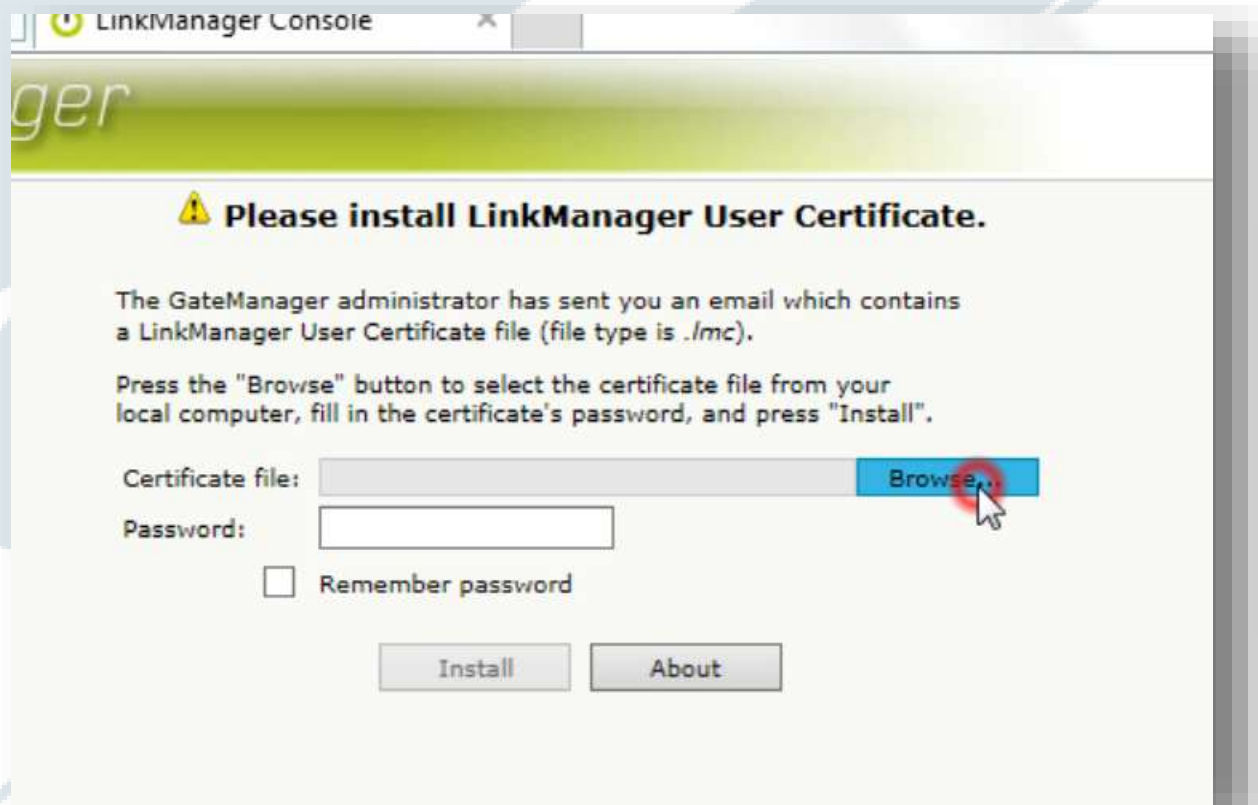
Installing a LinkManager User certificate



- *Start Link Manager*



- *Certificate*



- *Password*

The screenshot shows a 'LinkManager Console' window with a warning icon and the text: **Please install LinkManager User Certificate**. Below this, it says: 'The GateManager administrator has sent you an email which contains a LinkManager User Certificate file (file type is .lmc). Press the "Browse" button to select the certificate file from your local computer, fill in the certificate's password, and press "Install".' The 'Certificate file' field contains 'C:\Users\student\Downloads\eLV_Student.lmc'. The 'Password' field is filled with dots. A 'Remember password' checkbox is checked. There are 'Install' and 'About' buttons. A mouse cursor is hovering over the 'Install' button.

Overlaid on the console is an email from 'do-not-reply@secomea.com' with the subject '12:42 PM (23 hours ago)'. The email content includes: 'Hello eLV Student', 'Hello from Yaskawa Technical Training Services', 'This mail contains your X.509 user certificate for the Secomea LinkManager. The password associated with the certificate is: dKQuquAK4809'. A context menu is open over the password, with 'Copy' selected. Other options include 'Search Google for \'dKQuquAK4809\'', 'Print...', and 'Inspect element'. Below the email text, it says: 'You must save the attached file, eLV_Student.lmc, to the LinkManager.', 'Installing a new LinkManager', and 'First you need to download and install the latest LinkManager software for your Windows system:'.

- ✓ eLV Student [TRAIN15-E6420]
- ✓ **station2: MP2300SiecDemo3 (SiteManager) - 192.168.15.23**
- ✓ station: TTScam2 (SiteManager) - 192.168.15.242

Show all

Refresh

Services Sniffer Chat

OT.AIA.Yaskawa.DemoStation2

station2:MP2300SiecDemo3 (SiteManager) - 192.168.15.23

	Agent	Address	Status	Connects		Packets		Bytes	
				ok	fail	tx	rx	tx	rx
⚙️ ✓	MP2300SiecDemo3	MP2300Siec Demo 192.168.15.23	IDLE	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(udp)	IDLE	0	0	0	0	0	0
◀		TRAIN15-E6420	IDLE	0	0	0	0	0	0
⚙️ ✓	TTScam2	Web Cam 2 192.168.15.242	IDLE	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(udp)	IDLE	0	0	0	0	0	0
◀		TRAIN15-E6420	IDLE	0	0	0	0	0	0

Round-trip time: Min: 21.5 ms, Avg: 40.9 ms, Max: 104.7 ms 🔄

YASKAWA MP2300Siec™

Welcome to the MP2300Siec™ Controller.

Please make your selection from the menu on the left.

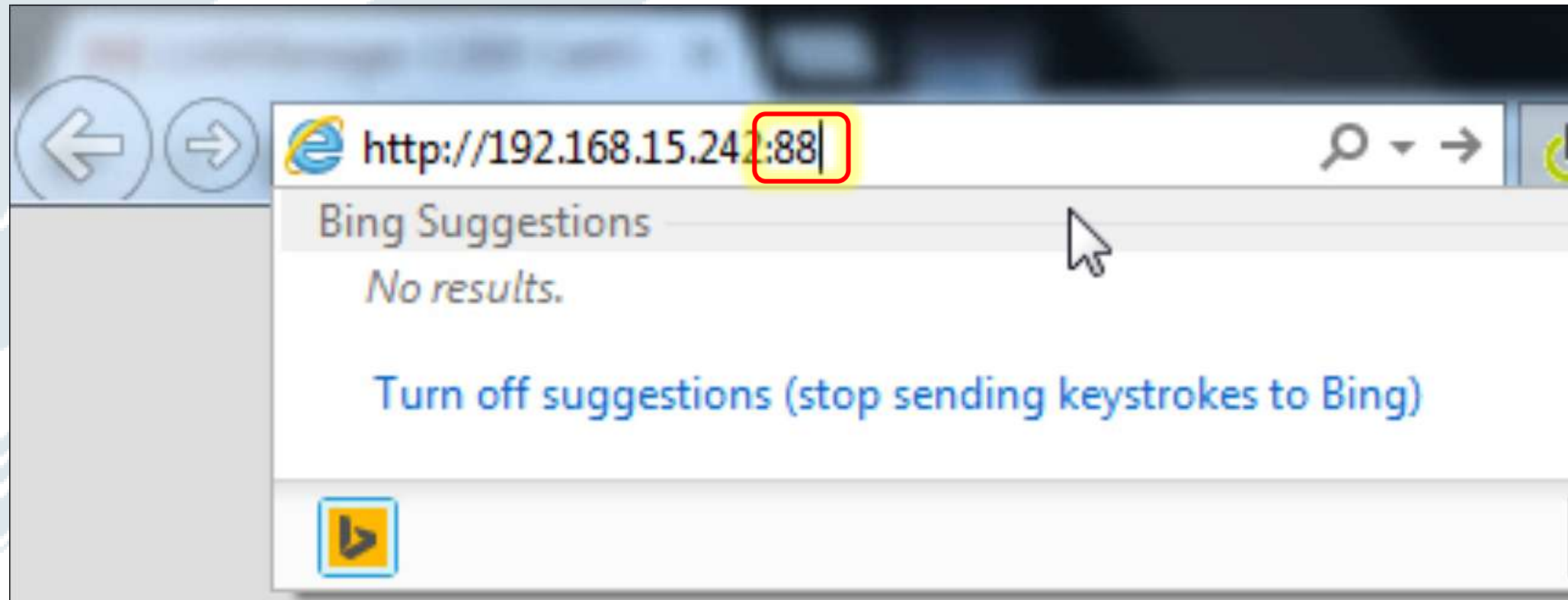
station2:MP2300SiecDemo3 (SiteMan...

Agent	Address	Status	Con...
MP2300Siec Demo	192.168.15.23	IDLE	0
(udp)		IDLE	0
TRAIN15-E6420		IDLE	0

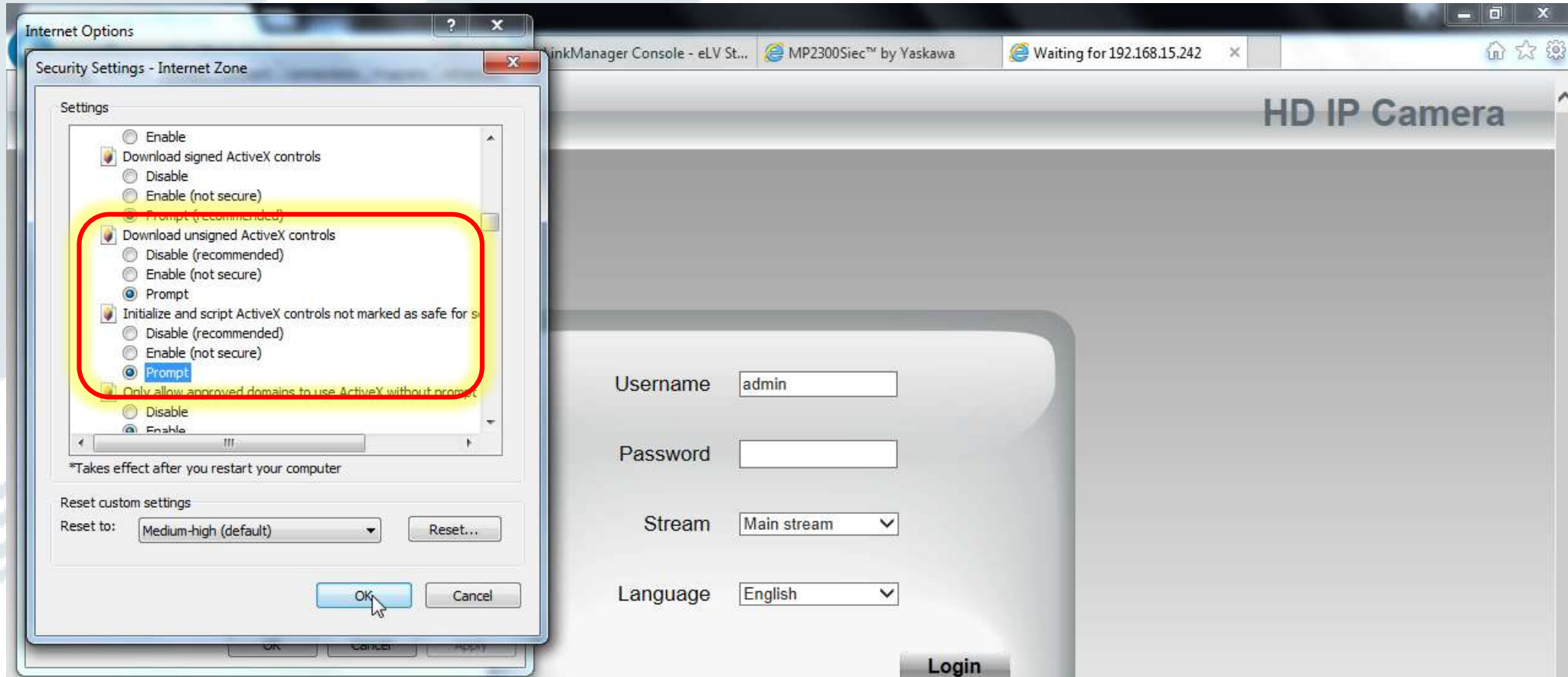
WebServer eLearning Modules

- eLV.Mpiec.01.WebServer
- eLV.MP2300iec.01.Setup
- eLV.MP2600iec.01.Setup
- eLV.MPiec.01.ProjectArchive
- eLV.MPiec.01.Firmware

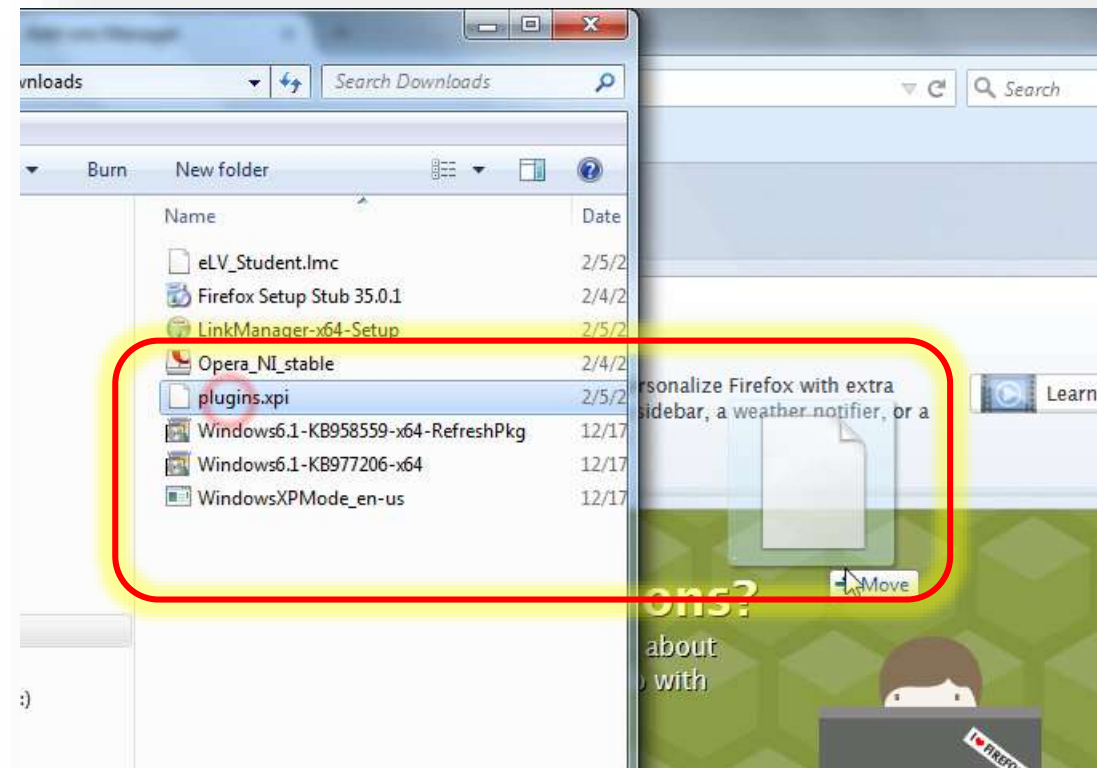
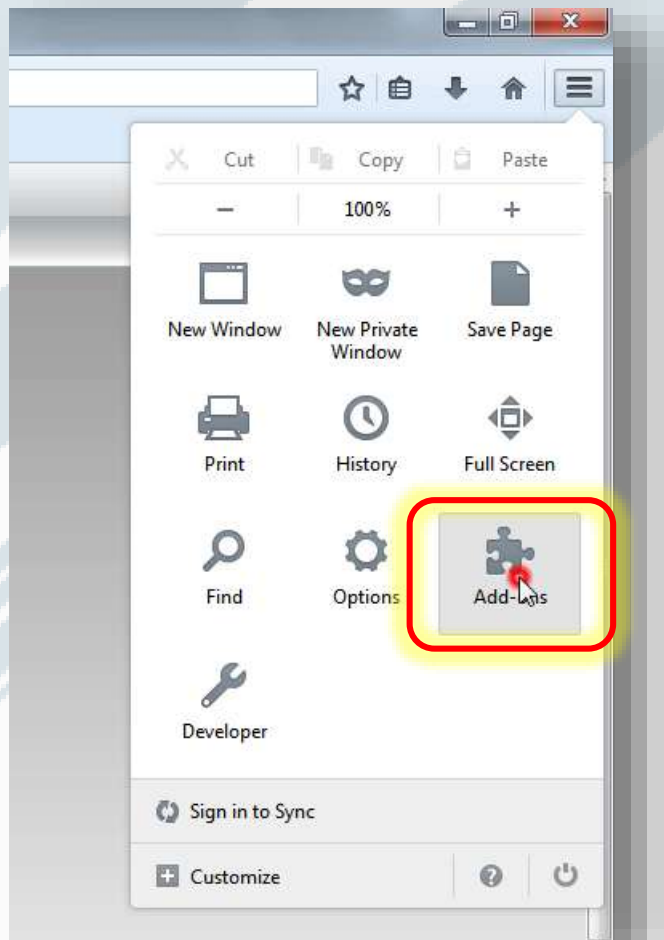
- *Port 88*



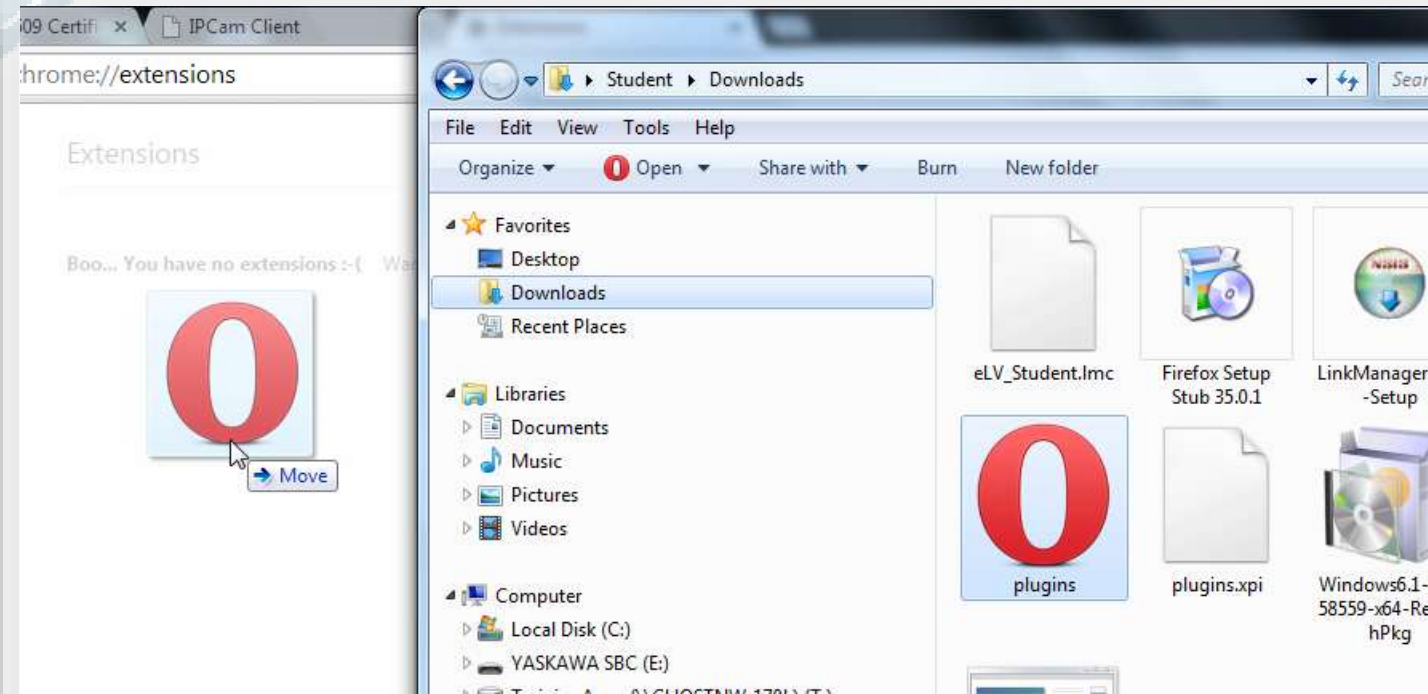
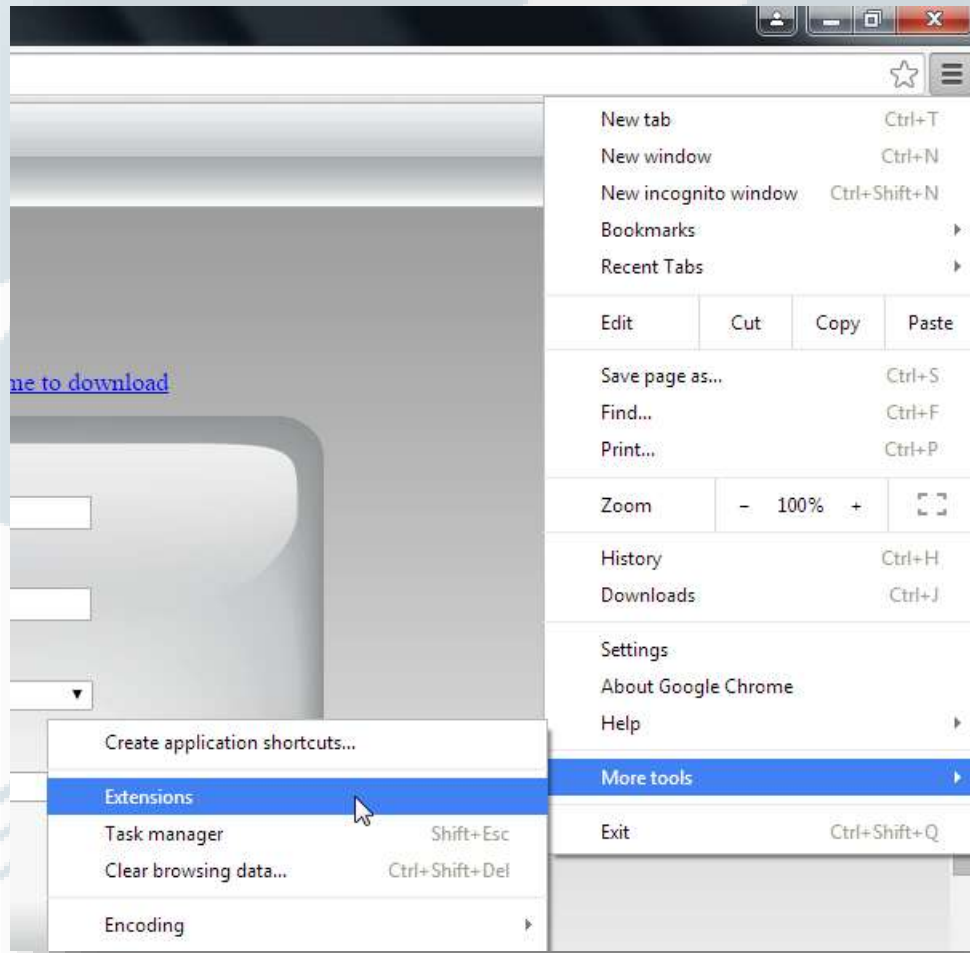
- *Plugin – ie 11*



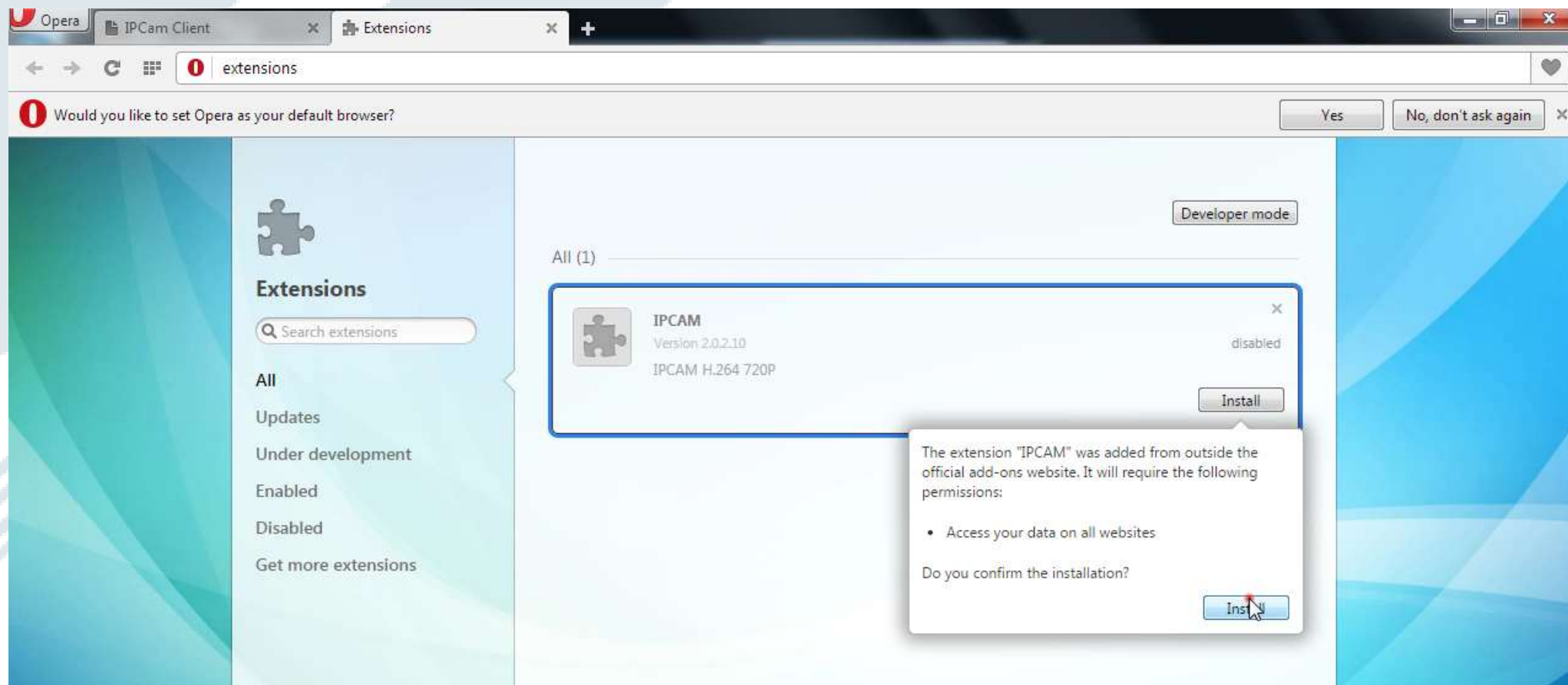
- *Plugin – Firefox*



- *Plugin – Chrome*



- *Plugin – Opera*



The screenshot displays a web browser window titled "IPCam Client" with the address bar showing "192.168.15.242:88". The page header features the "FOSCAM" logo and the text "Indoor Pan/Tilt/Zoom IP Camera". A "Live Video" button is visible. The main content area shows a live video feed of server hardware. In the top left of the video frame, the timestamp "1970-01-02 09:51:23 PM" and the identifier "TTScam2 PT9826P" are displayed. The hardware includes a green network card labeled "MP2300S" and "LI0-01", a silver "YASKAWA" control panel with two analog gauges and a grid of indicator lights, and two server units at the bottom. The left sidebar contains controls for "Mode" (set to 60Hz), "Stream" (set to 0/ 720P/ 30fps/ 1M), and "Zoom in/Zoom out" buttons. Below these are a circular directional pad and "Cruise" and "Preset" buttons. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows icons for Internet Explorer, IPCam Client, Camtasia Studio, and a recording process.



Class Project Template

Purpose

Save the Hardware Configuration

Hardware Configuration Summary

Project Overview

Run Project

Toggle Boolean Interface

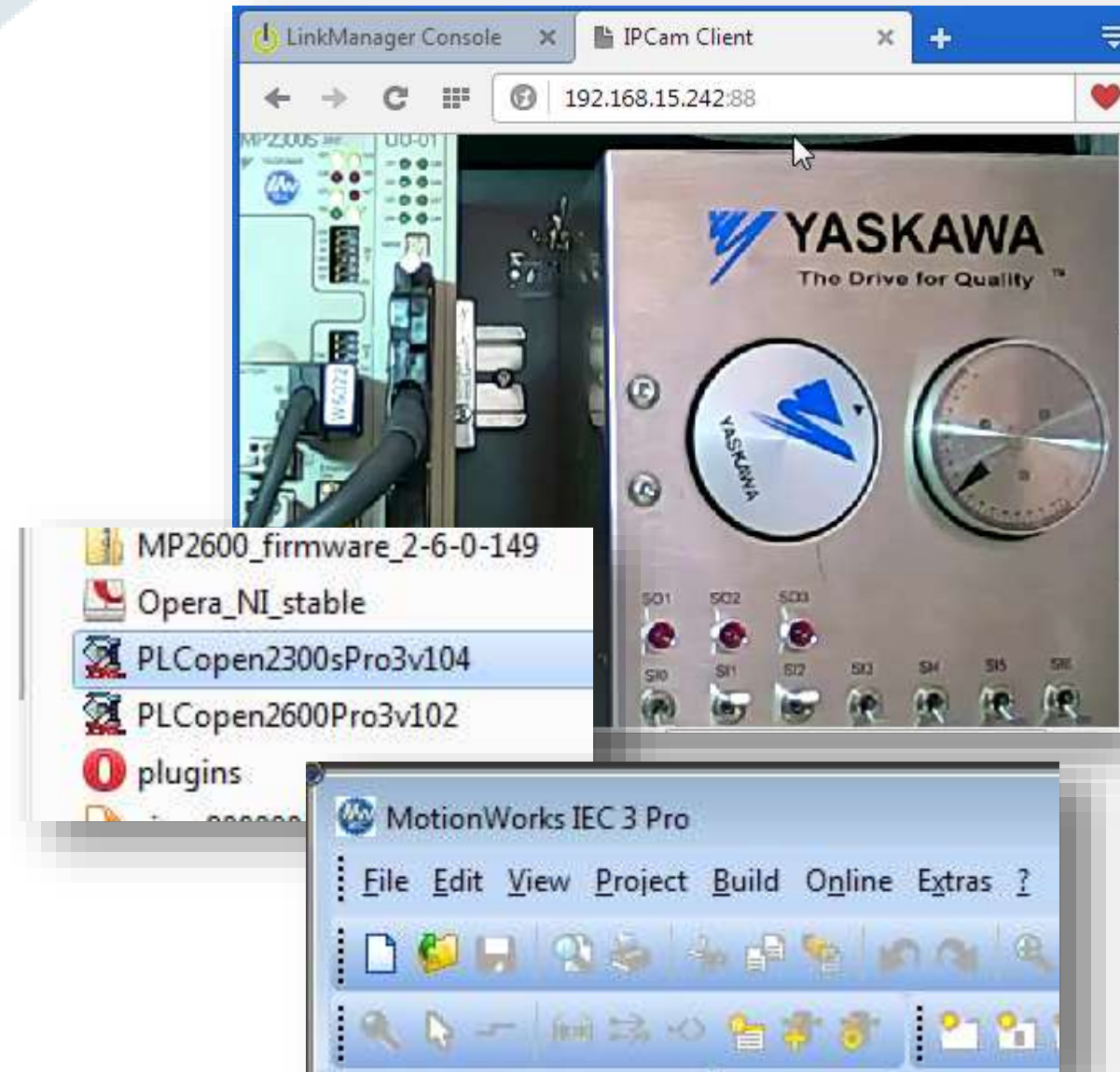
Toggle Boolean Interface

Run Project

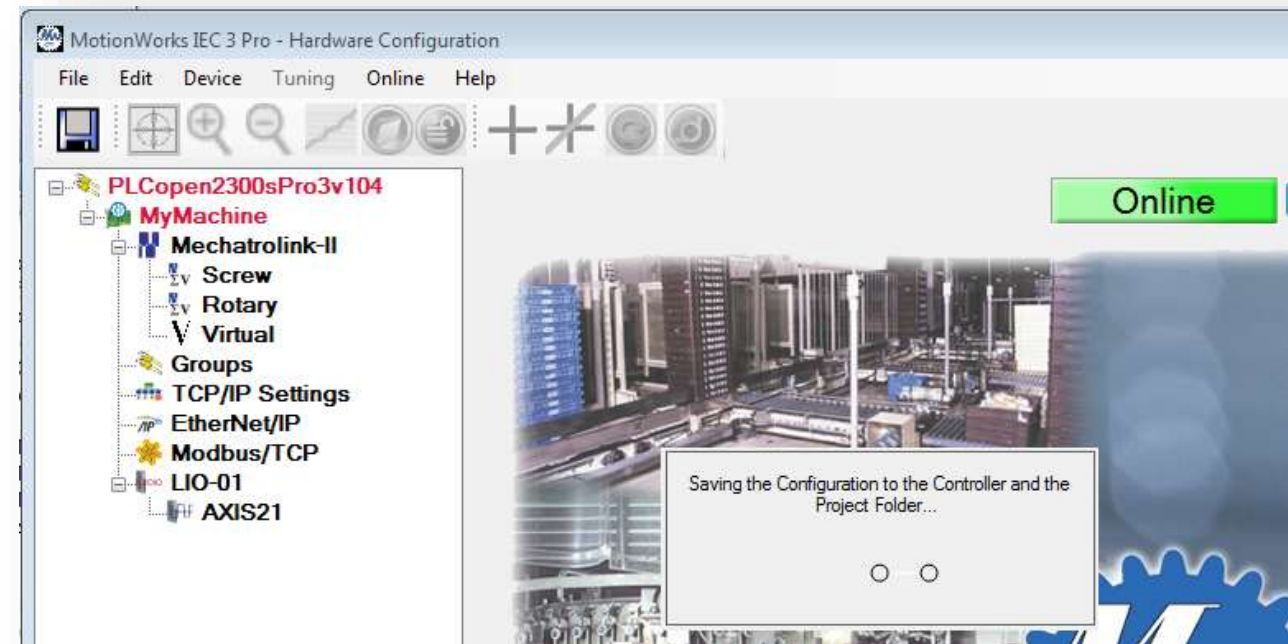
- *Starting Point for PLCopen training*
- *Hardware Configuration knowledge not required*
 - *You will learn some basics anyway*
- *Provide an input interface*
 - *IP camera can't turn on the switches!*

Requirements

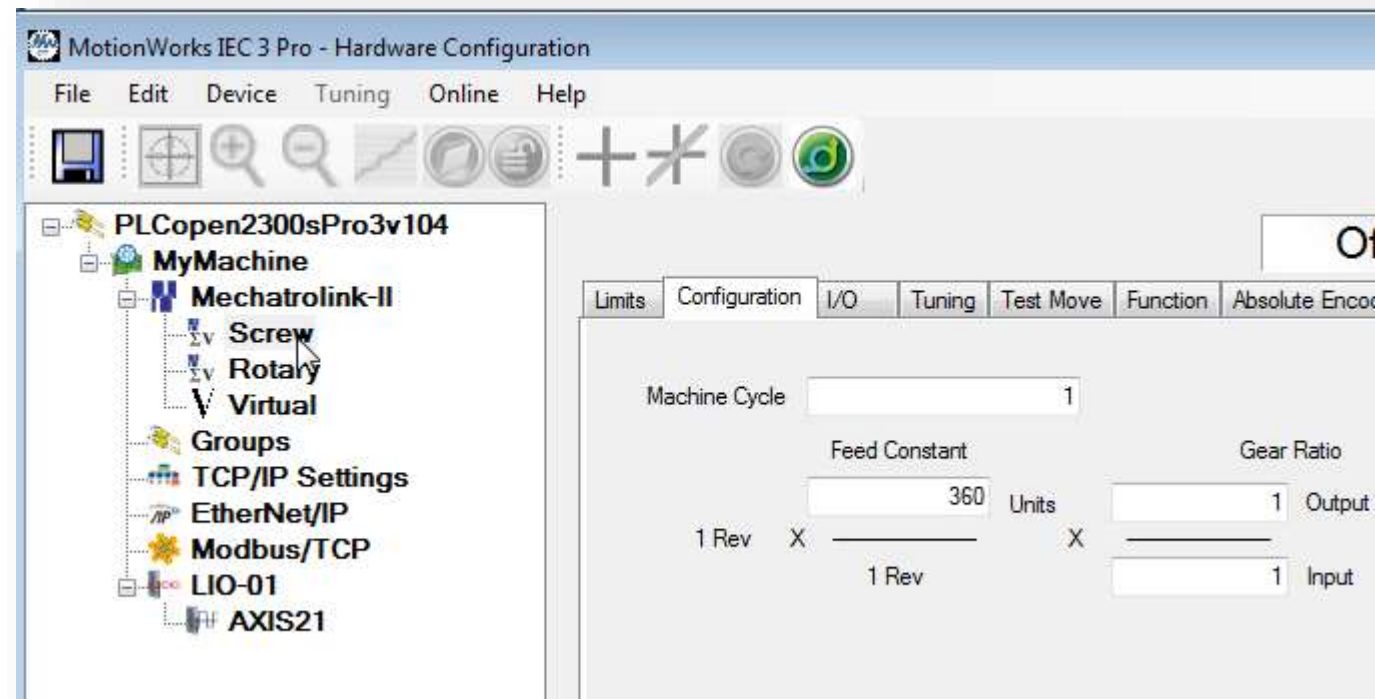
- *Secomea connected*
 - *MPiec web page in i.e.*
 - *IP camera in Opera*
- *Class project file *.zwt downloaded from description page*
 - *PLCopen2300sPro2 RevX*
 - *PLCopen2300sPro3 RevX*
 - *PLCopen2600Pro2 RevX*
 - *PLCopen2600Pro3 RevX*
- *MotionWorks IEC Pro installed*
 - *Prefer Version 3.x*
 - *Version 2.x very similar*



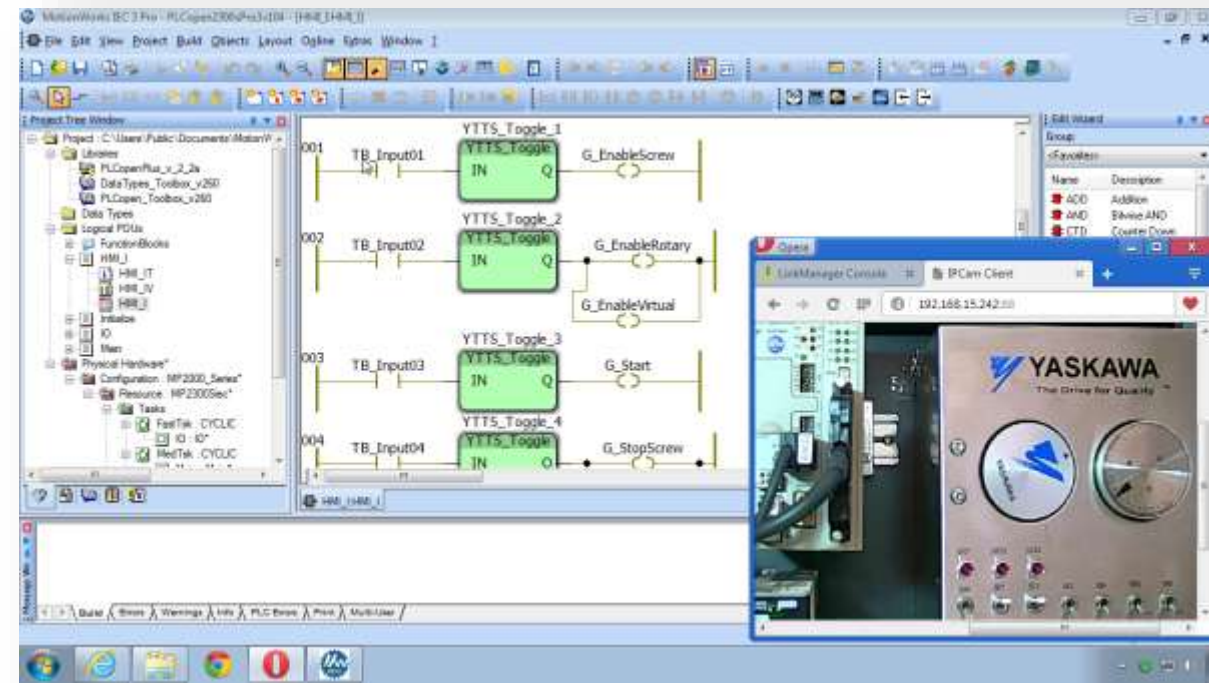
- *Hardware Configuration*
 - *On the Yaskawa toolbar – Move the toolbar*
- *Save Project Hardware Configuration to Controller*
 - *IP address, Connect HC to controller*
 - *Use Offline Configuration*
 - *SAVE online*
 - *Reboot controller*



- *Hardware Configuration Summary: Near Default*
 - *Made from default controller with default servos*
 - *Encoders set for incremental mode*
 - *Axes*
 - » *Screw, 360mm/rev*
 - » *Rotary, 360 deg/rev, 360 mach cycle*
 - » *External, pulses*
 - *OT disabled*

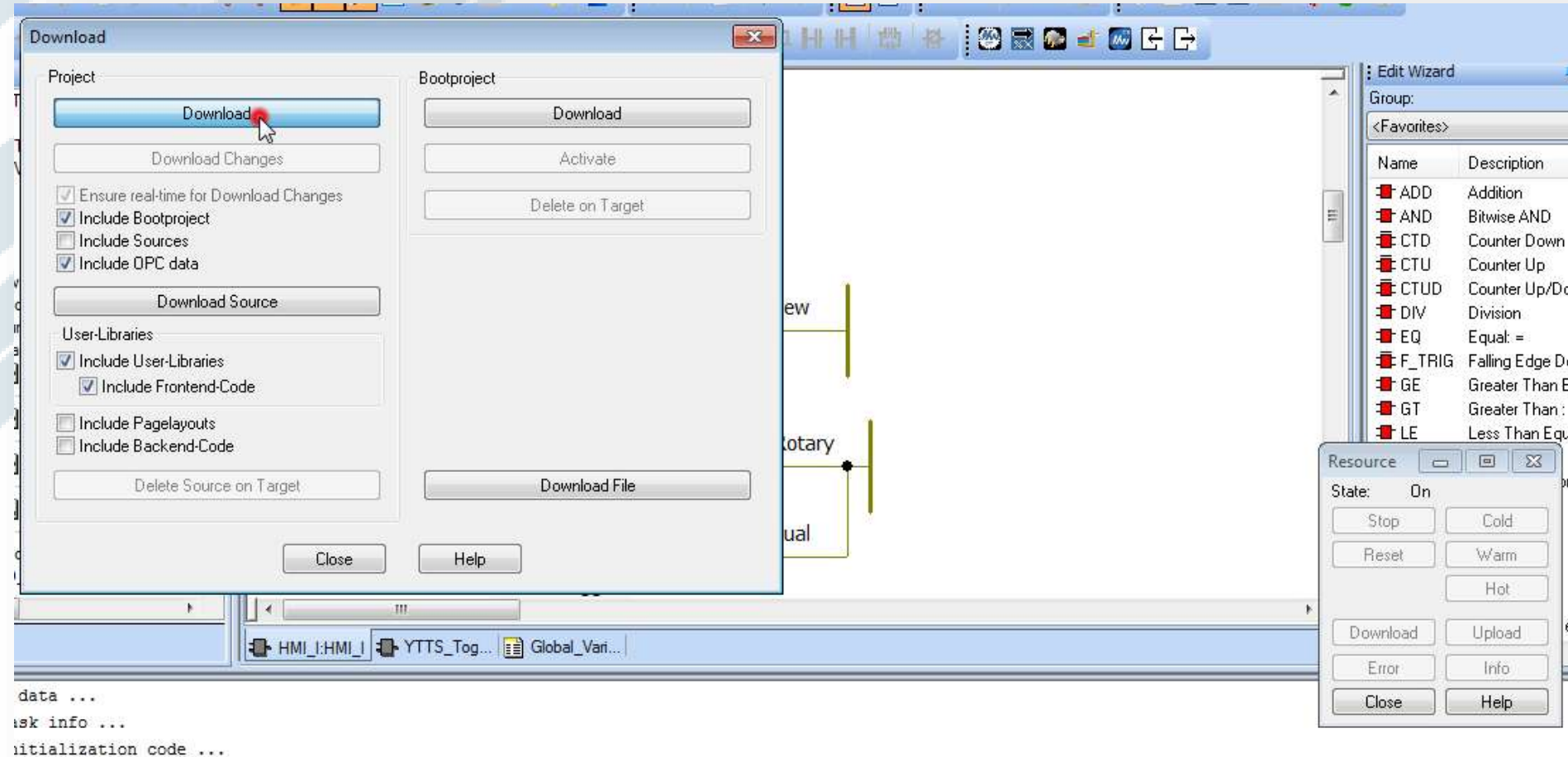


- *Tour the Class Template Project*
 - *Based on File-New templates*
 - *Libraries*
 - » *One library is used exclusively for data types*
 - *DataTypes*
 - » *No local datatypes*
 - *Logical POU's*
 - » *Toggle function block*
 - » *HMI with TB inputs to Global variables for your use*
 - *Tasks*
 - » *Template tasks*
 - *Global_Variables*
 - » *Servo axis*
 - » *L-IO*
 - » *Created by Hardware Configuration*

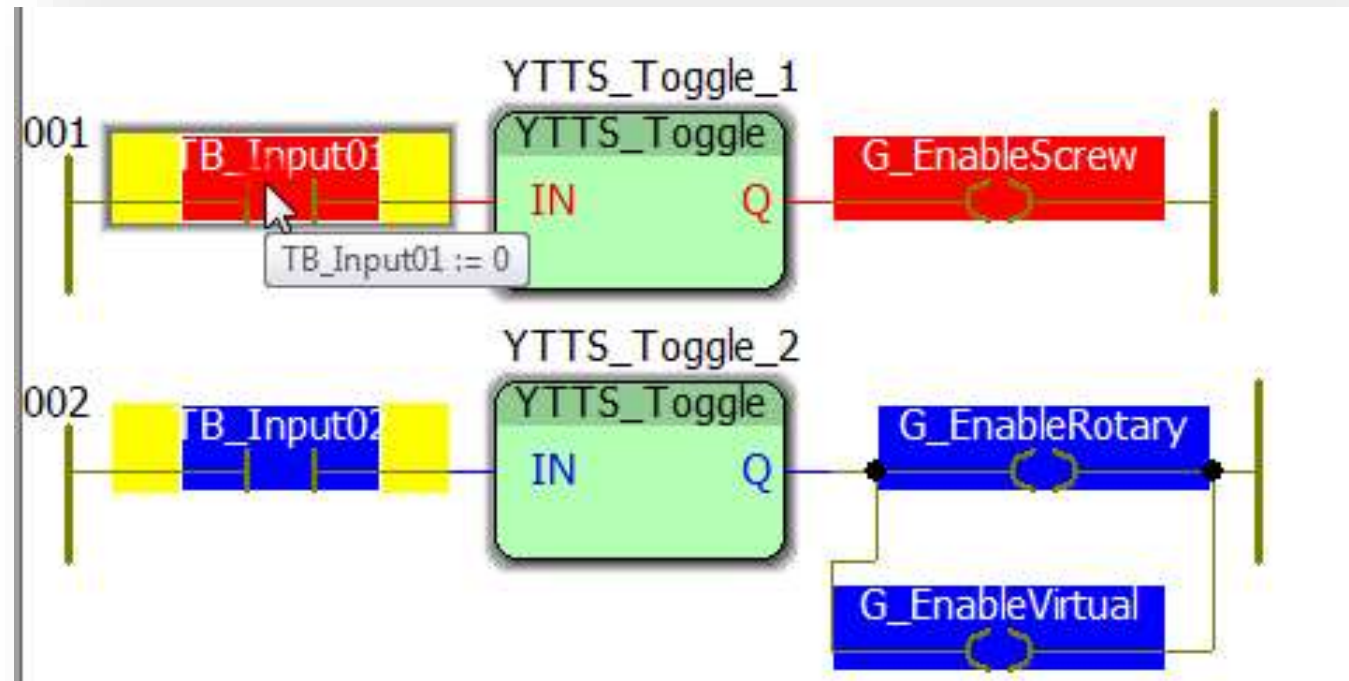


- *MotionWorks IEC-Pro Version 3*
 - *Add Download changes button*
 - » *Extras – Options – Commands – Compile/Debug*
 - » *Drag to toolbar*

- *Make*
- *Download*
- *Coldstart*



- *Debug Mode*
- *Open Worksheet*
- *Toggle Boolean*
 - *Setting is lost when worksheet is closed*





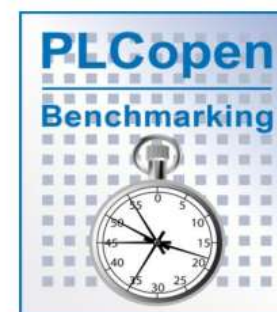
PLCopen Overview

Initiatives
Summary
Motion State Diagram
General Rules
Initial Value
Done Output

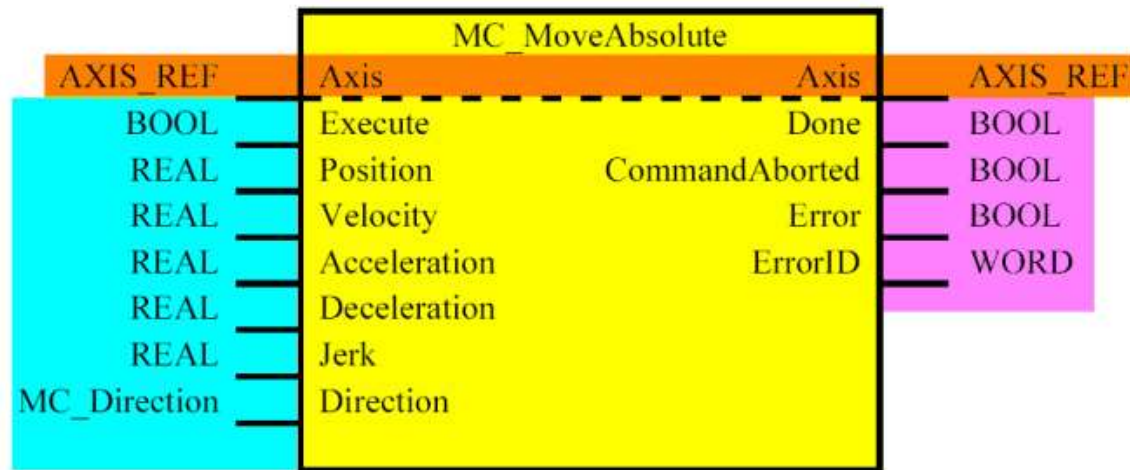
Done Output
Initial Value

PLCopen

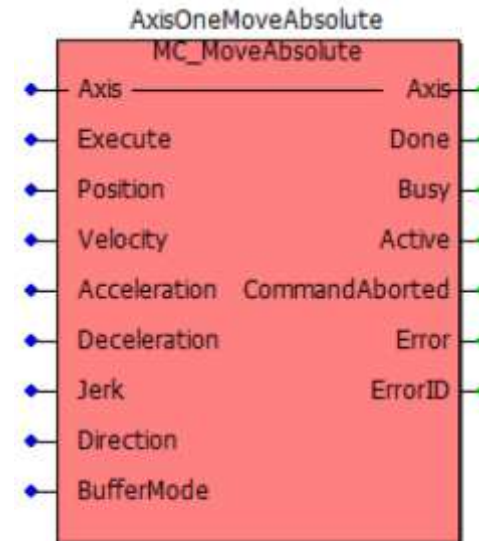
for efficiency in automation



- *Defines libraries of Function Blocks*
 - *Motion control specification*
- *YASKAWA MotionWorks IEC*
 - *Complies with PLCopen*
 - *Proprietary internal algorithms*



PLCopen



Implementation

- *MPiec Controllers*

- *MP2300Siec – 20-Axis, I/O slot x1*
- *MP2310iec – 20-Axis, I/O slot x3*
- *MP2600iec – 1-Axis, Multi-function I/O*
- *MP3200iec – 62-Axis, Mechatrolink III*
- *MP3300iec – 16-Axis, Mechatrolink III*

PLCopen programming is identical in each of the MPiec controllers.



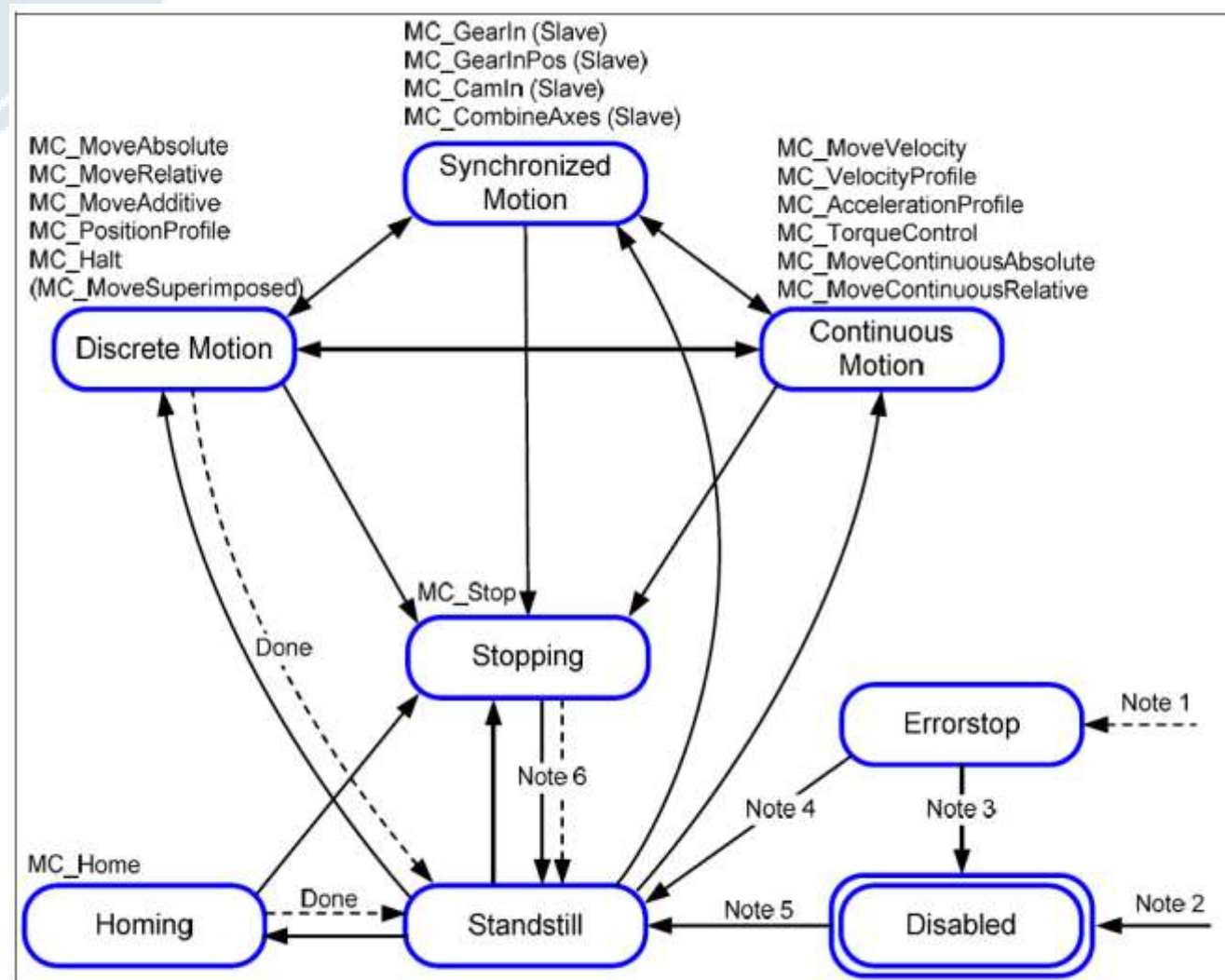
- *Firmware Level Operation*
 - *Synchronized with Mechatrolink*
- *MC_*
 - *Defined by PLCopen*
- *Y_*
 - *Yaskawa Specific*

The image shows a composite of three screenshots from the MotionWorks IEC 2 Pro software. On the left, the 'Project Tree Window' displays a library of PLCopenPlus_v_2_2a* components, which is highlighted with a red box. In the center, a Yaskawa MP2300S PLC is shown with a semi-transparent overlay containing the text 'Block Execution at Firmware Level' and a diagram of the 'AxisOneMoveAbsolute' block implementation. On the right, the 'Edit Wizard' window shows a dropdown menu with '<PLCopenPlus_v_2_2a>' selected, also highlighted with a red box. Below the dropdown, a list of motion control blocks is visible, including MC_AbortTrigger, MC_FinishHoming, MC_GearIn, MC_GearInPos, MC_GearOut, MC_MoveAbsolute, MC_MoveRelative, and MC_MoveSuperImposed.

- *Motion States*

- *Synchronized Motion*
- *Discrete Motion*
- *Continuous Motion*
- *Stopping*
- *ErrorStop*
- *Homing*
- *Standstill*
- *Disabled*

- *PLCopen describes which blocks have priority and which state is active*



- **PLCopen 2.4.1 specification**
 - Basic and important rules for how the motion control function blocks work
- Use the following pages as reference
 - PDF available [“tf_mc_part1_version10.pdf”](#)
 - Download most recent versions at www.plcopen.org

PLCopen for efficiency in automation

2.3. FB interface

2.3.1. General rules

Output exclusivity	The outputs "Busy", "Done", "Error" and "CommandAborted" are mutually exclusive: only one of them can be TRUE on one FB. If "Error" is TRUE, one of these outputs has to be TRUE. Only one of the outputs "Active", "Error", "Done" and "CommandAborted" is set at the same time.
Output status	The "Done", "Active", "Velocity", "Acceleration", "Deceleration", "ErrorID" and "CommandAborted" outputs are reset with the falling edge of "Execute". However the falling edge of "Execute" does not stop or even influence the execution of the actual FB. It must be guaranteed that the corresponding outputs are set for at least one cycle if the situation occurs, even if "Execute" was reset before the FB completed. If an instance of a FB receives a new execute before it finished (in a series of commands on the same instance), the FB won't return any feedback, like "Done" or "CommandAborted", for the previous action.
Input parameters	The parameters are used with the rising edge of the execute input. To modify any parameter it is necessary to change the input parameters) and to trigger the motion again.
Missing input parameters	According to IEC 61131-3, if any parameter of a function block input is missing ("open") then the value from the previous invocation of this instance will be used. In the first invocation the initial value is applied.
Position versus distance	"Position" is a value defined within a coordinate system. "Distance" is a relative measure related to mechanical units. "Distance" is the difference between two positions.
Sign rules	The "Velocity", "Acceleration", "Deceleration" and "Time" are always positive values. "Position" and "Distance" can be both positive and negative.
Error Handling Behavior	All blocks have two outputs, which deal with errors that can occur while executing the Function Block. These outputs are defined as follows: Error Falling edge of "Error" informs that an error occurred during the execution of the Function Block. ErrorID Error number. "Done", "Velocity", "Acceleration", and "Active" return successful completion to these signals are logically equivalent to "Error". Types of errors: • Function Blocks (e.g. parameters out of range, state machine violation assigned) • Communication • Drive Instance errors do not always result in an axis error (bringing the axis to "standstill"). The error outputs of the relevant FB are reset with falling edge of "Execute". In case of multiple instances within one system (or support multiple drive) motion control systems, the FB naming may be changed to "MC_PName_SupplierID".
FB Naming	The "Done" output (as well as "Active", "Velocity", ...) is set when the commanded action has been completed successfully. With multiple Function Blocks working on the same axis in a sequence, the following applies: when one movement on an axis is interrupted with another movement on the same axis without having reached the final goal, "Done" of the first FB will not be set.
Behavior of CommandAborted output	"CommandAborted" is set, when a commanded motion is interrupted by another motion, command. The reset-behavior of "CommandAborted" is like that of "Done". When "CommandAborted" occurs, the other output signals such as "Velocity" are reset.
Inputs exceeding application limits	If a FB is commanded with parameters which result in a violation of application limits, the instance of the FB generates an error. The consequences of this error for the axis are application-specific and thus should be handled by the application program.

TC1 Task Force Motion Control April 9, 2005 © 1999 - 2005 copyright by PLCopen
Function Blocks for motion control Version 1.1 page 17/18

PLCopen for efficiency in automation

Behavior of Busy output	Every FB can have an output "Busy", indicating that the FB is not finished. "Busy" is SET at the rising edge of "Execute" and RESET when one of the outputs "Done", "CommandAborted", or "Error" is set. It is recommended that this FB should be kept in the active loop of the application program for as long as "Busy" is true, because the output may still change. For one axis, several Function Blocks might be busy, but only one can be active at a time. Exceptions are "MC_SuperIntegrated" and "MC_Planning", where more than one FB related to one axis can be active.
Output "Active"	The "Active" output is required on buffered Function Blocks. This output is set at the moment the Function Block takes control of the motion of the according axis. For un-buffered mode the outputs "Active" and "Busy" can have the same value.
Enable and Valid Status	The "Enable" input is required on a "Valid" output. "Enable" is level sensitive, and "Valid" shows that a valid set of outputs is available at the FE. The "Valid" output is TRUE as long as a valid output value is available and the "Enable" input is TRUE. This relevant output value can be refreshed as long as the input "Enable" is TRUE. If there is a FB error, the output is set valid ("Valid" set on FALSE). When the error condition disappears, the value will reappear and "Valid" output will be set again.

Table 2: General Rules

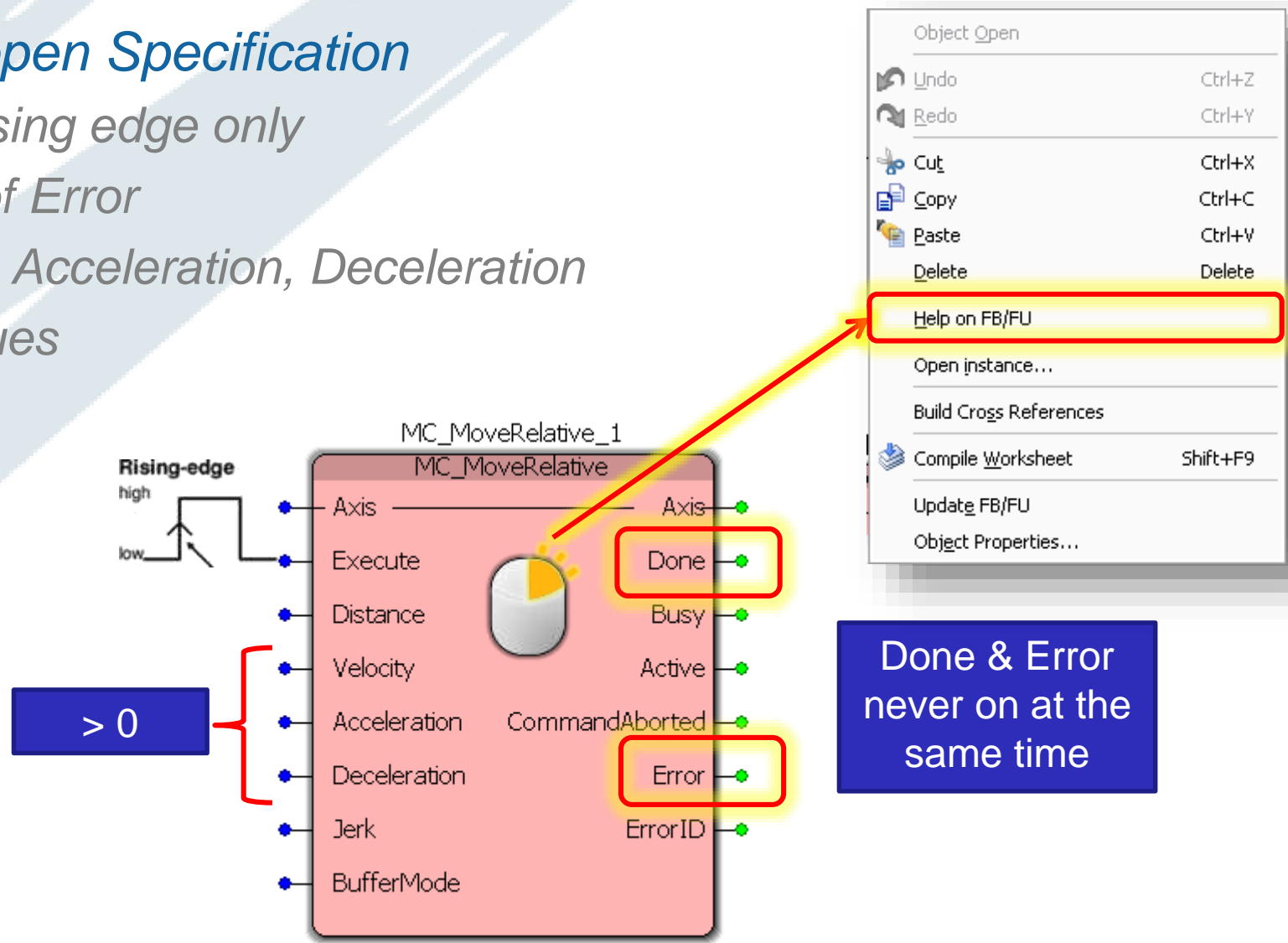
The behavior of the "Execute"/"Done" style FBs is as follows:

2.3.2. Aborting versus Buffered modes
Some of the FBs have an input called "BufferMode". With this input, the FB can either work in a "non-buffered mode" (default behavior) or as a "buffered mode". The difference between these modes is when they should start their action.
 • A command in a non-buffered mode acts immediately, even if this interrupts another motion.
 • A command in a buffered mode waits till the current FB sets its "Done" output (or "Active" or "Velocity", ...).

TC1 Task Force Motion Control April 9, 2005 © 1999 - 2005 copyright by PLCopen
Function Blocks for motion control Version 1.1 page 17/18

Output status	<p>The Done, InGear, InSync, InVelocity, Error, ErrorID and CommandAborted outputs are reset with the falling edge of execute. It must be guaranteed that they are set for at least one cycle if the corresponding situation occurs, even if execute was reset before.</p> <p>Done and Error outputs are mutually exclusive (cannot be true at the same time). If an instance of a FB receives a new execute before it finished (as a series of commands on the same instance), the FB won't return any feedback, like 'Done' or 'CommandAborted', for the previous action.</p>
Input parameters	The parameters are used with the rising edge of the execute input. To modify any parameter it is necessary to put the correct set of values and to trigger the motion again
Missing input parameters	According to IEC 61131-3, if any parameter of a function block input is missing ("open") then the value from the previous invocation of this instance will be used. In the first invocation the initial value is applied.
Position versus distance	"Position" is a value defined within a coordinate system. "Distance" is a relative measure related to technical units. "Distance" is the difference between two positions.
Sign rules	The Velocity, Acceleration, Deceleration and Jerk are always positive values. Position and Distance can be both positive and negative
Error Handling Behavior	<p>All blocks have two outputs which are dealing with errors that can occur while executing a Function Block. These outputs are defined as follow:</p> <p>Error Rising edge of Error informs that an error occurred during the execution of the Function Block.</p> <p>ErrorID Error number</p> <p>Done, InVelocity, InGear, and InSync mean successful completion so these signals are logically exclusive to Error.</p> <p>Types of errors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Function blocks (e.g. parameters outside range, state machine) • Communication • Drive <p>Instance errors are not always resulting in an axis error (bringing the axis to standstill)</p>
FB Naming	In case of multiple libraries within one system (to support multiple drive / motion control systems), the FB naming may be changed to "MC_FBname_SupplierID".
Behavior of Done output	<p>The Done output (as well as InGear, InSync, ...) is set when the commanded action has been completed successfully.</p> <p>With multiple Function Blocks working on the same axis in a sequence, the following applies: when one movement on an axis is interrupted with another movement on the same axis without having reached the final goal, Done of the first FB will not be set.</p>
Behavior of CommandAborted output	<p>CommandAborted is set, when a commanded motion is interrupted by another motion command or MC_Stop.</p> <p>The reset-behavior of CommandAborted is like Done. When CommandAborted occurs, the other output-signals like InVelocity are reset.</p>

- *Examples of PLCopen Specification*
 - *Read inputs at rising edge only*
 - *Done exclusive of Error*
 - *Positive Velocity, Acceleration, Deceleration*
 - *Default input values*

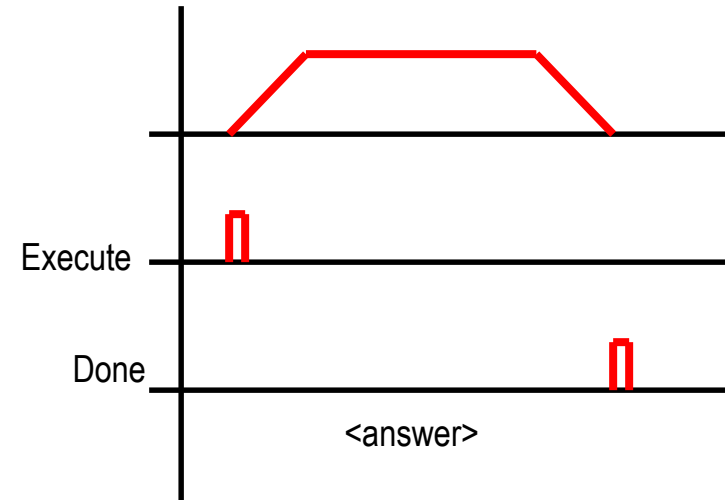
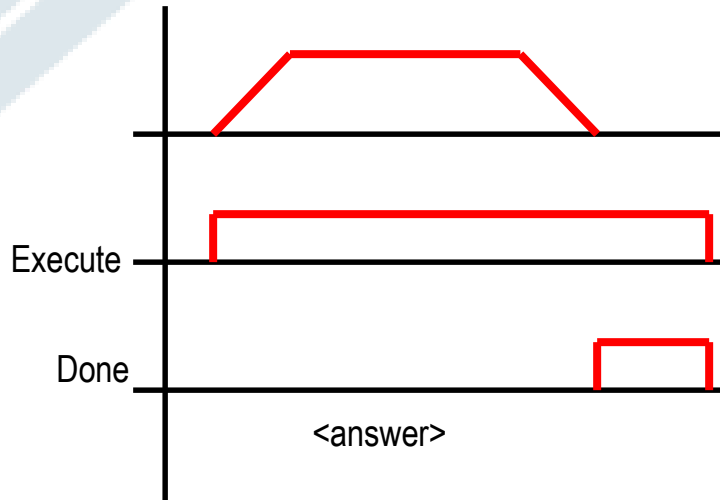
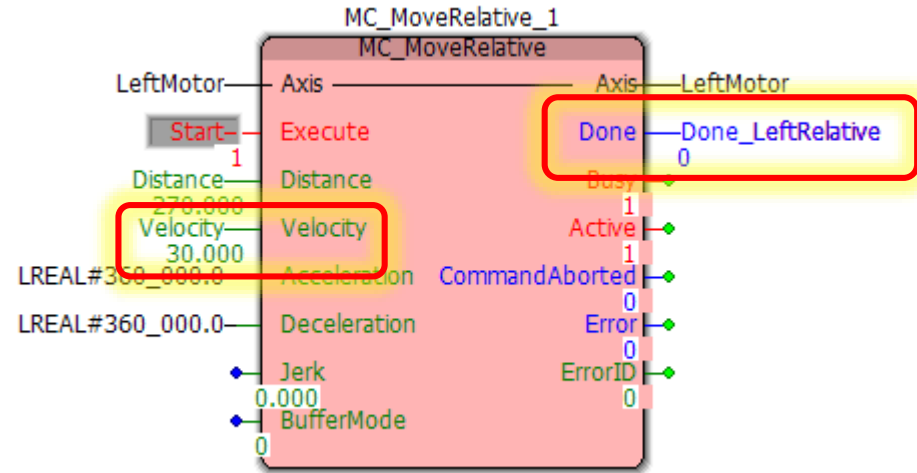


- *Right-Click any block for help*
 - *The “Default” column is the initial value that will be used by the function block input if nothing is connected*

Parameters

Parameter	Data type	Description	
VAR_IN_OUT			
B	Axis	AXIS_REF	Logical axis reference. This value can be located on the Configuration tab in the Hardware Configuration (logical axis number).
VAR_INPUT			Default
B	Execute	BOOL	Upon the rising edge, all other function block inputs are read and the function is initiated. To modify an input, change the value and re-trigger the execute input.
B	Distance	LREAL	Incremental distance (in user units)
E	Velocity	LREAL	Absolute value of the velocity in user units/second
E	Acceleration	LREAL	Value of the acceleration in user units/second ² (acceleration is applicable with same sign of torque and velocity)

- Done bit turns on
 - At least 1 scan
 - At command completion
- Done ≠ Position Complete
 - AXn_PSET (global variable)
 - » /COIN
 - » Pn522





Axis_Ref

Usage and Purpose

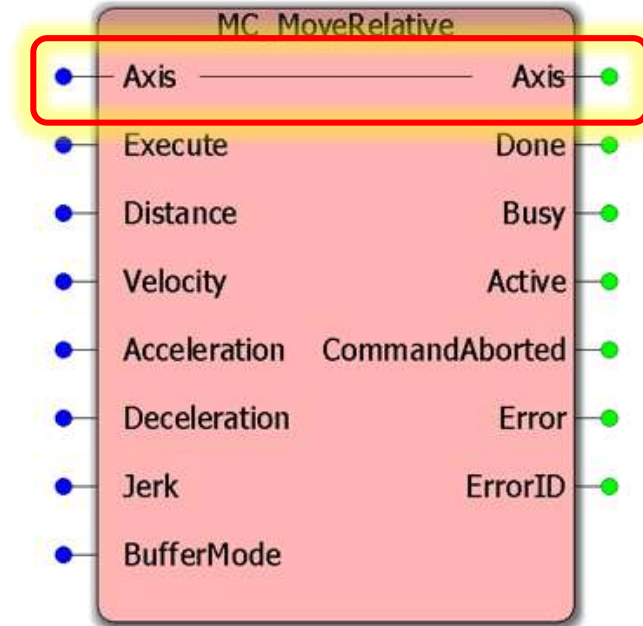
Definition

Axis Name and Number

Initialize Axis Variable

- **Axis**

- *Data type AXIS_REF*
- *Data Structure*
- *Allows for vendor-specific data to be combined into one variable*
- *VAR_IN_OUT*
 - » *Input function*
 - » *Data not copied in memory*
- *Required by all PLCopen function blocks*



This Function Block commands a controlled the time of the execution.

Parameters

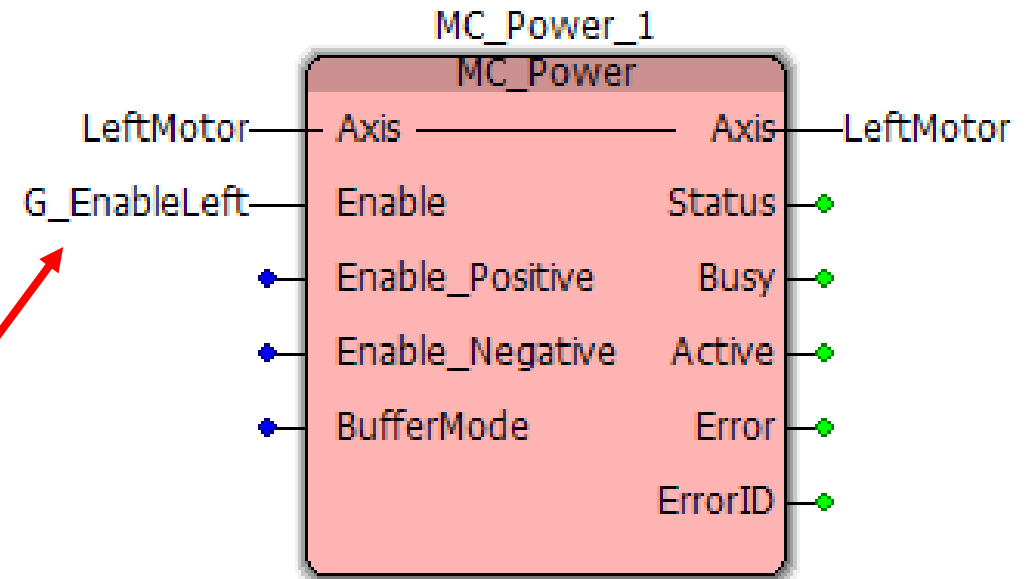
*	Parameter	Data type
VAR_IN_OUT		
B	Axis	AXIS_REF

Structure

- Many data elements in one variable

(Not Yaskawa) Possible Definition of the AXIS_REF derived data type

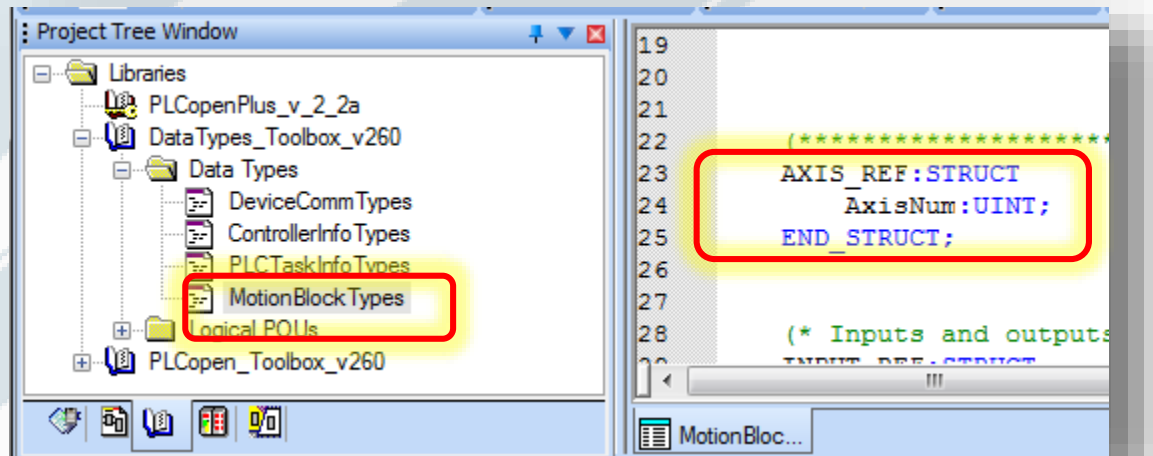
AXIS_REF	
Element	Data Type
Axis Number	UINT
Max Speed	LREAL
Encoder Resolution	DINT



Variable named LeftMotor of data type AXIS_REF

LeftMotor		
Element	Data Type	Data
Axis Number	UINT	1
Max Speed	LREAL	6000
Encoder Resolution	DINT	8192

AXIS_REF is defined under Data Types in DataTypes_Toolbox



One Element In the Structure

- *More elements may be added by Yaskawa in the future*

What is the data type of the AxisNum element?

AXIS_REF	
Element	Data Type
AxisNum	UINT

- *Logical Axis Number*

- *Hardware Configuration*
- *Axis Parameter #1831*
- *NOT network node number*

- *Axis Name*

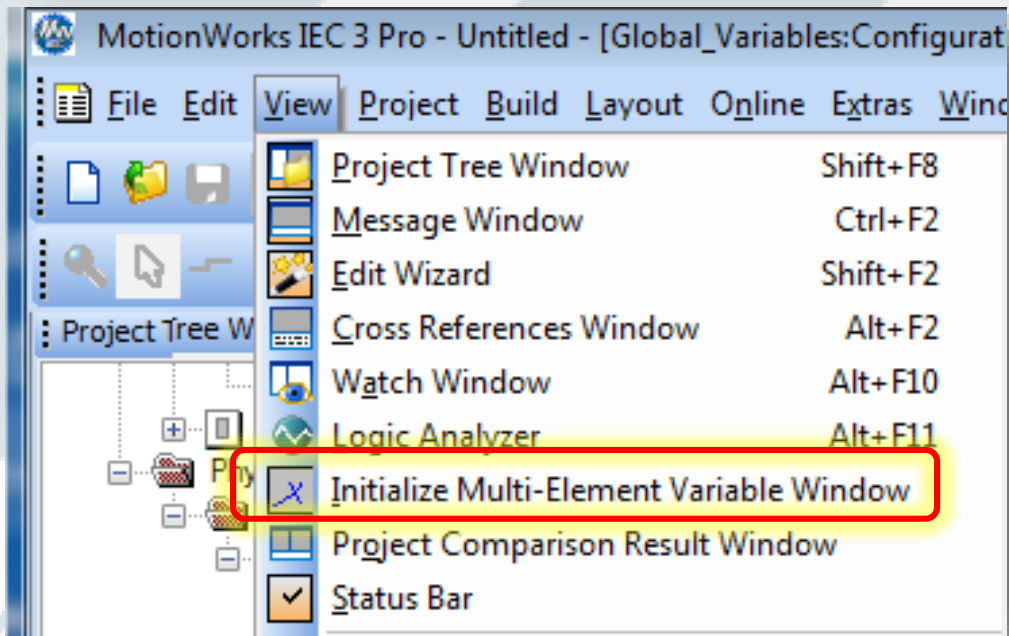
- *Can be changed*
- *Used to create axis ref variable*

Parameter #	Parameters	Current Value	Units	Min	Max	Default Value
Pn002.2	Absolute Encoder Usage	1 - Use absolute encoder as in				0 - Use absolute encoder a
1300	Moving Average Filter 1 Enable	False				False
1301	Moving Average Filter 1 Time Constant	0.1	s	0	5	0.1
1807	Load Type	Linear		0	1	Linear
1809	Axis Name	Screw				
1831	Logical Axis Number	1		1	512	1

Axis variable is automatically created by Hardware Configuration

Variable Name	Variable Type	Variable Category	Variable Value
Screw_PSE1	BOOL	VAR_GLOB...	PUS11
Screw_S01	BOOL	VAR_GLOB...	S01,
Screw_S02	BOOL	VAR_GLOB...	S02,
Screw_S03	BOOL	VAR_GLOB...	S03,
Screw	AXIS_REF	VAR_GLOB...	SGD'

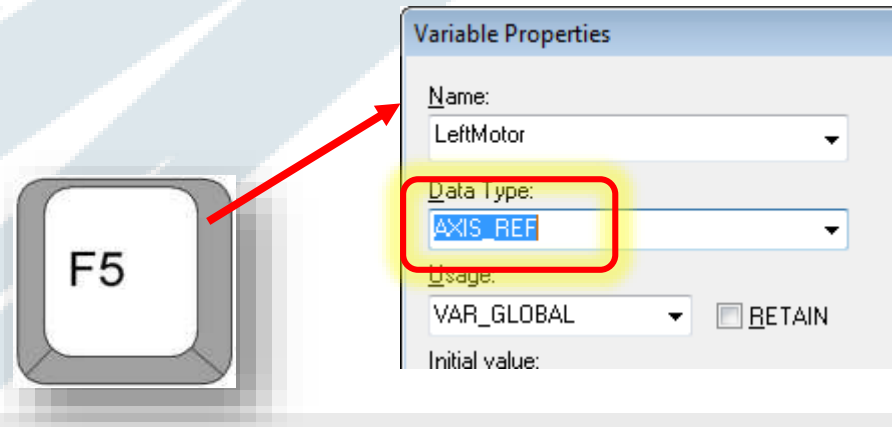
- *View – Initialize Multi-Element Variable Window*
 - *Enter the logical axis number*



Type the initial value of the structure element in this window

Name	Type	Description	Init. value
Screw	AXIS_REF	SGDV Rotary - 1 (* Do Not Modify...	
AxisNum	UINT	Logical Axis reference, see Hardw...	<input type="text"/>

- *MotionWorks IEC 2*
 - *Manually create axis variables (with Axis_Ref datatype)*
 - *Initialize axis variables in ST program*
 - *Refer to Quick Start Videos*



Initialize (ST)

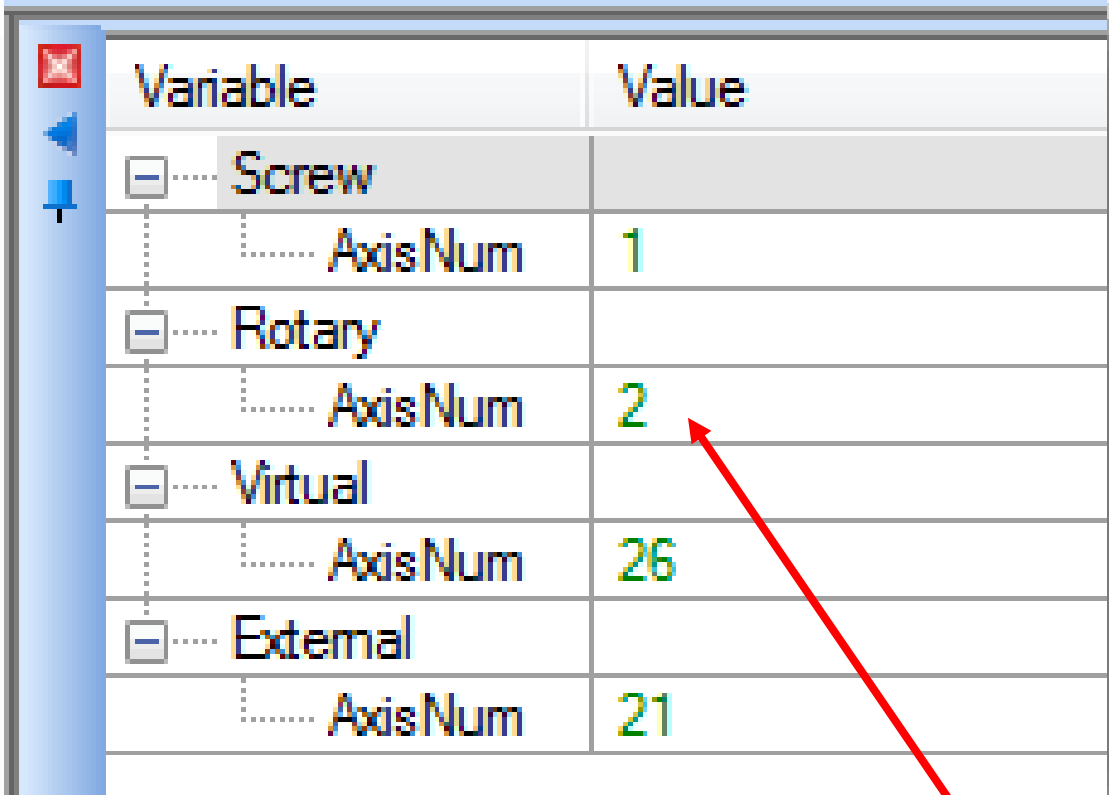
```
LeftMotor.AxisNum := UINT#1;
```

LeftMotor.AxisNum := UINT#1;

LeftMotor		
Element	Data Type	Data
AxisNum	UINT	1

This text command loads the unsigned integer "1" into the AxisNum element of variable LeftMotor

- *Confirm Operation*
 - *Add each axis to the Watch Window*
 - *Set initial value*
 - *Warm Start vs Cold Start*



Variable	Value
[-] Screw	
..... Axis Num	1
[-] Rotary	
..... Axis Num	2
[-] Virtual	
..... Axis Num	26
[-] External	
..... Axis Num	21

MP2600iec: Rotary axis is also a virtual axis, AxisNum = 27



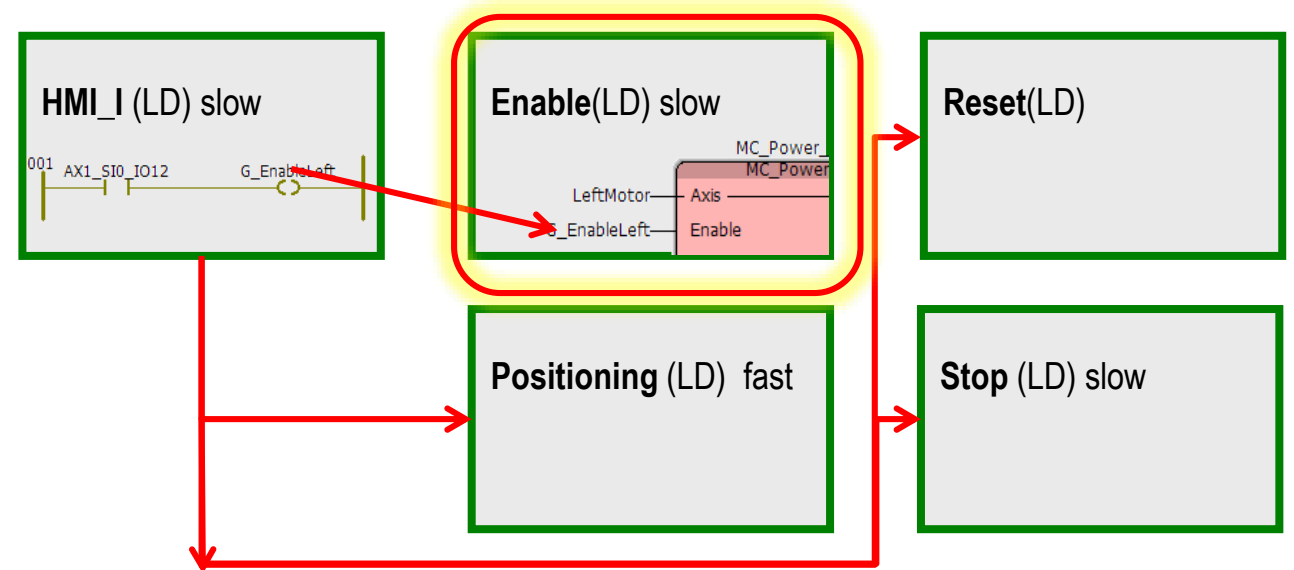
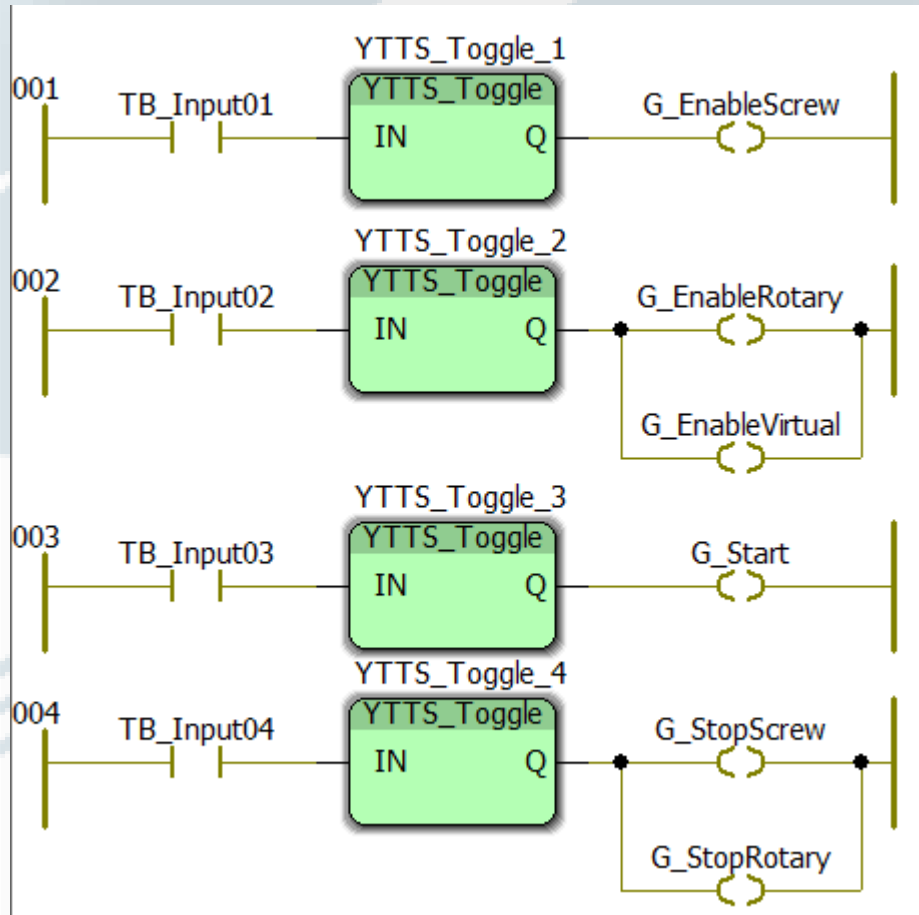
Servo Enable

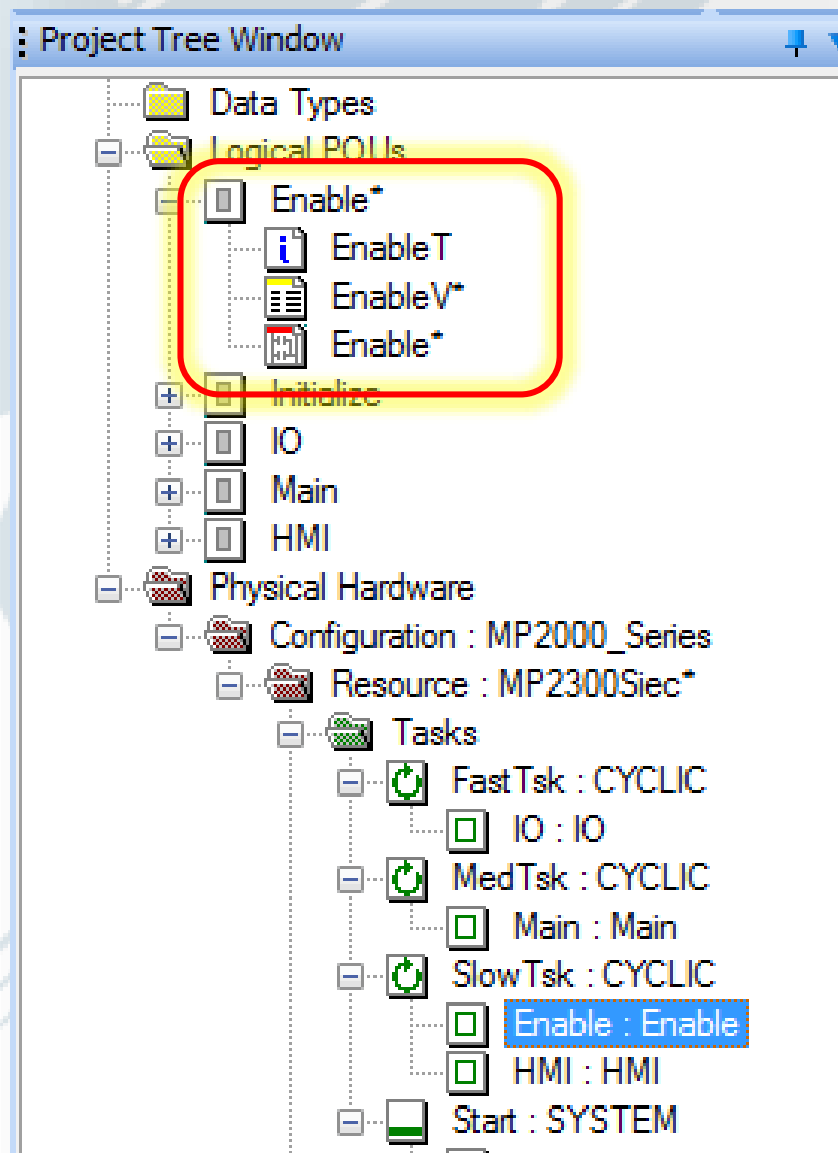
Program Map
Enable POU
MC_Power
Help
Troubleshooting

Troubleshooting

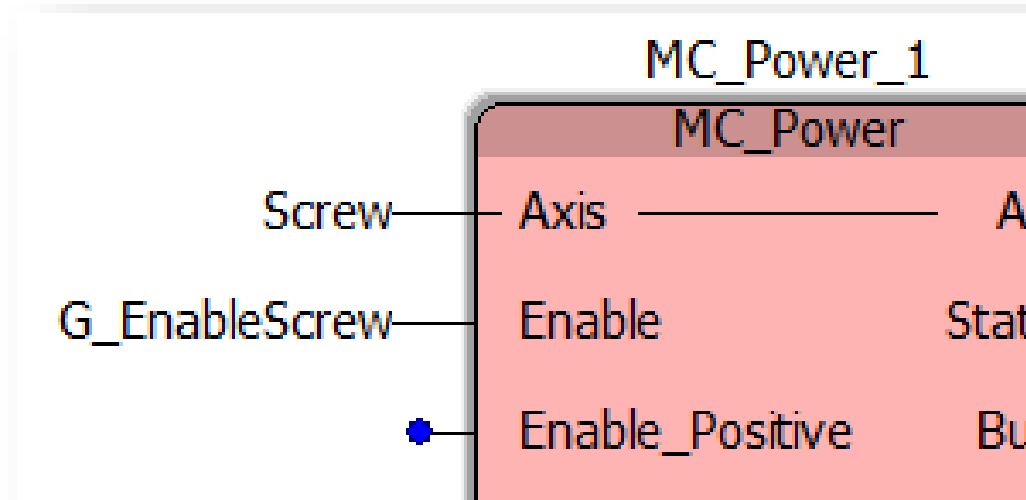
Help

- *HMI_I*
 - *Part of class project*

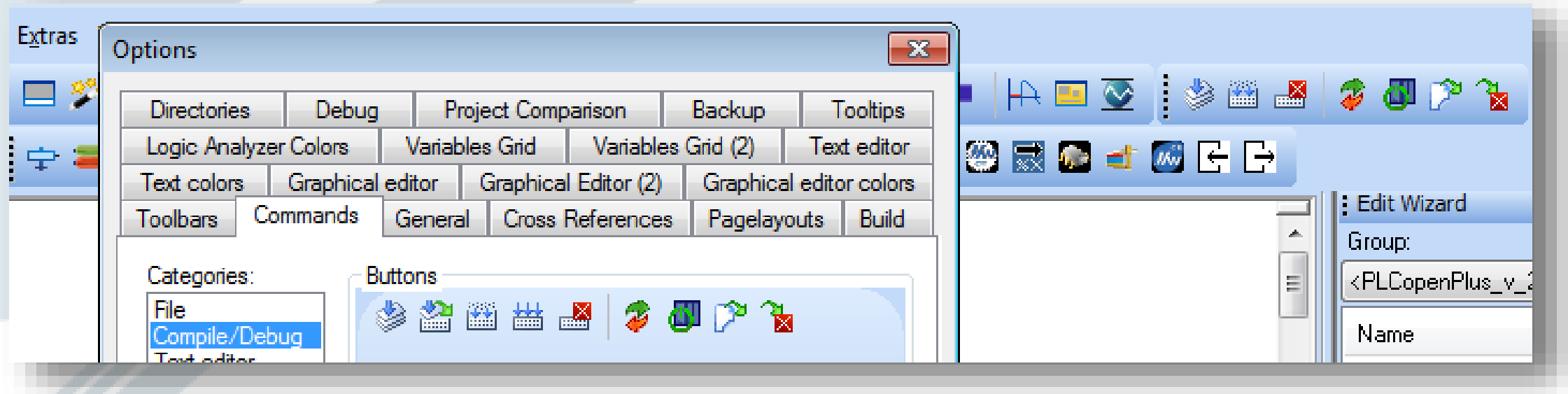




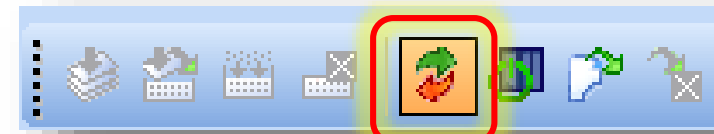
- *Create Enable POU*
 - *POU Type: Program*
 - *Language: LD*
 - *Run in the Slow task*
- *Add MC_Power*
 - *Axis*
 - *Enable*



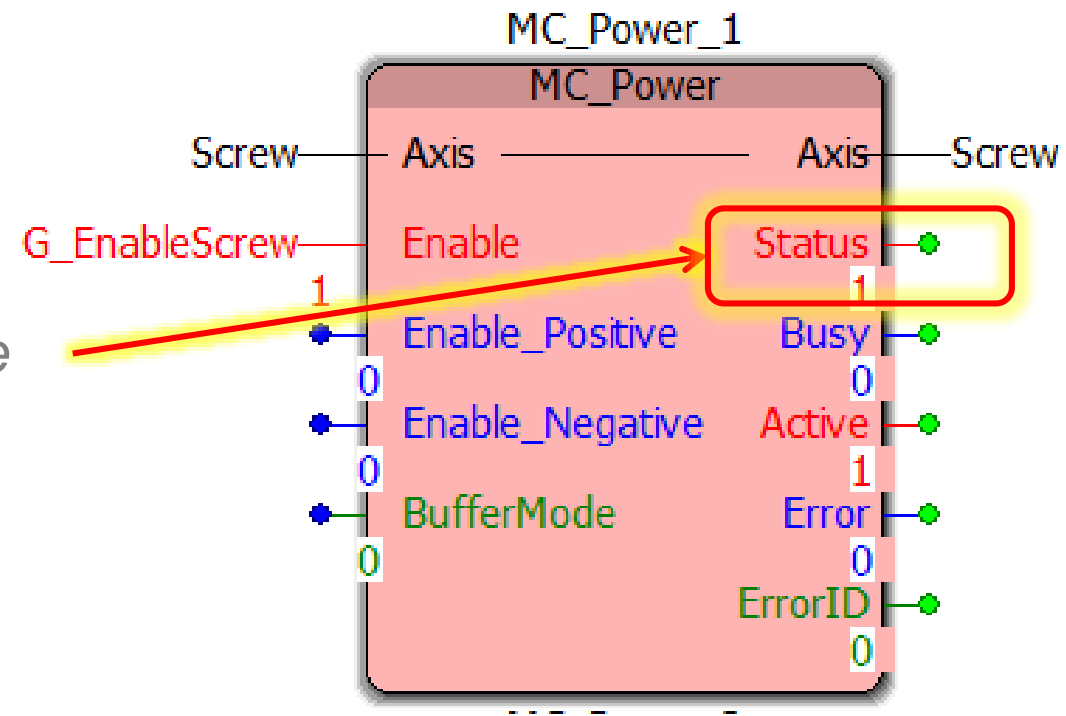
- *Shortcut Button*
 - *Extras – Options - Commands*

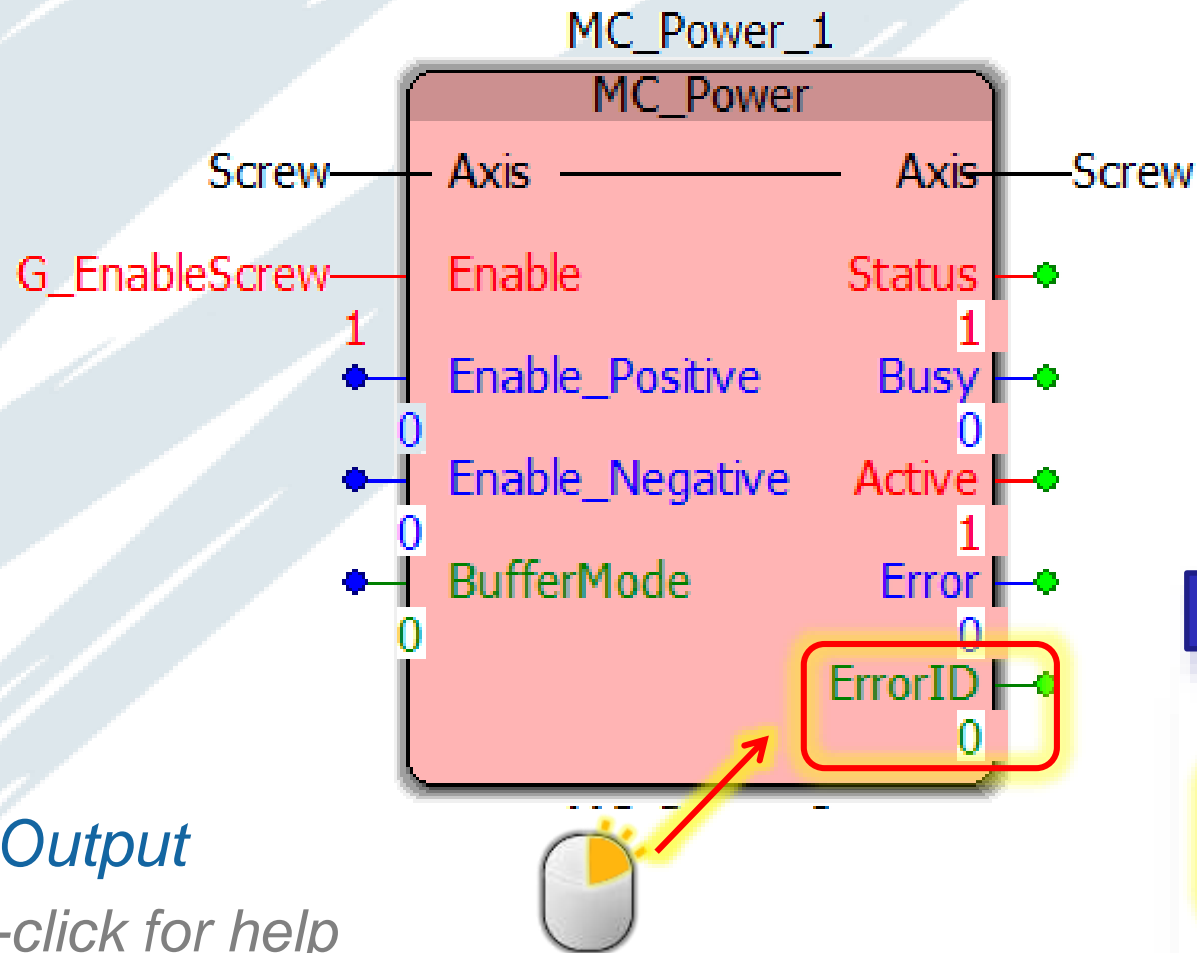


- *Use Debug Mode*
 - *Program and test Screw*
 - *Program and test RightMotor*



- *MC_Power.Status*
 - *Status of the command*
 - *Updates at the application scan rate*



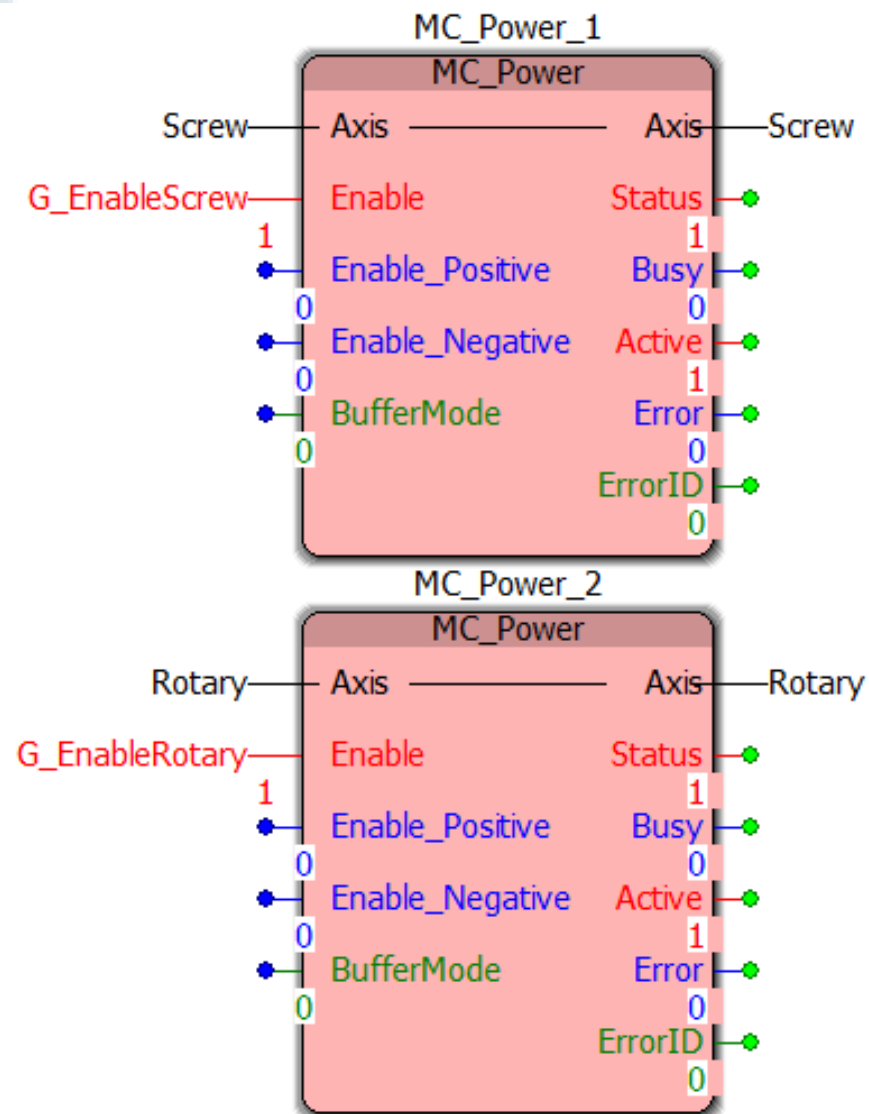


- *ErrorID Output*
 - *Right-click for help*

See HELP

4400	The safety input (red) on the CMO com
4414	MECHATROLINK Communications to the
4625	Axis ID does not correspond to an axis axis number in the configuration. Tip: r relevant POU's.
4641	Buffer mode does not correspond to a
4893	The specified external axis may not be

- *Confirm*
 - *Screw*
 - *Rotary*
 - *Virtual*





Positioning

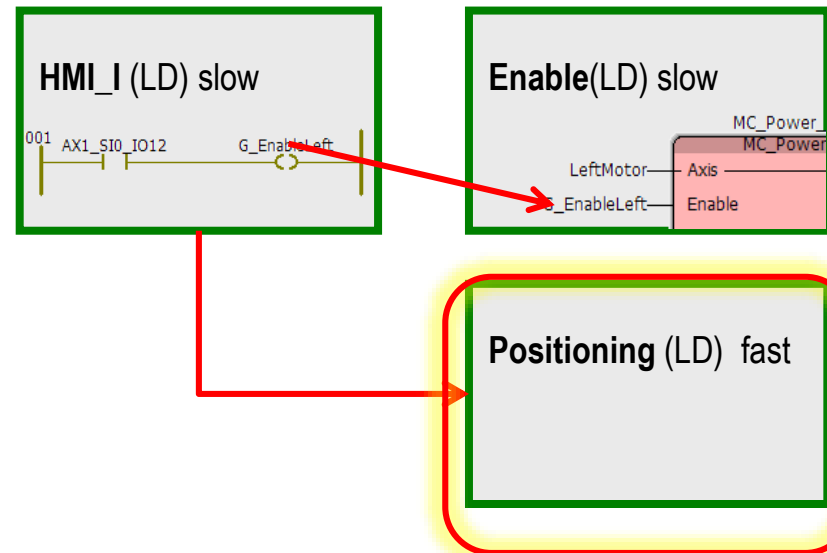
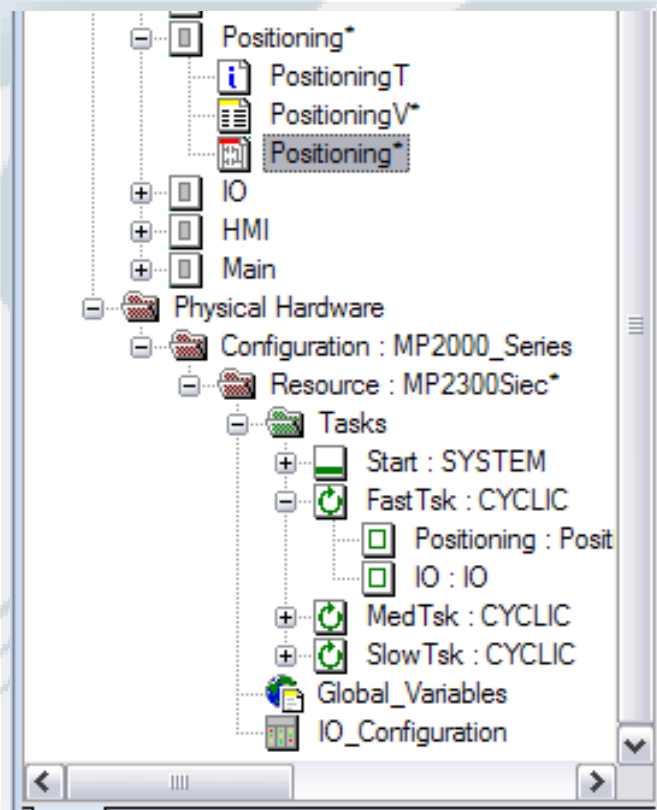
MC_MoveRelative
MC_MoveAbsolute
Timers
Move Sequence

Move Sequence

Create Positioning (program POU)

- What task is most appropriate? (Fast, Med, Slow)

Refer to Quick Start Video

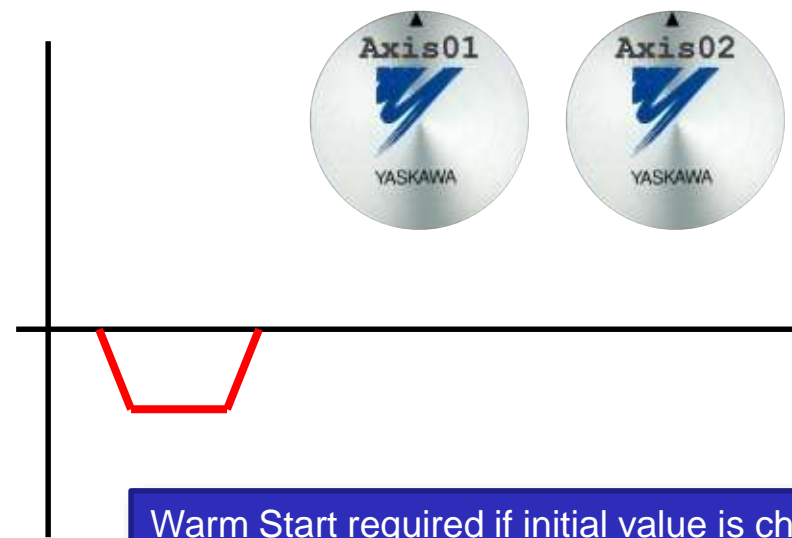
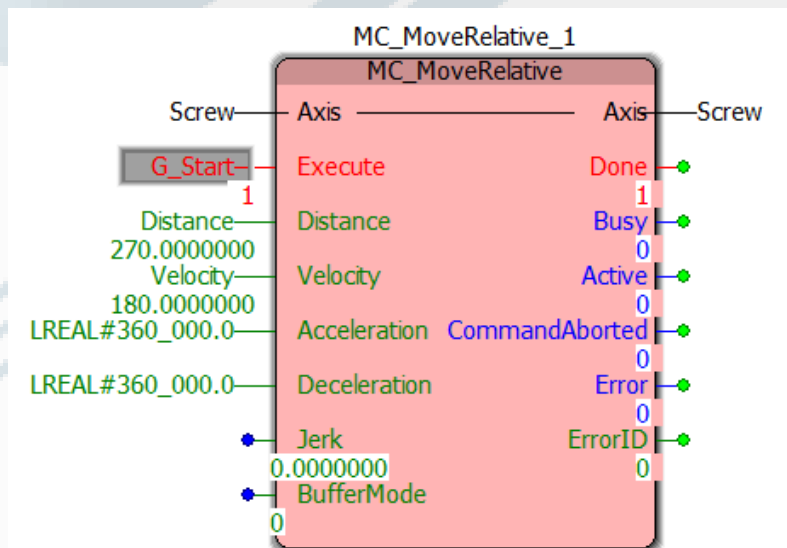


Positioning (program POU)

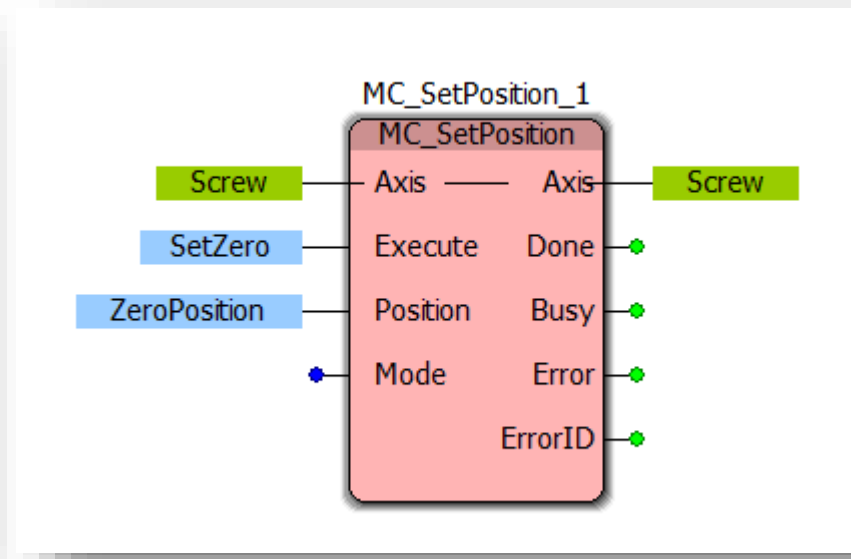
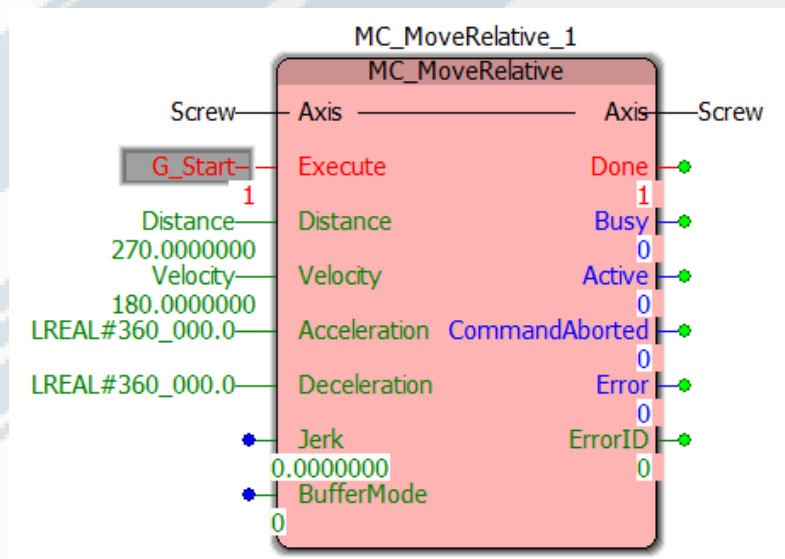
MC_MoveRelative Function Block

Screw Move Profile

Input	Initial Value	Unit	Note
Distance	-270.0	mm	Use Variable
Velocity	180.0	mm/sec	Use Variable
Accel	360000.0	mm/sec ²	Use Literal LREAL#360_000.0
Decel	360000.0	mm/sec ²	Use Literal LREAL#360_000.0



- *Quick Zero Set (optional)*
 - *Repeat relative moves until at mechanical zero*
 - *Use MC_SetPosition*
 - *Repeat for Rotary*

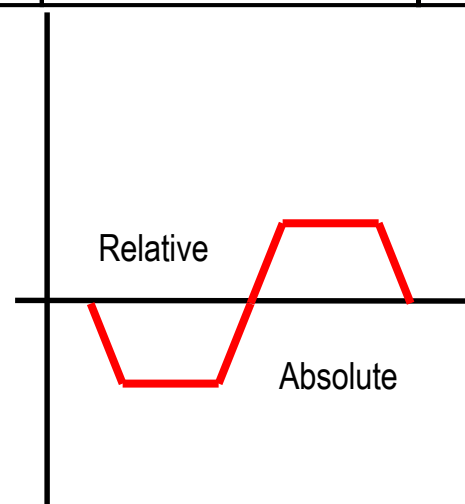


Change distance by trial and error.
Re execute until arrow on motor
wheel is pointing up

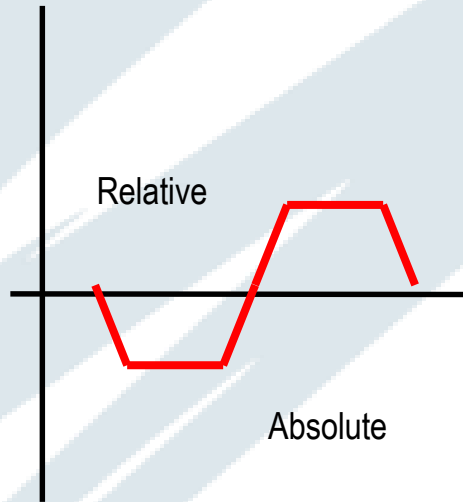
- *Add MC_MoveAbsolute*
 - *Create a move sequence*

LeftMotor Move Profile

Input	Initial Value	Unit	Note
Position	0.0	mm	Use Variable
Velocity	180.0	mm/sec	Use Variable
Accel	360000.0	mm/sec ²	Use Literal LREAL#360_000.0
Decel	360000.0	mm/sec ²	Use Literal LREAL#360_000.0

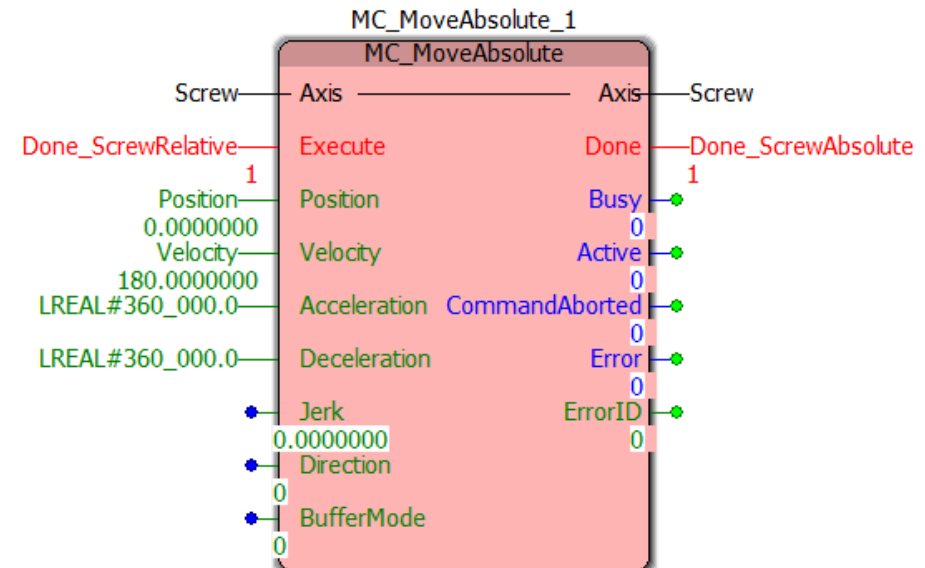
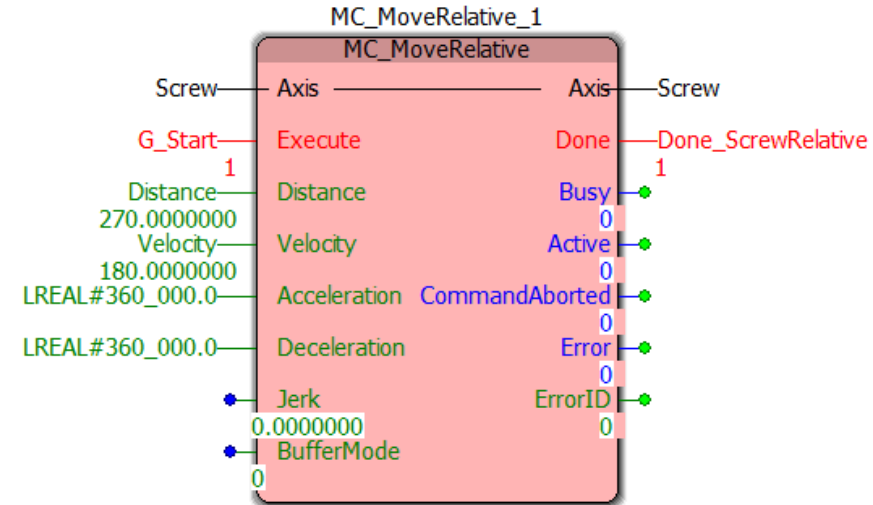


■ Partial Solution

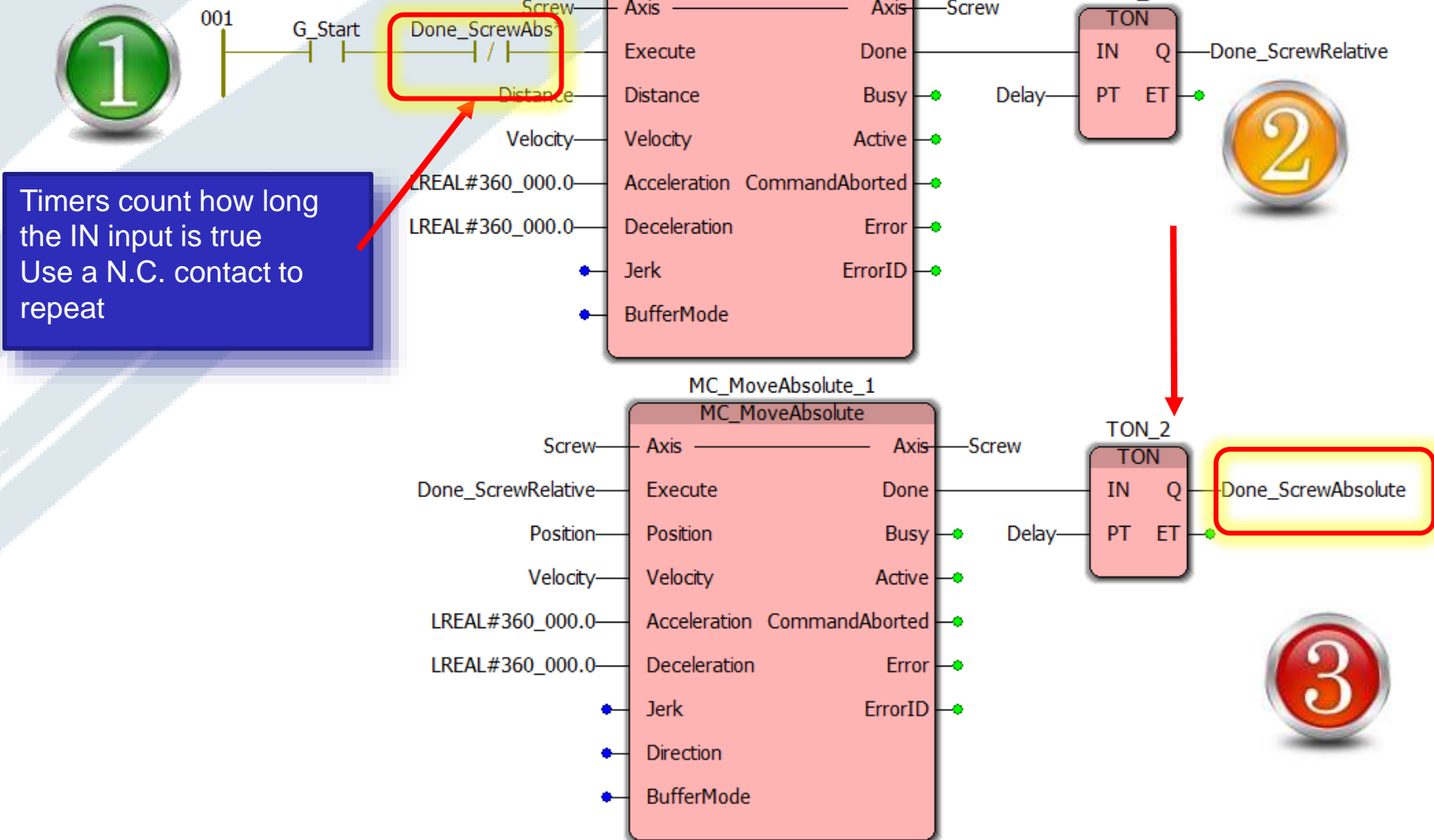


Jerk, Direction, BufferMode can be disconnected and default values are used.

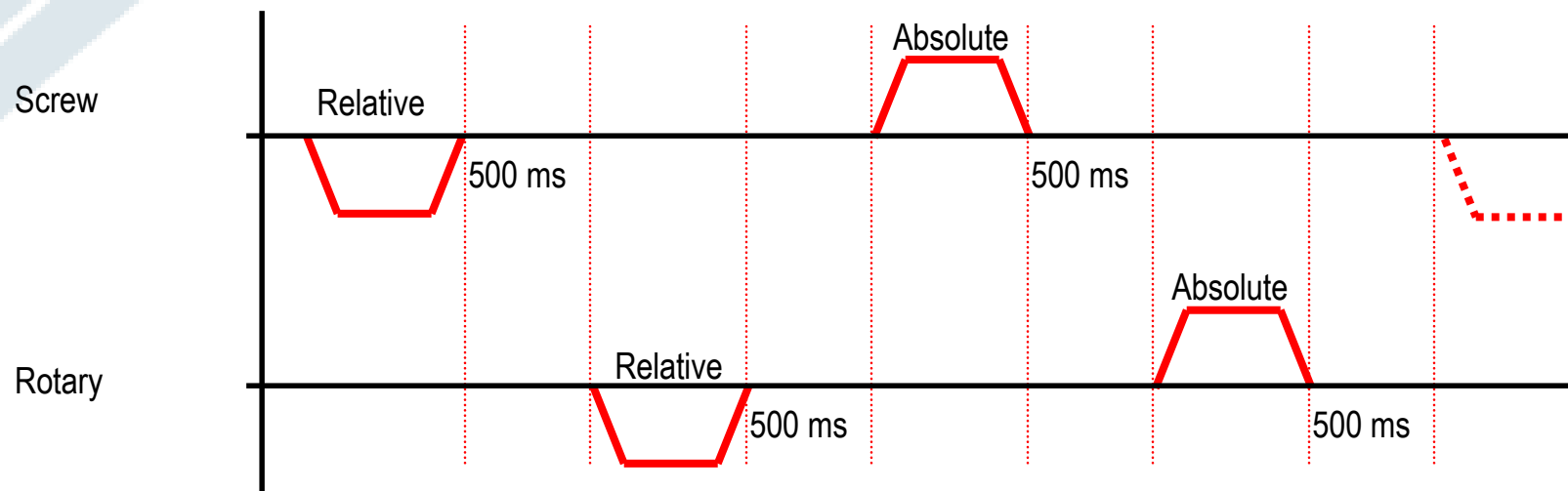
- Jerk exists as a parameter in HWConfig “Moving Average Filter” #1300, #1301
- BufferMode and Direction are “Enumerated Data Types” (more information later)



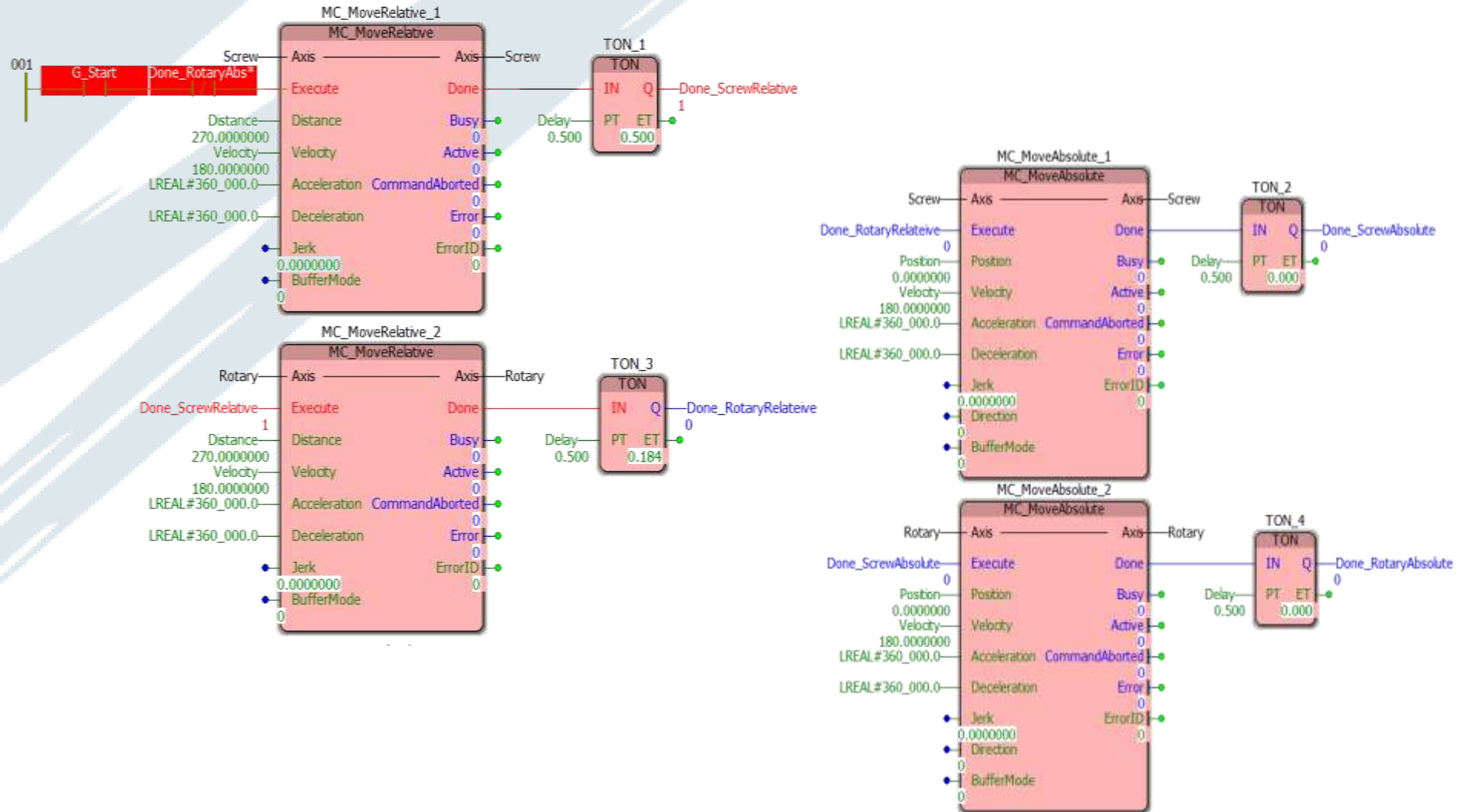
- Repeating Sequence



- *Adjust the program to operate as follows*
 - *Screw moves, wait 500ms*
 - *Rotary moves, wait 500ms*
 - *Screw returns, wait 500ms*
 - *Rotary returns, wait 500ms*
 - *Repeat sequence*



- ## Solution Concept





Stop & Alarm

MC_Stop

MC_Reset

MC_ReadAxisError

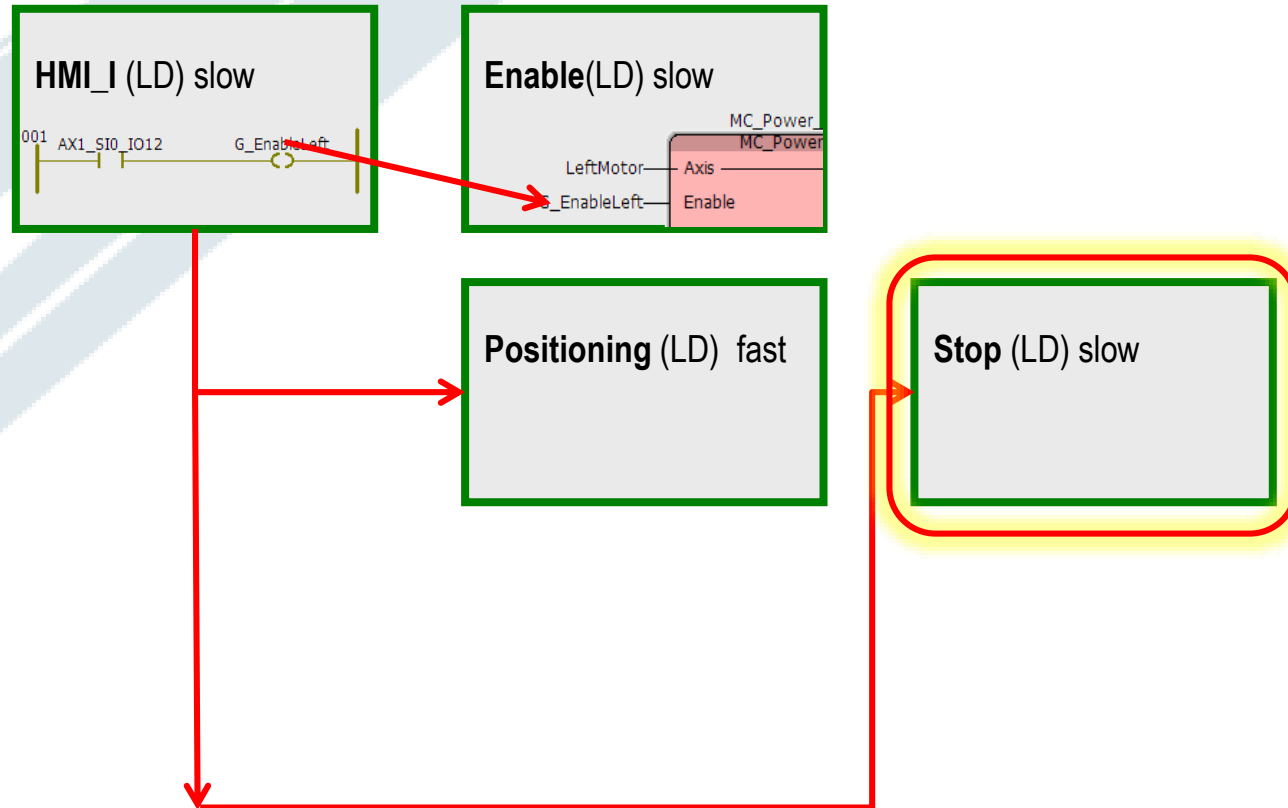
Alarm Code Diagnosis

Task Execution Adjustment

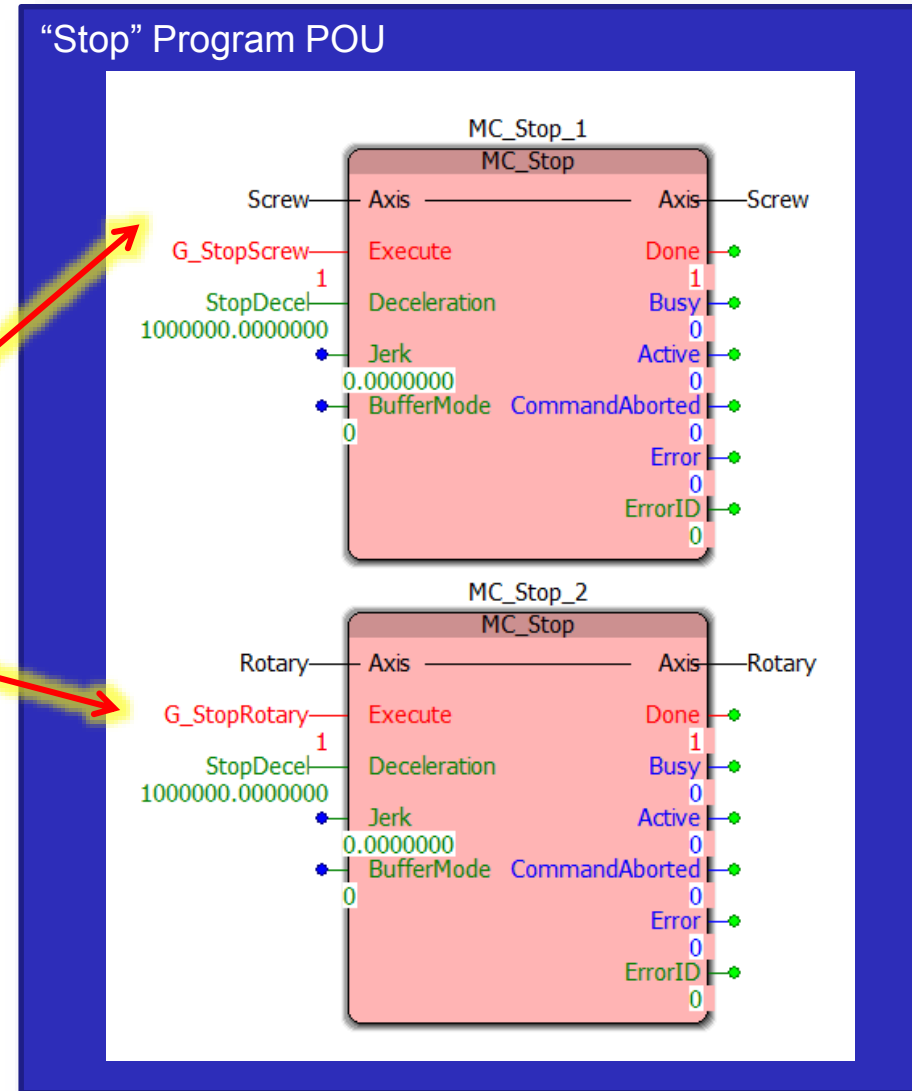
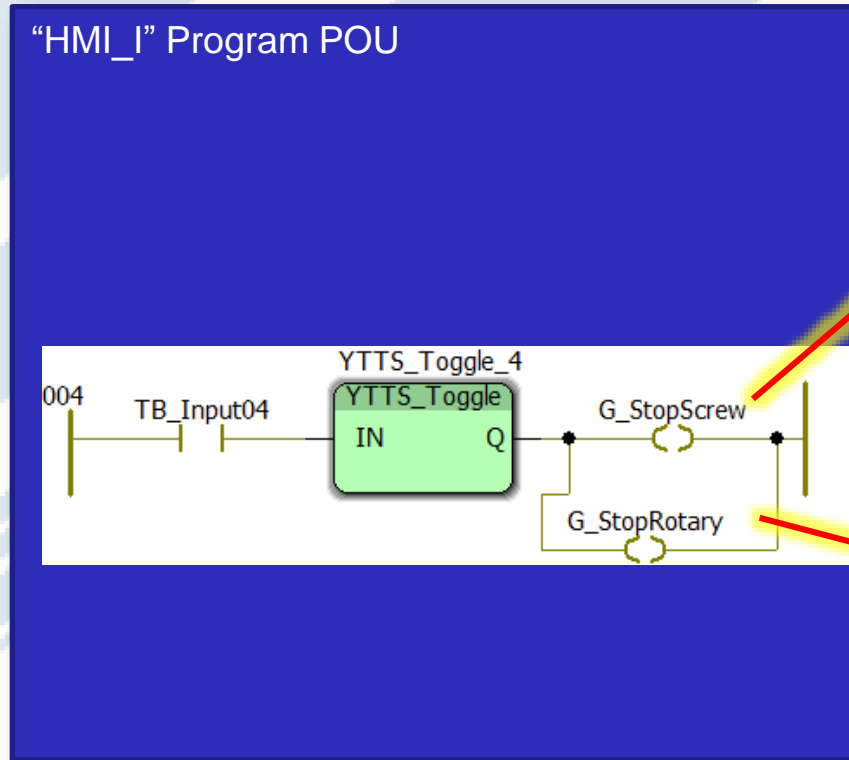
Task Execution Adjustment

Alarm Code Diagnosis

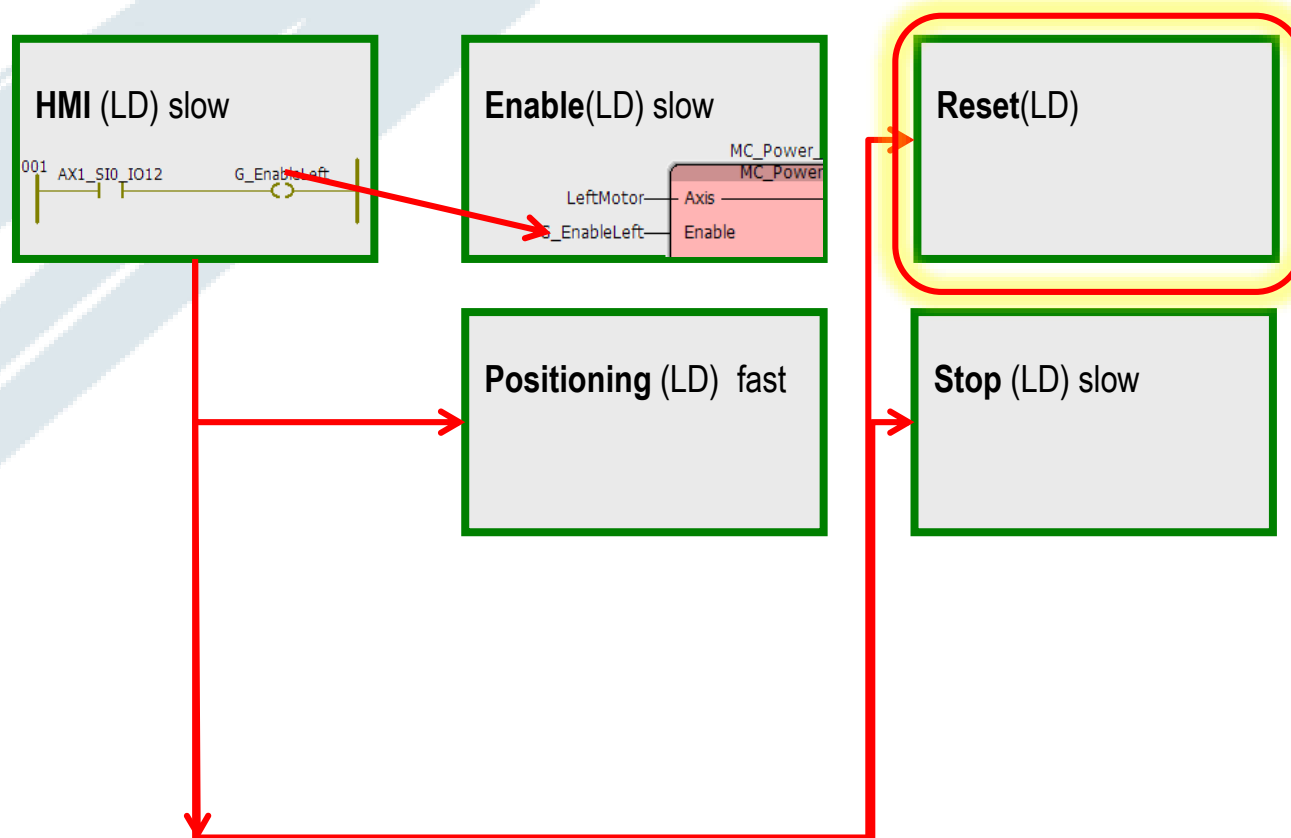
- Create Program POU "Stop"
 - Instance: SlowTsk



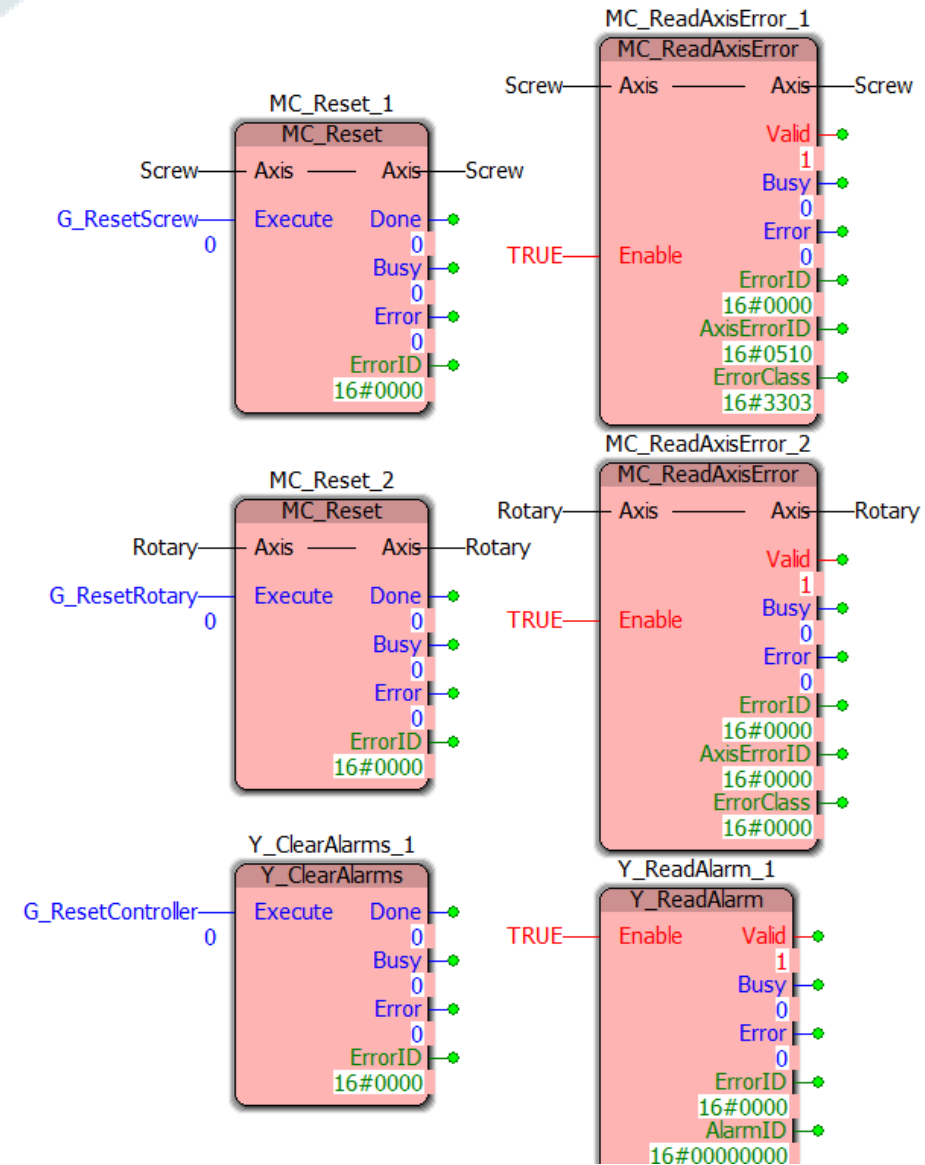
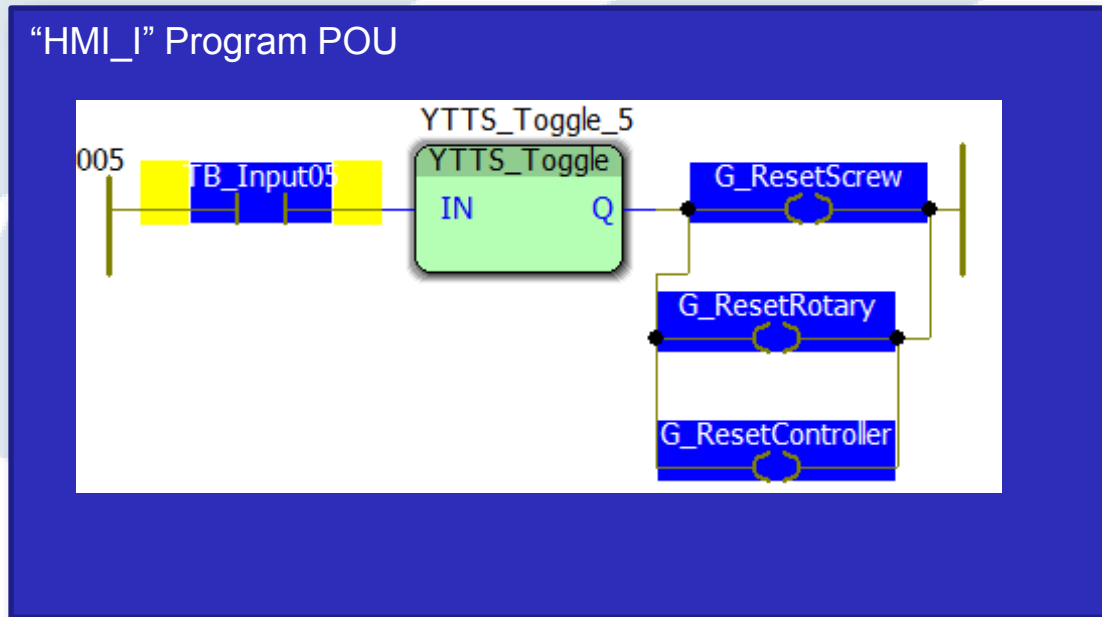
- Partial Solution



- *Create Program POU "Reset"*
 - *Instance: SlowTsk*



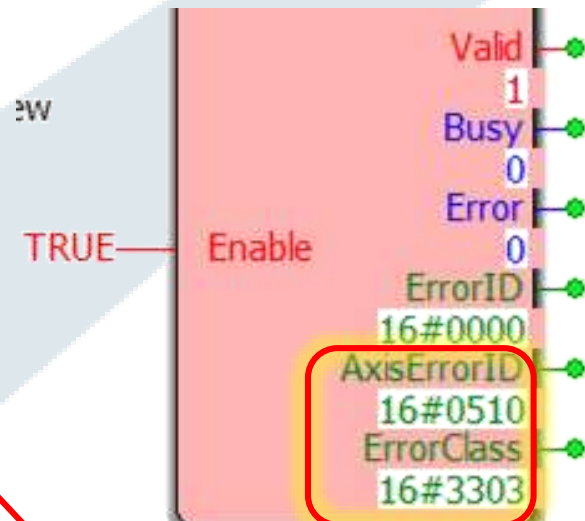
- Partial Solution*



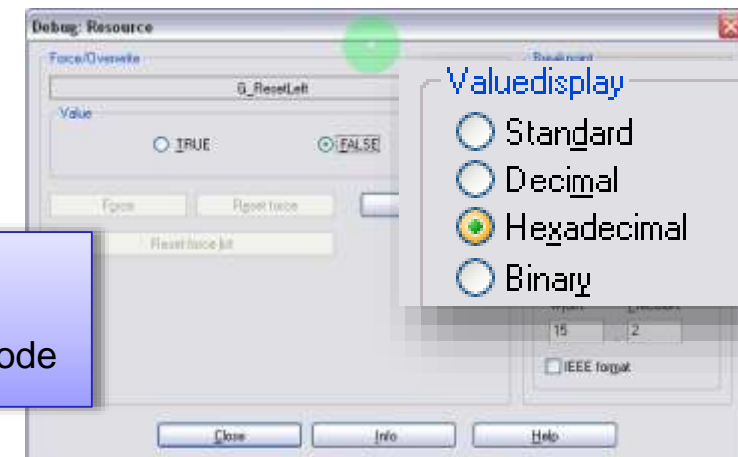
Produce Alarm

Speed = 40_000.0
Distance = 40_000.0

- Axis Error ID (Hex)
- Error Class (Hex)



Open any variable in DEBUG mode



YASKAWA MP2300Siec™

Active Alarms

Alarm Code	Source	Description
3303 0510	AXIS1	A.510: overspeed [more...]
4303 095a	AXIS1	A.95A: Command warning 1 (Unsatisfying Command) [more...]

Clear Alarms Save...

- **Alarm**

- *Motion cannot continue under current conditions*
- *Disable Servo*
 - » *Alarm Stop Mode*
- *Display Code A. □ □ □*
- *Examples*
 - » *A.400 Overvoltage*
 - » *A.510 Overspeed*
 - » *A.710 Overload: High Load*
 - » *A.860 Encoder Overheat*

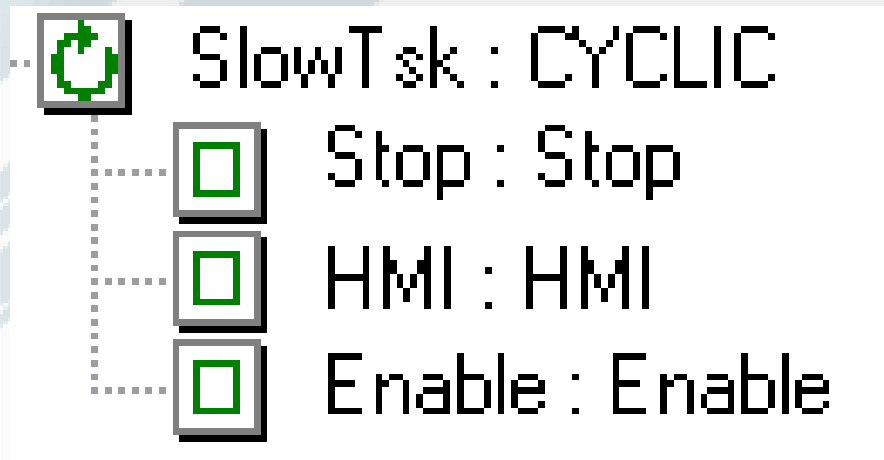
- **Warning**

- *Future alarm under current conditions*
- *Servo remains enabled*
- *Display Code A. 9 □ □*
- *Examples*
 - » *A.900 Position Error Overflow*
 - » *A.910 Overload*
 - » *A.95A Command Warning*
 - » *A.971 Undervoltage*

9.1 Alarm Displays	9-2
9.1.1 List of Alarms	9-2
9.1.2 Troubleshooting of Alarms	9-6
9.2 Warning Displays	9-21
9.2.1 List of Warnings	9-21
9.2.2 Troubleshooting of Warnings	9-22

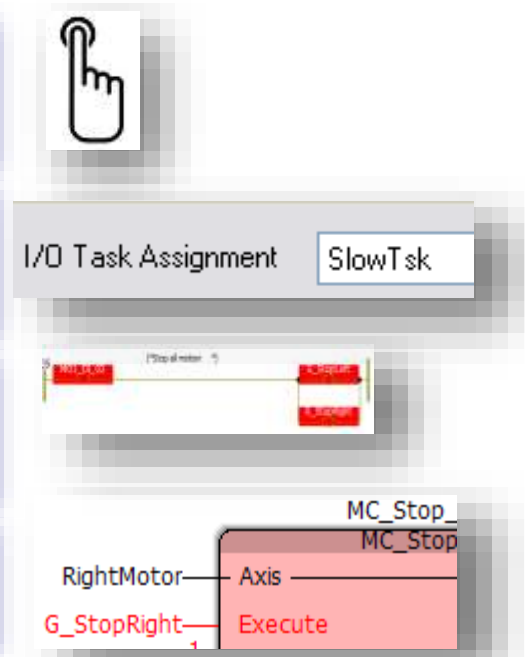
**Servo
User
Manual**

- *Adjust POU order in task, top to bottom*
 - *Logical sequence*
- *I/O Module Task Assignment*
 - *Assign to same task as application code that uses the %I %Q*
 - *Use Hardware Configuration*



When inputs are controlled by the machine (not human operation), then use FastTsk to stop.

- Human operation of physical inputs
- Inputs read by assigned task
- Global variables written by HMI
- Global variable executes MC_Stop





Enumerated Data Types

Definition

Data Types Folder

MC_Direction

Enumerated Types as Literal and Variable

MC_Direction for Rotary Axis

MC_BufferMode to Create Blended Moves

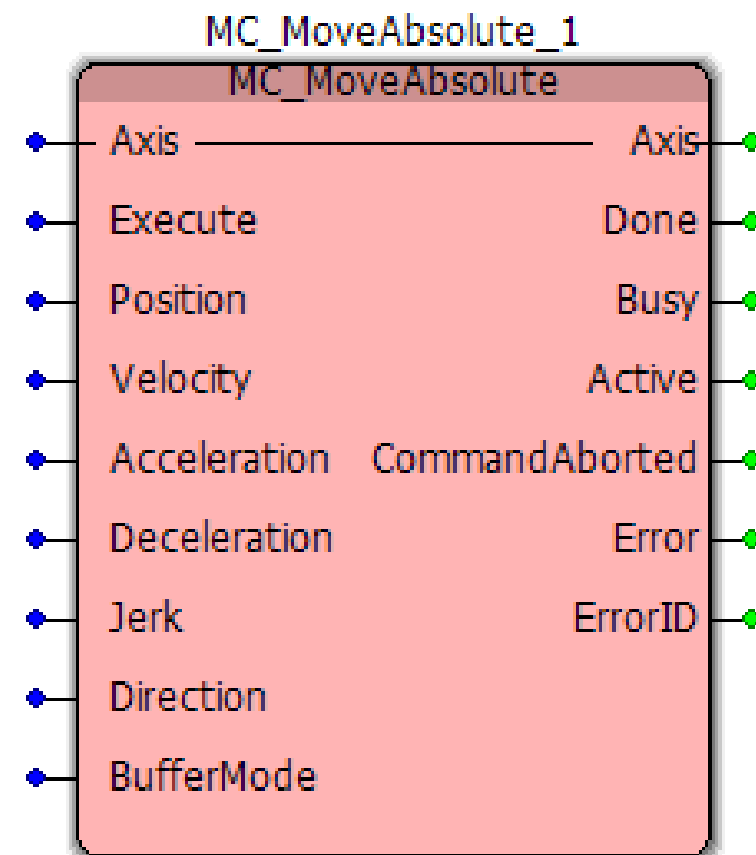
MC_BufferMode to Create Blended Moves

MC_Direction for Rotary Axis

What is an enumerated data type?

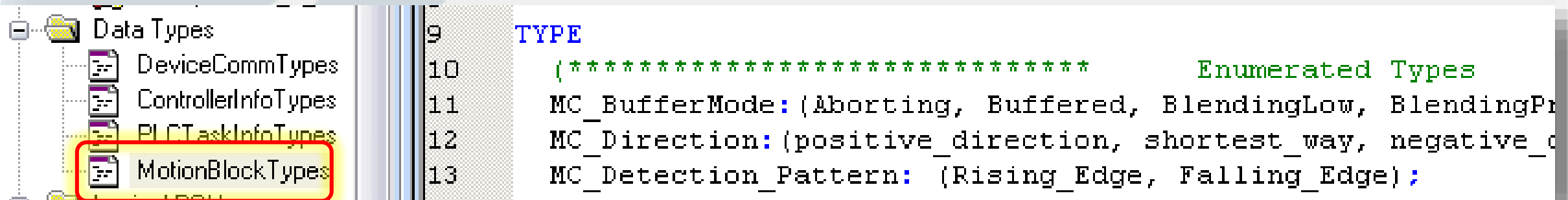
- A NAME for a NUMBER
- Code reads easily
- Reduced mistakes

E	Direction	MC_Direction	Specifies the direction of motion. Allowable modes are positive_direction, shortest_way, negative_direction, current_direction. MC_Direction#Positive_Direction MC_Direction#Shortest_Way MC_Direction#Negative_Direction MC_Direction#Current_Direction	MC_Direction#Positive_Direction
E	BufferMode	MC_BufferMode	Defines the behavior of the axis - allowable modes are Aborting, Buffered, BlendingLow, BlendingPrevious, BlendingNext, and BlendingHigh. MC_BufferMode#Aborting MC_BufferMode#Buffered MC_BufferMode#BlendingLow MC_BufferMode#BlendingPrevious MC_BufferMode#BlendingNext MC_BufferMode#BlendingHigh	MC_BufferMode#Aborting



DataTypes Toolbox

- “Data Types” folder
- “MotionBlock Types”
- Other Enumerated types exist



- MC_Direction**

- *Absolute Positioning of Rotary Loads*
- *Four possible “directions”*
- *Example: Rotary Table*
- *Position 0 = Position 360*



How to get to 180?

MC_Direction does not apply to

- Relative Moves (MC_MoveRelative)
- Linear Loads

MC_MoveVelocity uses only positive_direction and negative_direction. Other values are ignored.

MC_Direction#		
0	positive_direction	In a rotary application, forces the axis to move in a positive direction.
1	shortest_way	For use in applications where the Load Type is configured as a rotary or modularized axis.
2	negative_direction	In a rotary application, forces the axis to move in a negative direction
3	current_direction	For use in applications where the Load Type is configured as a rotary or modularized axis. Only applies if an existing move is in progress and another function block such as MC_MoveAbsolute or MC_MoveRelative is executed. Once the axis is at StandStill, using MC_Direction_CurrentDirection will default to the positive direction

- *Programming with Enumerated Data Types*

- *As Literal Value*

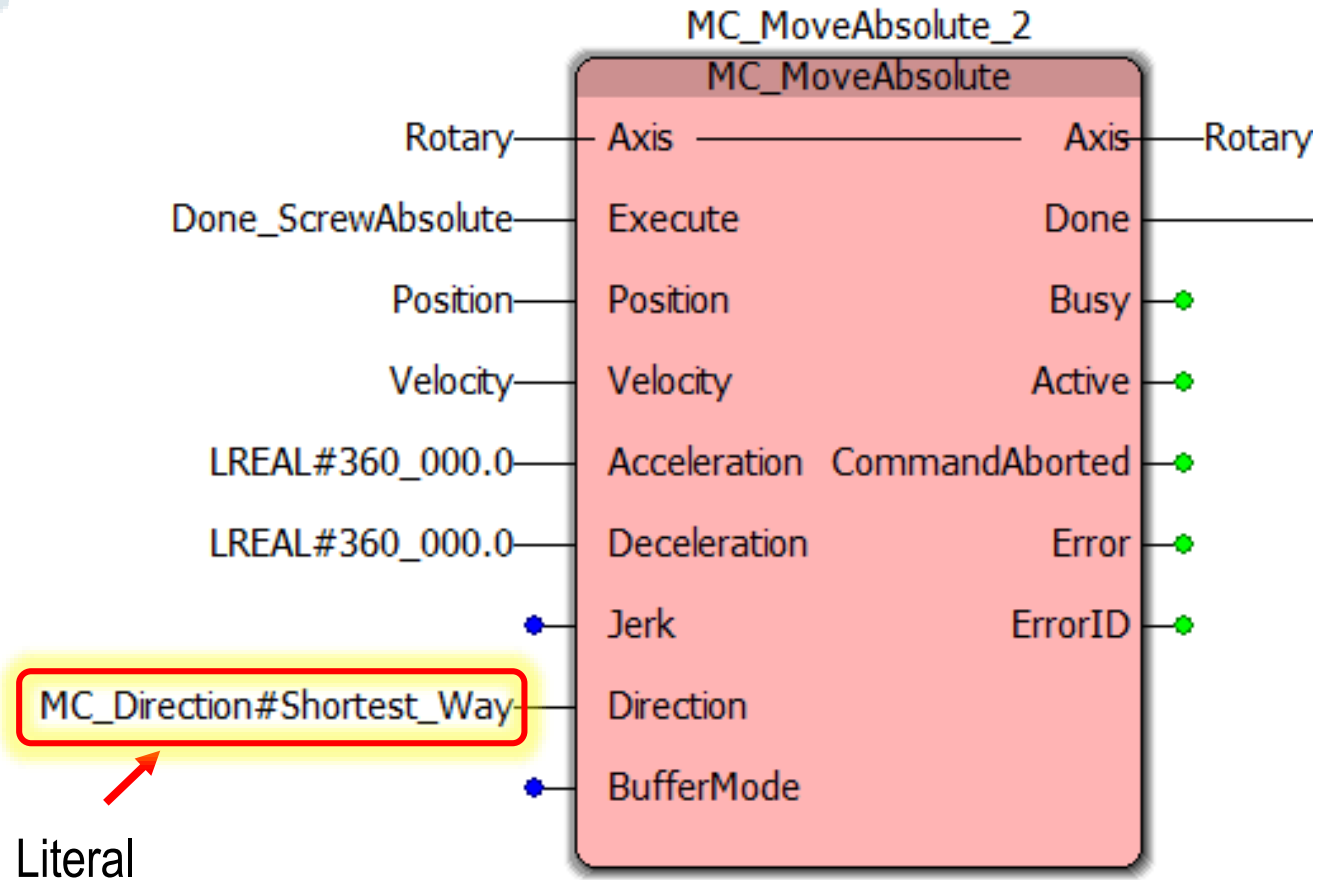
- » *MC_BufferMode#Aborting*
- » *MC_Direction#Shortest_Way*

Compare:

UINT#1
LREAL#1.0
MC_Direction#Shortest_Way

Format:

<DataType>#<data>



Enumerated Data Types

- *Correct Spelling of Enumerated Data Type*
 - *Function Block Help*
 - *Copy and paste*

E	Direction	MC_Direction	future use. Specifies the direction of motion. Allowable modes are positive_direction, shortest_way, negative_direction, current_direction. MC_Direction#Positive_Direction MC_Direction#Shortest_Way MC_Direction#Negative_Direction MC_Direction#Current_Direction	MC_Direction#Positive_Direction
E	BufferMode	MC_BufferMode	Defines the behavior of the axis - allowable modes are Aborting, Buffered, BlendingLow,	MC_BufferMode#Aborting

Copy (button pointing to the highlighted text in the table)

Paste (button pointing to the Variable Properties dialog)

Help (button pointing to the function block diagram)

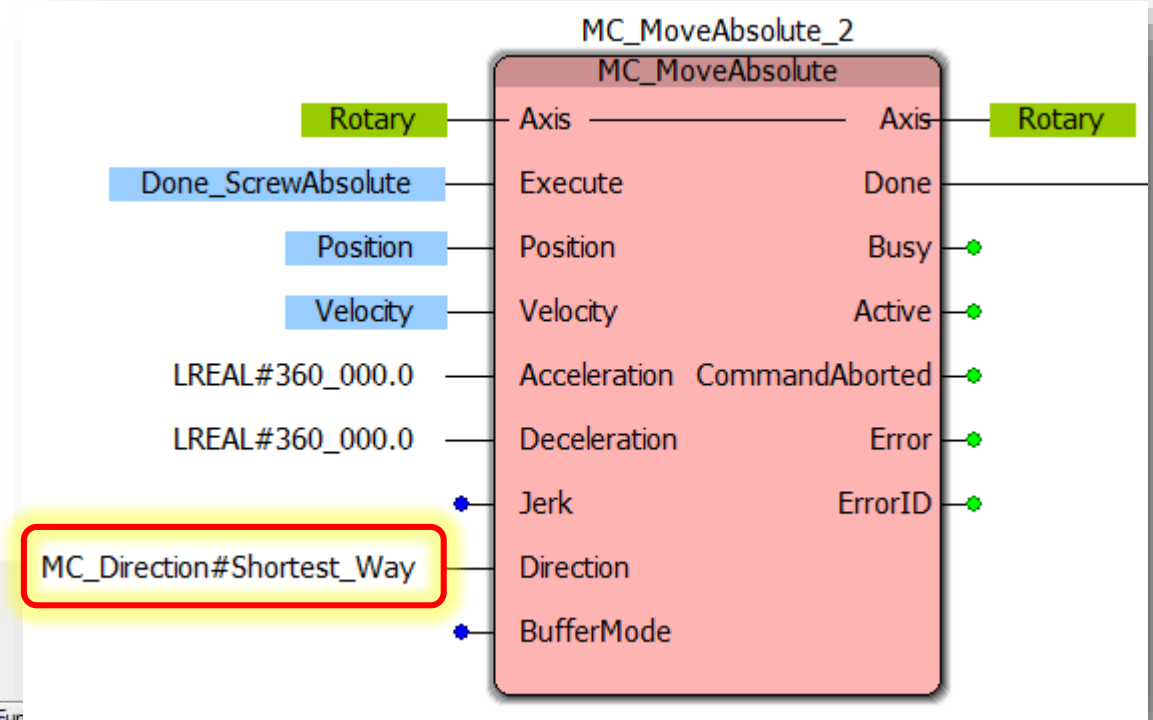
Variable Properties

Name: MC_Direction#Shortest_Way

Data Type: INT

Usage:

- *Online Hardware Configuration (Rotary)*
 - Rotary
 - Degrees
 - Online Save
 - Reboot
- *Application Program (Positioning)*
 - Connect a literal at direction input
- *Observe Result*



The screenshot shows the PLC configuration software interface with several key elements highlighted in red boxes:

- Hardware Tree:** The 'Rotary' device is selected under 'Mechatrolink-II'.
- Machine Cycle:** Set to 360.
- Feed Constant:** Set to 360.
- Position Scale:** Set to 360.
- User Units:** Set to 'Degrees'.
- Parameter Table:**

Parameter #	Parameters	Current Value	Units	Min	Max	Default
Pn002.2	Absolute Encoder Usage	1 - Use absolute encoder				0 - Use
1300	Moving Average Filter 1 Enable	False				False
1301	Moving Average Filter 1 Time Constant	0.1	s	0	5	0.1
1807	Load Type	Rotary		0	1	Linear
1809	Axis Name	Rotary				

- *Programming with Enumerated Data Types*

- *Variable*

- » *Set value in application code*

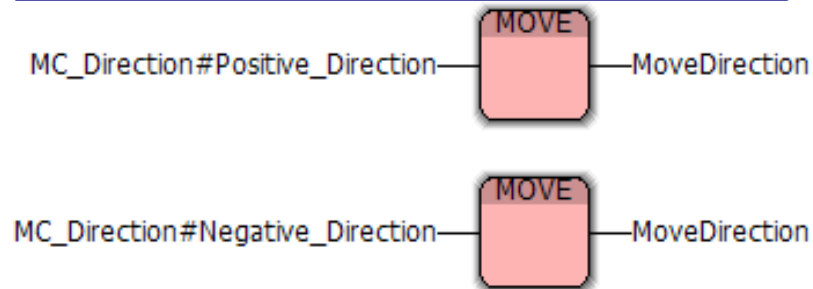
- *Not Supported:*

- » *Data Type detection*

- » *Debug display*

- » *Initial value*

Value loaded to variable within application code



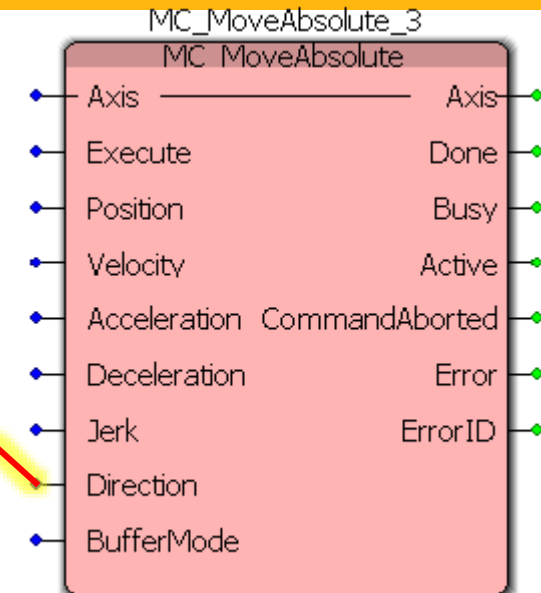
Variable Properties

Name: MoveDirection

Data Type: INT

Usage: VAR RETAIN

Enter variable name
MC_Direction data type not shown



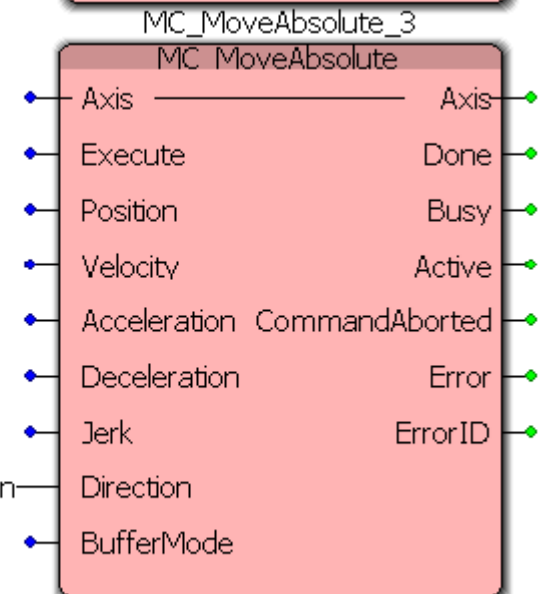
Variable Properties

Name: MoveDirection

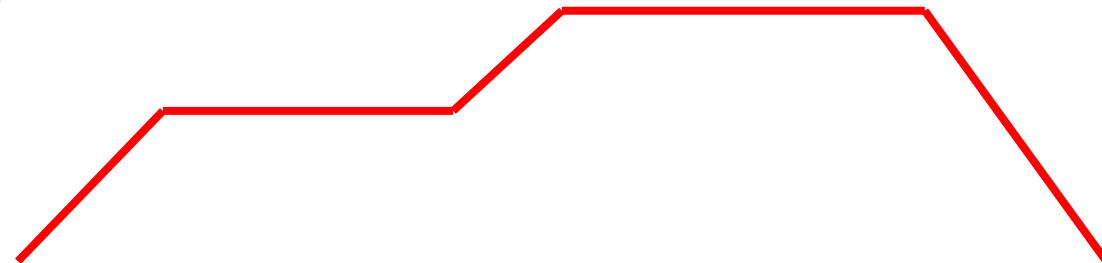
Data Type: MC_Direction

Usage: VAR RETAIN

Open existing variable
MC_Direction data type available

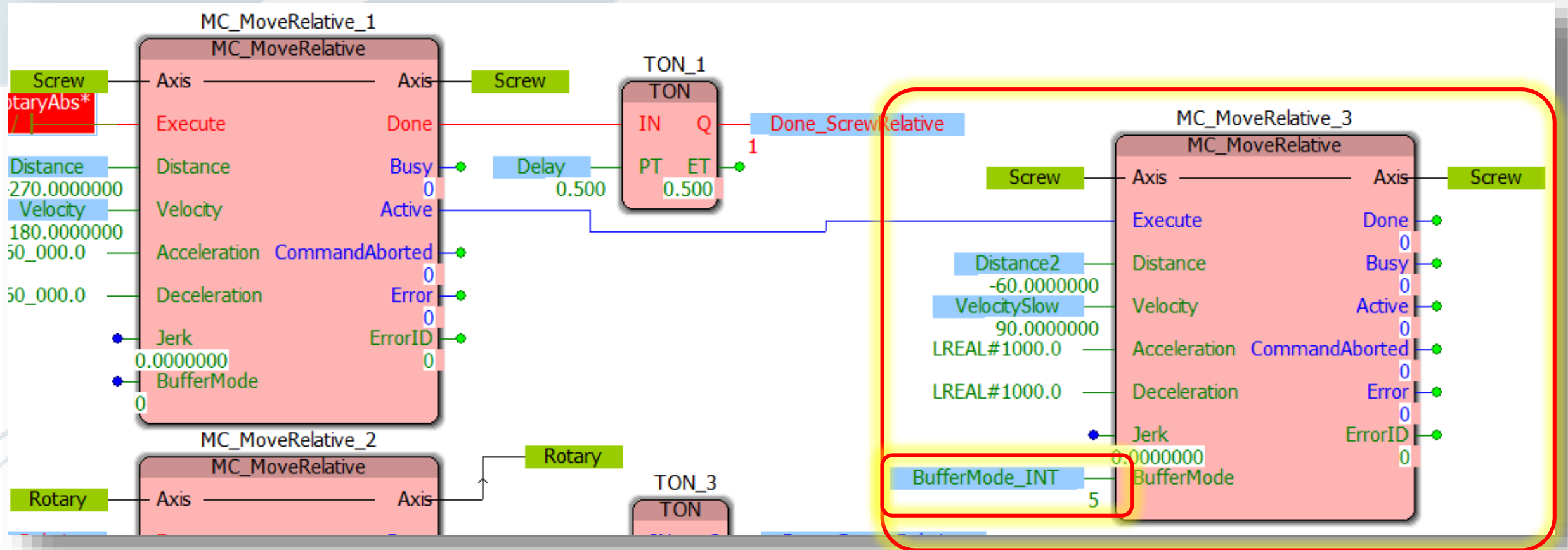


- *MC_BufferMode*
 - *Move 2 waits for Move 1 to complete*
 - *Create “blended moves”*
 - *Use for registration applications*

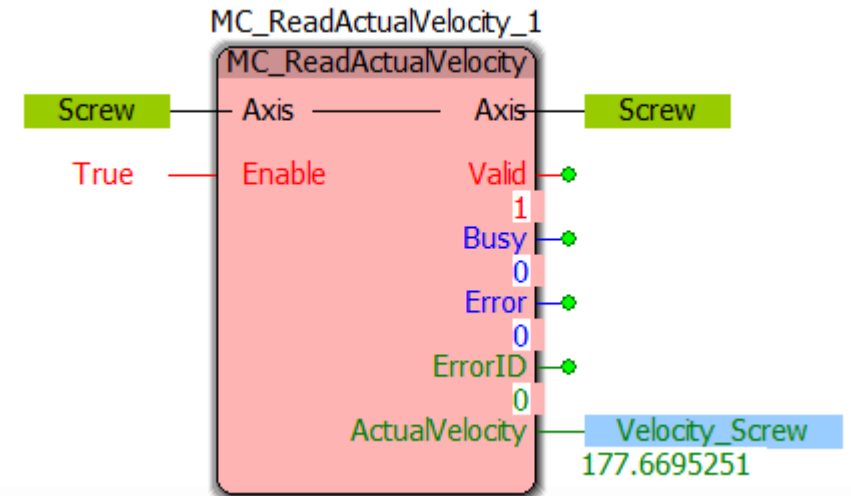
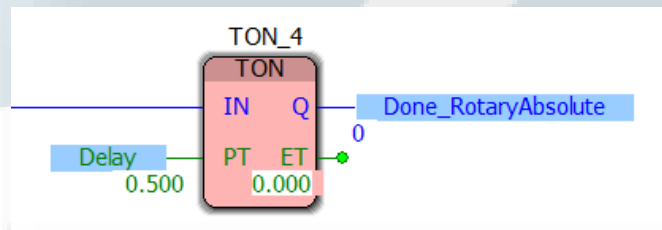


Buffer mode	Short description Important note: The meaning of each value may vary depending on the FB(s) involved. For this reason, please also refer to the individual parameter descriptions!	Input value at BufferMode *
Aborting	This is the Default mode. The FB aborts an ongoing motion and the command affects the axis immediately.	INT#0
Buffered	The FB affects the axis as soon as the previous movement is complete. The axis will stop between the movements.	INT#1
BlendingLow	The FB controls the axis after the previous FB has finished, but the axis will not stop between the movements. The velocity is blended with the lowest velocity of both commands.	INT#2
BlendingPrevious	The FB controls the axis after the previous FB has finished (equivalent to buffered), but the axis will not stop between the movements. Blending with the velocity of the previous move.	INT#3
BlendingNext	The FB controls the axis after the previous FB has finished, but the axis will not stop between the movements. Blending with velocity of this (next) function.	INT#4
BlendingHigh	The FB controls the axis after the previous FB has finished (equivalent to buffered), but the axis will not stop between the movements. Blending with highest velocity of the previous and this (next) function.	INT#5

- *Edit Positioning POU*



- *Use Logic Analyzer*
 - *Try different buffer modes*



Sampling

Pre-recording cycles:

Post-recording cycles:

Trigger conditions

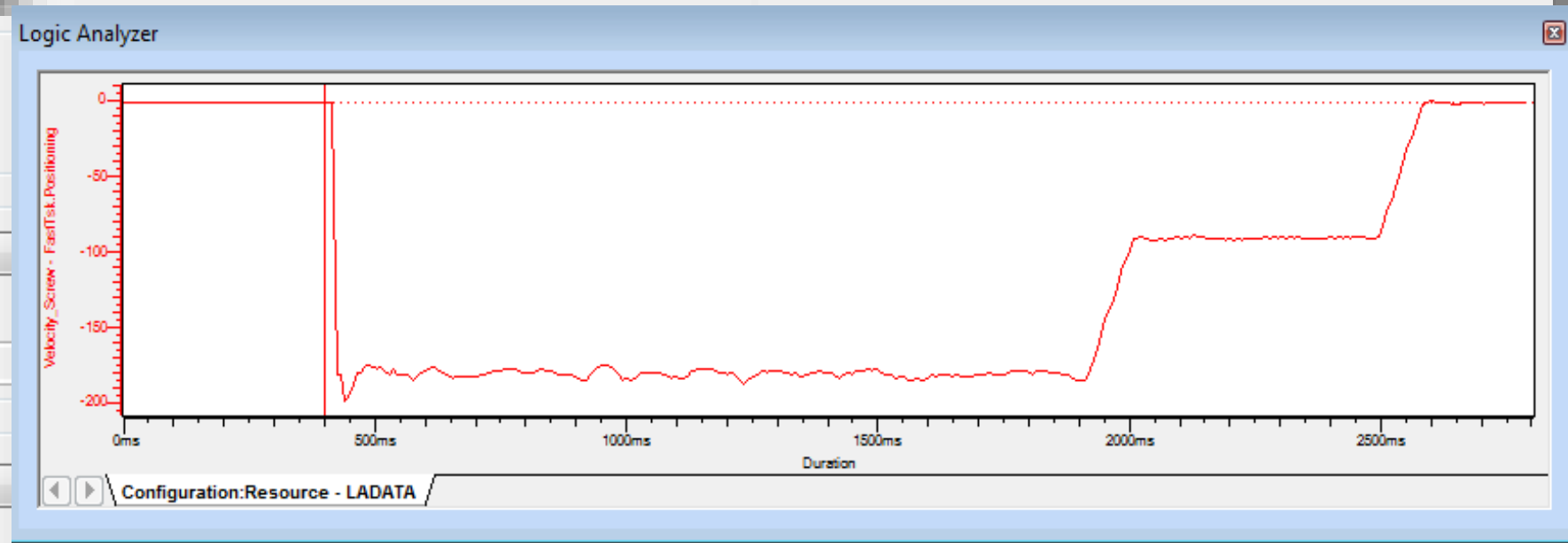
1. variable:

Operator: falling edge

2. variable:

Data collection

Synchronous with task:



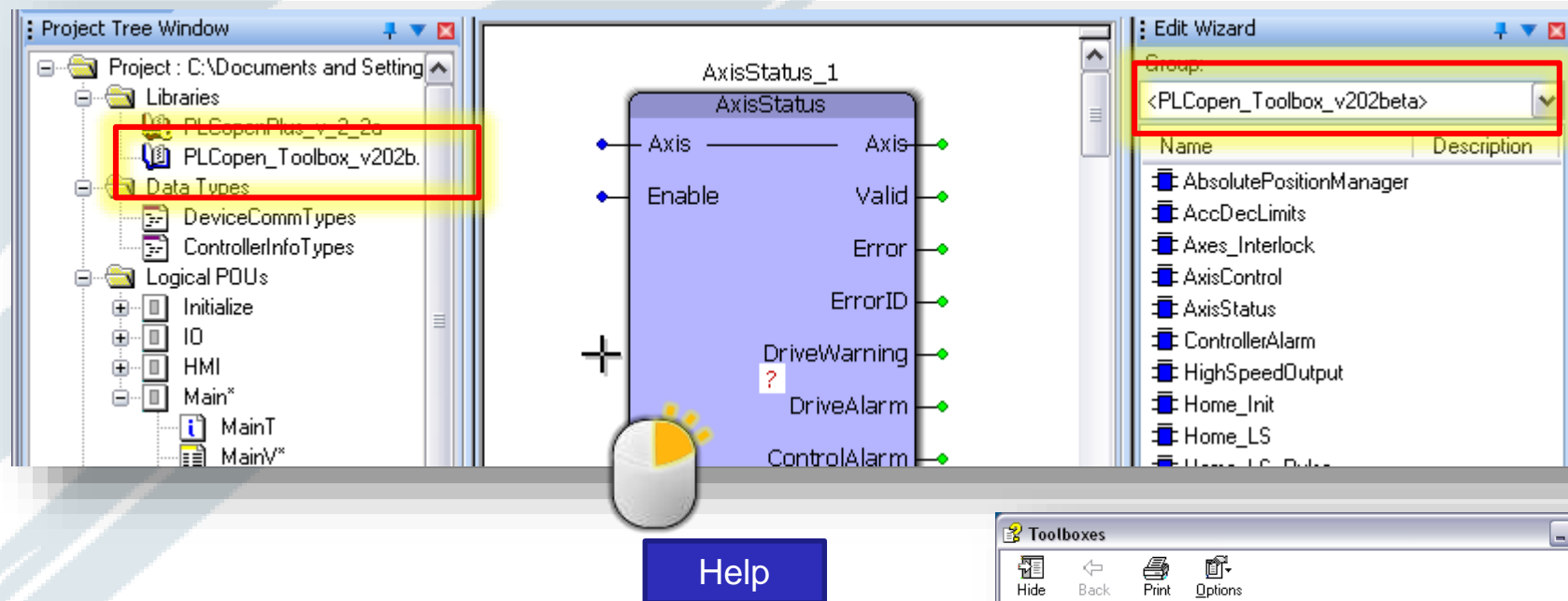


Yaskawa “Toolbox” User Libraries

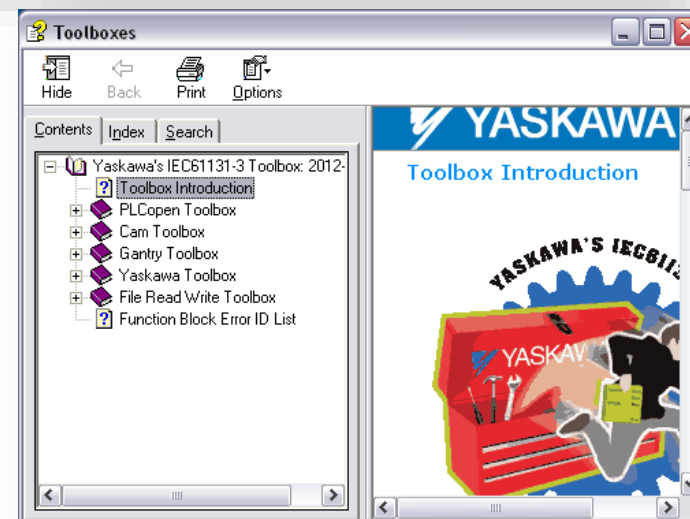
Toolbox Concept
PLCopen Toolbox
Toolbox Installer
Dependent Libraries
Insert Additional Toolbox

Insert Additional Toolbox

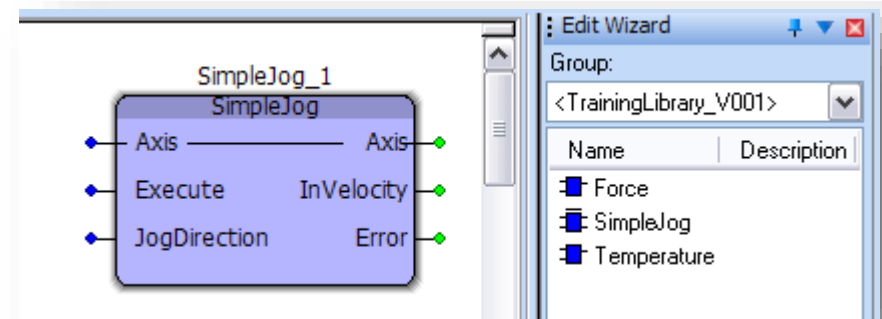
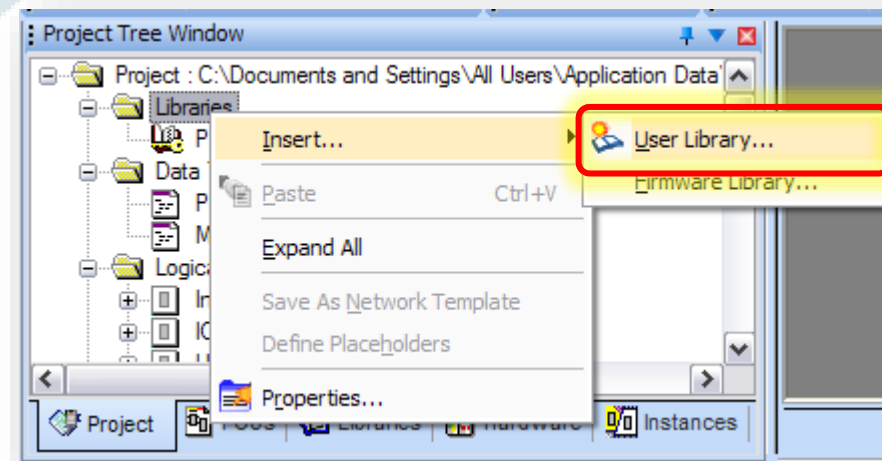
Dependent Libraries



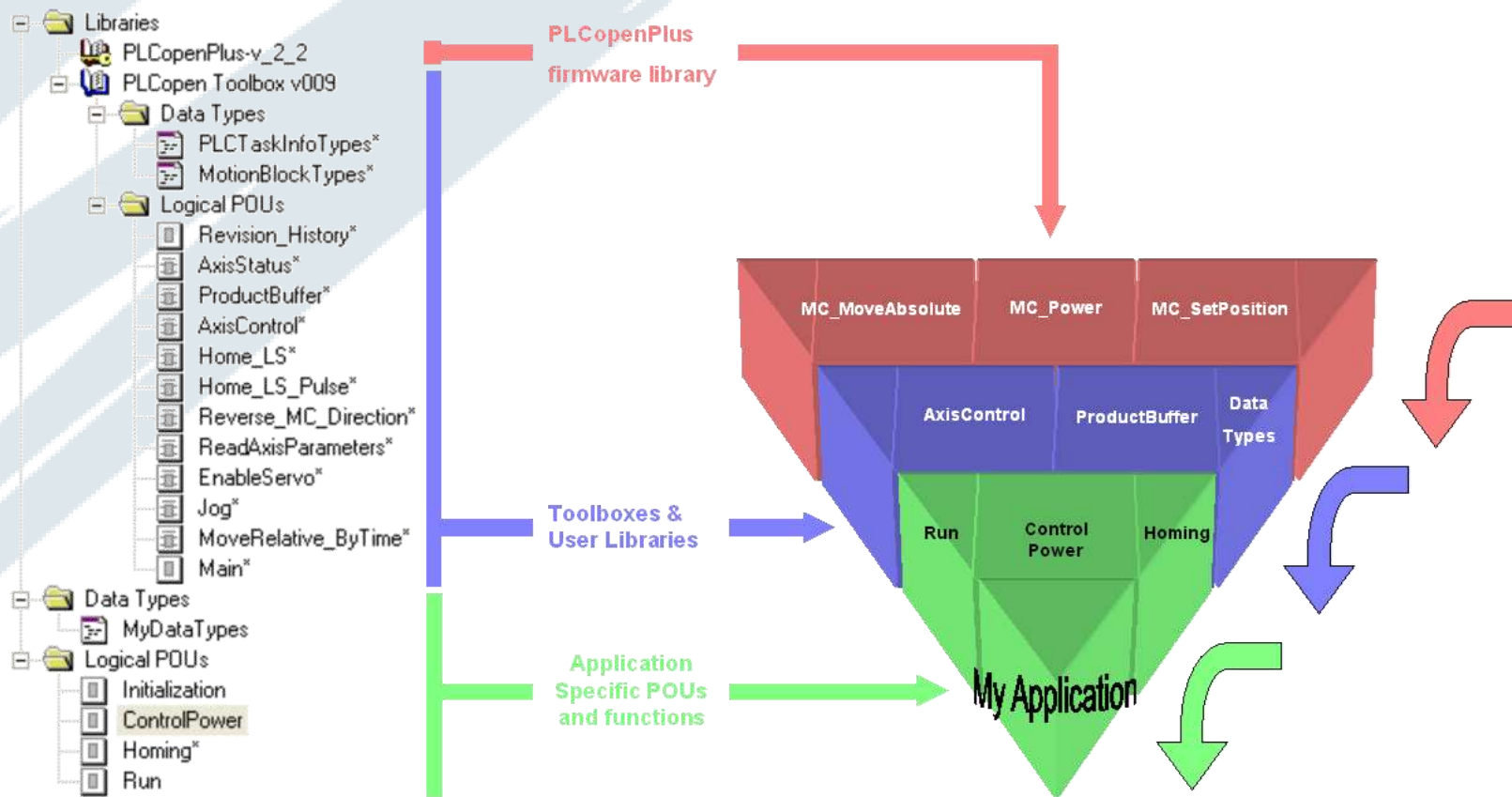
- *Right Click Help*
 - *When Toolbox is installed*
 - *Links to eLearning Videos and recorded webinars*



- *Insert Another Project*
 - *Library = any project*
 - **.mwt (or *.mwe)*
- *Library Data Imported*
 - *User FU & FB POU's*
 - *Program POU's*
 - *Data Types*
 - *NOT* *global variables!*
 - *NOT* *dependent libraries!*
- *Organization*
 - *Specific projects for library use*
 - *Revision number in project name*
 - *Prefix (ex: YTTS_)*



- *Yaskawa Tech Note: TN.MCD.08.130*



All Functions, Function Blocks, and DataTypes from the libraries are available for the application.

- Yaskawa.com/iectb

YASKAWA Login for full access. New Partner? Sign Up | United States

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Home > Product Directory > Machine Controllers > MPiec Series > Application Code Toolboxes

Application Code Toolboxes Print

One of the key strengths of the IEC61131-3 programming environment is the ability to develop libraries of re-usable code. Yaskawa has leveraged this ability to create Application Code Toolboxes designed for use in many applications using MPiec Series Controllers and MotionWorks IEC software. Toolboxes may be imported into user programs as a User Library to form the foundation of complete, customized solutions and will save time for developers who would otherwise have to start from scratch.

YASKAWA'S IEC61131-3 TOOLS


[Toolbox Installer](#) [Toolbox Manual](#)

Installer unzips all yaskawa “Toolbox” user libraries to the Libraries Folder and activates Right-Click Help

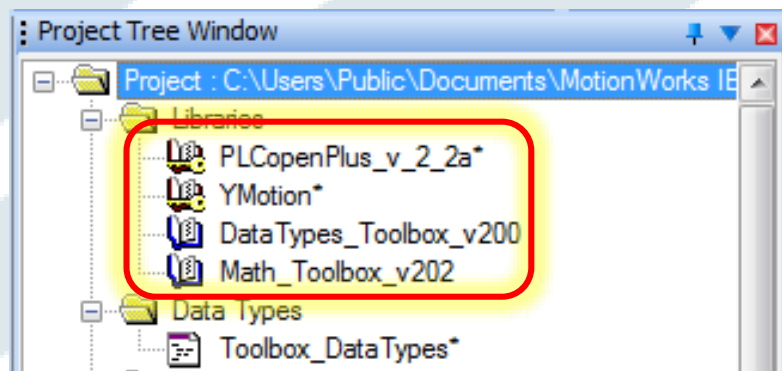
- Refer to Quick Reference Guide
 - Steps 1 & 2 completed by Toolbox installer

Refer to the Quick Reference Guide



Step Description	Detail
1 Acquire a ZWE (Express) or ZWT (Pro) file	Use your own, or download from Yaskawa.com Product Page Follow links to save the file In Windows Explorer, copy the file to C:\Documents and Settings\All Users\Documents\MotionWorks IEC xxx\Libraries (For organization purposes)
2 Unzip the library project to the library directory	In MotionWorks IEC... File-> Open Project / Unzip Project Click "Yes" to unzip to the Library directory (File was copied here in previous step) or click "No" if opening directly from CD or Download folder "Skip All" to Extracting Firmware Libraries dialog "Yes to All" to Overwrite Page Layout
3 Check for Dependent Libraries	Project Tree -> Project Tab, Expand Libraries folder  Yaskawa Toolbox Take note of any User Libraries, indicated by the "blue book" icon.
4 Start new / open existing project	File -> New, or File -> Open
5 Insert the Library and any dependent libraries	In Project Tree, "Project" tab, R-Click "Libraries" -> Insert -> User Libraries Navigate to find the Library (if you unzipped it to the "libraries" folder, you will see it right away) Also insert any dependent libraries noted in Step 3
6 Delete duplicate project data types	In Project Tree, "Project" tab, expand "Data Types" folder for both the user library and the project library. Delete any duplicates of "PLCTaskInfoTypes" or "MotionBlockTypes" from the project library. R-click -> delete (or open, delete text) <i>These data types are already defined within the imported library. Repeating the definition here causes compile errors since the same data types would be defined two times, even though the definitions are identical.</i>
7 Use FB from new group in edit wizard	Click on programming worksheet whitespace. Open Edit Wizard and the group dropdown list will have the library name. User Library blocks appear as Blue by default Help for Yaskawa "Application Code Toolbox" user libraries is available on the website, but is not integrated with the Right-Click menu as it is for the pink colored Firmware Library function blocks.

- *Open CamToolbox Library Project*



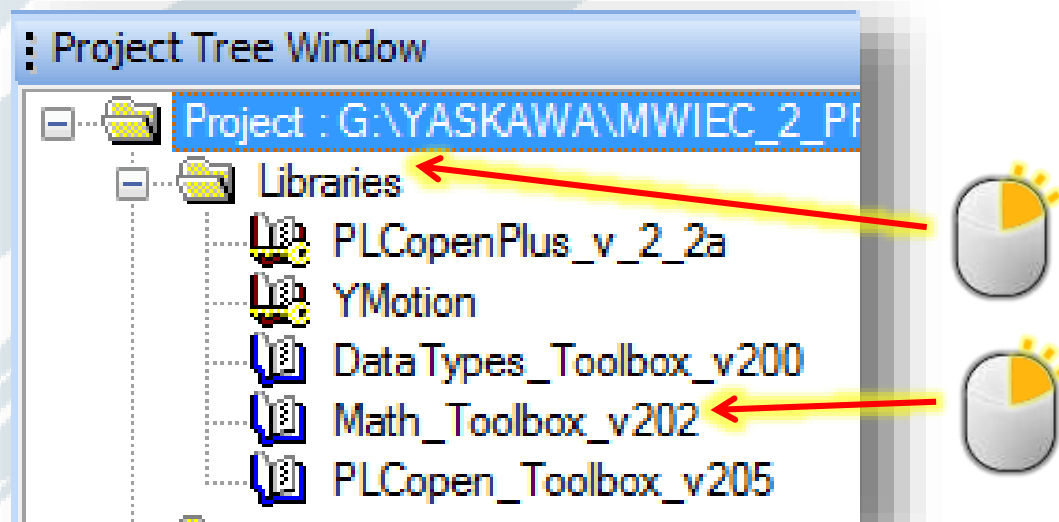
- *Dependent Libraries*

- *PLCopen Plus*
- *Ymotion*
- *DataTypes_Toolbox*
- *Math_Toolbox*

- *Note the Libraries used by the Toolbox*
 - *Note the order top to bottom – increasing complexity and dependence*

Dependent libraries in your project must appear in the same order, above the PLCopen Toolbox library

- *Add Cam Toolbox and dependent libraries to your project*
 - *Must appear in order of dependency from top to bottom*



R-click insert on Libraries Folder:
Library inserted at the bottom

R-click insert on existing Library:
Library inserted above

**Click and drag to re-order (NEW
in Version 3)**

- *Run new installer*
 - *Yaskawa.com/iecTB*
- *Insert new versions*
 - *in same order*
- *Remove old versions*
- *Make*
- *Alternate*
 - *Newest version may be available individually (not part of installer)*
 - *Download ZWT, extract and insert*
 - » *See Quick Reference Guide*
 - *Help will be disabled for that library*
 - » *Manual process to move help file to new directory*

Before Starting Project

– Please update to the most recent Toolbox user libraries

During Project Development

– You may wish to update certain Toolbox user libraries in order to use new features

After Project Development

– Toolbox update is not recommended

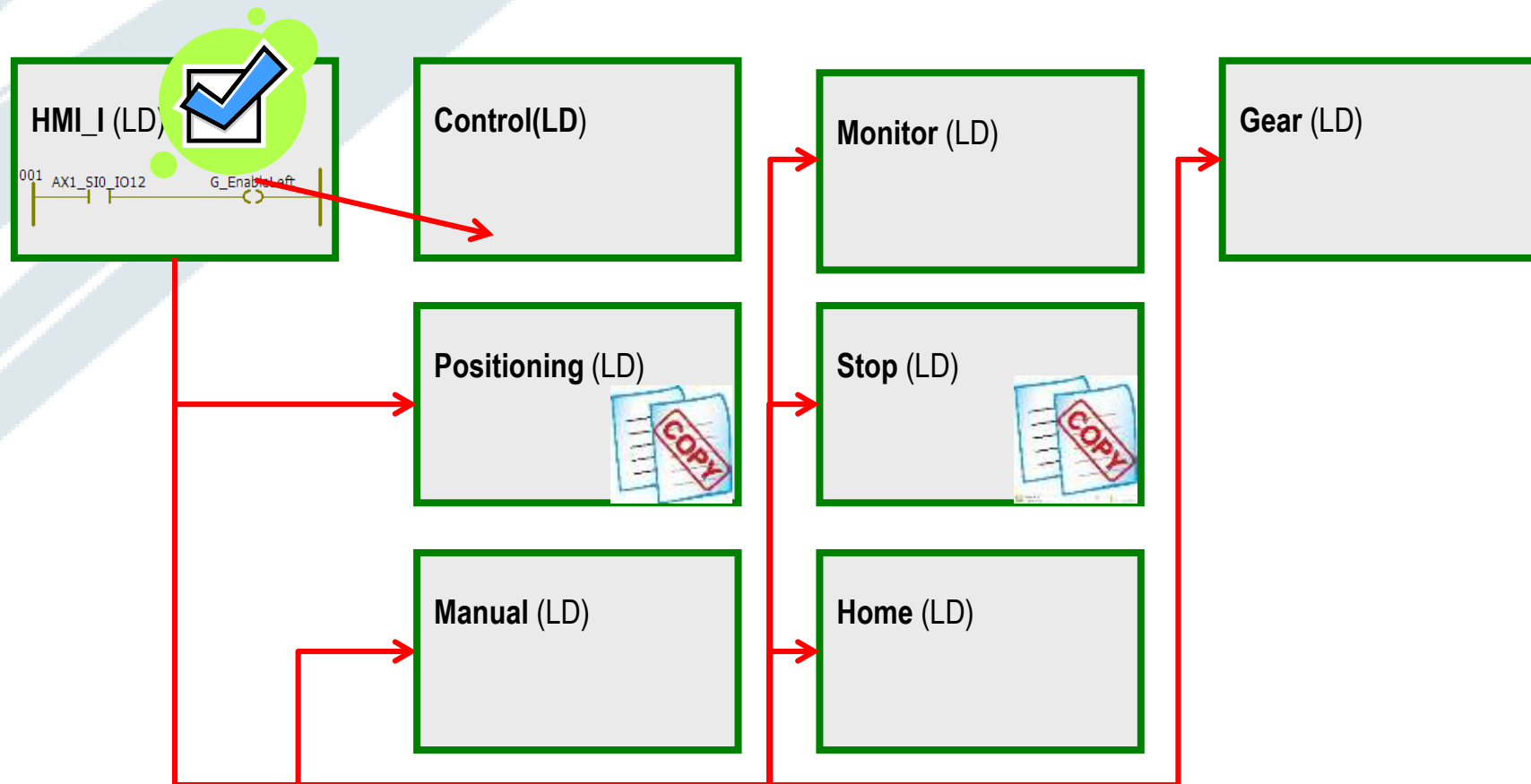


PLCopen Toolbox Programming Introduction

Class Project #2
AxisStruct datatype
AxisControl function block
Jog function block
ReadAxisParameters function block

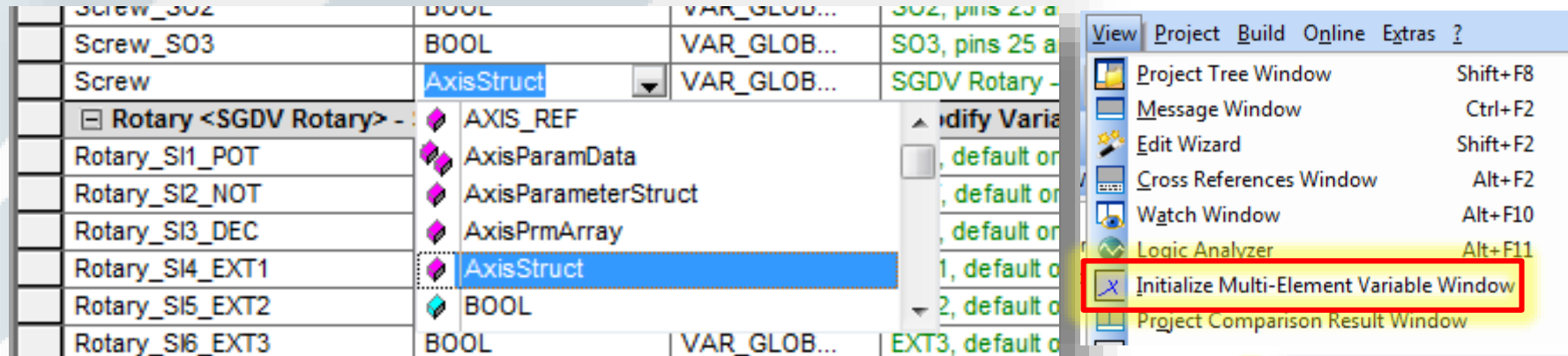
ReadAxisParameters function block
Jog function block

- *Program Map for Second Project*
 - *Using PLCopen Toolbox*



- *Back Up Existing Project*
- *Use the Class Project Template to create a new project*
 - *File-Unzip PLCopen*.zwt to new project name*
 - *Adjust IP address*
 - *Same Hardware Configuration – no update required*
 - *Open original project in another instance of MotionWorks IEC*
 - *Copy/Paste Logical POUs*
 - » *Positioning*
 - » *Stop*
 - *Insert Program Instances*
 - » *Positioning*
 - » *Stop*

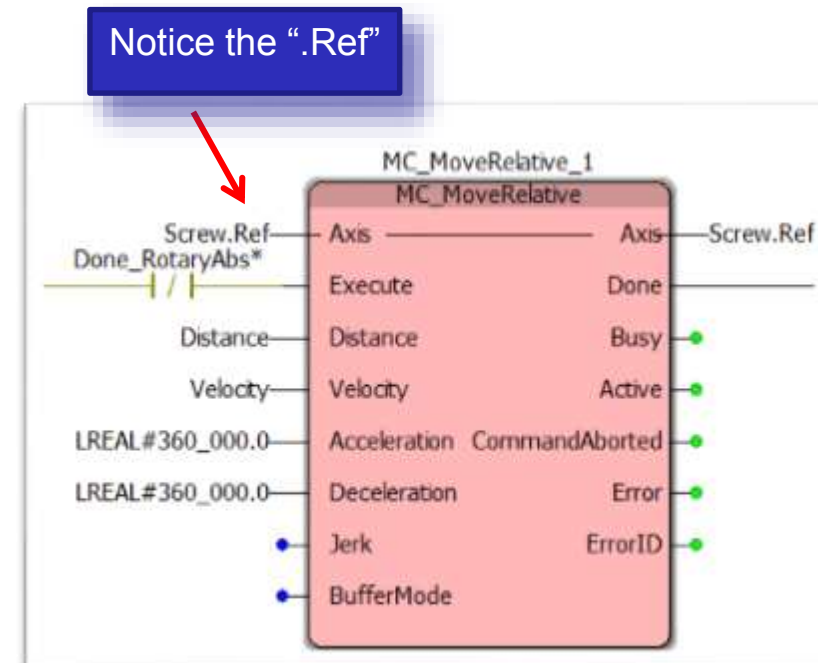
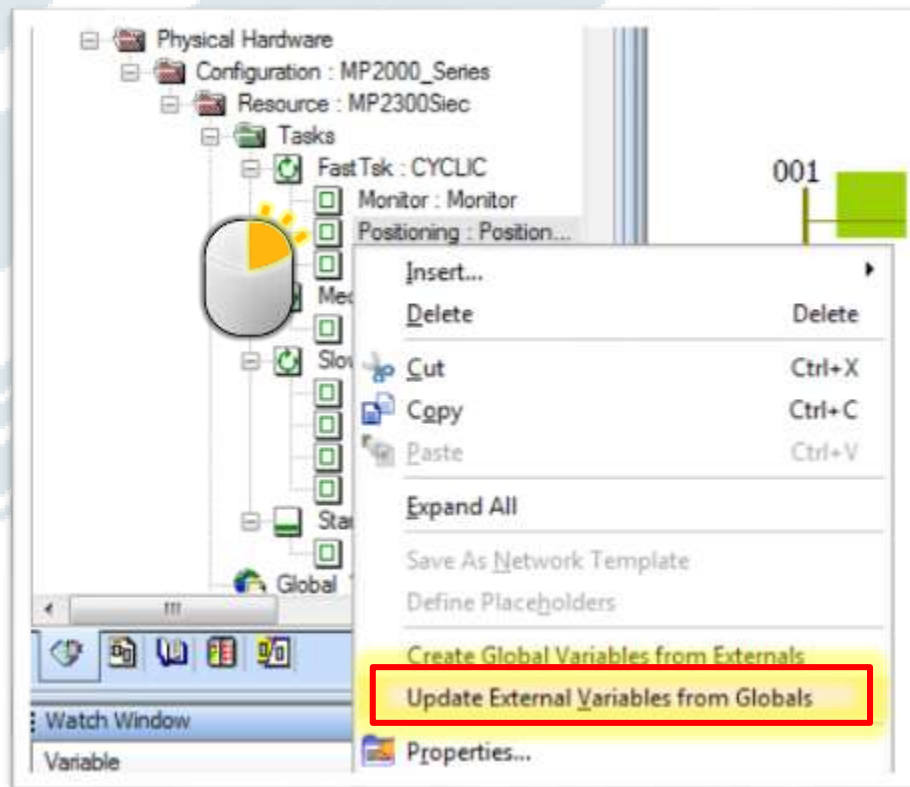
- Global Variables: Change AxisRef to “AxisStruct” data type
 - AxisStruct comes from PLCopen Toolbox user library



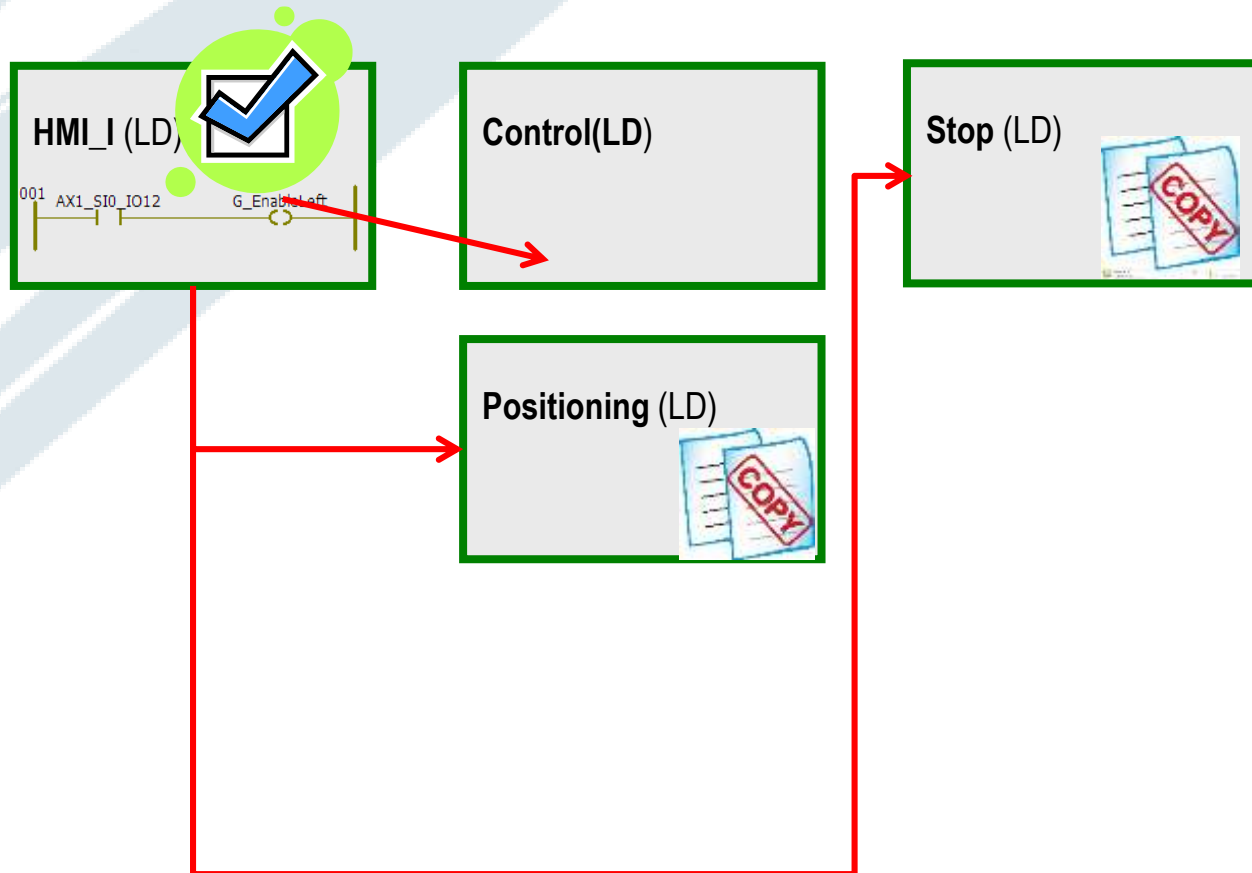
Name	Type	Description	Init. v
Screw	AxisStruct	SGDV Rotary - 1 (* ...	(Ref := (AxisNum := 1),
Ref	AXIS_REF	Used with the Axis ...	(AxisNum := 1)
AxisNum	UINT	Logical Axis refere...	1
JogSpeed	LREAL	In user units/sec a...	180.0
RunSpeed	LREAL	In user units/sec a...	270.0

Initialize the Axis_Ref element

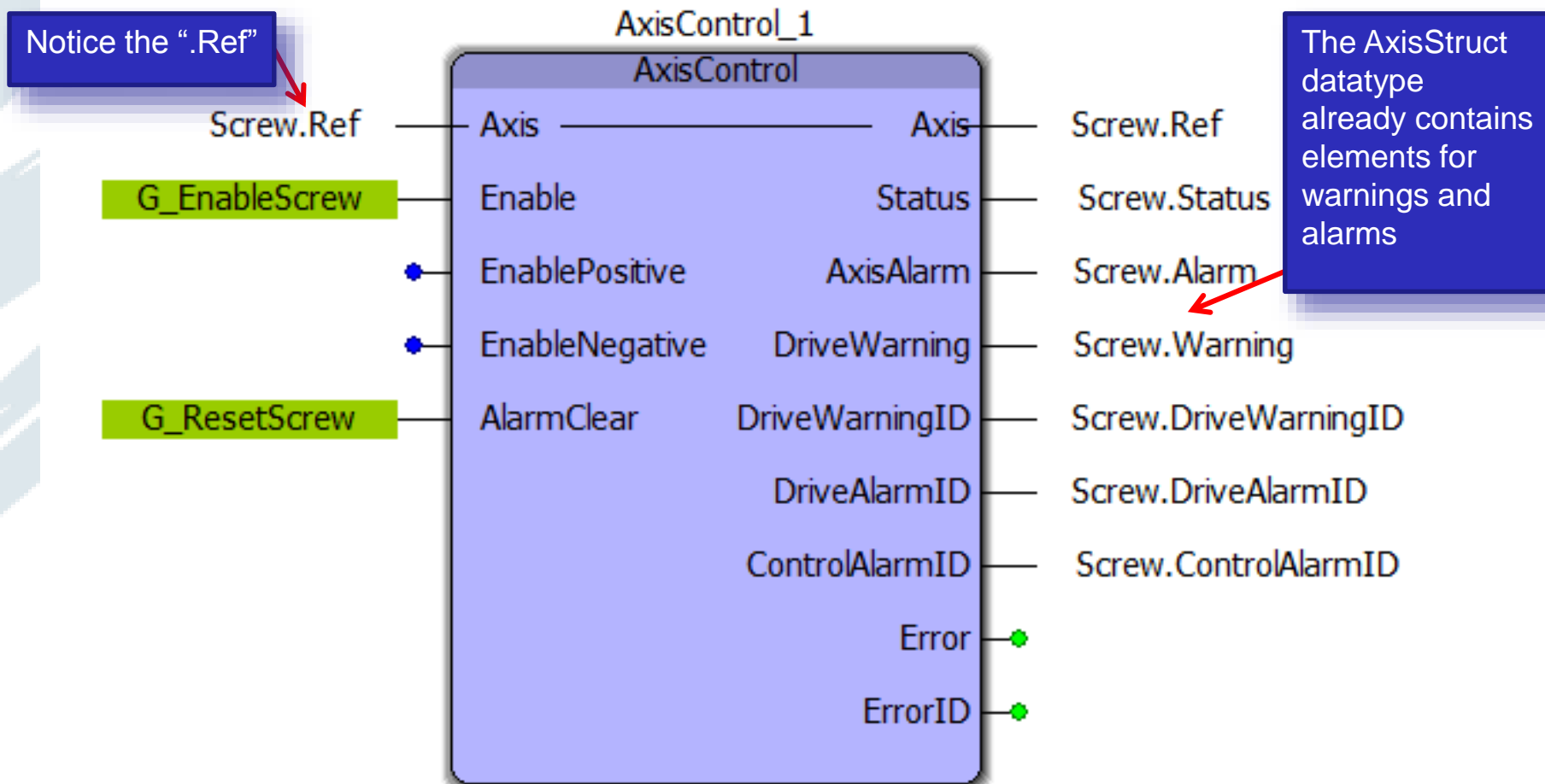
- *Update Axis Var_In_Out of copied code*



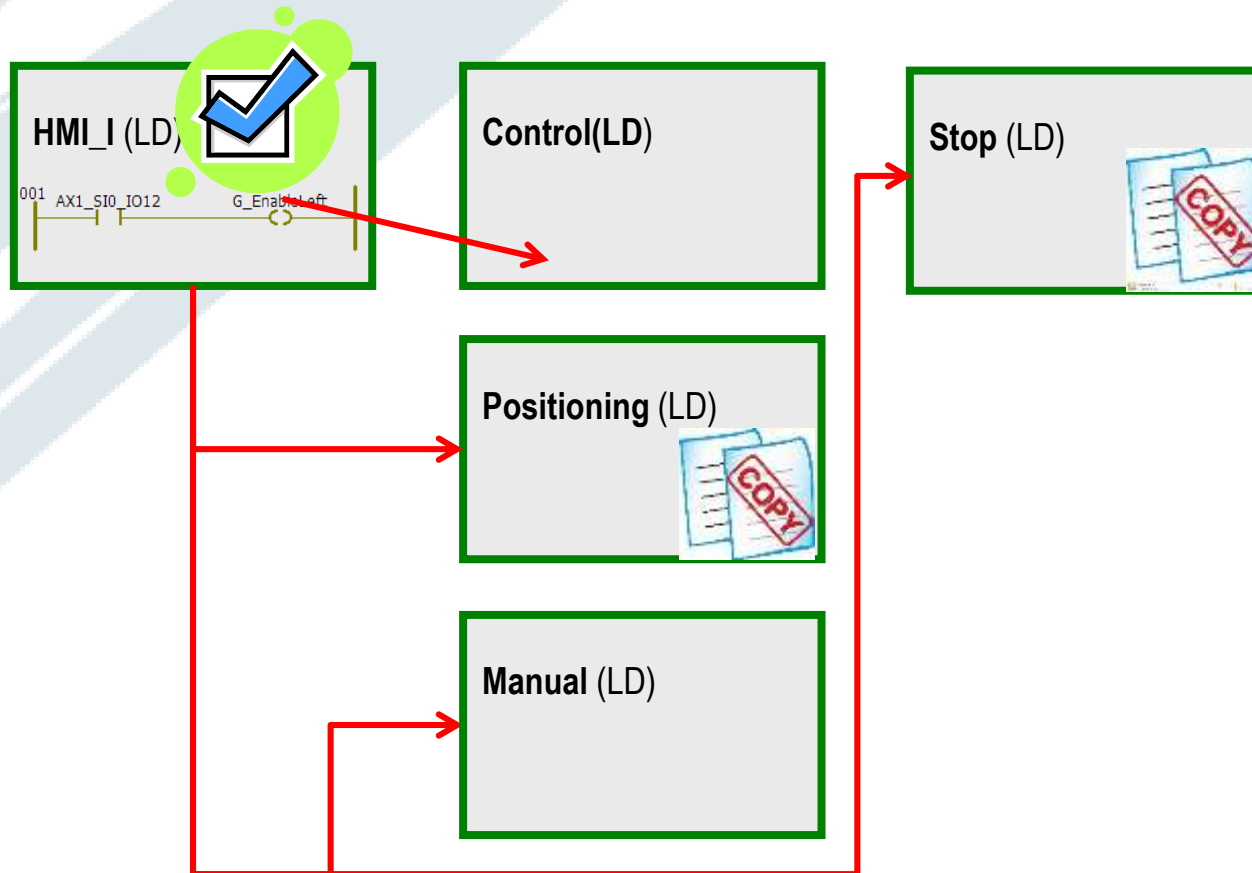
- *Create the Control POU*
 - *Run in SlowTsk*



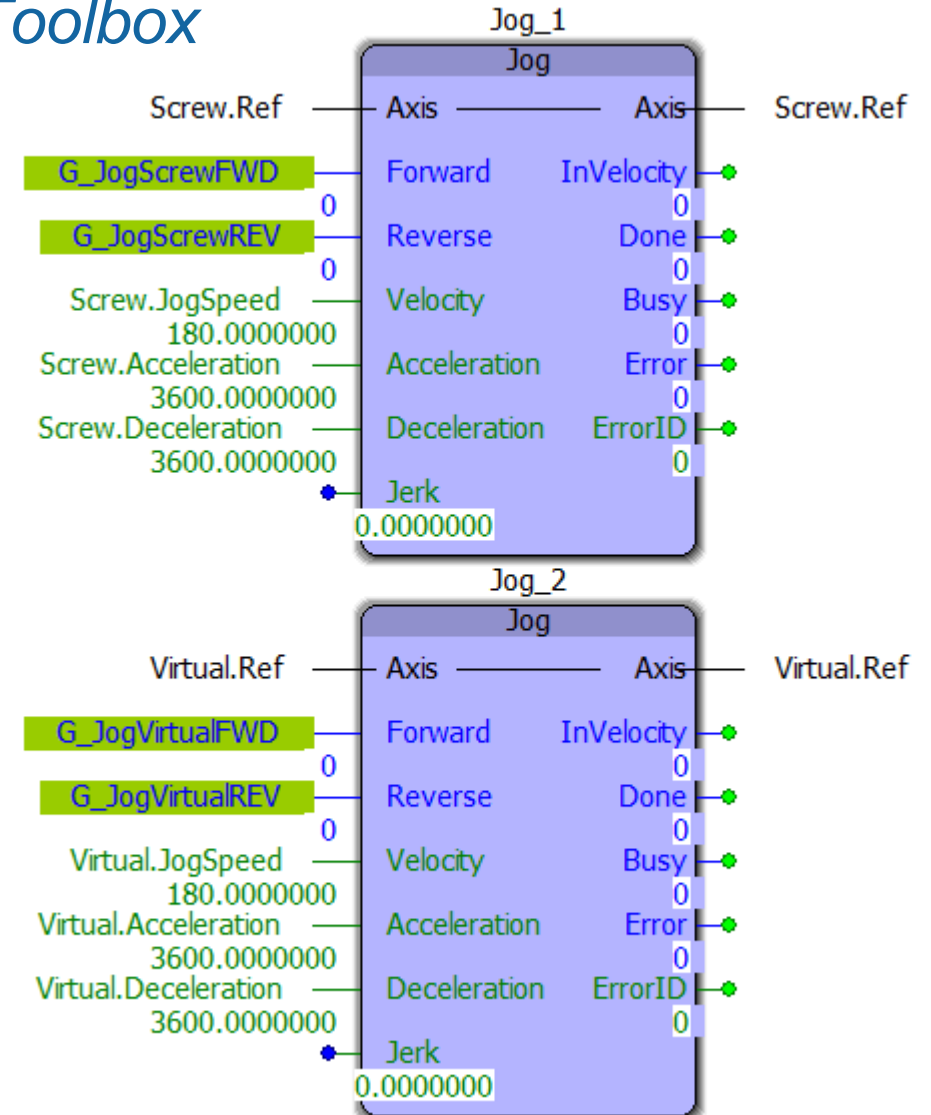
- Use *AxisControl* for Screw, Rotary, Virtual



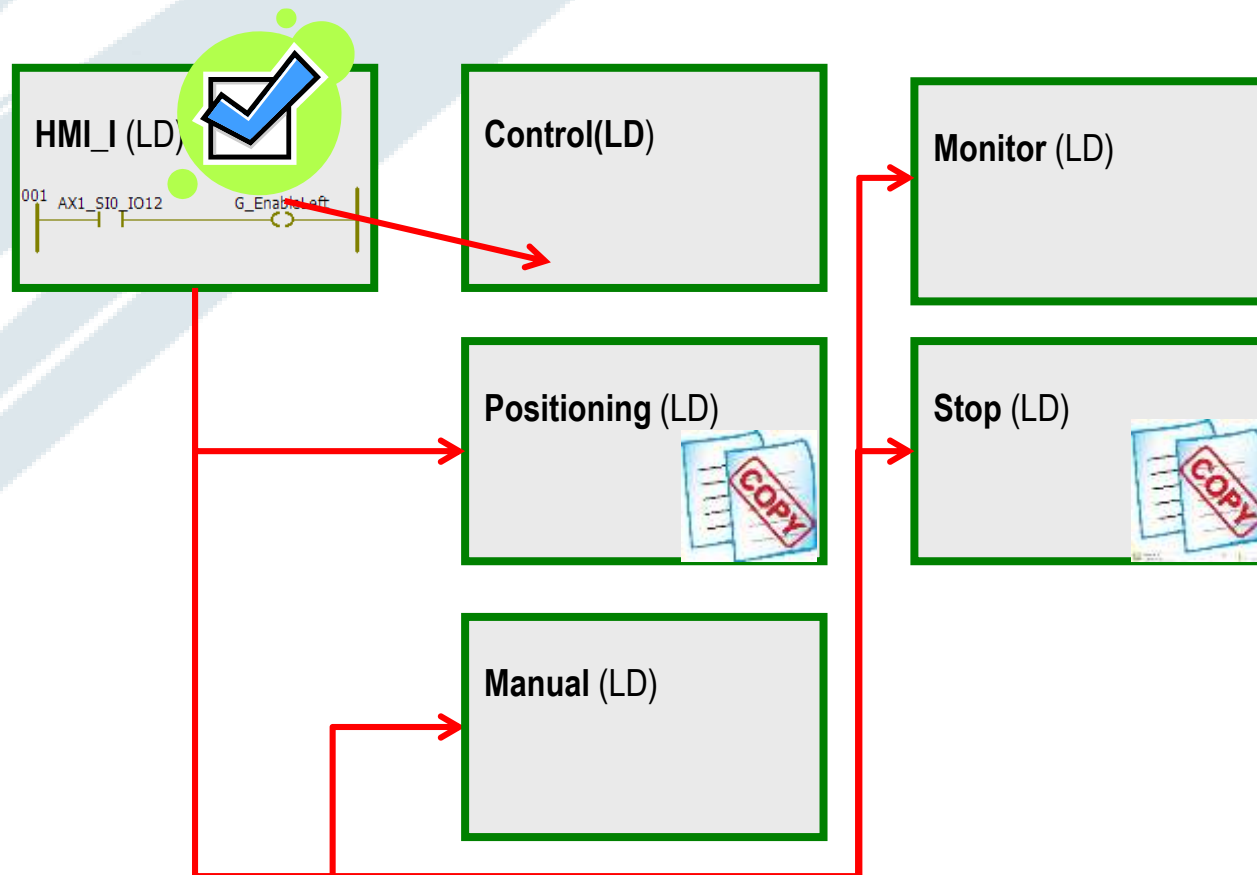
- *Create the Manual POU*
 - *Run in SlowTsk*



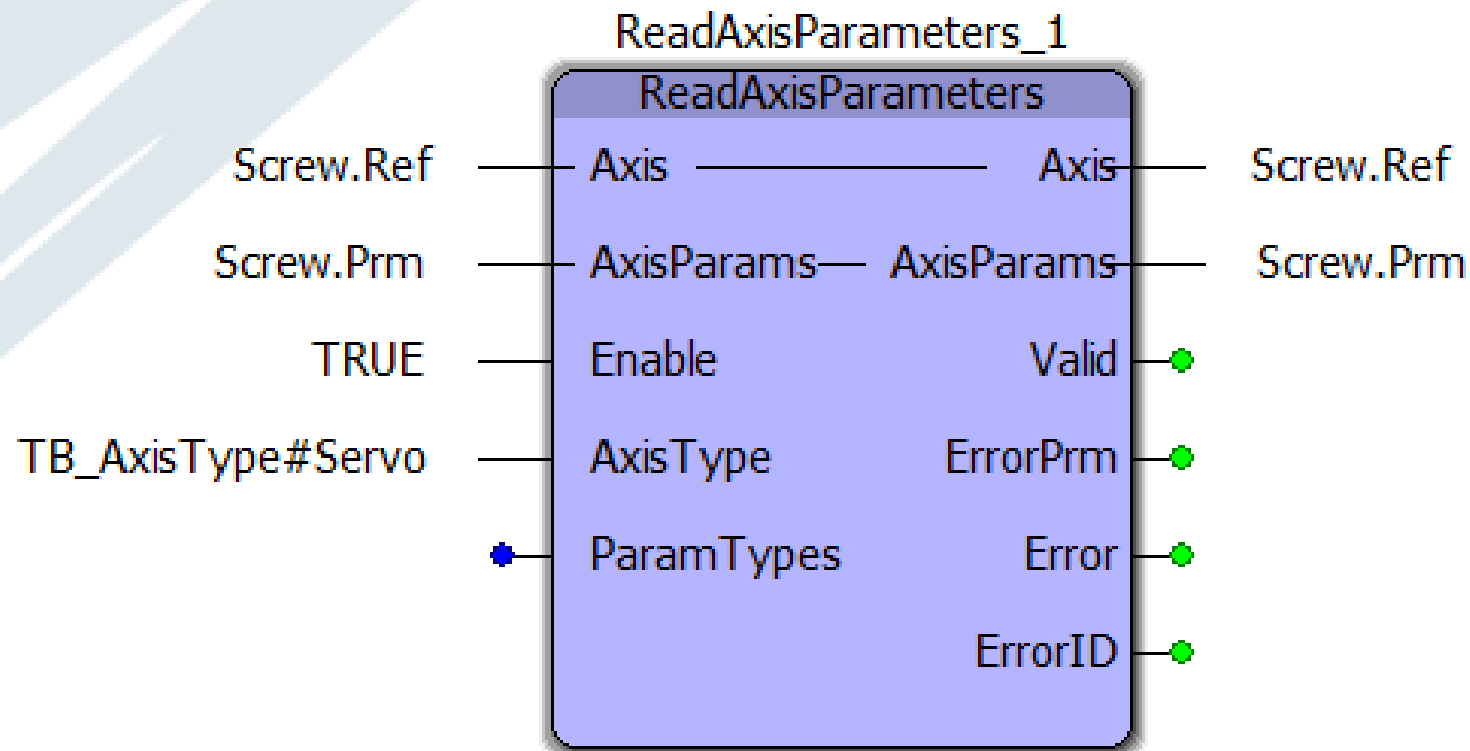
- Implement JOG function block from PLCopen Toolbox
 - New Program “Manual”
- Jog Screw
- Jog Virtual Axis
- Initialize AxisStruct elements



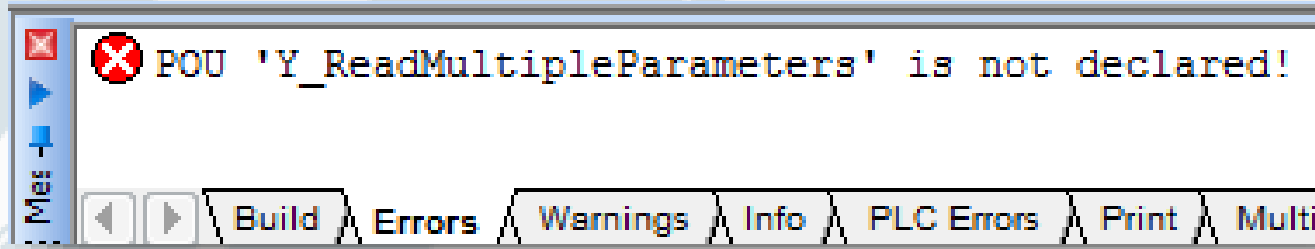
- *Create Monitor POU*
 - *Run in FastTsk*



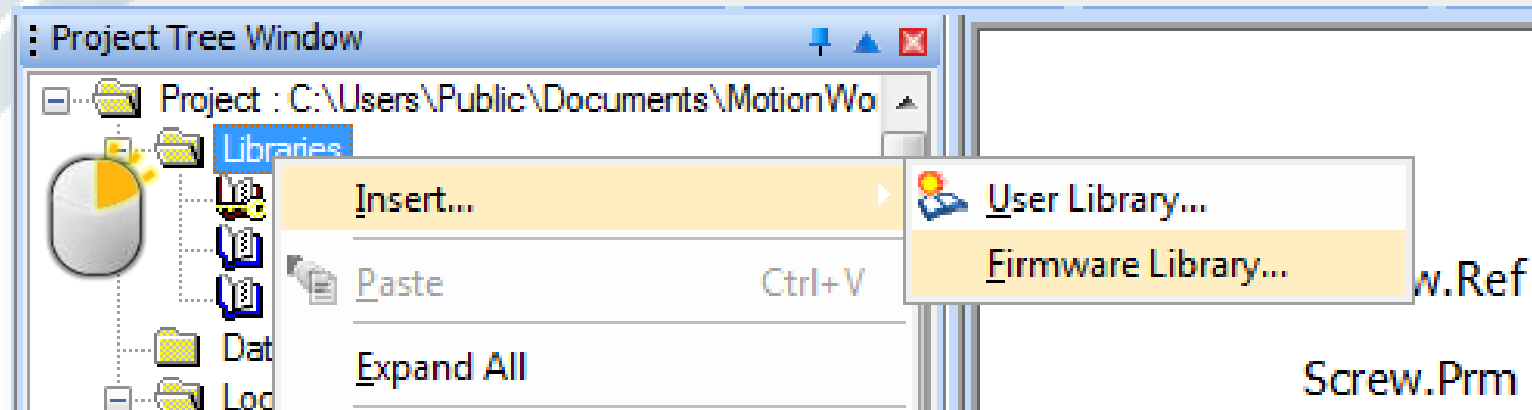
- *Implement ReadAxisParameters*
 - *AxisType is an enumerated type (Right-click Help)*



- *ReadAxisParameters requires Y_Motion Firmware Library*

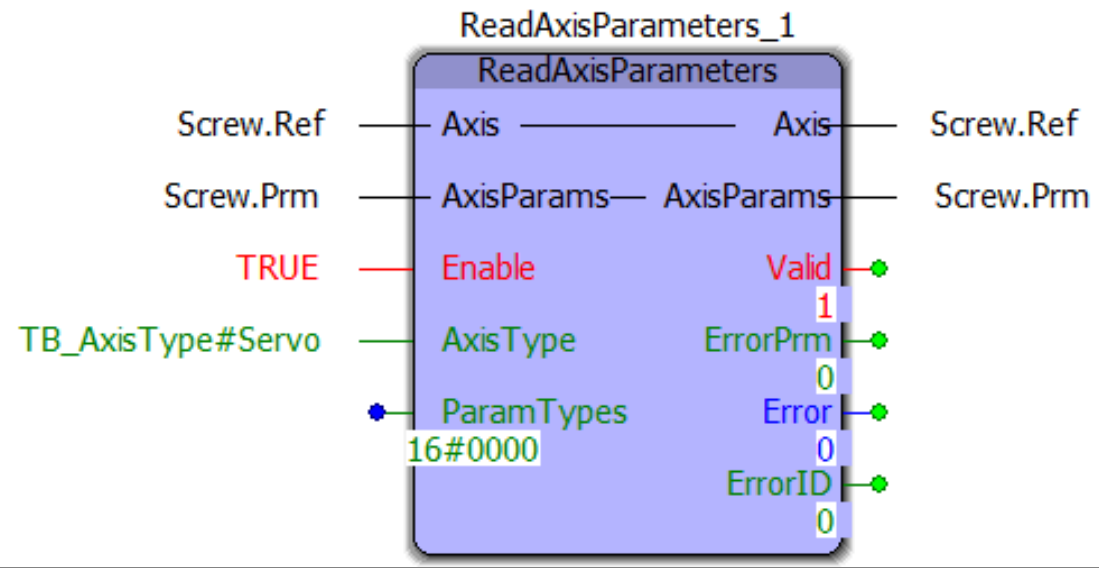


- *Insert Y_Motion Firmware Library*



- *View Axis Parameters in Watch Window*
 - *“Parameter” = “feedback data” in PLCopen*

Variable	Value
----- Screw.Prm	
..... ActualPosition	270.00
..... ActualPositionCyclic	270.00
..... ActualPositionNonCyclic	270.00
..... ActualTorque	1.40
..... ActualVelocity	0.00
..... AtVelocity	FALSE
..... BufferedMotionBlocks	0.00
..... CamMasterCycle	1.00
..... CamMasterPosition	0.00
..... CamMasterShiftedCyclic	0.00
..... CamMasterShiftedPosi...	0.00
..... CamMasterScale	100.00
..... CamMasterShift	0.00
..... CamOffset	0.00
..... CamScale	100.00



- *ProductBuffer*
- *MoveRelativeByTime*

- *PLCopen Toolbox User Library for MotionWorks IEC*
 - *Tutorial Videos Playlist on YouTube Channel*
 - » <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLNAENlyEDCkybLQ25iijwcRAZyG4NGBPb>
 - *Help contains video links*



Homing

Introduction

PLCopen Homing

Supported Function Blocks

Homing State

PLCopen Toolbox Homing

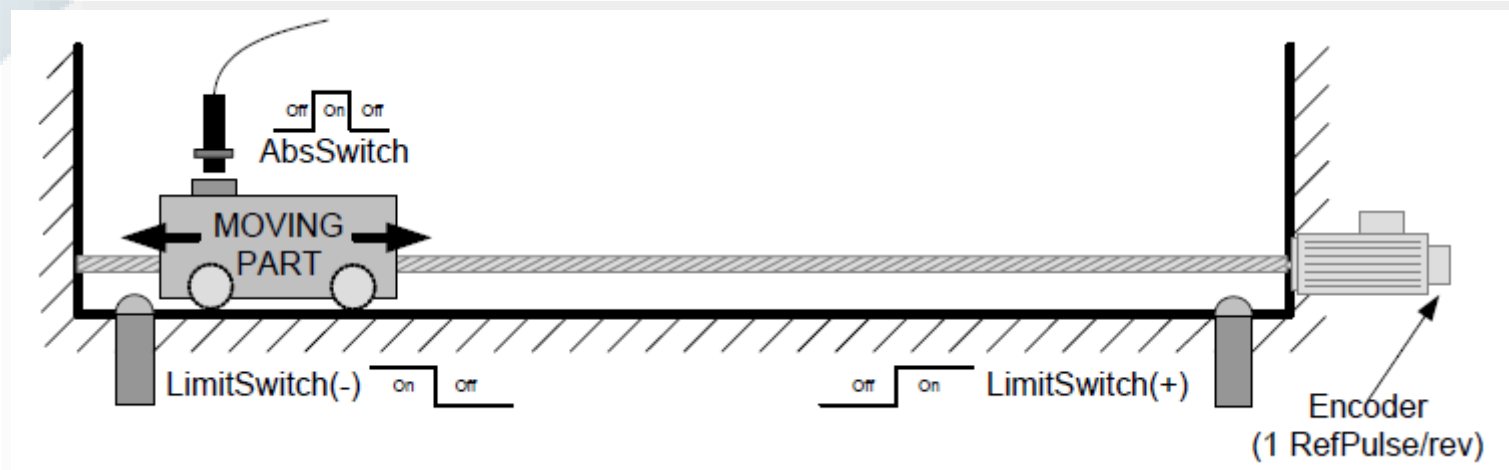
Homing/ZeroPoint Program Investigation

Homing/ZeroPoint Program Investigation

PLCopen Toolbox Homing

What is Homing?

- A repeatable move sequence to move the axis from an unknown position to a known position
- Executed at every power-up (incremental encoder)
- Executed once when axis is commissioned (absolute encoder)
- Usually done at slow speed
- May involve proximity sensors, encoder reference pulse, hard stops, limit switches, torque limits



- **PLCopen Part 5: Homing**

- Refer to PDF of PLCopen part 5
- PLCopen defines
 - » Homing “Procedures”
 - » Homing “Steps”

- **Homing Steps**

- There is no one block that would satisfy all homing requirements
- PLCopen defines the building blocks , or “Steps” of homing
 - » Homing function blocks are named MC_StepXXXX

Two Homing Steps are supported in the MP2000iec controllers

- MC_Redundant
- MC_Reset
- MC_SetPosition
- MC_StepLimitSwitch
- MC_StepRefPulse
- MC_Step
- MC_TorqueControl
- MC_TouchProbe

PLCopen
for efficiency in automation

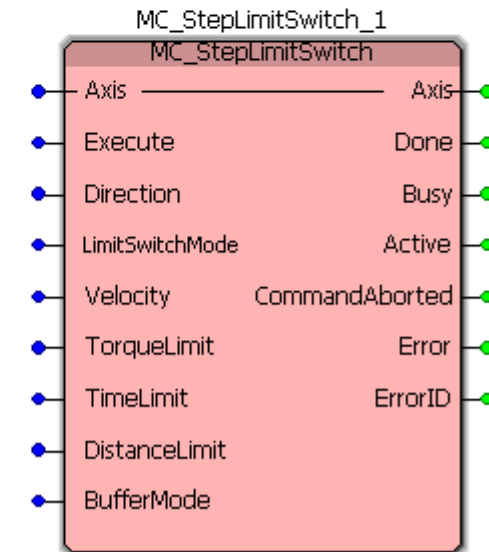
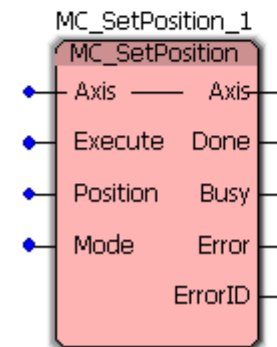
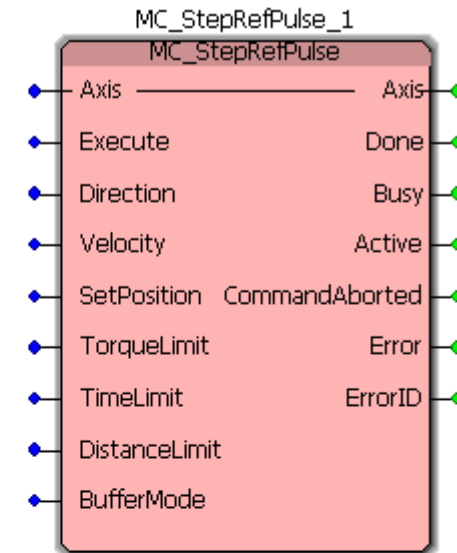
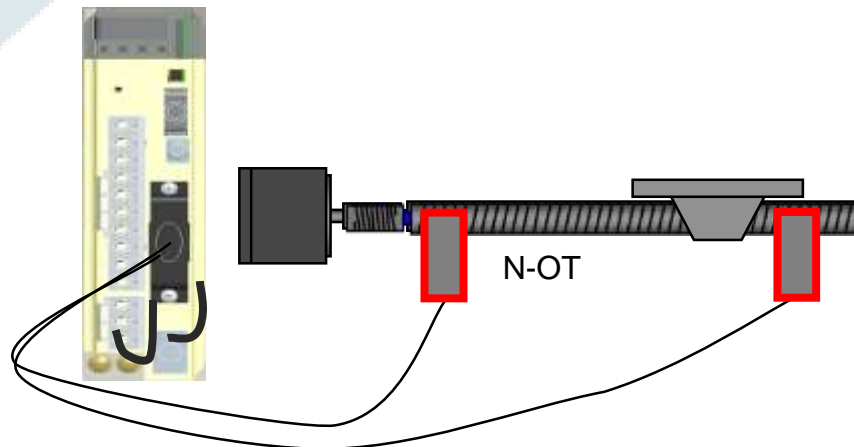
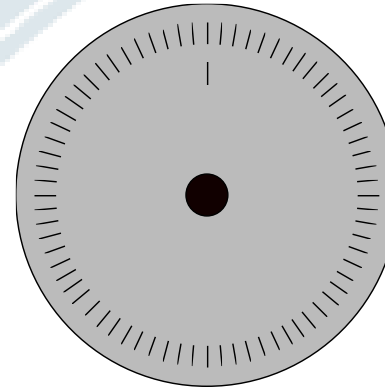
3.2. MC_StepLimitSwitch

FB-Name		MC_StepLimitSwitch
This function Block performs a homing function by searching for sensor using only limit switches. (A limit switch has 1 “Off” (or “On”) area)		
VAR_IN_OUT		
B	Axis	AXIS_REF
VAR_INPUT		
B	Execute	BOOL
E	Direction	ENUM
E	LimitSwitchMode	ENUM
E	Velocity	REAL
E	TorqueLimit	REAL
E	TimeLimit	REAL
E	DistanceLimit	REAL
E	BufferMode	MC_BufferMode
VAR_OUTPUT		
B	Done	BOOL
E	Busy	BOOL
E	Active	BOOL
E	CommandAborted	BOOL
B	Error	BOOL
E	ErrorID	INT

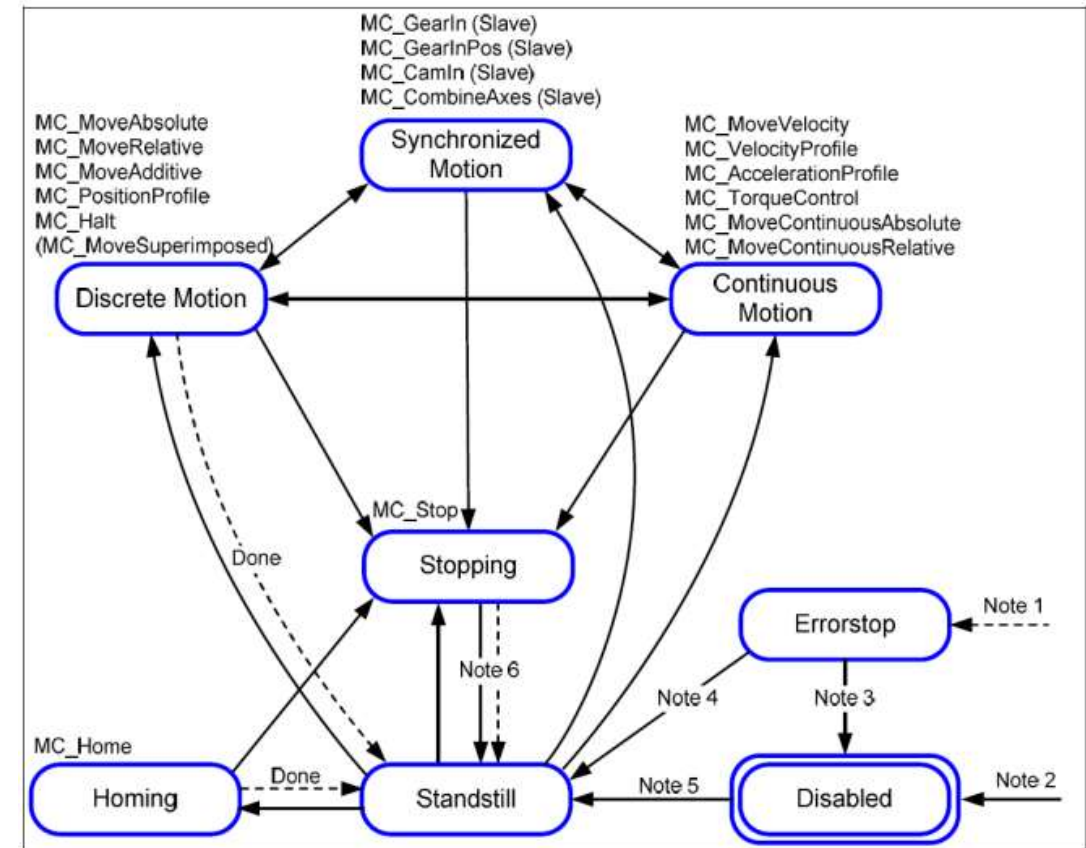
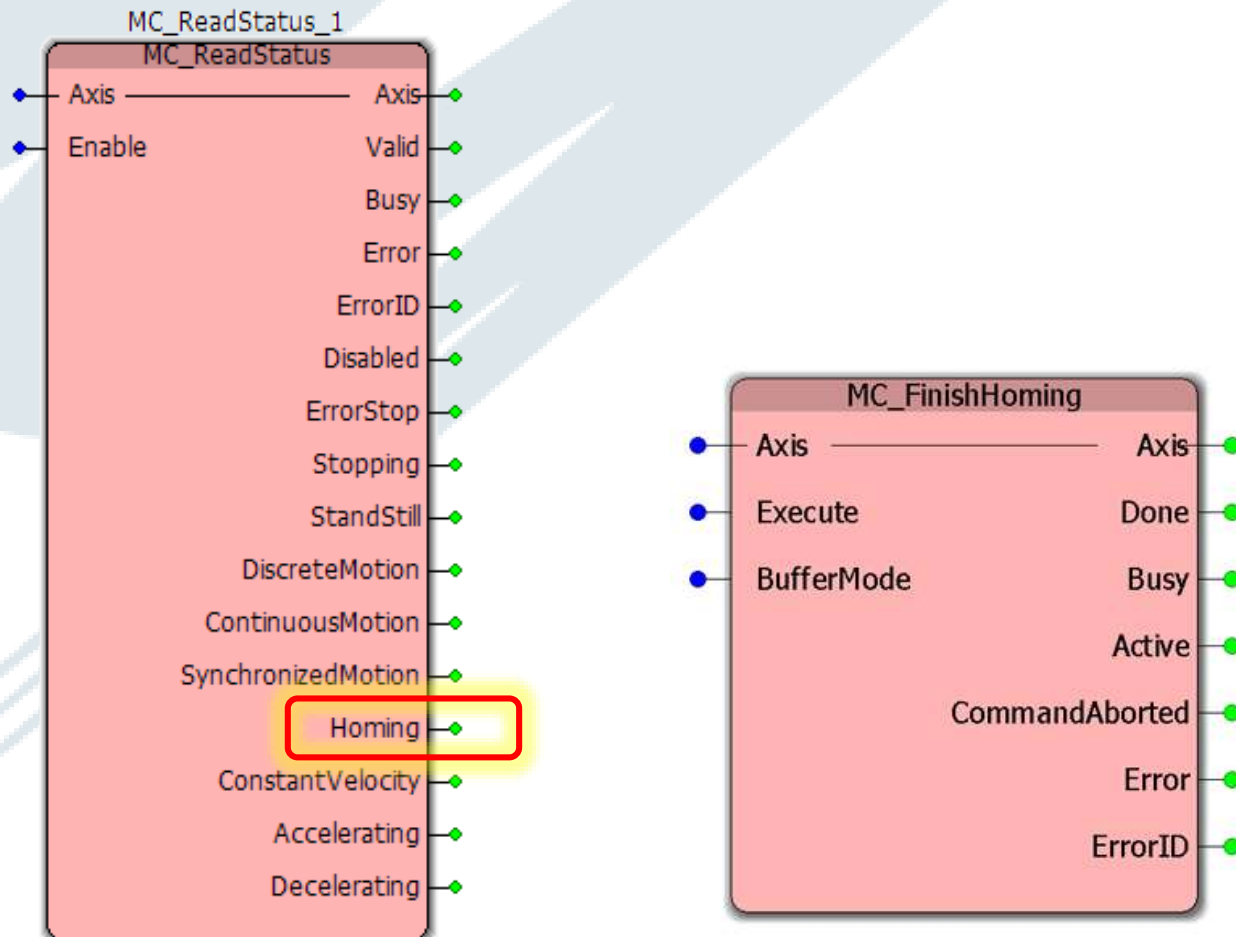
Notes:
The real meaning of “On” and “Off” will depend on the LimitSwitch logic and controller input logic configurations.

TC2 Task Force Motion Control November 10, 2005 © 2005 copyright by PLCopen
 Homing Procedures and Step FBs Version 0.99 – Release for Comments page 11/ 31

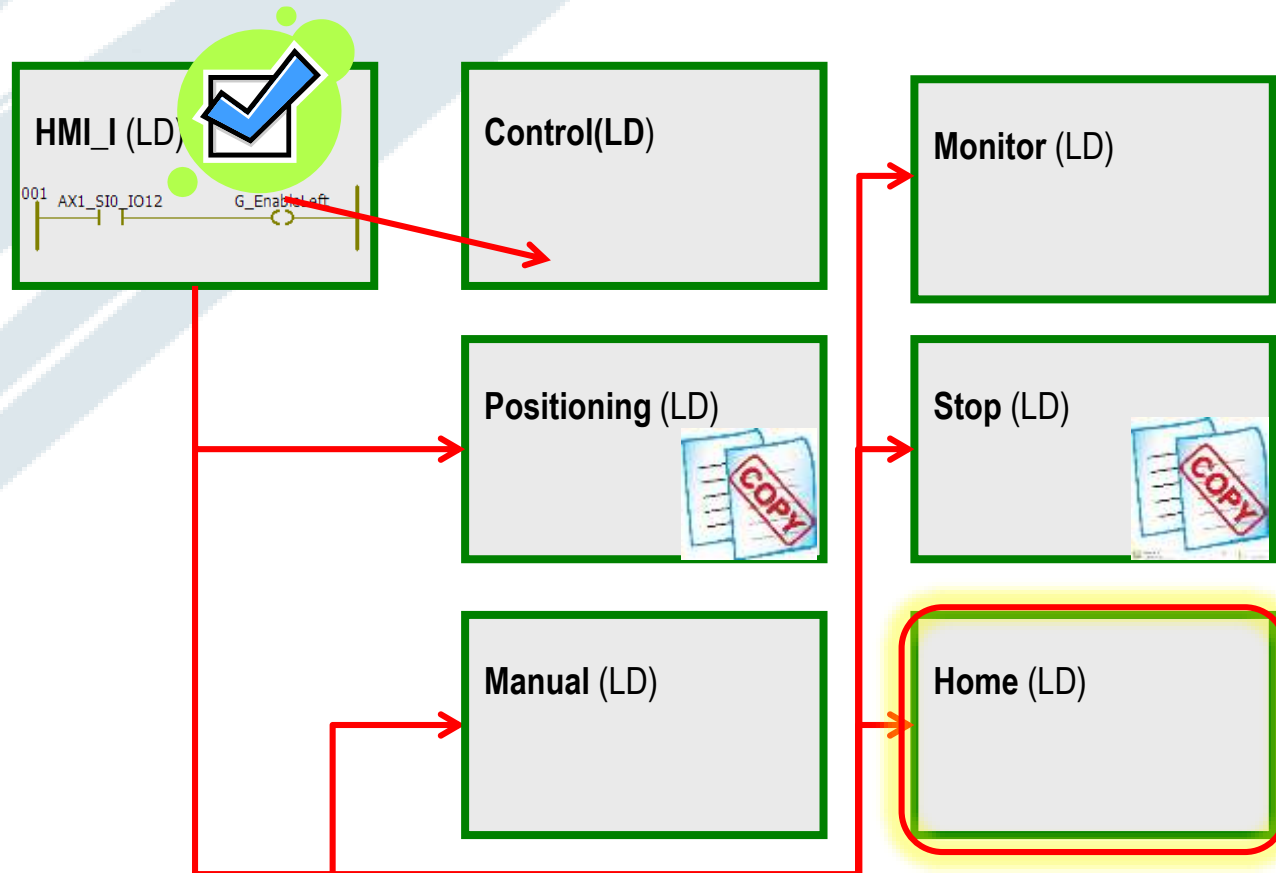
- **MC_StepRefPulse**
 - PLCopen p.16-17
 - C-pulse (Index, Reference)
- **MC_StepLimitSwitch**
 - PLCopen p.11-12
 - P-OT, N-OT
- **MC_FinishHoming**
 - PLCopen p.15
- **MC_SetPosition**
 - Current position = any value



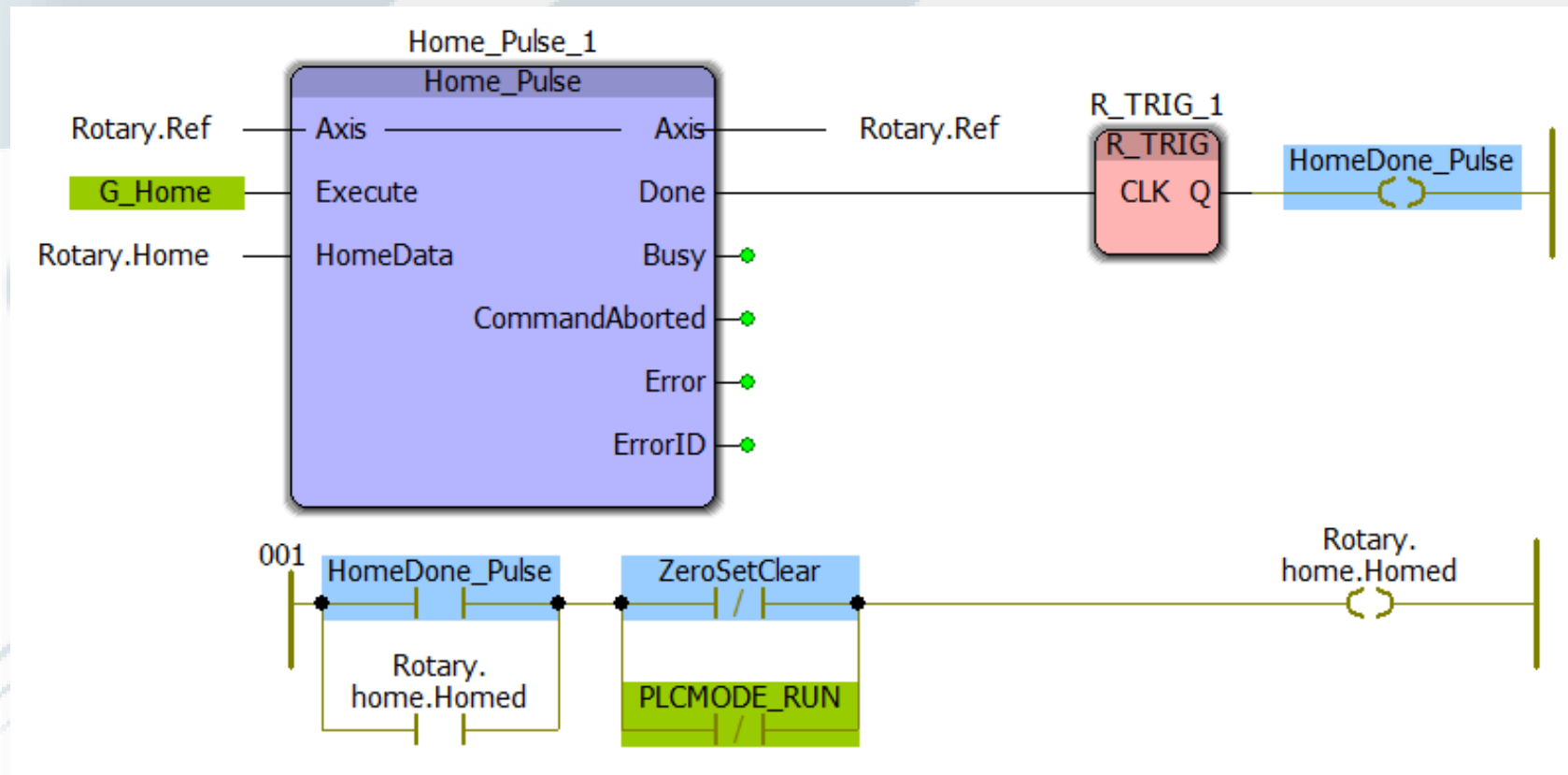
- *Homing is a State of PLCopen*
- *Monitor: MC_ReadAxisStatus*



- *Add Home Program POU*
 - *Run in MedTsk*



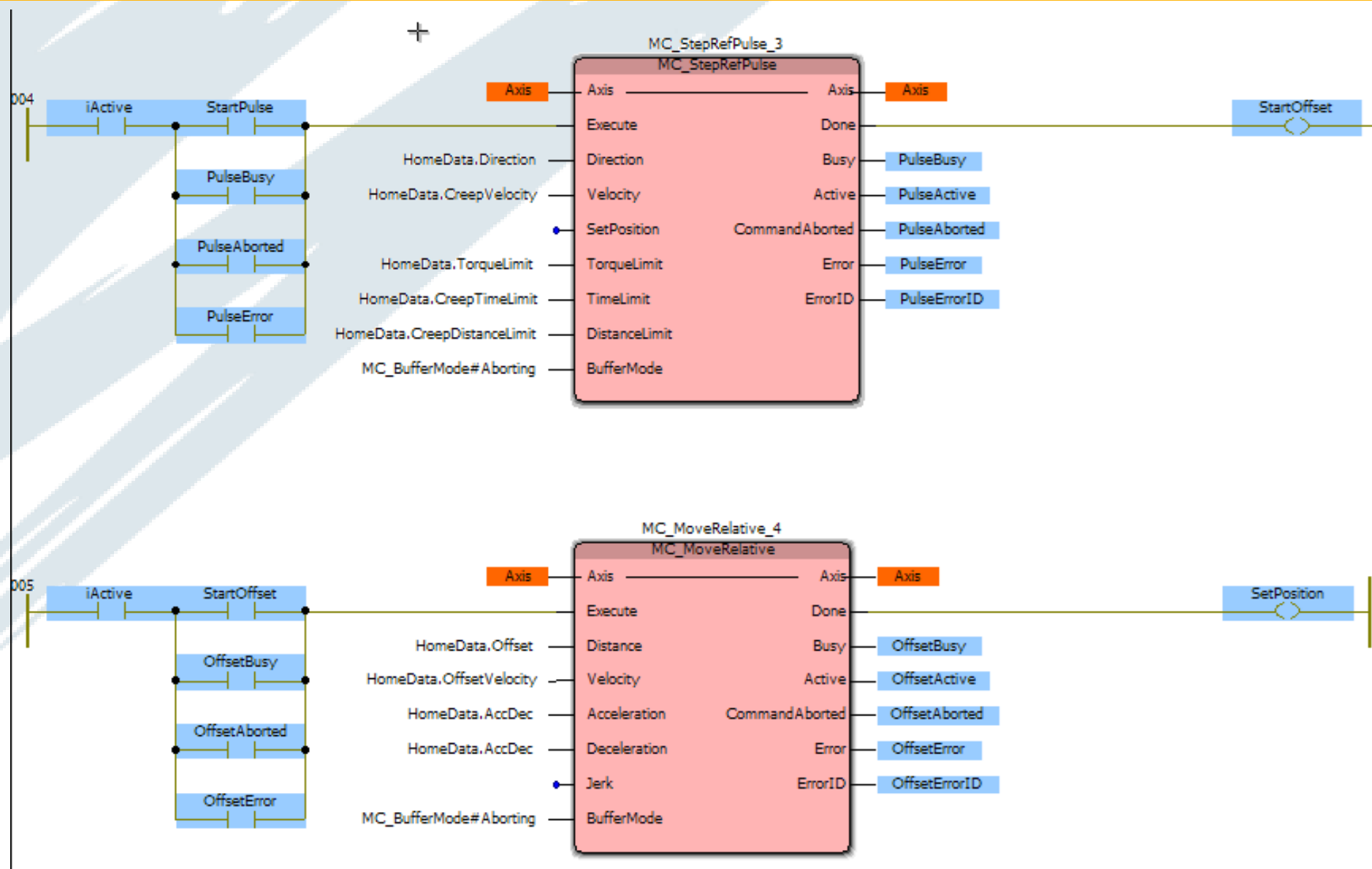
- *Home_Pulse for Rotary*
 - “HomeStruct” data type for Home Data



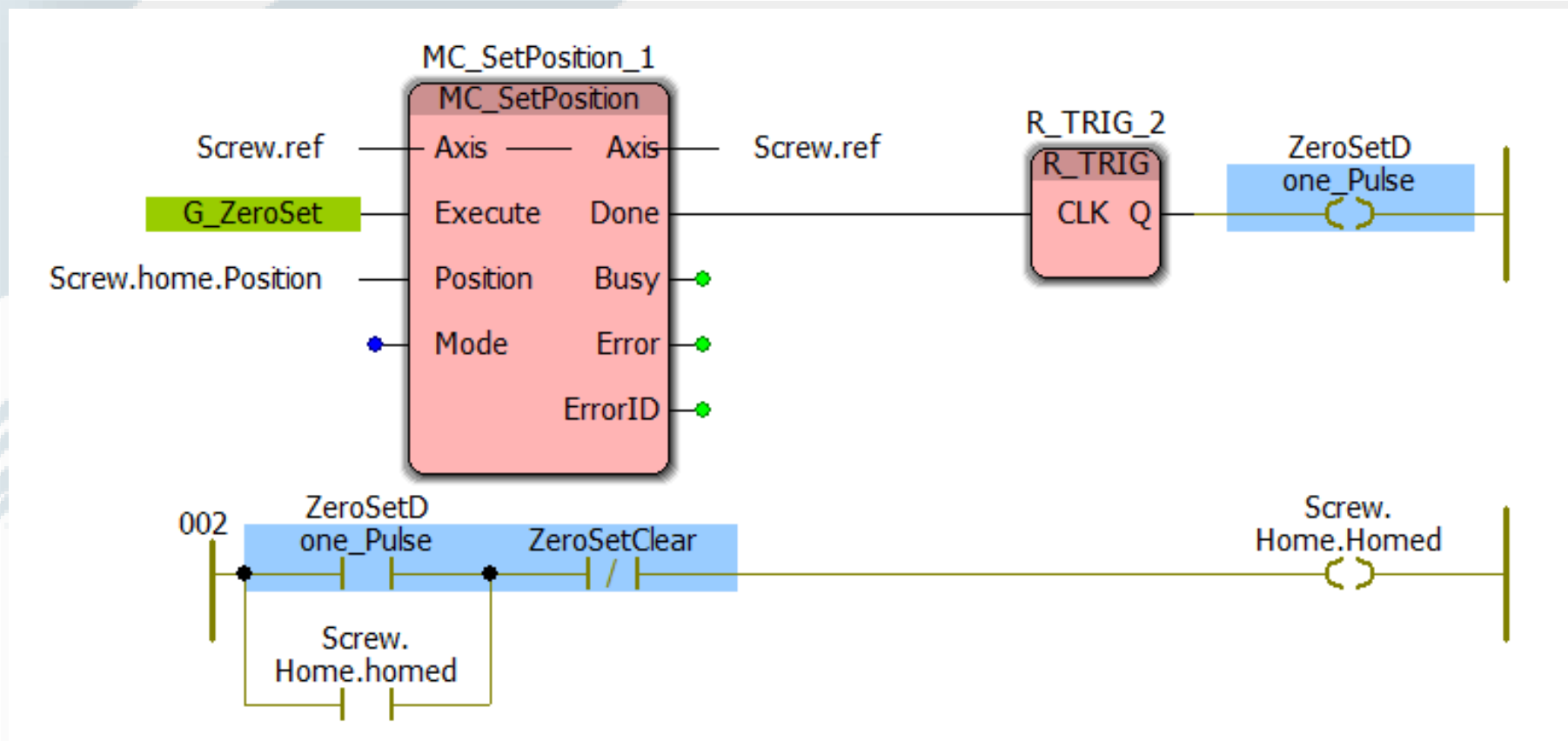
Watch Window

Variable	Value
Control/AlarmID	0
Pm	
Home	
Direction	0
SwitchMode	0
TorqueLimit	0.000
ApproachVelocity	0.000
ApproachTimeLimit	0.000
ApproachDistanceLi...	0.000
AccDec	3600.000
LimitBackOffDistance	0.000
CreepVelocity	45.000
CreepTimeLimit	0.000
CreepDistanceLimit	0.000
Offset	67.739
OffsetVelocity	360.000
Position	0.000
Homed	TRUE
Latch	

Use the watch window to find good values for the data. Then initialize the structure elements. See the Toolbox Help manual



- *Simple Zero Set Example (For Screw)*
 - *Arbitrarily set position to zero (visual calibration)*
 - *A one-time “zero set” for absolute encoders*





Electronic Gear

Overview

PLCopen Gearing

Gear program POU

Program Example

Program Test

Program Test

Program Example

- *Electronic Gearing*

- *Motor moves like the output gear – “slave”*
- *Input gear is another encoder – “master”*
 - » *External Encoder*
 - » *Servo Axis*
 - » *Virtual Axis*
- *Gear Ratio*
 - » *Numerator = Slave Units*
 - » *Denominator = Master Units*

$$\text{GearRatio} = \frac{\text{Slave Units (Output)}}{\text{Master Units (Input)}}$$

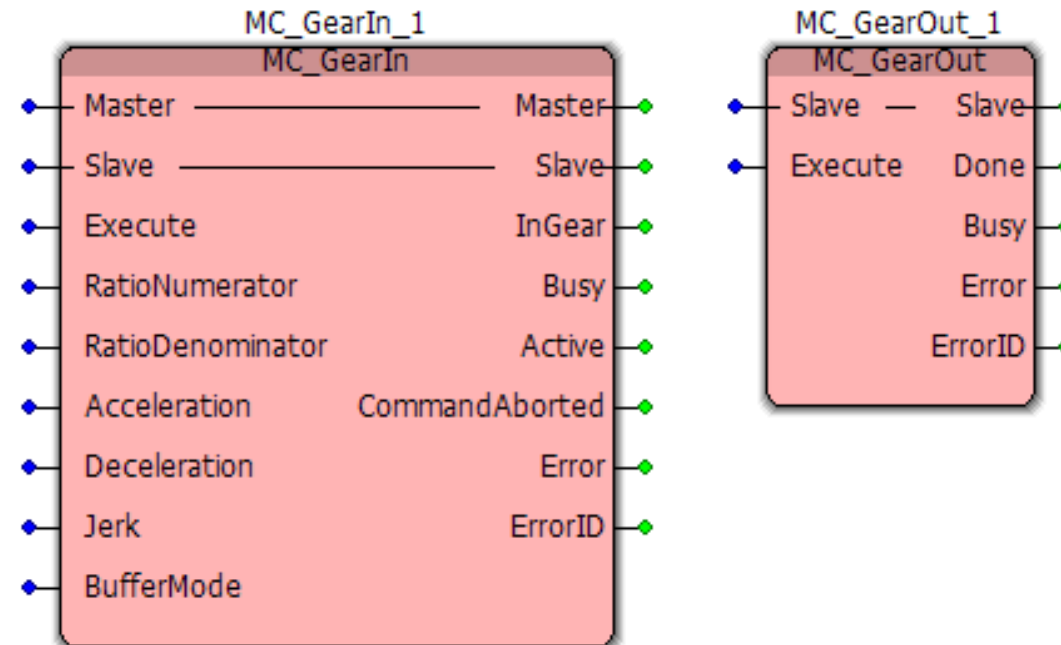
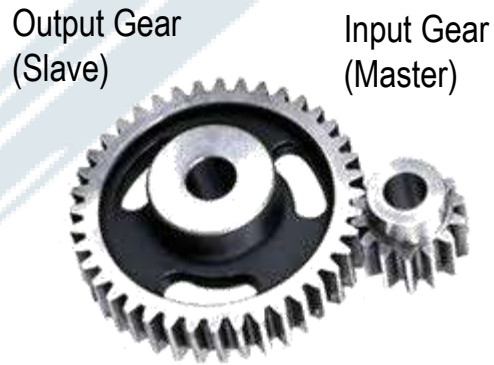


Servo Axis

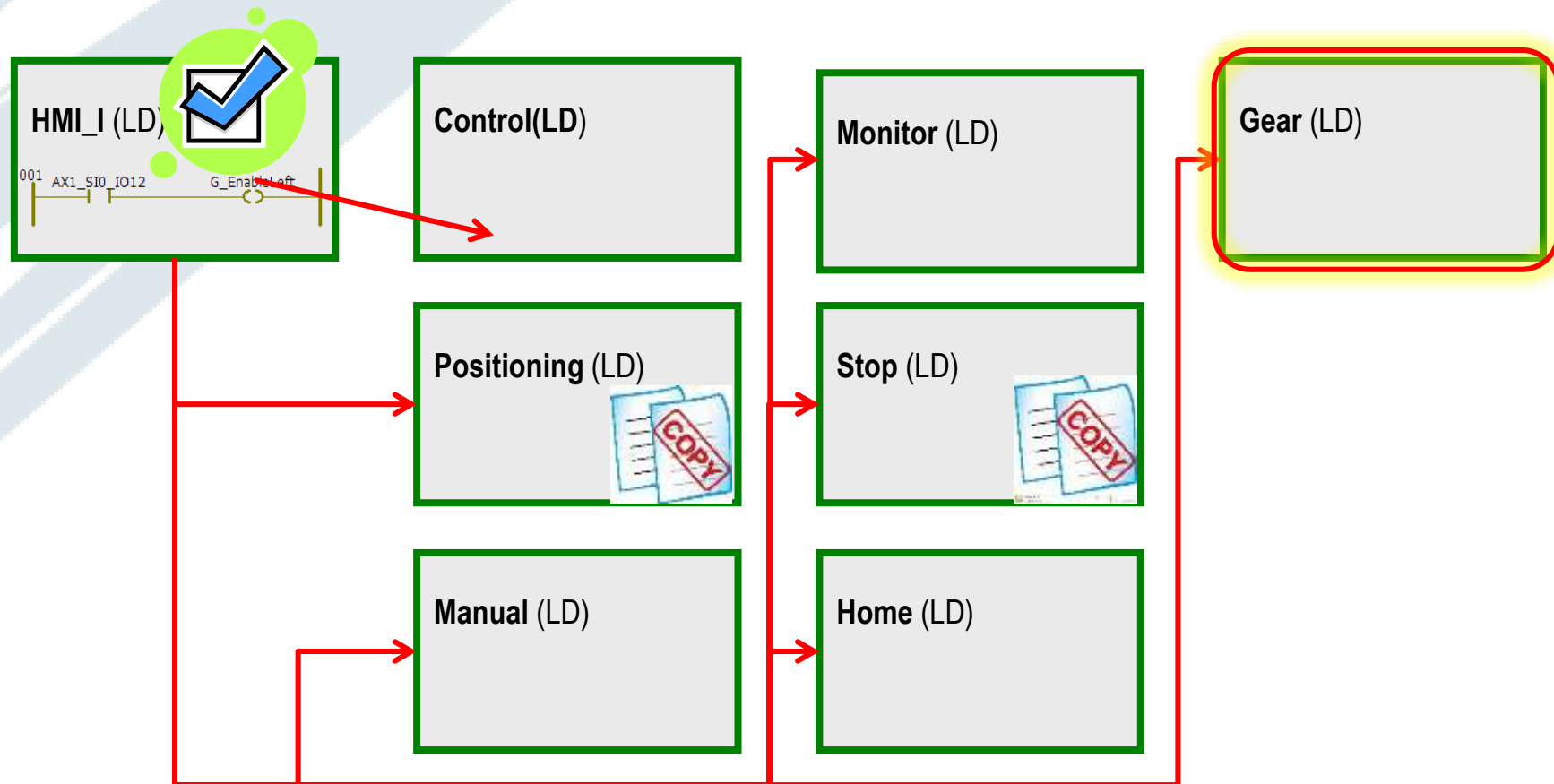


External Encoder

- **GearIn**
 - Engages the slave to the master
 - If the master is already moving, slave accelerates to speed, then matches position
- **GearOut**
 - Disengages slave from master
 - Slave will continue at the previous speed, as if a frictionless system

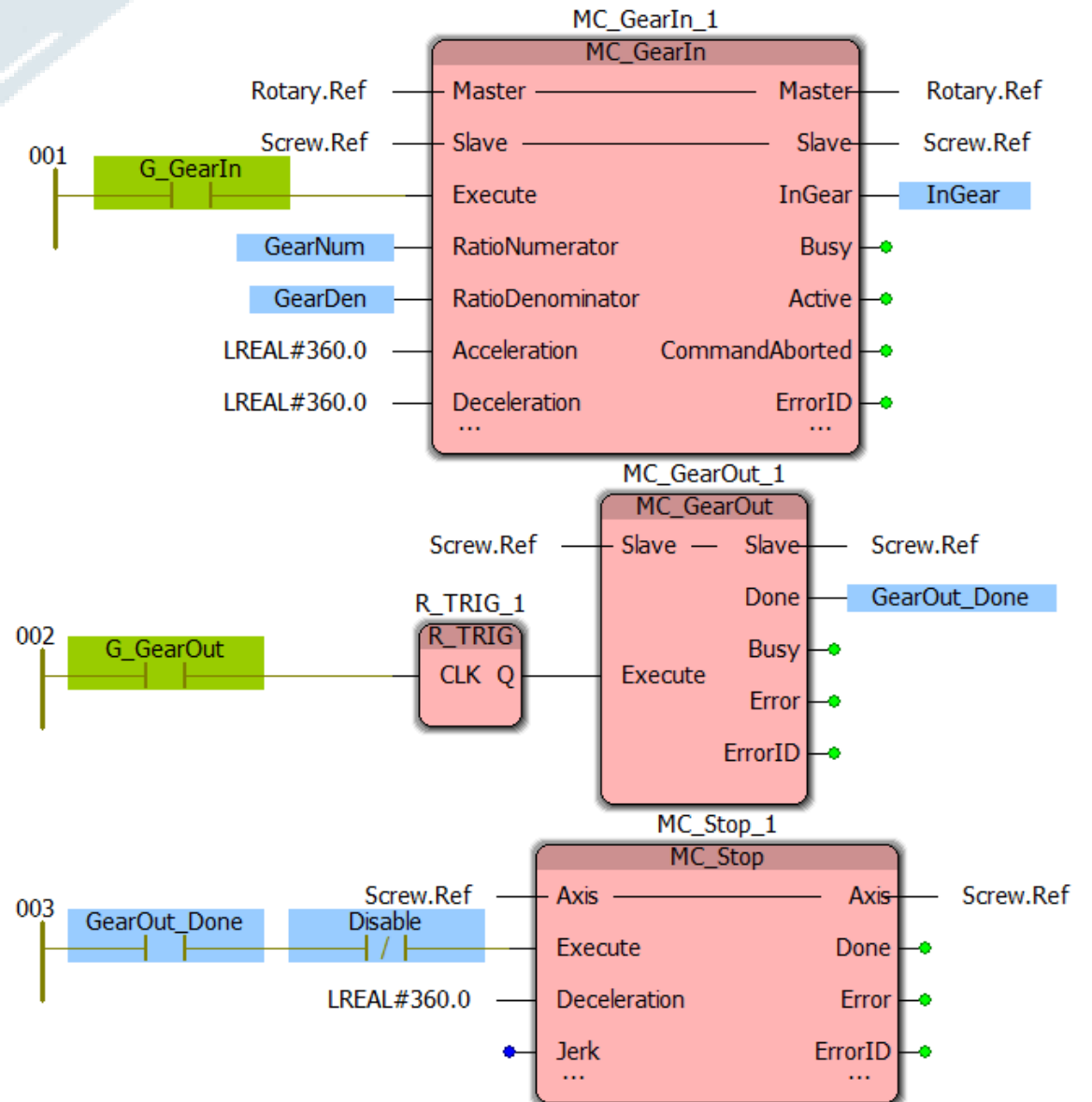


- *Create Gear (LD) POU*
 - *Run in MedTsk*



Test the program

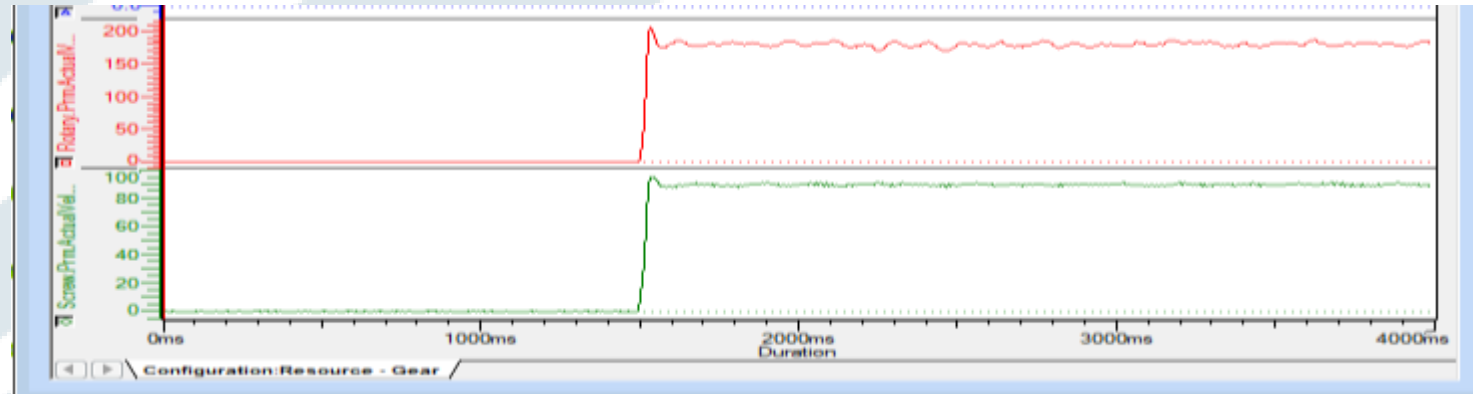
- Jog the master
- Execute MC_GearIn
 - » While master is moving
 - » While master is stopped
- Adjust Ratio
- Observe the InGear output



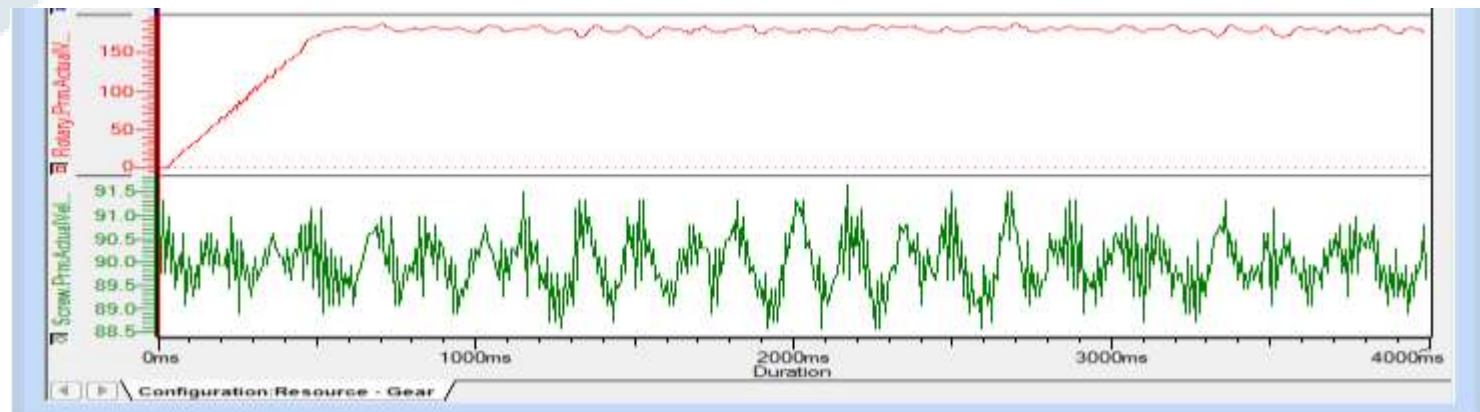
Use the logic analyzer to determine the following

- 1. What is the difference between executing MC_GearIn when the master is already moving vs when the master is stopped? Use Logic Analyzer (master speed, slave speed, InGear)*
- 2. How can the gear ratio be changed without stopping the slave?*
- 3. Under what conditions does the slave disengage and no longer follow the master?*
- 4. Disable execution of MC_Stop. How does this affect operation? Does the slave remain engaged?*
- 5. Change the master to the virtual axis. What are the advantages and disadvantages?*

- *Master stopped, Gear In, Start Master*



- *Master Running, Gear In*



ENGINEERING EXPERTISE

EASY TO
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INNOVATION

