Internal State Variables

Internal Variables

Internal state variables are special assignments for variables that give the user access to important motor specific data. The following table lists available state variables

State Variables

The following group of variables deal with the immediate state of the motor.

Name	Description		R/W	Unit	
"Ux"	Status			RO	-
	Read the motor operating status				
	Value	Status Description			
	0	In motion			
	4	Over torque error			
	8	In position			
	16	Motor disabled			
	A complete	list of status values can	be found at Status and Error States		
"Px"	Position			R/W	Pulses
	 Read Writin 	ing this variable will retur	n the motor position		
	() It	is recommended a write	only occurs when the motor is stationary.		
"Sx"	Speed			RO	Pulses/second
	Read	motors speed			
"lx"	Current			RO	-
	Read	motors current			
	The curren	t limit depends on the mo	tor size. The following table shows the range for each motor		
	Motor S	ize Range			
	11S30	±50			
	11L30	±65			
	17S30	±60			
	17L30	±110			
	23\$30	±120			
	23L30	±180			
"Tx"	Target Cur	rent		RO	-
	Read	motors target current			
	See "Ix" for	each motors value range	9		
"Ex"	Error Statu	S		RO	-
	Read	the value of any error/al	arm.		
	This variab	le differs from "Ux" in tha	t it will only include status values that indicate a motor error/alarm/fault		

"Pe"	Position Error	RO	Pulses
	Read the error between the target position and the actual position		

Inputs and Outputs

Name	Description		Unit
"AIN4"	Analog Input Value		-
	Read the value of the analog on input 4		
	Range: 0 to 1023		
"Fx"	INPUT2 Frequency	RO	1KHz
	Read the frequency of the signal on input 2		
	Range: 0 to 2000		
"Cx"	INPUT2 High Speed Counter	R/W	-
	Count rising edge triggers in IN2. This counter uses the processor's high speed counter and will read pulses up to a frequency of 2MHz		
	Write to the counter to set a clear/set a starting value.		
	This counter is very sensitive and will pick up noise and bounce in the signal		
"Cx2"	INPUT2 Counter	R/W	-
	Counts pulses every 1ms on IN2. Useful on counting inputs use with relays or mechanical switches. The internal debounce algorithm eliminates unwanted noise and counts.		
"Cx3"	x3" INPUT3 Counter		-
	Counts pulses every 1ms on IN3. Useful on counting inputs use with relays or mechanical switches. The internal debounce algorithm eliminates unwanted noise and counts.		
"Cx4"	INPUT4 Counter	R/W	-
	Counts pulses every 1ms on IN4. Useful on counting inputs use with relays or mechanical switches. The internal debounce algorithm eliminates unwanted noise and counts.		
"AO2"	Analog Output Value	R/W	-
	Set the analog value on OUT2. K34 and K34 must be set correctly to use.		
	Range: 0 to 255 (0V to 4.5V)		

Timers and Counters

Name	Description	R/W	Unit
"Tmr"	1ms count down timer	R/W	1ms
	Writing a value into the countdown timer will start the count down. The count down timer will decrement every 1ms until 0.		
	Range: 0 to +32,767		
"Cnt"	1ms up counter	R/W	1ms
	The "Cnt" counter is a free running up counter. The counter can be set to any +ve value by writing to it. It will count up from that value every 1ms. When the counter reaches its limit it resets to 0 and continues counting up.		
	Range: 0 to +2,147,783,647		

Pushmode Variables

Name	Description	R/W	Unit
"PTmr"	Set the pushmode timer	R/W	1ms
	Set the pushmode time (same as K61) dynamically.Value is in milliseconds.		

"PV%"	Set the pushmode value	R/W	0.1% of peak torque
	 Set as as a value of peak torque Can be changed dynamically during a push mode Range: 0 to 800 		
"PVal"	 This variable has been deprecated. It is recommended to use "PV%" in new designs Read or write the pushmode target value. This value can be changed during a push Maximum value is 80% of the current limit. See "Ix" for limits. 	R/W	-

Motion Variables

Name	Description		R /W	Unit
"DPos"	Switch on/off dynamic positioning		R/W	-
	When using the the ^ function	t mode positioning command (^) the target position is not updated when a new P0 is set. "DPos" sets the behavior of		
	"DPos" Value	Description		
	0	Direct position operates as standard. Writing P0 does not immediately change the target position		
	1	Nriting to P0 will immediately update the target position. If there is no motion ^ must be sent to start motion		
	2	Writing to P0 will immediately update the target position, If the motor is stationary it will immediately start motion and does not require ^ to start motion.		
"MOP"	Writing to "MOP"	enables the direct control modes of operation	R/W	-
	"MOP" Value	Description		
	0	Off - CML mode (Normal Operation)		
	2 Profile mode			
	4 Dynamic position mode			
	10 Torque mode			
	See Direct Contr	ol in the CM1-T user guide for information on how to use the modes.		

The motor controller uses an internal motion generator that calculates the 1ms position target. Writing to the variables will overwrite the next 1ms target. Caution should be taken if it cannot be guaranteed to write every 1ms as this could cause intermittent motion

Name	Description	R/W	Unit
"Pt"	Read the 1ms position target generated by the motion generator	RO	pulses
"Dx"	 Set the next position target Writing to this variable will overwrite the motion generators next position target. To effectively use this the logic must be able to scan and write to "Dx" every 1ms. It is not recommended to use this variable unless it is guaranteed the value can be updated every 1ms. Unless this value is written every 1ms the internal motion generator will overwrite the value. 	R/W	pulses
"St"	Set the next speed target. This value is set in pulses and is the amount of pulses the motor will increment in the next 1ms. It is not recommended to use this variable unless it is guaranteed the value can be updated every 1ms. Unless this value is written every 1ms the internal motion generator will overwrite the value. 	R/W	pulses

Data Retention

Two variables can be used to save data to non-volatile memory. Data will be written on a change.

Name	Description	R/W	Unit
"EEP1"	Memory 1	R/W	-
	32 bit		
"EEP2"	Memory 2	R/W	-
	32 bit		

① The memory has a limited amount of writes. Caution should be taken to not excessively write to memory