

Danaher Motion  
Dual-Axis Drive

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Firmware Version 0.5.6  
M-SS-014-2064

## Record of Revisions

Issue No	Date	Brief Description of Revision
01	10/31/01	Initial release
02	11/21/01	Added new instructions (GPI, GPISATIN, GPISATOUT, COMPFILT, VF2, DIR)
03	12/31/01	Added description for VD
04	02/05/02	Added description for PGEAR, UVIGNORE
05	March 25, 2002	Update upper limit of KV Correct units of MKT
06	April 28, 2002	Changes to PFB and PFBOFF descriptions Improved description of VF and VF2

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# Commands and Variables by Function

## ANALOG INPUT-RELATED

ANDB	ANIN1	ANLPFHZ	ANOFF1
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## CURRENT COMMANDS AND VARIABLES

I	IA	IC	
---	----	----	--

## DRIVE AND MOTOR STATUS

ACTIVE	DRIVEOK	FLTHIST	FOLD
READY	TRUN	VER	

## DRIVE CONFIGURATION AND MODES

FOLDMODE	OPMODE	PWMFRQ	RMTMODE
SWENMODE	UVIGNORE	DIR	

## DRIVE ENABLING AND DISABLING

DIS	EN	K	
-----	----	---	--

## FEEDBACK RELATED

PFB	PFBOFF		
-----	--------	--	--

## LOOP COMPENSATION AND GAINS

GP	GPI	GPISATIN	GPISATOUT
GPVFR	KV	KVFR	KVI
MLGAINC	MLGAINP	MTANGLC	MTANGLP
MVANGLF	MVANGLH	VD	VF
VF2	COMPFLT		

## MOTOR COMMANDS AND VARIABLES

MBEMFCOMP	MKT	MLIST	MLMIN
MPHASE	MENCRES	MPOLES	

## POSITION COMMANDS AND VARIABLES

PE	PEMAX	PEINPOS	PFB
PFBOFF	PGEAR		

## READ-ONLY SWITCH VARIABLES

ACTIVE	DRIVEOK	FOLD	INPOS
READY	REMOTE	SWEN	

## READ-ONLY VARIABLES

ANIN1	DICONT	DIPEAK	FLTHIST
I	IA	IC	IMAX
MENCRES	PE	PFB	TRUN
V	VCMD	VE	VER
VMAX	MICONT	MIPEAK	MPOLES
MSPEED			

## READ/WRITE SWITCH MODE VARIABLES

FOLDMODE	OPMODE	PGEAR	
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## READ/WRITE SWITCH VARIABLES

AXISOFF	COMPFLT	RMTMODE	SWENMODE
UVIGNORE			

## READ/WRITE VARIABLES

ANDB	ANLPHZ	ANOFF1	FOLDD
FOLDR	FOLDT	FOLDTIME	GP
GPVFR	ICONT	ILIM	ISCALE
KV	KVFR	KVI	MBEMFCOMP
MICONT	MIPEAK	MKT	MLGAINC
MLGAINP	MLMIN	MOTOR	MPHASE
MPOLES	MSPEED	MTANGLC	MTANGLP
MVANGLF	MVANGLH	PFBOFF	PEINPOS
PEMAX	PWMFRQ	VBUS	VD
VF	VLIM	VOSPD	VSCALE

## VARIABLE SETTING AND CLEARING

CLREEPROM	DUMP	LIST	LOAD
MLIST	RSTVAR	SAVE	

## VELOCITY COMMANDS AND VARIABLES

V	VCMD	VE	VLIM
VMAX	VOSPD	VSCALE	



# Variable and Command Syntax

The command and variable descriptions presented here are in alphabetical order. Command and variable descriptions utilize different formats, as described below.

## ***COMMAND***

This is the format of a command description.

**Syntax**

**Description**

**Firmware**

**Type**

**Limitations**

**Syntax:** Shows how the command must be written

**Description:** Describes how to use the command

**Firmware:** Provides the earliest version of firmware in which the command existed. To check your drive's firmware version, use the VER command.

**Type:** Indicates that the instruction is a command

**Limitations:** Describes any limitations that there may be to executing the command.

## **VARIABLE**

This is the format that a variable description will take.

**Syntax**

**Description**

**Firmware**

**Type**

**Units**

**Range:**

**Default:**

**Non-Volatile**

**Write Access**

**Limitations**

**Syntax:** Shows how the command must be written

**Description:** Describes how to use the command

**Firmware:** Provides the earliest version of firmware in which the command existed. To check your drive's firmware version, use the VER command.

**Type:** Indicates the type of variable (switch variable, switch mode variable, (standard) variable, or vector variable)

**Units:** defines the units of the variable. Note that to get the final value of the variable, including its units, you multiply its value by its units. Example: the units of MICONT are “amperes \* 0.1.” If MICONT = 200, then its value is  $200 * \text{amperes} * 0.1 = 20 \text{ amperes}$ .

**Range:** defines the range of valid values for the variable.

**Default:** defines the default value of the variable. If this field says “motor data,” then the default value is entered from a motor data file (using MotionLink’s Motor Configuration Screen) or a motor data sheet. Most variables are reset to their defaults by using the RSTVAR command.

**Non-Volatile:** (Yes or no) specifies whether or not a variable can be stored in non-volatile memory. If a variable is stored in non-volatile memory, it is “remembered” by the DAD when the drive is powered down and back up. Refer to the SAVE command for more information.

**Write Access:** All variables are classified as read-only (R) or read/write (R/W).

**Limitations:** Describes any limitations that there may be to executing the instruction, specifically the Enable and DISable status of the drive, and the opmodes in which the instruction is valid

# Variable and Command Set

## ACTIVE

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>ACTIVE</b>
<b>Description</b>	Displays if the drive is enabled and power is applied to the motor. This flag is the overall readiness indicator of the drive. The values are: 0 = drive is inactive 1 = drive is active and ready to operate
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Switch
<b>Units</b>	N/A
<b>Range</b>	0, 1
<b>Default:</b>	N/A
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	No
<b>Write Access</b>	Read
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## ANDB

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>ANDB=&lt;expression&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	Sets the dead band of the analog input signal. If the absolute value of the analog input signal is less than this value, no analog command signal is generated.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	Millivolts
<b>Range:</b>	0 to 10,000
<b>Default:</b>	0
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## ANIN1

<b>Syntax</b>	ANIN1
<b>Description</b>	Displays the analog input value after being filtered by ANOFF1 and ANDB.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	Millivolts
<b>Range</b>	-10,000 to +10,000
<b>Default</b>	N/A
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	No
<b>Write Access</b>	Read
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## ANLPFHZ

<b>Syntax</b>	ANLPFHZ=<expression>
<b>Description</b>	Sets a filter rate (corner frequency) for the analog input filter. This is a simple single pole filter, which is always present. The filter rate adjusts automatically as the analog input sampling rate changes for different operational modes. A value of 10,000 = unity gain (no filter).
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	Hz
<b>Range</b>	1 to 10,000
<b>Default</b>	10,000
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## ANOFF1

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>ANOFF1=&lt;expression&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	Sets the analog offset that is added to the analog input command to the drive. This is used to compensate for the analog input signal (ANIN1) offset or drift.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	Millivolts
<b>Range</b>	-10,000 to 10,000
<b>Default</b>	0
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## ANZERO

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>ANZERO</b>
<b>Description</b>	Causes the drive to zero the analog offset. A sample of the motor analog input command is averaged over 64 samples, and the value of ANOFF is set to zero out the analog input command. This command may need to be executed more than once to achieve zero offset, and the value of ANOFF1 will probably be modified.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Command
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## AXISOFF

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>AXISOFF=&lt;value&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	When set to 1, this variable causes an axis to be disabled so that it will not affect the state of the Alarm and the Ready signals of the Dual-Axis Drive.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Switch
<b>Units</b>	N/A
<b>Range</b>	0, 1
<b>Default</b>	0
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : DIS Op. Modes : All

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## **CLREEPROM**

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>CLREEPROM</b>
<b>Description</b>	Clears the non-volatile memory (EEPROM) in the drive. The drive null's the EEPROM and recovers from a NVRAM error and assumes a no-comp state. A complete drive configuration procedure then has to be initiated before resuming drive operation. This command is the only method of resetting the run time clock.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Command
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : DIS Op. Modes : All

## COMPFILT

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>COMPFILT=&lt;value&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	This is a switch variable that enables and disables a 400 Hz low pass filter in the velocity feedback loop.
<b>Firmware</b>	0.4.8
<b>Type</b>	Switch
<b>Units</b>	N/A
<b>Range</b>	0 (Off), 1 (On)
<b>Default</b>	1
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : DIS Op. Modes : All

## CONFIG

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>CONFIG</b>
<b>Description</b>	Configures the current and velocity control loops after motor data has been entered. Executing this command tells the drive that the motor data parameters have all been entered and that it is time for the drive to configure its control loops using the motor data.  When certain drive or motor variables are entered, they cause the drive to enter a non-compensated (no-comp) state. The LED display will flash an alternating minus sign and the digit "1". In this case, a CONFIG command is required. This also occurs when CLREEPROM is executed.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Command
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : DIS Op. Modes : All

## DICONT

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>DICONT</b>
<b>Description</b>	Defines the continuous rated current for the drive (sinusoidal RMS). This is a hardware-defined read-only variable that is detected automatically by the drive. In a given application, the drive may be configured to a lower rating than DICONT by setting the value of ICONT to the desired rating.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	Amps RMS * 0.1
<b>Range</b>	10 to 11000*0.1
<b>Default</b>	60
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## DIPEAK

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>DIPEAK</b>
<b>Description</b>	Defines the peak rated current of the drive (sinusoidal RMS). This is a hardware-defined read-only variable that will be set to a value of DICONT * 3 on the 3- or 6-Amp units and to the value of DICONT *2 on the 10-Amp unit. DIPEAK sets the 100% reference for many other current variables.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	Amps RMS * 0.1
<b>Range</b>	20 to 2200 amperes*0.1
<b>Default</b>	<b>180</b>
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## DIR

**Syntax** DIR=<value>

**Description** When set to 1, this variable inverts the sign of the reference command ( $\pm 10\text{Vdc}$  for Torque and Velocity modes, and Direction signal for Pulse & Direction Position mode). The following table describes the effect of DIR in Torque and Velocity modes:

DIR Value	Reference Command	Direction of Motor Rotation	Equivalent Encoder Output
0	Positive	CW	A lead B
0	Negative	CCW	B lead A
1	Positive	CCW	B lead A
1	Negative	CW	A lead B

The following table describes the effect of DIR in Position mode:

DIR Value	Direction Signal	Direction of Motor Rotation	Equivalent Encoder Output
0	5V	CW	A lead B
0	0V	CCW	B lead A
1	5V	CCW	B lead A
1	0V	CW	A lead B

**Firmware** All versions

**Type** Switch

**Units** N/A

**Range** 0, 1

**Default** 0

**Non-Volatile** Yes

**Write Access** Read/Write

**Limitations** Controller Status : EN/DIS  
Op. Modes : All

## DIS

**Syntax** DIS

**Description** Disables the drive. Software servo loops are halted and power is disconnected from the motor. The function is immediate, and the motor may coast.

**Firmware** All versions

**Type** Command

**Units** N/A

**Range** N/A

**Default** N/A

**Limitations** Controller Status : DIS  
Op. Modes : All

## DRIVEOK

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>DRIVEOK</b>
<b>Description</b>	Displays the status of the drive faults. 0 = faults exist 1 = no faults exist
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Switch
<b>Units</b>	N/A
<b>Range</b>	0, 1
<b>Default</b>	N/A
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## DUMP

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>DUMP</b>
<b>Description</b>	Transmits all variables and their settings to the serial port terminal. The variables can then be reviewed or saved to a variable file (*.SSV). The PFBOFF parameter is NOT returned by the DUMP instruction.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Command
<b>Units</b>	N/A
<b>Range</b>	0, 1
<b>Default</b>	N/A
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## EN

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>EN</b>
<b>Description</b>	Initiates a software enable of the drive, then sets SWEN to 1. If READY and REMOTE, are equal to one, then the drive becomes ACTIVE. Checking the value of ACTIVE will inform the user whether or not an EN command successfully enabled the drive.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Command
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN Op. Modes : All

## FLTCLR

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>FLTCLR</b>
<b>Description</b>	Clears the fault history buffer, which contains up to 10 faults.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Command
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## FLTHIST

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>FLTHIST</b>
<b>Description</b>	Causes the drive to transmit the fault history buffer to the serial port. The most recent fault is sent first. Up to 10 fault messages will be output by the drive, with each fault message followed by a CR-LF. A time stamp in the format of hours:minutes is displayed along with each fault, indicating the time at which the fault occurred.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Command
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## FOLD

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>FOLD</b>
<b>Description</b>	Displays the status of the drive foldback circuit. When the system current level exceeds ICONT for too long, the drive enters foldback mode, FOLD changes from 0 to 1, and the drive current is limited gradually (in exponential fashion) to the value of ICONT. 0 = drive foldback OFF 1 = drive foldback ON
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Switch
<b>Units</b>	N/A
<b>Range</b>	0, 1
<b>Default</b>	0
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	No
<b>Write Access</b>	Read
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## FOLDD

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>FOLDD</b> =< <i>expression</i> >
<b>Description</b>	Sets the delay time for drive foldback. This is the amount of time that the system current can exceed ICONT before the drive will enter the motor foldback state. The time units assume a worst-case scenario where the drive is applying DIPEAK current. A current level of less than DIPEAK can be allowed for a longer time.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	Seconds at DIPEAK
<b>Range:</b>	1 to 32767
<b>Default:</b>	1000
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	No
<b>Write Access</b>	Read
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## FOLDMODE

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>FOLDMODE</b> =< <i>expression</i> >
<b>Description</b>	Sets the mode for drive current foldback and motor current foldback operation. 0 = normal foldback from ILIM to ICONT 1 = foldback to ICONT and issue fault after FOLDTIME 2 = issue fault immediately upon detection
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	N/A
<b>Range</b>	0, 1, 2
<b>Default</b>	0
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	No
<b>Write Access</b>	Read
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## FOLDR

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>FOLDR=&lt;expression&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	Sets the recovery time for drive foldback. After the drive enters the foldback state (FOLD=1), and the current folds back to ICONT, this is the amount of time that the current will be held at ICONT or below before it is allowed to exceed ICONT again. See also FOLD, FOLDMODE, FOLDD, and FOLDT.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	Seconds
<b>Range</b>	1 to 32767
<b>Default</b>	17000
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	No
<b>Write Access</b>	Read
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## FOLDT

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>FOLDT=&lt;expression&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	Sets the time constant for drive foldback. After the drive enters the foldback state (FOLD=1), this variable defines how long it will take the drive to reduce the system current level to ICONT.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	Seconds
<b>Range:</b>	1 to 32767
<b>Default:</b>	1450
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	No
<b>Write Access</b>	Read
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## FOLDTIME

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>FOLDTIME</b> =< <i>expression</i> >
<b>Description</b>	Sets the time since foldback detection to foldback fault latch for FOLDMODE=1 only. 0 = normal foldback from ILIM to ICONT.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	Seconds
<b>Range</b>	1 to 300
<b>Default</b>	30
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## GP

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>GP</b> =< <i>expression</i> >
<b>Description</b>	Sets the proportional gain for the position loop.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	0.01 kRPM/rev
<b>Range</b>	1 to 7000
<b>Default</b>	30
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : 8

## GPI

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>GPI=&lt;expression&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	sets the integral gain for the Proportional-Integral (PI) compensator in the position loop. Setting this value = 10,000 means that GPI=GP (expressed mathematically, the internal PI gain used by the drive processor equals GP*GPI/10000).
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	N/A
<b>Range</b>	0 to 10000
<b>Default</b>	0
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : 8

## GPISATIN

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>GPISATIN=&lt;expression&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	limits the input of the position loop integrator by setting the input saturation. When used in concert with GPISATOUT, this variable enables the operator to make the position loop integrator effective near the target position, whereas far from the target position, the integrator is not dominant in the loop dynamics.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	feedback counts
<b>Range</b>	0 to 1,000,000
<b>Default</b>	0
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : 8

## GPISATOUT

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>GPISATOUT=&lt;expression&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	limits the output of the position loop integrator by setting the output saturation. When used in concert with GPISATIN, this variable enables the operator to make the position loop integrator effective near the target position, whereas far from the target position, the integrator is not dominant in the loop dynamics.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	feedback counts
<b>Range</b>	0 to 1,000,000
<b>Default</b>	0
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : 8

## GPVFR

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>GPVFR=&lt;expression&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	This is a position loop feedforward velocity gain term. This term is applied in the position loop and is used to create a feedforward input to the velocity loop.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	0.1%
<b>Range</b>	1 to 2000
<b>Default</b>	0
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : 8

**I**

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>Description</b>	Displays the equivalent motor current. The value is calculated from the individual phase currents as follows: $I = \sqrt{I_a^2 + I_b^2 + I_c^2}$ Only Ia and Ic are actually measured. Using Kirchoff's law, Ib is calculated from $I_b = -(I_a + I_c)$
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	% of DIPEAK * 0.1
<b>Range</b>	0 to 2000
<b>Default</b>	N/A
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	No
<b>Write Access</b>	Read
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

**IA**

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>IA</b>
<b>Description</b>	Displays the motor's A phase current.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	% of DIPEAK * 0.1
<b>Range</b>	-1000 to 1000
<b>Default</b>	N/A
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	No
<b>Write Access</b>	Read
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## IC

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>IC</b>
<b>Description</b>	Displays the motor's C phase current.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	% of DIPEAK * 0.1
<b>Range</b>	-1000 to 1000
<b>Default</b>	N/A
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	No
<b>Write Access</b>	Read
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## ICONT

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>ICONT=&lt;expression&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	Sets the system continuous current. This variable is used in the foldback algorithm. The default value of this variable is the minimum of DICONT (Drive Continuous Current) and MICONT (Motor Continuous Current), unless that value exceeds IMAX, in which case ICONT is set equal to IMAX. This variable is reset to its default whenever DICONT or MICONT is changed. The user can override the default.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	% of DIPEAK * 0.1
<b>Range</b>	0 to IMAX
<b>Default</b>	Minimum of DICONT and MICONT
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## ILIM

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>ILIM=&lt;expression&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	Sets the application current limit, allowing the user to limit the drive's peak current. This variable limits the current command issued by the control loops (in Opmodes 1 and 3). This variable is an independent variable that is not calculated from hardware parameters and is not tied to any other variables. ILIM is similar to VLIM (which is used in Opmode 1) and can be used to protect delicate load equipment.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	% of DIPEAK * 0.1
<b>Range</b>	0 to IMAX
<b>Default</b>	IMAX
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## IMAX

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>IMAX</b>
<b>Description</b>	Displays the system current maximum for a drive and motor combination. This variable is actually the minimum of the drive Peak Current (DIPEAK) and the Motor Peak Current (MIPEAK).
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	% of DIPEAK *0.1
<b>Range:</b>	0 to 1000
<b>Default:</b>	Minimum of DIPEAK & MIPEAK
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	No
<b>Write Access</b>	Read
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## INPOS

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>INPOS</b>
<b>Description</b>	Indicates if the actual position (PFB) is following the commanded position (PCMD) within the following error set by PEINPOS. 0 – not in position 1 – in position
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Switch
<b>Units</b>	% of DIPEAK *0.1
<b>Range:</b>	0 to 1000
<b>Default:</b>	Minimum of DIPEAK & MIPEAK
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	No
<b>Write Access</b>	Read
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : 8

## ISCALE

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>ISCALE=&lt;expression&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	An analog current scale factor that scales the analog input ANIN1 for OPMODE 3 (analog torque mode). The value entered is the motor current per 10 volts of analog input. For example, a value of 123 means that 10V on the input will result in a current command that is 12.3% of DIPEAK. This variable may be either higher or lower than 100%, but the actual analog I/O will be limited by the application current limit (ILIM).
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	(%DIPEAK*0.1)/10V
<b>Range</b>	100 to 10,000
<b>Default</b>	833
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : 3

**K**

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>K</b>
<b>Description</b>	K is the same as the disable command (DIS) and provides a one-key hot-button. The drive is disabled and the motor may coast when this command is issued.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Command
<b>Units</b>	N/A
<b>Range</b>	N/A
<b>Default</b>	N/A
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	N/A
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

**KV**

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>KV=&lt;expression&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	KV sets the proportional gain for the Pseudo Derivative Feedback with Feed-Forward Velocity Control Loop. This variable is set manually by the user.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	N/A
<b>Range</b>	0 to 1,000,000,000
<b>Default</b>	1000
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : 1, 8

## KVFR

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>KVFR=&lt;expression&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	KVFR sets the feed-forward to feedback gain ratio for the Pseudo Derivative Feedback with Feed-Forward Velocity Control Loop. This variable is set manually by the user.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	percent *0.1
<b>Range</b>	0 to 1,000
<b>Default</b>	0
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : 1, 8

## KVI

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>KVI=&lt;expression&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	KVI sets the integral gain for the Pseudo Derivative Feedback with Feed-Forward Velocity Control Loop. This variable is set manually by the user.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	N/A
<b>Range</b>	0 to 65,535
<b>Default</b>	1000
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : 1, 8

## LIST

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>LIST</b>
<b>Description</b>	Dumps a list of valid instructions to the serial port.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Command
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## LOAD

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>LOAD</b>
<b>Description</b>	Loads all variables saved in the EEPROM into system RAM. This command is automatically executed on power-up.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Command
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : DIS Op. Modes : All

## MBEMFCOMP

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>MBEMFCOMP=&lt;expression&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	Sets a back EMF compensation percentage value. This variable affects the amount of back EMF compensation that is applied to the motor command.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	Percent
<b>Range</b>	1 to 130
<b>Default</b>	50, or motor data
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## MENCRES

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>MENCRES=&lt;expression&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	Displays the resolution of the motor encoder in number of equivalent lines per revolution of the motor. The encoder used is a sine encoder with 2048 sine cycles per revolution. The sine signals are interpolated to a level of 256, giving 524288 equivalent lines per revolution. Note that the number of encoder counts per revolution is obtained by multiplying MENCRES by 4. <b>This value is fixed at 524288.</b>
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	Rotary: Lines/Motor Rev
<b>Range</b>	<b>N/A: Value set to 524288</b>
<b>Write Access</b>	Read Only
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## MICONT

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>MICONT</b> =< <i>expression</i> >
<b>Description</b>	Defines the motor's continuous rated current. The value of this parameter is fixed at 4.2 Amps.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	Amperes RMS*0.1
<b>Range</b>	N/A: value fixed at <b>42</b>
<b>Write Access</b>	Read Only
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : DIS Op. Modes : All

## MIPEAK

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>MIPEAK</b> =< <i>expression</i> >
<b>Description</b>	Defines the motor's peak rated current. The value of this parameter is fixed at 18.6 Amps.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	Amperes RMS*0.1
<b>Range:</b>	N/A: value fixed at <b>186</b>
<b>Write Access</b>	Read Only
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : DIS Op. Modes : All

## MKT

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>MKT</b> < <i>expression</i> >
<b>Description</b>	Sets the motor's torque constant.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	N.m per 1000 Amps (Nm/Amp * 10e-3)
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## MLGAINC

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>MLGAINC</b> < <i>expression</i> >
<b>Description</b>	<p>Sets the current loop adaptive gain value at continuous motor current (MICON). MLGAINC, MLGAINP, and MLGAINZ define the adaptive gain algorithm that is based on motor current.</p> <p>The current-based adaptive gain algorithm is a gain calculation method that increases current loop stability by reducing the current loop gain as the motor current increases. The current-based adaptive gain algorithm is set up by defining the gains at peak motor current (MLGAINP), at continuous motor current (MLGAINC), and at zero motor current (MLGAINZ). All other gains between zero, continuous, and peak current are interpolated linearly.</p> <p>This variable should typically be set to the midpoint of MLGAINZ and MLGAINP. When this variable is changed, the drive will enter a no-comp state, requiring a CONFIG command.</p>
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	% *10
<b>Range</b>	1 to 100
<b>Default</b>	8
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : DIS Op. Modes : All

## MLGAINP

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>MLGAINP=&lt;expression&gt;</b> <b>?MLGAINP</b>
<b>Description</b>	Sets the current loop adaptive gain value at peak motor current (MIPEAK). MLGAINC, MLGAINP, and MLGAINZ define the adaptive gain algorithm that is based on motor current.  The current-based adaptive gain algorithm is a gain calculation method that increases current loop stability by reducing the current loop gain as the motor current increases. The current-based adaptive gain algorithm is set up by defining the gains at peak motor current (MLGAINP), at continuous motor current (MLGAINC), and at zero motor current (MLGAINZ). All other gains between zero, continuous, and peak current are interpolated linearly.  This variable is typically set to 4 for motors that don't have a lot of iron in their construction and peak currents within the boundaries of the drive. If the motor is rated for much more than what the drive can deliver, and/or if there is a lot of iron in the motor, saturation has less of an effect, and there may be an opportunity to increase this variable. The range for this variable is typically 4 to 7. When this variable is changed, the drive will enter a no-comp state, requiring a CONFIG command.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	% *10
<b>Range</b>	1 to 100
<b>Default</b>	4
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : DIS Op. Modes : All

## MLIST

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>MLIST</b>
<b>Description</b>	Dumps all motor variables and their values to the serial port.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Command
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : DIS Op. Modes : All

## MLMIN

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>MLMIN=&lt;expression&gt;</b> <b>?MLMIN</b>
<b>Description</b>	Sets the motor's minimum line-to-line inductance. This variable is used for current loop controller design and as an input to the Torque Angle Control algorithms. When this variable is changed, the drive will enter a no-comp state, requiring a CONFIG command.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Units</b>	Millihenries *10 <sup>-2</sup>
<b>Range</b>	1 to 32767
<b>Default</b>	Motor data
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : DIS Op. Modes : All

## MPHASE

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>MPHASE</b> =< <i>expression</i> > <b>?MPHASE</b>
<b>Description</b>	Allows the encoder alignment for adjusting commutation angle. This variable is set to 0. Note that changing MPHASE will <i>not</i> create a physical change in the position of the motor shaft - it merely shifts the internal commutation angle.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Range</b>	0 to 359
<b>Units</b>	Electrical degrees
<b>Default</b>	Motor data
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : DIS Op. Modes : All

## MPOLES

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>MPOLES</b>
<b>Description</b>	Defines the number of motor poles. This parameter is used for commutation control and represents the number of individual magnetic poles of the motor (not pole pairs). <b>The value is fixed at 18.</b>
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Switch
<b>Range</b>	18
<b>Units</b>	Poles
<b>Write Access</b>	Read Only
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## MSPEED

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>MSPEED</b>
<b>Description</b>	Defines the maximum recommended velocity of the motor. <b>The value is fixed at 600 RPM.</b>
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Range</b>	<b>600</b>
<b>Units</b>	Rotary: RPM
<b>Write Access</b>	Read Only
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## MTANGLC

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>MTANGLC=&lt;expression&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	Sets the value of the torque-related commutation angle advance at the motor's continuous current rating (MICON). This variable helps increase reluctance torque. For surface magnet motors, a typical value is 5. For motors with embedded magnets, a typical value is 8 to 10.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Range</b>	0 to 45
<b>Units</b>	Electrical degrees
<b>Default</b>	10
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## MTANGLP

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>MTANGLP</b> =< <i>expression</i> >
<b>Description</b>	Sets the value of the torque-related commutation angle advance at the motor's peak current (MIPEAK). This variable helps increase reluctance torque. For surface magnet motors, a typical value is 10. For motors with embedded magnets, a typical value is 23 to 25.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Range</b>	0 to 45
<b>Units</b>	Electrical degrees
<b>Default</b>	10
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## MVANGLF

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>MVANGLF</b> =< <i>expression</i> >
<b>Description</b>	Sets the value of the velocity-related commutation angle advance to be used when the motor is operating at motor max speed (MSPEED). Between MSPEED/2 RPM and MSPEED, the angle advance will be linearly interpolated based on MVANGLH and MVANGLF.  When a CLREEPROM command is issued, MVANGLF is set to a value of 10. If a CONFIG command is then issued, MVANGLF is set to a default value based on MSPEED and MPOLES. Once the user enters a value for MVANGLF, it keeps that value and is not changed if a CONFIG is executed.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Range</b>	0 to 90
<b>Units</b>	Electrical degrees
<b>Default</b>	Motor data
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## MVANGLH

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>MVANGLH</b> =< <i>expression</i> >
<b>Description</b>	Sets the value of the velocity-related commutation angle advance to be used when the motor is operating at half of the motor max speed (MSPEED). Between 0 RPM and half of MSPEED, the angle advance will be linearly interpolated based on MVANGLH.  When a CLREEPROM command is issued, MVANGLH is set to a value of 5. If a CONFIG command is then issued, MVANGLH is set to a default value based on MSPEED and MPOLES. Once the user enters a value for MVANGLH, it keeps that value and is not changed if a CONFIG is executed.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Range</b>	0 to 90
<b>Units</b>	Electrical degrees
<b>Default</b>	Motor data
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## OPMODE

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>OPMODE</b> =< <i>expression</i> >
<b>Description</b>	Sets the operational mode for the drive. The OPMODES are: 1 = Analog Velocity 3 = Analog Torque 8 = Position
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Switch
<b>Range</b>	1, 3, 8
<b>Units</b>	N/A
<b>Default</b>	1
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : DIS Op. Modes : All

## PE

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>PE</b>
<b>Description</b>	Displays the position following error. If this value is greater than PEMAX, then the drive will be disabled.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Range</b>	-2,147,483,647 to +2,147,483,647
<b>Units</b>	Counts
<b>Default</b>	N/A
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	No
<b>Write Access</b>	Read
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : 8

## PEMAX

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>PEMAX &lt;value&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	Sets the maximum allowable position following error (OPMODE 8). If the position following error (PE) exceeds this value, the drive is disabled on fault.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Range</b>	-2,147,483,647 to +2,147,483,647
<b>Units</b>	Counts
<b>Default</b>	N/A
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	No
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : 8

## PEINPOS

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>PEINPOS</b>
<b>Description</b>	Sets the threshold position error for the INPOS flag. If PE is less than PEINPOS, the INPOS switch is set, indicating that the drive is in position (see INPOS). If PE is greater than PEINPOS, the INPOS switch is not set. Position is in counts.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Range</b>	-2,147,483,647 to +2,147,483,647
<b>Units</b>	Counts
<b>Default</b>	100
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	No
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : 8

## PFB

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>PFB</b>
<b>Description</b>	<p>PFB displays the position feedback. The position feedback is given in units of encoder counts, where there are 2,097,152 counts per motor revolution. The value is always positive, and in the range 0 .. 2,097,151. That is, the value is always within one revolution.</p> <p>The value displayed is modified relative to the value read from the encoder by the PFBOFF variable. The value of PFBOFF is added to the value read from the encoder before PFB is presented to the user.</p>
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Range</b>	0 to 2,097,151
<b>Units</b>	Counts
<b>Default</b>	N/A
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	No
<b>Write Access</b>	Read
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## PFBOFF

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>PFBOFF=&lt;value&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	<p>Sets a value for zero position offset. The value of PFB that is reported by the drive is modified by PFBOFF in the following way:</p> $\text{PFB}_{\text{User}} = \text{PFB}_{\text{Internal}} + \text{PFBOFF}$ <p>PFBOFF can be used to set the position of the machine zero point. In order to do this, do the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set PFBOFF to 0</li> <li>• Read PFB</li> <li>• Set PFBOFF to the negative value of the PFB</li> </ul> <p>The value of PFBOFF is stored in the non-volatile memory of the EnDat encoder. It is NOT returned by the drive in response to the DUMP instruction.</p>
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Range</b>	-2,147,483,647 to +2,147,483,647
<b>Units</b>	Counts
<b>Default</b>	N/A
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes (in encoder)
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : DIS Op. Modes : All

## PGEAR

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>PGEAR=&lt;expression&gt;</b> <b>?PGEAR</b>
<b>Description</b>	<p>Allows increasing of motor speed by a factor of 2 or 4. It is used in Position mode (OPMODE 8) to multiply the input pulse frequency relative to the feedback resolution. The motor will turn by PGEAR counts for every commanded pulse. The equivalent encoder output is also scaled by PGEAR, such that the pulse input resolution (pulses per revolution) is equal to the encoder output resolution (counts per revolution).</p>
<b>Firmware</b>	A.0.5.4
<b>Type</b>	Switch Mode
<b>Range</b>	1, 2, 4
<b>Units</b>	N/A
<b>Default</b>	1
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : 8

## READY

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>READY</b>
<b>Description</b>	A flag indicating the status of the software enable. <b>READY</b> = 1 means that there are no faults ( <b>DRIVEOK</b> = 1) and a communication enable request has been commanded ( <b>SWEN</b> = 1). An external Remote Enable ( <b>REMOTE</b> = 1) is still required to enable the drive ( <b>ACTIVE</b> = 1). The flag values are: 0 = faults exist or <b>SWEN</b> = 0 1 = no faults exist and <b>SWEN</b> = 1
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Switch
<b>Range</b>	0, 1
<b>Units</b>	N/A
<b>Default</b>	N/A
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	No
<b>Write Access</b>	Read
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## REMOTE

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>REMOTE</b>
<b>Description</b>	Indicates the state of the external hardware enable input line. If the drive is <b>READY</b> , then the drive will be enabled when this signal is on. The <b>RMTMODE</b> instruction can be used to tell the drive to ignore this signal. 0 = remote enable input off 1 = remote enable input on
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Switch
<b>Range</b>	0, 1
<b>Units</b>	N/A
<b>Default</b>	Hardware defined
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	No
<b>Write Access</b>	Read
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## RMTMODE

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>RMTMODE &lt; value&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	A software switch that is used to tell the drive whether or not to ignore the Remote Enable signal. 0 = Drive does <i>not</i> ignore the Remote Enable signal 1 = Drive ignores the Remote Enable
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Switch
<b>Range</b>	0, 1
<b>Units</b>	N/A
<b>Default</b>	0
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## RSTVAR

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>RSTVAR</b>
<b>Description</b>	Sets all variables, switch variables, and switch mode variables to their factory default settings. These settings are stated within this document under the variable DEFAULT category. The default values of variables loaded from a motor data file cannot be predicted and are denoted “motor data” in the DEFAULT category.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Command
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : DIS Op. Modes : All

## SAVE

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>SAVE</b>
<b>Description</b>	Copies all system configuration variables from working RAM to non-volatile memory (EEPROM). This command must be executed in order to retain setting changes during power cycling. The SAVE command takes about 0.5 seconds to execute.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Command
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## SWEN

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>SWEN</b>
<b>Description</b>	A software enable switch that defines the status of the serial port Enable (EN) request. If SWEN is set to 1, and there are no faults (DRIVEOK = 1), then READY = 1. 0 = software disabled (DIS, K, or S command has been issued) 1 = software enabled (EN command has been issued)
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Switch
<b>Range</b>	0, 1
<b>Units</b>	N/A
<b>Default</b>	The SWEN state on power-up is determined according to the SWENMODE value. Its value will be 1 if SWENMODE is set to 1, otherwise 0.
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	No
<b>Write Access</b>	Read
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## SWENMODE

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>SWENMODE &lt; value&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	A software switch that is used to tell the drive whether to power up with the software enable (SWEN) signal set to 1 or to 0. 0 = Power up with SWEN set to 0 1 = Power up with SWEN set to 1
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Switch
<b>Range</b>	0, 1
<b>Units</b>	N/A
<b>Default</b>	0
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## TRUN

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>TRUN</b>
<b>Description</b>	Provides a relative incremental run time counter. Fault log stamps include the value of this counter at the time of the error. This clock has a resolution of 1 second and is reset when power is cycled and when CLREEPROM is issued.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Range</b>	0:0:0 to 99:59:59
<b>Units</b>	Hours: Minutes:Seconds
<b>Default</b>	N/A
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	No
<b>Write Access</b>	Read
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## UVIGNORE

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>UVIGNORE=&lt;expression&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	Defines how the drive will respond to an under-voltage (UV) fault: 0 = latch fault immediately, display flashing “u”. 1 = UV fault is ignored
<b>Firmware</b>	A.0.5.4
<b>Type</b>	Switch
<b>Range</b>	0, 1
<b>Units</b>	N/A
<b>Default</b>	0
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## V

<b>Syntax</b>	V
<b>Description</b>	Displays the actual motor speed.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Range</b>	-15000 to 15000
<b>Units</b>	Rotary: RPM Linear: mm/sec
<b>Default</b>	N/A
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	No
<b>Write Access</b>	Read
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

## VBUS

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>VBUS=&lt;expression&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	Sets the drive bus voltage. This variable is used for current controller design. VBUS also affects the value of VMAX (see VMAX). When this variable is changed, the drive will enter a no-comp state, requiring a CONFIG command.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Range</b>	10 to 850
<b>Units</b>	Volts
<b>Default</b>	325
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : DIS Op. Modes : All

## VCMD

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>VCMD</b> =< <i>expression</i> >
<b>Description</b>	Displays the Velocity command to the velocity controller. This value is equivalent to the Analog Input (ANIN1) in OPMODE 1.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Range</b>	-VLIM to +VLIM
<b>Units</b>	Rotary: RPM Linear: mm/sec
<b>Default</b>	N/A
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	No
<b>Write Access</b>	Read
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : 1

## VD

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>VD [d1] [d2] [dshift]</b>
<b>Description</b>	Set the forward path filter of the velocity controller. The vector defined by this variable includes two integers that represent the polynomial coefficients, and one shift parameters, that scales the polynomial. The filter structure is: $1 + (d1/2^{dshift}) * z^{-1} + (d2/2^{dshift}) * z^{-2}$
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Vector Variable
<b>Range</b>	d1, d2: -32768 to 32767 dshift: 0 to 32767
<b>Units</b>	N/A
<b>Default</b>	0 0 0
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : 1, 8

## VE

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>VE</b>
<b>Description</b>	Displays the velocity error, which is the difference between the commanded motor velocity (VCMD) and the actual motor velocity (V). This value is an instantaneous reading.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Range</b>	-32,768 to +32,767
<b>Units</b>	Rotary: RPM Linear: mm/sec
<b>Default</b>	N/A
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	No
<b>Write Access</b>	Read
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : 1

## VER

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>VER &lt;parameter&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	Indicates the version of the drive firmware in use. This variable also displays other pertinent information such as the drive name, current ratings and TRUN. The VER variable has two optional parameters: requesting VER 1 returns feedback type (encoder or resolver), and VER 2 returns the firmware version.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	String Variable
<b>Range</b>	1, 2
<b>Units</b>	N/A
<b>Default</b>	N/A
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	No
<b>Write Access</b>	Read
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : All

# VF

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>VF [b0] [b1] [b2] [bshift] [a1] [a2] [ashift]</b>
<b>Description</b>	<p>A vector variable that defines the filter at the output of the velocity controller. The vector defined by this variable includes five integers that represent the polynomial coefficients, and two shift parameters, one that scales each polynomial.</p> <p>The filter structure is:</p> $(b0 + b1*z^{-1} + b2*z^{-2}) / (1 + a1*z^{-1} + a2*z^{-2})$ <p>Using this parameter, one of the following filters can be implanted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First order low-pass filter</li> <li>• Second order low-pass filter</li> <li>• Notch filter</li> <li>• Resonance compensation filter</li> </ul> <p>Please refer to additional documentation on how to use this parameter to program the filter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>pdf_filters.pdf</i>: Detailed description of the filters</li> <li>• <i>res_comp.xls</i>: EXCEL file utility to be used to find the coefficients of the filter with respect to the filter's characteristics</li> </ul>
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Vector Variable
<b>Range</b>	aN, bN = 32767 to -32768 ashift, bshift = 0 to 255
<b>Units</b>	N/A
<b>Default</b>	1 0 0 0 0 0
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : 1, 8
<b>Example</b>	VF 100 200 300 4 500 600 7

## VF2

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>VF2 [b0] [b1] [b2] [bshift] [a1] [a2] [ashift]</b>
<b>Description</b>	<p>A second vector variable that defines the filter at the output of the velocity controller. The vector defined by this variable includes five integers that represent the polynomial coefficients, and two shift parameters, one that scales each polynomial. The filter structure is:</p> $(b0 + b1*z^{-1} + b2*z^{-2}) / (1 + a1*z^{-1} + a2*z^{-2})$ <p>Using this parameter, one of the following filters can be implanted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First order low-pass filter</li> <li>• Second order low-pass filter</li> <li>• Notch filter</li> <li>• Resonance compensation filter</li> </ul> <p>Please refer to additional documentation on how to use this parameter to program the filter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>pdf_filters.pdf</i>: Detailed description of the filters</li> <li>• <i>res_comp.xls</i>: EXCEL file utility to be used to find the coefficients of the filter with respect to the filter's characteristics</li> </ul>
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Vector Variable
<b>Range</b>	aN, bN = 32767 to -32768 ashift, bshift = 0 to 255
<b>Units</b>	N/A
<b>Default</b>	1 0 0 0 0 0
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : 1, 8
<b>Example</b>	VF2 100 200 300 4 500 600 7

## VLIM

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>VLIM=&lt;expression&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	Sets the application velocity limit, allowing the user to limit the motor's peak velocity. VLIM limits the velocity command issued by the control loops. VLIM is an independent variable that is not calculated from hardware parameters and is not tied to any other variables. VLIM is similar to ILIM and can be used to protect delicate load equipment.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Range</b>	10 to VMAX
<b>Units</b>	Rotary: RPM Linear: mm/sec
<b>Default</b>	VMAX
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Scope</b>	Configuration, Task, Terminal
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : DIS Op. Modes : 1

## VMAX

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>VMAX=&lt;expression&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	Displays the system velocity maximum for a drive and motor combination. This variable is based on drive and motor hardware parameters and is set equal to the MINIMUM of the following values: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.) MSPEED</li> <li>2.) VBUS / MKT * 11703</li> <li>3.) 24,000</li> <li>4.) 393,216,000 / MENCRES</li> </ol> 24,000 is the highest value VMAX can take. VMAX is used to limit VLIM and VOSPD.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Range</b>	10 to 24,000
<b>Units</b>	Rotary: RPM Linear: mm/sec
<b>Default</b>	See Description
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : DIS Op. Modes : 1

## VOSPD

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>VOSPD=&lt;expression&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	Sets the overspeed trip limit for the motor. The drive is disabled with an error condition when the drive velocity exceeds this limit. The default value of this variable is 20% above the system velocity maximum (VMAX), but can be reduced by the user during regular motor operation for protection.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Range</b>	10 to (1.2 * VMAX)
<b>Units</b>	Rotary: RPM Linear: mm/sec
<b>Default</b>	VMAX * 1.2
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : DIS Op. Modes : All

## VSCALE

<b>Syntax</b>	<b>VSCALE &lt;value&gt;</b>
<b>Description</b>	An analog velocity scale factor that scales the analog input ANIN for OPMODE 1 (analog velocity mode). The value entered is the motor velocity per 10 volts of analog input or output. For example, if the value entered is 500, then 10V on the input results in a velocity command of 500RPM. This variable may be either higher or lower than the application velocity limit (VLIM), but the actual speed will always be limited by VLIM.
<b>Firmware</b>	All versions
<b>Type</b>	Variable
<b>Range</b>	10 to 32,767
<b>Units</b>	Rotary: RPM/10V Linear: mm/sec/10V
<b>Default</b>	VLIM/0.8
<b>Non-Volatile</b>	Yes
<b>Write Access</b>	Read/Write
<b>Limitations</b>	Controller Status : EN/DIS Op. Modes : 1