Firmware Version V1.14 TMCLTM FIRMWARE MANUAL



TMCM-1310

1-Axis Stepper Closed Loop Controller / Driver 3 A RMS / 48 V ABN and SSI Encoder Input 18 GPIOs USB, EtherCAT®



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1 Features

The TMCM-1310 is a single axis stepper motor controller/driver standalone board with closed loop support. For communication an USB interface and EtherCAT[®]* are provided. The module supports motor currents up to 3A RMS and supply voltages up to 48V nominal. The module offers inputs for one incremental a/b/n (TTL, open-collector and differential inputs) or absolute SSI encoders (selectable in software). There are dedicated stop switch inputs, 8 general purpose inputs, and 8 general purpose outputs.

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

Bipolar stepper motor driver

- Up to 256 microsteps per full step
- High-efficient operation, low power dissipation
- Dynamic current control
- Integrated protection: overtemperature and undervoltage
- stallGuard2[™] feature for stall detection (for open loop operation)

Encoder

- Encoder input for incremental a/b/n (TTL, open-collector and differential inputs) and absolute SSI encoders (selectable in software)

Interfaces

- USB 2.0 full-speed (12Mbit/s) communication interface (mini-USB connector)
- EtherCAT LINK IN and LINK OUT (RJ45)
- Dedicated STOP_L / STOP_R inputs
- Up to 8 multi-purpose inputs (+24V compatible, incl. 2 dedicated analog inputs)
- Up to 8 multi-purpose outputs (open-drain, incl. 2 outputs for currents up to 1A)

Software

- TMCL[™] remote (direct mode) and standalone operation with memory for up to 1024 TMCL commands
- Closed-loop support
- Fully supported by TMCL-IDE (PC based integrated development environment)

Electrical data

- Supply voltage: +12V... +48V DC
- Motor current: up to 3A RMS (programmable)

Mechanical data

- Board size: 110mm x 110mm, height 26.3mm

Please refer to separate TMCM-1310 Hardware Manual for additional information.

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

TRINAMIC FEATURES – CLOSED LOOP MODE

The TMCM-1310 is mainly designed to run 2-phase stepper motors in closed loop mode. It offers an automatic motor load adaption in positioning mode, velocity mode, and torque mode, which is based on encoder feedback and closed loop control software for analysis, error detection and error correction.

The closed loop mode operation combines the advantages of a stepper driver system with the benefits of a servo drive. Thus, the TMCM-1310 is able to satisfy ambitious requirements in reliability and precision and can be used in several industrial demanding applications.



Figure 1.1 TMCM-1310 characteristics in closed loop mode

THE TRINAMIC CLOSED LOOP MODE OPERATION

- prevents the motor from stall and step loss caused by too high load or high velocity.
- adapts the current amplitude to each motor load which is within the ranges predetermined by motor and controller/driver board characteristics.
- achieves a higher torque output than in open loop mode.
- guarantees a precise and fast positioning.
- enables velocity and positioning error compensation.

Using the TMCM-1310, energy will be saved and the motor will be kept cool.

2 Overview

The software running on the microprocessor of the TMCM-1310 consists of two parts, a boot loader and the firmware itself. Whereas the boot loader is installed during production and testing at TRINAMIC and remains untouched throughout the whole lifetime, the firmware can be updated by the user. New versions can be downloaded free of charge from the TRINAMIC website (<u>http://www.trinamic.com</u>).

The TMCM-1310 can be used as an EtherCAT slave device. The whole communication with the EtherCAT master follows a strict master-slave-relationship. Via the TMCL mailbox motor parameters are written and/or read using TRINAMICs TMCL protocol.

The firmware of this module is related to the standard TMCL firmware with a special range of values. The TRINAMIC Motion Control Language [TMCL] provides a set of structured motion control commands. Every motion control command can be given by a host computer or can be stored in an EEPROM on the module to form programs that run standalone. For this purpose there are not only motion control commands but also commands to control the program structure (like conditional jumps, compare and calculating).

Every command has a binary representation and a mnemonic. The binary format is used to send commands from the host to a module in direct mode, whereas the mnemonic format is used for easy usage of the commands when developing standalone TMCL applications using the TMCL-IDE (IDE means *Integrated Development Environment*).

There is also a set of configuration variables for the axis and for global parameters which allow individual configuration of nearly every function of the module. This manual gives a detailed description of all TMCL commands and their usage.

3 Communication via EtherCAT

3.1 SyncManager

The SyncManager enables consistent and secure data exchange between the EtherCAT master and the local application, and it generates interrupts to inform both sides of changes. The SyncManager is configured by the EtherCAT master. The communication direction is configurable, as well as the communication mode (buffered mode and mailbox mode). The SyncManager uses a buffer located in the memory area for exchanging data. Access to this buffer is controlled by the hardware of the SyncManager.

A buffer has to be accessed beginning with the start address, otherwise the access is denied. After accessing the start address, the whole buffer can be accessed, even the start address again, either as a whole or in several strokes. A buffer access finishes by accessing the end address, the buffer state changes afterwards. The end address cannot be accessed twice inside a frame. Two communication modes are supported by SyncManagers, the *buffered mode* and the *mailbox mode*.

3.1.1 Buffered Mode

The buffered mode allows both sides, EtherCAT master and local application, to access the communication buffer at any time. The consumer gets always the latest consistent buffer which was written by the producer, and the producer can always update the content of the buffer. *The buffered mode is used for cyclic process data*.

Data transfer between EtherCAT master (PC etc.) und slave (TMCM-1310) is done using the dual port memory of the ET1100 EtherCAT-IC on the slave. The buffered mode allows writing and reading data simultaneously without interference. If the buffer is written faster than it is read out, old data will be dropped. The buffered mode is also known as 3-buffermode. One buffer of the three buffers is allocated to the producer (for writing), one buffer to the consumer (for reading), and the third buffer keeps the last consistently written data of the producer.

0x1000 - 0x10FF	Buffer 0 (visible)	
0x1100 - 0x11FF	Buffer 1 (invisible, shall not be used)	
0x1200 - 0x12FF	Buffer 2 (invisible, shall not be used)	
0x1300	Next usable RAM space	

All buffers are controlled by the SyncManager. Only buffer 0 is configured by the SyncManager and addressed by ECAT and µController.

Figure 3.1 SyncManager buffer allocation

As an example, Figure 3.1 demonstrates a configuration with start address 0x1000 and length 0x100. The other buffers shall not be read or written. Access to the buffer is always directed to addresses in the range of buffer 0.



Figure 3.2 SyncManager buffered mode interaction

3.1.2 Mailbox Mode, used for TMCL-Applications

The mailbox mode implements a handshake mechanism for data exchange, so that no data will be lost. Each side, EtherCAT master or local application will get access to the buffer only after the other side has finished its access. The mailbox mode only allows alternating reading and writing. This assures that all data from the producer will reach the consumer. The mailbox mode uses just one buffer of the configured size. At first, after initialization/activation, the buffer (mailbox, MBX) is writeable. Once it is written completely, write access is blocked, and the buffer can be read out by the other side. After it was completely read out, it can be written again. The time it takes to read or write the mailbox does not matter. The mailbox mode is used for the application layer protocol.

Via the mailbox motor-parameters of the TMCM-1310 can be written/read using the TMCL protocol. **µController** Master Write mailbox Write mailbox full Write w. failure (mailbox full) Read mailbox empty Read w. failure (mailbox empty) Read mailbox Write mailbox full Write w. failure (mailbox full) Read mailbox empty Read w. failure (mailbox empty)

Figure 3.3 SyncManager mailbox interaction

3.2 EtherCAT Slave State Machine

The EtherCAT slave state machine has four states, which are shown in Figure 3.4. After power ON the slave state machine is in the *Init state*. In this situation mailbox and process data communication is impossible. The EtherCAT master initializes the SyncManager channels 0 and 1 for the communication via mailbox.

While changeover from *Init state* to *Pre-Operational state* the EtherCAT slave checks the correct initialization of the mailbox. Afterwards mailbox communication is possible. Now, in the *Pre-Operational state* the master initializes the SyncManager channels for the process data and the FMMU channels. Furthermore adjustments are sent, which differ from the default values.

While changeover from *Pre-Operational state* to *Safe-Operational state* the EtherCAT slave checks the correct initialization of the SyncManager channels for the process data as well as the adjustments for the Distributed Clocks. Before accepting the change of state, the EtherCAT slave copies actual input data into the accordant DP-RAM array of the EtherCAT slave controller. In the *Safe-Operational state* mailbox and process data communication are possible, but the slave holds its outputs in a safe situation and actualizes the input data periodically.

Before the EtherCAT slave changes the state to *Operational* it has to transfer valid output data. In the *Operational* state the EtherCAT slave copies the output data from the EtherCAT master to its outputs. Process data communication and mailbox communication are possible now.

The *Bootstrap state* is only used for updating the firmware. This state is reachable form the *Init state*. During *Bootstrap state* mailbox communication is available over *File-Access over EtherCAT*. Beyond this mailbox communication or process data communication is not possible.



Figure 3.4 EtherCAT[™] slave state machine

State / state change	Services
Init	- No communication on application layer
	- Master has access to the DL-information registers
Init to Pre-Operational	- Master configures registers, at least:
	DL address register
	 SyncManager channels for mailbox communication
	- Master initializes Distributed Clock synchronization
	 Master requests Pre-Operational state
	Master sets AL control register
	 Wait for AL status register confirmation
Pre-Operational	 Mailbox communication on the application layer
	 No process data communication
Pre-Operational to Safe-Operational	 Master configures parameters using the mailbox:
	 e.g., process data mapping
	 Master configures DL Register:
	 SyncManager channels for process data
	communication
	FMMU channels
	 Master requests Safe-Operational state
	 Wait for AL Status register confirmation
Safe-Operational	 Mailbox communication on the application layer
	 Process data communication, but only inputs are
	evaluated. Outputs remain in safe state
Safe-Operational to Operational	 Master sends valid outputs
	 Master requests Operational state (AL Control/Status)
	 Wait for AL Status register confirmation
Operational	 Inputs and outputs are valid
Bootstrap	Recommended if firmware updates are necessary
	 State changes only from and to Init
	 No Process Data communication
	 Mailbox communication on application layer, only FoE
	protocol available (possibly limited file range)

THREE LEDS DISPLAY THE ACTUAL ACTIVITY:

Green LED	Description	
Eth arCATO	OFF	No link.
LINK OUT state	blinking	Link and activity.
LINK OUT STATE	single flash	Link without activity.
5.1 0.17	OFF	No link.
EtherCA I	blinking	Link and activity.
LINK IN State	single flash	Link without activity.
	OFF	The device is in state INIT.
Eth an CAT	blinking	The device is in state PRE-OPERATIONAL.
EtherCAT BUIN state	single flash	The device is in state SAFE-OPERATONAL.
KUN SIALE	ON	The device is in state OPERATIONAL.
	flickering (fast)	The device is in state BOOTSTRAP.

EtherCAT Firmware Update 3.3

For firmware updates the EtherCAT state machine of the slave has to be switched to Bootstrap state. The file access over EtherCAT protocol (FoE) is used.

THE TWO MAILBOXES FOR DATA TRANSFERS HAVE THE FOLLOWING PARAMETERS:

- Start-address: 4096, length: 268 byte _ Data output buffer: _
 - Data input buffer: Start-address: 4364, length: 40 byte

3.4 **Process Data**

In standard configuration for data transfer the following buffers are used (slave view):

DATA OUTPUT BUFFER / ETHERCAT MASTER -> SLAVE DATA TRANSFER

Start address	End address	Data type	Data va	lue / contents
0x1000	0x1003	UNSIGNED32	Controll	er Mode
			Bit	Description
			0	No operation
			1	Position mode
			2	Velocity mode
			3	Torque mode
0x1004	0x1007	SIGNED32	Value	
			(position	n / velocity / current)

Data output buffer: Start-address: 4096(0x1000), length: first 8 bytes

DATA INPUT BUFFER / ETHERCAT SLAVE -> MASTER DATA TRANSFER

Start address	End address	Data type	Data value / contents		
0x1078	0x107B	SIGNED32	Target Position		
			Command for read out: GAP 0		
0x107C	0x107F	SIGNED32	Actual position		
			Command for read out: GAP 1		
0x1080	0x1083	SIGNED32	Virtual actual position		
			Command for read out: GAP 233.		
0x1084	0x1087	SIGNED32	Encoder Position		
			Command for read out: GAP 209		
0x1088	0x108B	SIGNED32	Target velocity		
			Command for read out: GAP 2		
0x108C	0x108F	SIGNED32	Actual velocity		
			Command for read out: GAP 3		
0x1090	0x1093	SIGNED32	Measured velocity		
			Command for read out: GAP 131		
0x1094	0x1097	UNSIGNED32	Status word		
			Command for read out: GAP 18)		
0x1098	0x109B	UNSIGNED32	Error flags		
			Bit Description		
			0 Target reached		
			1 Velocity reached		
			2 Closed loop		
			3 Position mode		
			4 Velocity mode		
			5 Torque mode		
			6 Home switch		
			7 Left stop switch		
			8 Right stop switch		
			9 Undervoltage		
			10 Overvoltage		
			11 Overtemperature		
0x109C	0x109F	SIGNED32	Scaler		
			Command for read out: GAP123		
0x1100	0x1103	SIGNED32	Delta / torque		
	_	-	Command for read out: GAP 14		
0x1104	0x1107	SIGNED32	Gamma		
			Command for road out: 220		

Data input	huffer	Start-ad	dressi	1216/0v1	1078)	lenath	first AZ	1 hvte

All numbers are stored in little endian format. (least significant byte is stored at the lowest address)

3.5 TMCL Mailbox

The TMCM-1310 slave module supports the TMCL protocol in direct mode. The communication follows a strict masterslave-relationship. Via the TMCL mailbox motor-parameters can be read and/or written.

3.6 Binary Command Format

Every command has a mnemonic and a binary representation. When commands are sent from a host to a module, the binary format has to be used. Every command consists of a one-byte command field, a one-byte type field, a one-byte motor/bank field and a four-byte value field. So the binary representation of a command always has seven bytes.

TRANSMIT AN 8-BYTE COMMAND:

Bytes	Meaning
1	Module address
1 Command number	
1	Type number
1 Motor or Bank number	
4	Value (<i>MSB first!</i>)

Every time a command has been sent to a module, the module sends a reply.

RECEIVE AN 8-BYTE REPLY:

Bytes	Meaning
1	Reply address
1	Module address
1	Status (e.g. 100 means no error)
1	Command number
4	Value (MSB first!)

3.7 Status Codes

The reply contains a status code.

THE STATUS CODE CAN HAVE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING VALUES:

Code	Meaning
100	Successfully executed, no error
2	Invalid command
3	Wrong type
4	Invalid value
5	Configuration EEPROM locked
6	Command not available
8	Parameter is password protected

4 Operation with USB Interface

In direct mode and most cases the TMCL communication over USB follows a strict master/slave relationship. That is, a host computer (e.g. PC/PLC) acting as the interface bus master will send a command to the TMCL-1310. The TMCL interpreter on the module will then interpret this command, do the initialization of the motion controller, read inputs and write outputs or whatever is necessary according to the specified command. As soon as this step has been done, the module will send a reply back over USB to the bus master. Only then should the master transfer the next command.

4.1 Binary Command Format for USB Interface

When commands are sent from a host to a module, the binary format has to be used. Every command consists of a one-byte command field, a one-byte type field, a one-byte motor/bank field and a four-byte value field. So the binary representation of a command always has seven bytes. When a command is to be sent via USB interface, it has to be enclosed by an address byte at the beginning and a checksum byte at the end. In this case it consists of nine bytes.

Bytes	Meaning
1	Module address
1	Command number
1	Type number
1	Motor or Bank number
4	Value (MSB first!)
1	Checksum

//Now, send it to the module

THE BINARY COMMAND FORMAT FOR USB IS AS FOLLOWS:

The checksum is calculated by adding up all the other bytes using an 8-bit addition.

CHECKSUM CALCULATION

As mentioned above, the checksum is calculated by adding up all bytes (including the module address byte) using 8bit addition. Here are two examples to show how to do this:

```
in C:
unsigned char i, Checksum;
unsigned char Command[9];
//Set the "Command" array to the desired command
Checksum = Command[0];
for(i=1; i<8; i++)
    Checksum+=Command[i];
Command[8]=Checksum; //insert checksum as last byte of the command
```

4.2 Reply Format

Every time a command has been sent to a module, the module sends a reply.

THE REPLY FORMAT FOR USB IS AS FOLLOWS:

Bytes	Meaning
1	Reply address
1	Module address
1	Status (e.g. 100 means "no error")
1	Command number
4	Value (MSB first!)
1	Checksum

The checksum is also calculated by adding up all the other bytes using an 8-bit addition. Do not send the next command before you have received the reply!

4.2.1 Status Codes

The reply contains a status code.

The status code can have one of the following values:

Code	Meaning
100	Successfully executed, no error
101	Command loaded into TMCL
	program EEPROM
1	Wrong checksum
2	Invalid command
3	Wrong type
4	Invalid value
5	Configuration EEPROM locked
6	Command not available

4.3 Standalone Applications

The module is equipped with an EEPROM for storing TMCL applications. You can use TMCL-IDE for developing standalone TMCL applications. You can load them down into the EEPROM and then it will run on the module. The TMCL-IDE contains an editor and the TMCL assembler where the commands can be entered using their mnemonic format. They will be assembled automatically into their binary representations. Afterwards this code can be downloaded into the module to be executed there.

5 The ASCII Interface

There is also an ASCII interface that can be used to communicate with the module and to send some commands as text strings. The ASCII format can be used with the USB interface, only.

PROCEED AS FOLLOWS

- The ASCII command line interface is entered by sending the binary command 139 (enter ASCII mode).
- Afterwards the commands are entered as in the TMCL-IDE. Please note that only those commands, which can be used in direct mode, also can be entered in ASCII mode.
- For leaving the ASCII mode and re-entering the binary mode enter the command BIN.

5.1 Format of the Command Line

As the first character, the address character has to be sent. The address character is A when the module address is 1, B for modules with address 2 and so on. After the address character there may be spaces (but this is not necessary). Then, send the command with its parameters. At the end of a command line a <CR> character has to be sent.

EXAMPLES FOR VALID COMMAND LINES

```
AMVP ABS, 1, 50000
A MVP ABS, 1, 50000
AROL 2, 500
A MST 1
ABIN
```

These command lines would address the module with address 1. To address e.g. module 3, use address character *C* instead of *A*. The last command line shown above will make the module return to binary mode.

5.2 Format of a Reply

After executing the command the module sends back a reply in ASCII format. The reply consists of:

- the address character of the host (host address that can be set in the module)
- the address character of the module
- the status code as a decimal number
- the return value of the command as a decimal number
- a <CR> character

So, after sending AGAP 0, 1 the reply would be BA 100 -5000 if the actual position of axis 1 is -5000, the host address is set to 2 and the module address is 1. The value 100 is the status code 100 that means *command successfully executed*.

5.3 Commands Used in ASCII Mode

The following commands can be used in ASCII mode: ROL, ROR, MST, MVP, SAP, GAP, STAP, RSAP, SGP, GGP, STGP, RSGP, RFS, SIO, GIO, SCO, GCO, CCO, UF0, UF1, UF2, UF3, UF4, UF5, UF6, and UF7.

SPECIAL COMMANDS WHICH ARE ONLY AVAILABLE IN ASCII MODE

- BIN: This command quits ASCII mode and returns to binary TMCL mode.
- RUN: This command can be used to start a TMCL program in memory.
- STOP: Stops a running TMCL application.

5.4 Configuring the ASCII Interface

The module can be configured so that it starts up either in binary mode or in ASCII mode. *Global parameter 67 is used for this purpose* (please see also chapter 11.1).

Bit 0 determines the startup mode: if this bit is set, the module starts up in ASCII mode, else it will start up in binary mode (default).

Bit 4 and Bit 5 determine how the characters that are entered are echoed back. Normally, both bits are set to zero. In this case every character that is entered is echoed back when the module is addressed. Character can also be erased using the backspace character (press the backspace key in a terminal program).

When bit 4 is set and bit 5 is clear the characters that are entered are not echoed back immediately but the entire line will be echoed back after the <CR> character has been sent.

When bit 5 is set and bit 4 is clear there will be no echo, only the reply will be sent. This may be useful in RS485 systems.

6 TMCL Commands

6.1 Motion Commands

These commands control the motion of the motor. They are the most important commands and can be used in direct mode or in standalone mode.

Mnemonic	Command number	Meaning
ROL	2	Rotate left
ROR	1	Rotate right
MVP	4	Move to position
MST	3	Motor stop
RFS	13	Reference search
SCO	30	Store coordinate
CCO	32	Capture coordinate
GCO	31	Get coordinate

6.2 Parameter Commands

These commands are used to set, read and store axis parameters or global parameters. Axis parameters can be set independently for the axis, whereas global parameters control the behavior of the module itself. These commands can also be used in direct mode and in standalone mode.

Mnemonic	Command number	Meaning
SAP	5	Set axis parameter
GAP	6	Get axis parameter
STAP	7	Store axis parameter into EEPROM
RSAP	8	Restore axis parameter from EEPROM
SGP	9	Set global parameter
GGP	10	Get global parameter
STGP	11	Store global parameter into EEPROM
RSGP	12	Restore global parameter from EEPROM

6.3 Control Commands

These commands are used to control the program flow (loops, conditions, jumps etc.). It does not make sense to use them in direct mode. They are intended for standalone mode only.

Mnemonic	Command number	Meaning
JA	22	Jump always
JC	21	Jump conditional
COMP	20	Compare accumulator with constant value
CSUB	23	Call subroutine
RSUB	24	Return from subroutine
WAIT	27	Wait for a specified event
STOP	28	End of a TMCL program

6.4 I/O Port Commands

These commands control the external I/O ports and can be used in direct mode and in standalone mode.

Mnemonic	Command number	Meaning
SIO	14	Set output
GIO	15	Get input

6.5 Calculation Commands

These commands are intended to be used for calculations within TMCL applications. Although they could also be used in direct mode it does not make much sense to do so.

Mnemonic	Command number	Meaning
CALC	19	Calculate using the accumulator and a constant value
CALCX	33	Calculate using the accumulator and the X register
AAP	34	Copy accumulator to an axis parameter
AGP	35	Copy accumulator to a global parameter
ACO	39	Copy accu to coordinate

For calculating purposes there is an accumulator (or accu or A register) and an X register. When executed in a TMCL program (in standalone mode), all TMCL commands that read a value store the result in the accumulator. The X register can be used as an additional memory when doing calculations. It can be loaded from the accumulator.

When a command that reads a value is executed in direct mode the accumulator will not be affected. This means that while a TMCL program is running on the module (standalone mode), a host can still send commands like GAP and GGP to the module (e.g. to query the actual position of the motor) without affecting the flow of the TMCL program running on the module.

6.6 Interrupt Commands

Due to some customer requests, interrupt processing has been introduced in the TMCL firmware for ARM based modules.

Mnemonic	Command number	Meaning
EI	25	Enable interrupt
DI	26	Disable interrupt
VECT	37	Set interrupt vector
RETI	38	Return from interrupt

6.6.1 Interrupt Types

There are many different interrupts in TMCL, like timer interrupts, stop switch interrupts, position reached interrupts, and input pin change interrupts. Each of these interrupts has its own interrupt vector. Each interrupt vector is identified by its interrupt number. Please use the TMCL included file *Interrupts.inc* for symbolic constants of the interrupt numbers.

6.6.2 Interrupt Processing

When an interrupt occurs and this interrupt is enabled and a valid interrupt vector has been defined for that interrupt, the normal TMCL program flow will be interrupted and the interrupt handling routine will be called. Before an interrupt handling routine gets called, the context of the normal program will be saved automatically (i.e. accumulator register, X register, TMCL flags).

There is no interrupt nesting, i.e. all other interrupts are disabled while an interrupt handling routine is being executed.

On return from an interrupt handling routine, the context of the normal program will automatically be restored and the execution of the normal program will be continued.

6.6.3 Interrupt Vectors

The following table shows all interrupt vectors that can be used.

Interrupt number	Interrupt type
0	Timer 0
1	Timer 1
2	Timer 2
3	Target position reached
15	stallGuard2
21	Deviation
27	Left stop switch
28	Right stop switch
39	Input change 0
40	Input change 1
41	Input change 2
42	Input change 3
43	Input change 4
44	Input change 5
45	Input change 6
46	Input change 7
255	Global interrupts

6.6.4 Further Configuration of Interrupts

Some interrupts need further configuration (e.g. the timer interval of a timer interrupt). This can be done using SGP commands with parameter bank 3 (SGP <type>, 3, <value>). Please refer to the SGP command (paragraph 6.8.9) for further information about that.

6.6.5 Using Interrupts in TMCL

To use an interrupt the following things have to be done:

- Define an interrupt handling routine using the VECT command.
- If necessary, configure the interrupt using an SGP <type>, 3, <value> command.
- Enable the interrupt using an El <interrupt> command.
- Globally enable interrupts using an EI 255 command.
- An interrupt handling routine must always end with a RETI command

The following example shows the use of a timer interrupt:

```
VECT 0, TimerOIrq //define the interrupt vector
SGP 0, 3, 1000 //configure the interrupt: set its period to 1000ms
EI 0 //enable this interrupt
EI 255 //globally switch on interrupt processing
//Main program: toggles output 3, using a WAIT command for the delay
Loop:
```

```
SIO 3, 2, 1
  WAIT TICKS, 0, 50
  SIO 3, 2, 0
  WAIT TICKS, 0, 50
  JA Loop
//Here is the interrupt handling routine
Timer0Ira:
  GIO 0, 2
                //check if OUT0 is high
  JC NZ, Out0Off //jump if not
  SIO 0, 2, 1
               //switch OUT0 high
  RFTI
              //end of interrupt
Out0Off:
               //switch OUT0 low
  SIO 0, 2, 0
  RETI
              //end of interrupt
```

In the above example, the interrupt numbers are used directly. To make the program better readable use the provided include file *Interrupts.inc.* This file defines symbolic constants for all interrupt numbers which can be used in all interrupt commands. The beginning of the program above then looks like the following:

#include Interrupts.inc
 VECT TI_TIMER0, Timer0Irq
 SGP TI_TIMER0, 3, 1000
 EI TI_TIMER0
 EI TI_GLOBAL

Please also take a look at the other example programs.

6.7 ASCII Commands

Mnemonic	Command number	Meaning
-	139	Enter ASCII mode
BIN	-	Quit ASCII mode and return to binary mode. This command can only be used
		IN ASCII mode.

6.8 Commands

The module specific commands are explained in more detail on the following pages. They are listed according to their command number.

6.8.1 ROR (rotate right)

With this command the motor will be instructed to rotate with a specified velocity in *positive* direction (increasing the position counter).

Like on all other TMCL modules, the motor will be accelerated or decelerated to the speed given with the command. The speed is given in microsteps per second (pps). For conversion of this value into rounds per minute etc. please refer to chapter 0, also.

The range is -327.678.000... +327.679.999.

Internal function: first, velocity mode is selected. Then, the velocity value is transferred to axis parameter #2 (*target velocity*).

Related commands: ROL, MST, SAP, GAP

Mnemonic: ROR 0, <velocity>

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE
1	don't care	<motor> 0*</motor>	<velocity> -327.678.000 +327.679.999</velocity>

* Motor number is always O as the module support just one axis

Reply in direct mode:

STATUS	VALUE
100 – OK	don't care

Example:

Rotate right, velocity = 10000 *Mnemonic:* ROR 0, 10000

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$01	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$27	\$10

6.8.2 ROL (rotate left)

With this command the motor will be instructed to rotate with a specified velocity in *positive* direction (increasing the position counter).

Like on all other TMCL modules, the motor will be accelerated or decelerated to the speed given with the command. The speed is given in microsteps per second (pps). For conversion of this value into rounds per minute etc. please refer to chapter 0, also.

The range is -327.678.000... +327.679.999.

Internal function: first, velocity mode is selected. Then, the velocity value is transferred to axis parameter #2 (*target velocity*).

Related commands: ROR, MST, SAP, GAP

Mnemonic: ROL 0, <velocity>

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE
2	don't care	<motor> 0*</motor>	<velocity> -327.678.000 +327.679.999</velocity>

* Motor number is always O as the module support just one axis

Reply in direct mode:

STATUS	VALUE
100 – OK	don't care

Example:

Rotate left, velocity = 10000 *Mnemonic:* ROL 0, 10000

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$02	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$27	\$10

6.8.3 MST (motor stop)

The motor will be instructed to stop.

Internal function: the axis parameter *target velocity* is set to zero.

Related commands: ROL, ROR, SAP, GAP

Mnemonic: MST 0

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE
3	don't care	<motor> 0*</motor>	don't care

* Motor number is always O as the module support just one axis

Reply in direct mode:

STATUS	VALUE
100 – OK	don't care

Example:

Stop motor 0 *Mnemonic:* MST 0

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$03	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00

6.8.4 MVP (move to position)

The motor will be instructed to move to a specified relative or absolute position or a pre-programmed coordinate. It will use the acceleration/deceleration ramp and the positioning speed programmed into the unit. This command is non-blocking – that is, a reply will be sent immediately after command interpretation and initialization of the motion controller. Further commands may follow without waiting for the motor reaching its end position. The maximum velocity and acceleration are defined by axis parameters #4 and #5.

UNITS AND RANGE

- Open loop: the range of the MVP command is 32 bit signed (-2.147.483.648... +2.147.483.647). The unit is microsteps.
- Closed loop: the range of the MVP command is 32 bit signed (-2.147.483.648... +2.147.483.647). The unit is encoder steps.

Positioning can be interrupted using MST, ROL or ROR commands.

THREE OPERATION TYPES ARE AVAILABLE:

- Moving to an absolute position in the range from -2.147.483.648... +2.147.483.647.
- Starting a relative movement by means of an offset to the actual position. In this case, the new resulting position value must not exceed the above mentioned limits, too.
- Moving the motor to a (previously stored) coordinate (refer to SCO for details).

Please note, that the distance between the actual position and the new one should not be more than 2.147.483.647 (2^{31} -1) microsteps resp. encoder steps. Otherwise the motor will run in the opposite direction in order to take the shorter distance.

When moving to a coordinate, the coordinate has to be set properly in advance with the help of the SCO, CCO or ACO command.

Internal function: A new position value is transferred to the axis parameter #0 (target position).

Related commands: SAP, GAP, SCO, CCO, GCO, MST

Mnemonic: MVP <ABS|REL|COORD>, 0, <position|offset|coordinate number>

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE
			<position></position>
	0 ABS – absolute		-2.147.483.648
			+2.147.483.647
л		<motor></motor>	<offset></offset>
4	1 REL – relative	0*	-2.147.483.648
			+2.147.483.647
	2 COOPD - coordinate		<coordinate number=""></coordinate>
			0 20

* Motor number is always O as only one motor is involved

Reply in direct mode:

STATUS	VALUE
100 – OK	don't care

Example:

Move motor 0 to (absolute) position 90000 *Mnemonic:* MVP ABS, 0, 9000

Binary:

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$04	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$01	\$5f	\$90

Example:

Move motor 0 from current position 1000 steps backward (move relative –1000) *Mnemonic:* MVP REL, 0, -1000

Binary:

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$04	\$01	\$00	\$ff	\$ff	\$fc	\$18

Example:

Move motor 0 to previously stored coordinate #8 *Mnemonic:* MVP COORD, 0, 8

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$04	\$02	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$08

6.8.5 SAP (set axis parameter)

With this command most of the motion control parameters can be specified. The settings will be stored in SRAM and therefore are volatile. That is, information will be lost after power off. *Please use command STAP (store axis parameter) in order to store any setting permanently.*

Internal function: the parameter format is converted. The parameter is transferred to the correct position in the appropriate device.

Related commands: GAP, STAP, RSAP, AAP

Mnemonic: SAP <parameter number>, 0, <value>

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE
5	<parameter number=""></parameter>	<motor> 0*</motor>	<value></value>

* Motor number is always O as only one motor is involved

Reply in direct mode:

STATUS	VALUE
100 – OK	don't care

For a table with parameters and values which can be used together with this command please refer to chapter 7.

Example:

Set the absolute maximum current of the motor during movements to approx. 78% of max. module current:

Mnemonic: SAP 6, 0, 200

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$05	\$06	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$c8

6.8.6 GAP (get axis parameter)

Most parameters of the TMCM-1310 can be adjusted individually for the axis. With this parameter they can be read out. In standalone mode the requested value is also transferred to the accumulator register for further processing purposes (such as conditioned jumps). In direct mode the value read is only output in the *value* field of the reply (without affecting the accumulator).

Internal function: the parameter is read out of the correct position in the appropriate device. The parameter format is converted adding leading zeros (or ones for negative values).

Related commands: SAP, STAP, AAP, RSAP

Mnemonic: GAP <parameter number>, 0

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE
6	<parameter number=""></parameter>	<motor> 0*</motor>	don't care

* Motor number is always O as only one motor is involved

Reply in direct mode:

STATUS	VALUE
100 – OK	don't care

For a table with parameters and values which can be used together with this command please refer to chapter 7.

Example:

Get the maximum current of motor *Mnemonic:* GAP 6, 0

Binary:

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$06	\$06	\$01	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00

Reply:

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Host-	Target-	Status	Instruction	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	address			Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$02	\$01	\$64	\$06	\$00	\$00	\$02	\$80

6.8.7 STAP (store axis parameter)

An axis parameter previously set with a *Set Axis Parameter* command (SAP) will be stored permanent. Most parameters are automatically restored after power up.

Internal function: an axis parameter value stored in SRAM will be transferred to EEPROM and loaded from EEPORM after next power up.

Related commands: SAP, RSAP, GAP, AAP

Mnemonic: STAP <parameter number>, 0

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE
7	<parameter number=""></parameter>	<motor> 0*</motor>	don't care*1

* Motor number is always O as only one motor is involved

*¹The value operand of this function has no effect. Instead, the currently used value (e.g. selected by SAP) is saved

Reply in direct mode:

STATUS	VALUE
100 – OK	don't care

For a table with parameters and values which can be used together with this command please refer to chapter 7. The STAP command will not have any effect when the configuration EEPROM is locked (refer to 11.1). In direct mode, the error code 5 (configuration EEPROM locked, see also section 4.2.1) will be returned in this case.

Example:

Store the maximum speed of motor *Mnemonic:* STAP 4, 0

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$07	\$04	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00

6.8.8 RSAP (restore axis parameter)

For all configuration-related axis parameters non-volatile memory locations are provided. By default, most parameters are automatically restored after power up. A single parameter that has been changed before can be reset by this instruction also.

Internal function: the specified parameter is copied from the configuration EEPROM memory to its RAM location.

Relate commands: SAP, STAP, GAP, and AAP

Mnemonic: RSAP <parameter number>, 0

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE
8	<parameter number=""></parameter>	<motor> 0*</motor>	don't care

* Motor number is always O as only one motor is involved

Reply structure in direct mode:

STATUS	VALUE	
100 – OK	don't care	

For a table with parameters and values which can be used together with this command please refer to chapter 7.

Example:

Restore the maximum current of motor *Mnemonic:* RSAP 6, 0

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target- address	Instruction Number	Туре	Motor/ Bank	Operand Byte3	Operand Byte2	Operand Byte1	Operand Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$08	\$06	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00

6.8.9 SGP (set global parameter)

With this command most of the module specific parameters not directly related to motion control can be specified and the TMCL user variables can be changed. Global parameters are related to the host interface, peripherals or application specific variables. The different groups of these parameters are organized in *banks* to allow a larger total number for future products. Currently, bank 0 and 1 are used for global parameters, bank 2 is used for user variables, and bank 3 is used for interrupts.

All module settings will automatically be stored non-volatile (internal EEPROM of the processor). The TMCL user variables will not be stored in the EEPROM automatically, but this can be done by using STGP commands. For a table with parameters and bank numbers which can be used together with this command please refer to chapter 11.

Internal function: the parameter format is converted. The parameter is transferred to the correct position in the appropriate (on board) device.

Related commands: GGP, STGP, RSGP, AGP

Mnemonic: SGP <parameter number>, <bank number>, <value>

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE
9	<parameter number=""></parameter>	<bank number=""></bank>	<value></value>

Reply in direct mode:

STATUS	VALUE		
100 – OK	don't care		

Example:

Set the serial address of the target device to 3 *Mnemonic:* SGP 66, 0, 3

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number	туре	Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$09	\$42	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$03

6.8.10 GGP (get global parameter)

All global parameters can be read with this function. Global parameters are related to the host interface, peripherals or application specific variables. The different groups of these parameters are organized in *banks* to allow a larger total number for future products. Currently, bank 0 and 1 are used for global parameters, bank 2 is used for user variables, and bank 3 is used for interrupts.

For a table with parameters and bank numbers which can be used together with this command please refer to chapter 11

Internal function: the parameter is read out of the correct position in the appropriate device. The parameter format is converted.

Related commands: SGP, STGP, RSGP, AGP

Mnemonic: GGP <parameter number>, <bank number>

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE
10	<parameter number=""></parameter>	<bank number=""></bank>	don't care

Reply in direct mode:

STATUS	VALUE
100 – OK	don't care

Example:

Get the serial address of the target device *Mnemonic:* GGP 66, 0

Binary:

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$0a	\$42	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00

Reply:

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Host-	Target-	Status	Instruction	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	address			Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$02	\$01	\$64	\$0a	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$01

 \Rightarrow Status = no error, value = 1

6.8.11 STGP (store global parameter)

This command is used to store TMCL user variables permanently in the EEPROM of the module. Some global parameters are located in RAM memory, so without storing modifications are lost at power down. This instruction enables enduring storing. Most parameters are automatically restored after power up.

For a table with parameters and bank numbers which can be used together with this command please refer to chapter 11

Internal function: the specified parameter is copied from its RAM location to the configuration EEPROM.

Related commands: SGP, GGP, RSGP, AGP

Mnemonic: STGP <parameter number>, <bank number>

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE
11	<parameter number=""></parameter>	<bank number=""></bank>	don't care

Reply in direct mode:

STATUS	VALUE		
100 – OK	don't care		

Example:

Store the user variable #42 *Mnemonic:* STGP 42, 2

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$0b	\$2a	\$02	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00

6.8.12 RSGP (restore global parameter)

With this command the contents of a TMCL user variable can be restored from the EEPROM. For all configurationrelated axis parameters, non-volatile memory locations are provided. By default, most parameters are automatically restored after power up. A single parameter that has been changed before can be reset by this instruction.

For a table with parameters and bank numbers which can be used together with this command please refer to chapter 11

Internal function: The specified parameter is copied from the configuration EEPROM memory to its RAM location.

Relate commands: SGP, STGP, GGP, and AGP

Mnemonic: RSGP <parameter number>, <bank number>

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE
12	<parameter number=""></parameter>	<bank number=""></bank>	don't care

Reply structure in direct mode:

STATUS	VALUE
100 – OK	don't care

Example:

Restore the user variable #42 *Mnemonic:* RSGP 42, 2

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$0c	\$2a	\$02	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00

6.8.13 RFS (reference search)

The TMCM-1310 has a built-in reference search algorithm which can be used. The reference search algorithm provides switching point calibration and three switch modes. The status of the reference search can also be queried to see if it has already finished. (In a TMCL program it is better to use the WAIT command to wait for the end of a reference search.) Please see the appropriate parameters in the axis parameter table to configure the reference search algorithm to meet your needs (chapter 7). The reference search can be started, stopped, and the actual status of the reference search can be checked.

Internal function: the reference search is implemented as a state machine. Interaction is possible during execution.

Related commands: WAIT

Mnemonic: RFS <START|STOP|STATUS>, 0

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	STRUCTION NO. TYPE MOT/BANK		VALUE
13	0 START – start ref. search 1 STOP – abort ref. search 2 STATUS – get status	<motor> 0*</motor>	see below

* Motor number is always O as only one motor is involved

Reply in direct mode:

When using type 0 (START) or 1 (STOP):

STATUS	VALUE
100 – OK	don't care

When using type 2 (STATUS):

STATUS	VALUE			
100 – OK	0	ref. search active		
	other values	no ref. search		
		active		

Example:

Start reference search of motor 0 *Mnemonic:* RFS START, 0

Binary:

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$0d	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00

With this module it is possible to use stall detection instead of a reference search.

6.8.14 SIO (set input / output)

SIO sets the status of the general digital output either to low (0) or to high (1). Bank 2 is used for this purpose.

Internal function: the passed value is transferred to the specified output line.

Related commands: GIO, WAIT

Mnemonic: SIO <port number>, <bank number>, <value>

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE
14	coast numbers	<bank number=""></bank>	<value></value>
	<port number=""></port>	2	0/1

Reply structure:

STATUS	VALUE
100 – OK	don't care

Example:

Binary:

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$0e	\$07	\$02	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$01

OVERVIEW I/O CONNECTORS 0 AND 1



Figure 6.1 I/O connectors

Set OUT_7 to high (bank 2, output 7) *Mnemonic:* SIO 7, 2, 1
Pin	IN/OUT 0	IN/OUT 1	Direction	Description
1	GND	GND	Power (GND)	GND
2	VCC	VCC	Power (supply output)	Connected to V_{DIGITAL} of Power connector
3	AINO	AIN4	Input	Dedicated analog input, input voltage range: 0 +10V, resolution: 12bit (0 4095)
4	IN1	IN5	Input	Digital input (+24V compatible)
5	IN2	IN6	Input	Digital input (+24V compatible)
6	IN3	IN7	Input	Digital input (+24V compatible)
7	OUT0	OUT4	Output	Open-drain output (max. 100mA) Integrated freewheeling diode
8	OUT1	OUT5	Output	Open-drain output (max. 100mA) Integrated freewheeling diode
9	OUT2	OUT6	Output	Open-drain output (max. 100mA) Integrated freewheeling diode
10	OUT3	OUT7	Output	Open-drain output (max. 1A) Integrated freewheeling diode

I/O PORTS USED FOR SIO AND COMMAND

I/O Connector	Pin	I/O port	Command	Range
0	7	OUT_0	SIO 0, 2, <n></n>	1/0
0	8	OUT_1	SIO 1, 2, <n></n>	1/0
0	9	OUT_2	SIO 2, 2, <n></n>	1/0
0	10	OUT_3	SIO 3, 2, <n></n>	1/0
1	7	OUT_4	SIO 4, 2, <n></n>	1/0
1	8	OUT_5	SIO 5, 2, <n></n>	1/0
1	9	OUT_6	SIO 6, 2, <n></n>	1/0
1	10	OUT_7	SIO 7, 2, <n></n>	1/0

ADDRESSING ALL OUTPUT LINES WITH ONE SIO COMMAND:

- Set the type parameter to 255 and the bank parameter to 2.
- The value parameter must then be set to a value between 0... 255, where every bit represents one output line.
- Furthermore, the value can also be set to -1. In this special case, the contents of the lower 8 bits of the accumulator are copied to the output pins.

Example:

Set all output pins high. *Mnemonic:* SIO 255, 2, 3

THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM WILL SHOW THE STATES OF THE INPUT LINES ON THE OUTPUT LINES:

Loop: GIO 255, 0 SIO 255, 2,-1 JA Loop

6.8.15 GIO (get input /output)

With this command the status of the two available general purpose inputs of the module can be read out. The function reads a digital or analogue input port. Digital lines will read 0 and 1, while the ADC channels deliver their 12 bit result in the range of 0... 4095.

GIO IN STANDALONE MODE

In standalone mode the requested value is copied to the *accumulator* (accu) for further processing purposes such as conditioned jumps.

GIO IN DIRECT MODE

In direct mode the value is only output in the *value* field of the reply, without affecting the accumulator. The actual status of a digital output line can also be read.

Internal function: the specified line is read.

Related commands: SIO, WAIT

Mnemonic: GIO <port number>, <bank number>

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE
15	<port number=""></port>	<bank number=""></bank>	don't care

Reply in direct mode:

STATUS	VALUE
100 – OK	<status of="" port="" the=""></status>

Example:

Get the analogue value of ADC channel 0 *Mnemonic:* GIO 0, 1

Binary:

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$0f	\$00	\$01	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00

Reply:

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Host-	Target-	Status	Instruction	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	address			Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$02	\$01	\$64	\$0f	\$00	\$00	\$01	\$2e

OVERVIEW I/O CONNECTORS 0 AND 1



Figure 6.2 I/O connectors

Pin	IN/OUT 0	IN/OUT 1	Direction	Description		
1	GND	GND	Power (GND)	GND		
2	VCC	VCC	Power	Connected to Voicital of Power connector		
_			(supply output)			
				Dedicated analog input,		
3	AINO	AIN4	Input	input voltage range: 0 +10V,		
				resolution: 12bit (0 4095)		
4	IN1	IN5	Input	Digital input (+24V compatible)		
5	IN2	IN6	Input	Digital input (+24V compatible)		
6	IN3	IN7	Input	Digital input (+24V compatible)		
7			Output	Open-drain output (max. 100mA)		
/	0010	0014	Ουιραί	Integrated freewheeling diode		
0			Output	Open-drain output (max. 100mA)		
0	0011	0015	Ουιραί	Integrated freewheeling diode		
0		OUTE	Quitaut	Open-drain output (max. 100mA)		
9	0012	0018	Ουιραί	Integrated freewheeling diode		
10			Output	Open-drain output (max. 1A)		
10	OUT3 OUT7 Output		Output	Integrated freewheeling diode		

6.8.15.1 I/O Bank 0 – Digital Inputs

The ADIN lines can be read as digital or analogue inputs at the same time. The analogue values can be accessed in bank 1.

I/O Connector	Pin	I/O port	Command	Range
0	3	AIN_0	GIO 0, 0	0/1
0	4	IN_1	GIO 1, 0	0/1
0	5	IN_2	GIO 2, 0	0/1
0	6	IN_3	GIO 3, 0	0/1
1	3	AIN_4	GIO 4, 0	0/1
1	4	IN_5	GIO 5, 0	0/1
1	5	IN_6	GIO 6, 0	0/1
1	6	IN 7	GIO 7, 0	0/1

Note: AIN_0 and AIN_4 can be used in digital mode, too.

- Set the type parameter to 255 and the bank parameter to 0.
- In this case the status of all digital input lines will be read to the lower eight bits of the accumulator.

USE FOLLOWING PROGRAM TO REPRESENT THE STATES OF THE INPUT LINES ON THE OUTPUT LINES:

```
Loop: GIO 255, 0
SIO 255, 2,-1
JA Loop
```

6.8.15.2 I/O Bank 1 – Analogue Inputs

The ADIN lines can be read back as digital or analogue inputs at the same time. The digital states can be accessed in bank 0.

I/O Connector	Pin	I/O port	Command	Range
0	3	AIN_0	GIO 0, 1	0 4095
1	3	AIN_4	GIO 4, 1	0 4095

FURTHER READ-OUT COMMANDS

I/O port	Command
Supply voltage [1/10V]	GIO 8, 1
Temperature [°C]	GIO 9, 1
Coil current A [mA]	GIO 10, 1
Coil current B [mA]	GIO 11, 1
Input current [mA]	GIO 12, 1

6.8.15.3 I/O Bank 2 – States of Digital Outputs

The states of the OUT lines (that have been set by SIO commands) can be read back using bank 2.

I/O Connector	Pin	I/O port	Command	Range
0	7	OUT_0	GIO 0, 2, <n></n>	1/0
0	8	OUT_1	GIO 1, 2, <n></n>	1/0
0	9	OUT_2	GIO 2, 2, <n></n>	1/0
0	10	OUT_3	GIO 3, 2, <n></n>	1/0
1	7	OUT_4	GIO 4, 2, <n></n>	1/0
1	8	OUT_5	GIO 5, 2, <n></n>	1/0
1	9	OUT_6	GIO 6, 2, <n></n>	1/0
1	10	OUT_7	GIO 7, 2, <n></n>	1/0

6.8.16 CALC (calculate)

A value in the accumulator variable, previously read by a function such as GAP (get axis parameter) can be modified with this instruction. Nine different arithmetic functions can be chosen and one constant operand value must be specified. The result is written back to the accumulator, for further processing like comparisons or data transfer.

Related commands: CALCX, COMP, JC, AAP, AGP, GAP, GGP, GIO

Mnemonic: CALC <operation>, <value>

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	TYPE <operation></operation>	MOT/BANK	VALUE
19	0 ADD – add to accu	don't care	<operand></operand>
	1 SUB – subtract from accu		
	2 MUL – multiply accu by		
	3 DIV – divide accu by		
	4 MOD – modulo divide by		
	5 AND – logical and accu with		
	6 OR – logical or accu with		
	7 XOR – logical exor accu with		
	8 NOT – logical invert accu		
	9 LOAD – load operand to accu		

Example:

Multiply accu by -5000 *Mnemonic:* CALC MUL, -5000

Binary:

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$13	\$02	\$00	\$FF	\$FF	\$EC	\$78

Reply:

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Host-	Target-	Status	Instruction	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	address			Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$02	\$01	\$64	\$13	\$ff	\$ff	\$ec	\$78

Status = no error, value = -5000

6.8.17 COMP (compare)

The specified number is compared to the value in the accumulator register. The result of the comparison can for example be used by the conditional jump (JC) instruction.

This command is intended for use in standalone operation only.

Internal function: the specified value is compared to the internal *accumulator*, which holds the value of a preceding *get* or calculate instruction (see GAP/GGP/GIO/CALC/CALCX). The internal arithmetic status flags are set according to the comparison result.

Related commands: JC (jump conditional), GAP, GGP, GIO, CALC, CALCX

Mnemonic: COMP <value>

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE
20	don't care	don't care	<comparison value=""></comparison>

Example:

Jump to the address given by the label when the position of motor is greater than or equal to 1000.

- GAP 1, 2, 0 //get axis parameter, type: no. 1 (actual position), motor: 0, value: 0 don't care
- COMP 1000 //compare actual value to 1000

JC GE, Label //jump, type: 5 greater/equal, the label must be defined somewhere else in the program

Binary format of the COMP 1000 command:

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$14	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$03	\$e8

6.8.18 JC (jump conditional)

The JC instruction enables a conditional jump to a fixed address in the TMCL program memory, if the specified condition is met. The conditions refer to the result of a preceding comparison. Please refer to COMP instruction for examples.

This function is for standalone operation only.

Internal function: the TMCL program counter is set to the passed value if the arithmetic status flags are in the appropriate state(s).

Related commands: JA, COMP, WAIT, CLE

Mnemonic: JC <condition>, <label>

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	TYPE <condition></condition>	MOT/BANK	VALUE
21	0 ZE - zero	don't care	<jump address=""></jump>
	1 NZ - not zero		
	2 EQ - equal		
	3 NE - not equal		
	4 GT - greater		
	5 GE - greater/equal		
	6 LT - lower		
	7 LE - lower/equal		
	8 ETO - time out error		

Example:

Jump to address given by the label when the position of motor is greater than or equal to 1000.

GAP 1, 0, 0	//get axis parameter, type: no. 1 (actual position), motor: 0, value: 0 don't care
COMP 1000	//compare actual value to 1000
JC GE, Label	//jump, type: 5 greater/equal
Label: ROL 0, 100	00

Binary format of JC GE, Label when Label is at address 10:

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target- address	Instruction Number	Туре	Motor/ Bank	Operand Byte3	Operand Byte2	Operand Byte1	Operand Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$15	\$05	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$0a

6.8.19 JA (jump always)

Jump to a fixed address in the TMCL program memory.

This command is intended only for standalone operation.

Internal function: the TMCL program counter is set to the passed value.

Related commands: JC, WAIT, CSUB

Mnemonic: JA <Label>

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE
22	don't care	don't care	<jump address=""></jump>

Example:

An infinite loop in TMCL Loop: MVP ABS, 0, 10000 WAIT POS, 0, 0 MVP ABS, 0, 0 WAIT POS, 0, 0 JA Loop //Jump to the label Loop

Binary format of JA Loop assuming that the label Loop is at address 20:

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$16	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$14

6.8.20 CSUB (call subroutine)

This function calls a subroutine in the TMCL program memory.

This command is intended for standalone operation, only.

Internal function: the actual TMCL program counter value is saved to an internal stack, afterwards overwritten with the passed value. The number of entries in the internal stack is limited to 8. This also limits nesting of subroutine calls to 8. The command will be ignored if there is no more stack space left.

Related commands: RSUB, JA

Mnemonic: CSUB <Label>

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE
23	don't care	don't care	<subroutine address=""></subroutine>

Example: Call a subroutine

- Loop: MVP ABS, 0, 10000 CSUB SubW //Save program counter and jump to label SubW MVP ABS, 0, 0 JA Loop
- SubW: WAIT POS, 0, 0 WAIT TICKS, 0, 50 RSUB //Continue with the command following the CSUB command

Binary format of the CSUB SubW command assuming that the label SubW is at address 100:

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$17	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$64

6.8.21 RSUB (return from subroutine)

Return from a subroutine to the command after the CSUB command.

This command is intended for standalone operation only.

Internal function: the TMCL program counter is set to the last value of the stack. The command will be ignored if the stack is empty.

Related command: CSUB

Mnemonic: RSUB

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE
24	don't care	don't care	don't care

Example: Call a subroutine

Loop: MVP ABS, 0, 10000 CSUB SubW //Save program counter and jump to label SubW MVP ABS, 0, 0 JA Loop

SubW: WAIT POS, 0, 0 WAIT TICKS, 0, 50 RSUB //Continue with the command following the CSUB command

Binary format of RSUB:

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$18	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00

6.8.22 WAIT (wait for an event to occur)

This instruction interrupts the execution of the TMCL program until the specified condition is met.

This command is intended for standalone operation only.

THERE ARE FIVE DIFFERENT WAIT CONDITIONS THAT CAN BE USED:

- TICKS Wait until the number of timer ticks specified by the <ticks> parameter has been reached.
- POS Wait until the target position of the motor specified by the <motor> parameter has been reached. An optional timeout value (0 for no timeout) must be specified by the <ticks> parameter.
- REFSW Wait until the reference switch of the motor specified by the <motor> parameter has been triggered. An optional timeout value (0 for no timeout) must be specified by the <ticks> parameter.
- LIMSW Wait until a limit switch of the motor specified by the <motor> parameter has been triggered. An optional timeout value (0 for no timeout) must be specified by the <ticks> parameter.
- RFS Wait until the reference search of the motor specified by the <motor> field has been reached. An optional timeout value (0 for no timeout) must be specified by the <ticks> parameter.

The timeout flag (ETO) will be set after a timeout limit has been reached. You can then use a JC ETO command to check for such errors or clear the error using the CLE command.

Internal function: the TMCL program counter is held until the specified condition is met.

Related commands: JC, CLE

Mnemonic: WAIT <condition>, 0, <ticks>

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	TYPE <condition></condition>	MOT/BANK	VALUE		
	0 TICKS - timer ticks ^{*1}	don't care	<no. of="" ticks*=""></no.>		
	1 DOS target position reached	<motor></motor>	<no. for="" of="" ticks*="" timeout="">,</no.>		
27	1 POS - target position reached	0*	0 for no timeout		
	2 REESING reference switch	<motor></motor>	<no. for="" of="" ticks*="" timeout="">,</no.>		
	2 REFSW – Telefence switch	0*	0 for no timeout		
	2 LINASWA limit switch	<motor></motor>	<no. for="" of="" ticks*="" timeout="">,</no.>		
		0*	0 for no timeout		
	4 RES reference search completed	<motor></motor>	<no. for="" of="" ticks*="" timeout="">,</no.>		
	4 KFS – reference search completed	0*	0 for no timeout		

* Motor number is always 0 as only one motor is involved.

*1 One tick is 10 milliseconds.

Example:

Wait for motor 0 to reach its target position, without timeout *Mnemonic:* WAIT POS, 0, 0

Binary:

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$1b	\$01	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00

6.8.23 STOP (stop TMCL program execution)

This function stops executing a TMCL program. The host address and the reply are only used to transfer the instruction to the TMCL program memory.

The STOP command should be placed at the end of every standalone TMCL program. The STOP command is not to be used in direct mode.

Internal function: TMCL instruction fetching is stopped.

Related commands: none Mnemonic: STOP

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE		
28	don't care	don't care	don't care		

Example:

Mnemonic: STOP

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$1c	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00

6.8.24 SCO (set coordinate)

Up to 20 position values (coordinates) can be stored for every axis for use with the MVP COORD command. This command sets a coordinate to a specified value. Depending on the global parameter 84, the coordinates are only stored in RAM or also stored in the EEPROM and copied back on startup (with the default setting the coordinates are stored in RAM only).

Please note that the coordinate number 0 is always stored in RAM only.

Internal function: the passed value is stored in the internal position array.

Related commands: GCO, CCO, MVP

Mnemonic: SCO <coordinate number>, 0, <position>

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE	
30	<coordinate number=""> 0 20</coordinate>	<motor> 0*</motor>	<position> -2.147.483.648 +2.147.483.647</position>	

* Motor number is always O as only one motor is involved

Reply in direct mode:

STATUS	VALUE		
100 – OK	don't care		

Example:

Set coordinate #1 of motor to 1000 *Mnemonic:* SCO 1, 0, 1000

Binary:

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$1e	\$01	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$03	\$e8

Note:

Two special functions of this command have been introduced that make it possible to copy all coordinates or one selected coordinate to the EEPROM.

THESE FUNCTIONS CAN BE ACCESSED USING THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL FORMS OF THE SCO COMMAND:

SCO 0, 255, 0	copies all coordinates (except coordinate number 0) from RAM to the
	EEPROM.
SCO <coordinate number="">, 255, 0</coordinate>	copies the coordinate selected by <coordinate number=""> to the EEPROM.</coordinate>
	The coordinate number must be a value between 1 and 20.

6.8.25 GCO (get coordinate)

This command makes possible to read out a previously stored coordinate. In standalone mode the requested value is copied to the accumulator register for further processing purposes such as conditioned jumps. In direct mode, the value is only output in the value field of the reply, without affecting the accumulator. Depending on the global parameter 84, the coordinates are only stored in RAM or also stored in the EEPROM and copied back on startup (with the default setting the coordinates are stored in RAM, only).

Please note that the coordinate number 0 is always stored in RAM, only.

Internal function: the desired value is read out of the internal coordinate array, copied to the accumulator register and – in direct mode – returned in the *value* field of the reply.

Related commands: SCO, CCO, MVP

Mnemonic: GCO <coordinate number>, 0

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO. TYPE		MOT/BANK	VALUE
31	<coordinate number=""> 0 20</coordinate>	<motor> 0*</motor>	don't care

* Motor number is always O as only one motor is involved

Reply in direct mode:

STATUS	VALUE			
100 – OK	don't care			

Example:

Get motor value of coordinate 1 *Mnemonic:* GCO 1, 0

Binary:

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		вапк	вутез	Bytez	вутет	вутео
Value (hex)	\$01	\$1f	\$01	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00

Reply:

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Target-	Status	Instructio	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	address		n	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$02	\$01	\$64	\$0a	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00

⇒ Value: 0

Two special functions of this command have been introduced that make it possible to copy all coordinates or one selected coordinate from the EEPROM to the RAM.

These functions can be accessed using the following special forms of the GCO command:

GCO 0, 255, 0

copies all coordinates (except coordinate number 0) from the EEPROM to the RAM.

GCO <coordinate number>, 255, 0

copies the coordinate selected by <coordinate number> from the EEPROM to the RAM. The coordinate number must be a value between 1 and 20.

6.8.26 CCO (capture coordinate)

The actual position of the axis is copied to the selected coordinate variable. Depending on the global parameter 84, the coordinates are only stored in RAM or also stored in the EEPROM and copied back on startup (with the default setting the coordinates are stored in RAM only). Please see the SCO and GCO commands on how to copy coordinates between RAM and EEPROM.

Note, that the coordinate number 0 is always stored in RAM only.

Internal function: the selected (24 bit) position values are written to the 20 by 3 bytes wide coordinate array.

Related commands: SCO, GCO, MVP

Mnemonic: CCO <coordinate number>, <motor>

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE	
32	<coordinate number=""> 0 20</coordinate>	<motor> 0*</motor>	don't care	

* Motor number is always O as only one motor is involved

Reply in direct mode:

STATUS	VALUE		
100 – OK	don't care		

Example:

Store current position of the axis 0 to coordinate 3 *Mnemonic:* CCO 3, 0

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$20	\$03	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00

6.8.27 ACO (accu to coordinate)

With the ACO command the actual value of the accumulator is copied to a selected coordinate of the motor. Depending on the global parameter 84, the coordinates are only stored in RAM or also stored in the EEPROM and copied back on startup (with the default setting the coordinates are stored in RAM only).

Please note also that the coordinate number 0 is always stored in RAM only. For Information about storing coordinates refer to the SCO command.

Internal function: the actual value of the accumulator is stored in the internal position array.

Related commands: GCO, CCO, MVP COORD, SCO

Mnemonic: ACO <coordinate number>, 0

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE	
39	<coordinate number=""> 0 20</coordinate>	<motor> 0*</motor>	don't care	

* Motor number is always O as only one motor is involved

Reply in direct mode:

STATUS	VALUE		
100 – OK	don't care		

Example:

Copy the actual value of the accumulator to coordinate 1 of motor *Mnemonic:* ACO 1, 0

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$27	\$01	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00

6.8.28 CALCX (calculate using the X register)

This instruction is very similar to CALC, but the second operand comes from the X register. The X register can be loaded with the LOAD or the SWAP type of this instruction. The result is written back to the accumulator for further processing like comparisons or data transfer.

Related commands: CALC, COMP, JC, AAP, AGP

Mnemonic: CALCX <operation>

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.		TYPE <operation></operation>	MOT/BANK	VALUE
	0 ADD	add X register to accu		
	1 SUB	subtract X register from accu		
	2 MUL	multiply accu by X register		
	3 DIV	divide accu by X-register		
	4 MOD	modulo divide accu by x-register		
33	5 AND	logical and accu with X-register	don't care	don't care
	6 OR	logical or accu with X-register		
	7 XOR	logical exor accu with X-register		
	8 NOT	logical invert X-register		
	9 LOAD	load accu to X-register		
	10 SWAP	swap accu with X-register		

Example:

Multiply accu by X-register *Mnemonic:* CALCX MUL

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$21	\$02	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00

6.8.29 AAP (accumulator to axis parameter)

The content of the accumulator register is transferred to the specified axis parameter. For practical usage, the accumulator has to be loaded e.g. by a preceding GAP instruction. The accumulator may have been modified by the CALC or CALCX (calculate) instruction.

For a table with parameters and values which can be used together with this command please refer to chapter 7.

Related commands: AGP, SAP, GAP, SGP, GGP, GIO, GCO, CALC, CALCX

Mnemonic: AAP <parameter number>, 0

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE
34	<parameter number=""></parameter>	<motor> 0*</motor>	<don't care=""></don't>

* Motor number is always O as only one motor is involved

Reply in direct mode:

STATUS	VALUE			
100 – OK	don't care			

Example:

Positioning motor by a potentiometer connected to the analogue input #0:

Start: GIO 0,1 // get value of analogue input line 0 CALC MUL, 4 // multiply by 4 AAP 0,0 // transfer result to target position of motor 0 JA Start // jump back to start

Binary format of the AAP 0,0 command:

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$22	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00

6.8.30 AGP (accumulator to global parameter)

The content of the accumulator register is transferred to the specified global parameter. For practical usage, the accumulator has to be loaded e.g. by a preceding GAP instruction. The accumulator may have been modified by the CALC or CALCX (calculate) instruction.

Note that the global parameters in bank 0 are EEPROM-only and thus should not be modified automatically by a standalone application.

For a table with parameters and bank numbers which can be used together with this command please refer to chapter 11.

Related commands: AAP, SGP, GGP, SAP, GAP, GIO

Mnemonic: AGP <parameter number>, <bank number>

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE	
35	<parameter number=""></parameter>	<bank number=""></bank>	don't care	

Reply in direct mode:

STATUS	VALUE
100 – OK	don't care

Example:

Copy accumulator to TMCL user variable #3 *Mnemonic:* AGP 3, 2

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$23	\$03	\$02	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00

6.8.31 CLE (clear error flags)

This command clears the internal error flags.

The CLE command is intended for use in standalone mode, only.

THE FOLLOWING ERROR FLAGS CAN BE CLEARED BY THIS COMMAND (DETERMINED BY THE <FLAG> PARAMETER):

- ALL: clear all error flags.
- EAL: clear the external alarm flag
- EDV: clear the deviation flag

Related commands: JC

Mnemonic: CLE <flags>

where <flags>=ALL|ETO|EDV|EPO

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE
36	0 – (ALL) all flags 1 – (ETO) timeout flag 3 – (EDV) deviation flag	don't care	don't care

Example:

Reset the timeout flag *Mnemonic:* CLE ETO

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$24	\$01	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00

6.8.32 VECT (set interrupt vector)

The VECT command defines an interrupt vector. It needs an interrupt number and a label as parameter (like in JA, JC and CSUB commands).

This label must be the entry point of the interrupt handling routine.	
---	--

Related commands: EI, DI, RETI

Mnemonic: VECT <interrupt number>, <label>

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE
37	<interrupt number=""></interrupt>	don't care	<label></label>

The following table shows all interrupt vectors that can be used.

Interrupt number	Interrupt type
0	Timer 0
1	Timer 1
2	Timer 2
3	Target position reached
15	stallGuard2
21	Deviation
27	Left stop switch
28	Right stop switch
39	Input change 0
40	Input change 1
41	Input change 2
42	Input change 3
43	Input change 4
44	Input change 5
45	Input change 6
46	Input change 7
255	Global interrupts

Example:

Define interrupt vector at target position 500 VECT 3, 500

Binary format of VECT:

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$25	\$03	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$01	\$F4

6.8.33 EI (enable interrupt)

The EI command enables an interrupt. It needs the interrupt number as parameter. Interrupt number 255 globally enables interrupts.

Related command: DI, VECT, RETI

Mnemonic: El <interrupt number>

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE	
25	<interrupt number=""></interrupt>	don't care	don't care	

The following table shows all interrupt vectors that can be used:

Interrupt number	Interrupt type
0	Timer 0
1	Timer 1
2	Timer 2
3	Target position reached
15	stallGuard2
21	Deviation
27	Left stop switch
28	Right stop switch
39	Input change 0
40	Input change 1
41	Input change 2
42	Input change 3
43	Input change 4
44	Input change 5
45	Input change 6
46	Input change 7
255	Global interrupts

Examples:

Enable interrupts globally EI, 255

Binary format of EI:

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$19	\$FF	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00

Enable interrupt when target position reached El, 3

Binary format of EI:

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$19	\$03	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00

6.8.34 DI (disable interrupt)

The DI command disables an interrupt. It needs the interrupt number as parameter. Interrupt number 255 globally disables interrupts.

Related command: EI, VECT, RETI

Mnemonic: DI <interrupt number>

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE
26	<interrupt number=""></interrupt>	don't care	don't care

The following table shows all interrupt vectors that can be used:

Interrupt number	Interrupt type
0	Timer 0
1	Timer 1
2	Timer 2
3	Target position reached
15	stallGuard2
21	Deviation
27	Left stop switch
28	Right stop switch
39	Input change 0
40	Input change 1
41	Input change 2
42	Input change 3
43	Input change 4
44	Input change 5
45	Input change 6
46	Input change 7
255	Global interrupts

Examples:

Disable interrupts globally DI, 255

Binary format of DI:

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$1A	\$FF	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00

Disable interrupt when target position reached DI, 3

Binary format of DI:

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$1A	\$03	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00

6.8.35 RETI (return from interrupt)

This command terminates the interrupt handling routine, and the normal program execution continues.

At the end of an interrupt handling routine the RETI command must be executed.

Internal function: the saved registers (A register, X register, flags) are copied back. Normal program execution continues.

Related commands: EI, DI, VECT

Mnemonic: RETI

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE
38	don't care	don't care	don't care

Example: Terminate interrupt handling and continue with normal program execution

RETI

Binary format of RETI:

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Instruction	Туре	Motor/	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	Number		Bank	Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$01	\$26	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$00	\$01	\$00

6.8.36 Customer Specific TMCL Command Extension (user function)

The user definable functions UF0... UF7 are predefined functions without topic for user specific purposes. A user function (UF) command uses three parameters. Please contact TRINAMIC for a customer specific programming.

Internal function: Call user specific functions implemented in C by TRINAMIC.

Related commands: none

Mnemonic: UF0... UF7 <parameter number>

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE
64 71	user defined	user defined	user defined

Reply in direct mode:

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Target-	Status	Instruction	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	address			Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$02	\$01	user	64 71	user	user	user	user
			defined		defined	defined	defined	defined

6.8.37 Request Target Position Reached Event

This command is the only exception to the TMCL protocol, as it sends two replies: one immediately after the command has been executed (like all other commands also), and one additional reply that will be sent when the motor has reached its target position.

This instruction can only be used in direct mode (in standalone mode, it is covered by the WAIT command) and hence does not have a mnemonic.

Internal function: send an additional reply when the motor has reached its target position

Mnemonic: ---

Binary representation:

INSTRUCTION NO.	ТҮРЕ	MOT/BANK	VALUE
138	don't care	don't care	0*

* Motor number

Reply in direct mode (right after execution of this command):

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Target-	Status	Instruction	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	address			Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$02	\$01	100	138	\$00	\$00	\$00	Motor bit
								mask

Additional reply in direct mode (after motors have reached their target positions):

Byte Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Function	Target-	Target-	Status	Instruction	Operand	Operand	Operand	Operand
	address	address			Byte3	Byte2	Byte1	Byte0
Value (hex)	\$02	\$01	128	138	\$00	\$00	\$00	Motor bit
								mask

6.8.38 BIN (return to binary mode)

This command can only be used in ASCII mode. It quits the ASCII mode and returns to binary mode.

Related Commands: none

Mnemonic: BIN

Binary representation: This command does not have a binary representation as it can only be used in ASCII mode.

6.8.39 TMCL Control Functions

There are several TMCL control functions, but for the user are only 136 and 137 interesting. Other control functions can be used with axis parameters.

Instruction number	Туре	Command	Description
136	0 – string	Firmware version	Get the module type and firmware revision as a string or
	1 – binary		in binary format. (<i>Motor/Bank</i> and <i>Value</i> are ignored.)
137	don't care	Reset to factory defaults	Reset all settings stored in the EEPROM to their factory defaults
			This command does not send back a reply. Value must be 1234

SPECIAL REPLY FORMAT OF COMMAND 136

Type set to 0 - reply as a string:

Byte index	Contents
1	Host Address
2 9	Version string (8 characters, e.g. 1310V102)

There is no checksum in this reply format!

Type set to 1 - version number in binary format:

Please use the normal reply format. The version number is output in the value field of the reply in the following way:

Byte index in value field	Contents
1	05
2	1E
3	Version number, low byte
4	Version number, high byte

7 Axis Parameters

The following sections describe all axis parameters that can be used with the SAP, GAP, AAP, STAP and RSAP commands.

Attention!

Related to positioning, there are parameters which have two unit specifications.

- In open loop mode, calculate with µsteps.

- In closed loop mode, calculate with encoder steps.

For further information about closed loop operation parameters and functions please refer to Section 9.

MEANING OF THE LETTERS IN COLUMN ACCESS:

Access	Related	Description
type	command(s)	
R	GAP	Parameter readable
W	SAP, AAP	Parameter writable
E	STAP, RSAP	Parameter automatically restored from EEPROM after reset or power-on. These parameters can be stored permanently in EEPROM using STAP command and also
		explicitly restored (copied back from EEPROM into RAM) using RSAP.



Basic parameters should be adjusted to motor / application for proper module operation.



Parameters for the more experienced user – please do not change unless you are absolutely sure! Parameters for closed loop operation

Number	Axis Parameter	Description	Range [Unit]	Acc.
0	Target position	The desired position in position mode (see ramp	-2.147.483.648	RW
		mode, no. 138).	+2.147.483.647	
			[µsteps]	
			[encoder steps]	
1	Actual position	The current position of the motor. Should only be	-2.147.483.648	RW
		overwritten for reference point setting.	+2.147.483.647	
			[µsteps]	
			[encoder steps]	
2	Target speed	The desired speed in velocity mode (see ramp	-327.678.000	RW
		mode / axis parameter 128).	+327.679.999	
		In position mode, this parameter is set by	[pps]	
		hardware:		
		 during acceleration to maximum speed 		
		 during deceleration and rest to zero 		
3	Actual speed	The current rotation speed.	-327.678.000	RW
			+327.679.999	
			[pps]	
4	Maximum	Should not exceed the physically highest possible	0 +327.679.999	RWE
	positioning speed	value.	[pps]	
5	Maximum	The limit for acceleration (and deceleration).	1 +24.999.998	RWE
	acceleration		[pps/s]	

Number	Axis Parameter	Description			Range [Unit]	Acc.	
6	Absolute max.	The maximum va	lue is 25	5. This value	means	0 255	RWE
	current	100% of the maximum current of the module. The			$l_{mark} = \langle value \rangle \times \frac{4.2A}{\dots}$		
	(CS / Current	current adjustment is within the range 0 255			e 0 255	255 255	
	Scale)	and can be adjust	ted in 32	steps.		3A	
		0 7 79	.87	160 167	240 247	$I_{RMS} = < value > \times \frac{1}{255}$	
		8 15 88	. 95	168 175	248 255		
		16 23 96	. 103	176 183			
		24 31 104	111	184 191			
		32 39 112	119	192 199			
		40 47 120.	135	200 207			
		5663 136	133	216 223			
		64 71 144	151	224 231			
		72 79 152	159	232 239			
		The most importe	ant moto	or setting, sin	ce too high		
		values might cau	se motor	damage!			
7	Standby current	The current limit	two sec	onds after th	e motor has	00 255	RWE
	,	stopped.				4.2A	
						$I_{peak} = < value > \times \frac{1}{255}$	
						34	
						$I_{RMS} = \langle value \rangle \times \frac{\delta \Pi}{255}$	
8	Target pos.	Indicates that the	e actual p	position equa	als the target	0/1	R
	reached	position.					
9	Ref. switch status	The logical state	of the re	ference (hon	ne) switch.	0/1	R
		Connect this swit	ch to IN1	1.	-,	-,	
10	Right limit switch	The logical state	of the rig	 ht limit swite	~h	0/1	R
10	status	The logical state (0/1	IX.
11	Loft limit switch	The logical state	of the lef	ft limit switch		0/1	D
11	status	The logical state			1.	0/1	n
10	Sidius Dight limit quitch	Depativates the s	ton fund	tion of the r	abt quitab if	0/1	
12	disable	Deactivates the s	top func	lion of the fi	gin switch ii	0/1	RVVE
12		Set.				0/1	
13	Left limit switch	Deactivates the s	stop tune	ction of the	left switch if	0/1	RVVE
	disable	set.					
14	CL torque mode	Target RMS cu	rrent va	alue for to	rque mode.	-3000 +3000	RW
	target current	Positive and ne	egative	values defi	ne rotation	[mA]	mode
		direction.					
		- Writing a	target v	alue to this	s parameter		R
		automatical	ly switch	ies to torque	mode.		velocity
		 Reading pro 	vides the	e actual confi	gured target		and
		current whi	le in torq	jue mode.			mode
		- Reading whi	ile in oth	er modes (ve	locity mode,		
		position mo	de) prov	vides inform	ation on the		
		actual adva	nce angl	<i>le</i> (=delta). Ir	these cases		
		the unit is m	nicrostep	os).			
		The maximum cu	rrent tha	at can be con	figured can		
		be read out using	gaxis par	ameter 15.	-		
15	Maximum	Based on axis par	ameters	6 and 179 th	nis	0+3000	R
_	possible current	parameter return	is the ma	aximum poss	ible RMS	[mA]	
		current.					
16	CL velocity	This flag is set wh	en the ac	ctual velocity	is within the	0/1	R
	reached	velocity reached	windo	w (axis na	ameter 17)	-, -	
	reachea	around the target	t nositio	n (anis pai			
17	CL Velocity	Window around	the targe	n. at velocity ve	lue in which	0 +268 /25 /5/	D\\/
1/	reached window	the torget value	ity will	ho consider	od as being	0 7200.433.434	
		the target veloc	ity WIII	be consider	eu as being	[hh2]	
		reached.	h - 1 C				
		The velocity_read	cned flag	will be set a	ccordingly.		

Number	Axis Parameter	Descript	ion	Range [Unit]	Acc.
18	Status word	The state	us word contains 12 bits (bit 0 11). They	0/1	R
		can be re	ead out using command GAP 18. If a bit is		
		set the s	pecific event has occurred.		
		Bit O	Target reached		
		Bit 1	Velocity reached		
		Bit 2	Closed loop mode		
		Bit 3	Position mode		
		Bit 4	Velocity mode		
		Bit 5	Torque mode		
		Bit 6	Home switch		
		Bit 7	Left stop switch		
		Bit 8	Right stop switch		
		Bit 9	Undervoltage		
		Bit 10	Overvoltage		
		Bit 11	Overtemperature		
		Bit 12	Position hold mode active		
		Bit 13	I't value exceeded		
19	CL torque mode actual current	Actual cu	irrent in torque mode	-3000 +3000 [mA]	R
20	CL torque mode	Slope in	torque mode (related to acceleration and	[mA/s]	RW
	slope	decelera	tion).		
25	Thermal winding	Thermal	winding time constant for the used motor.	0 +4294967295	RWE
	time constant	Used for	I ² t monitoring.	[ms]	
26	l²t limit	An actua	Il I ² t sum that exceeds this limit leads to	0 +4294967295	RWE
		increasin	g the I ² t exceed counter.		
27	l²t sum	Actual su	im of the I ² t monitor.	0 +4294967295	R
28	I ² t exceed counter	Counts h I ² t limit.	ow often an I ² t sum was higher than the	0 +4294967295	RWE
29	Clear I ² t exceeded	Clear the	e flag that indicates that the I^2t sum has	(ignored)	W
	flag	exceede	d the I²t limit.		
108	CL field weakening	Minimur	n motor speed at which the speed	0 +327.679.999	RW
	minimum velocity	depende	nt Back EMF compensation will be applied	[pps]	
		(field we	akening).		
		Based o	n the velocity measured via encoder		
		feedback	K		
109	CL field weakening	Maximu	n motor speed for the speed dependent	0 +327.679.999	RW
	maximum velocity	Back EN	IF compensation will be applied (field	[pps]	
		weakeni	ng).		
		Based o	in the velocity measured via encoder		
		teedback	χ. 		
112	CL encoder offset	Offset b	etween encoder and electrical angle for	[encoder steps]	RWE
		correctio	n of possible misalignment.	Default = 0	
113	CL current scale	Minimur	n current scale factor for current	Default = 15	RW
	minimum	regulatio	n.	[1/256]	
		255 = 1 =	= 100% of maximum current		
		127 = 0.5	5 = 50% of maximum current		
		Attentio	n!		
		The max	imum current itself is defined by the CS		
		paramet	er of the motor driver chip (see axis		
		paramet	er 6)		
			,		1

Number	Axis Parameter	Description	Range [Unit]	Acc.
114	CL current scale maximum	Maximum current scale factor for current regulation. 255 = 1 = 100% of maximum current 127 = 0.5 = 50% of maximum current Attention!	Default = 255 [1/256]	RW
		 The maximum current itself is defined by the CS parameter of motor driver chip (see axis parameters 6) The physical maximum current is defined by the sense resistors and MOSFETs of the TMCM-1311 and is limited to 3.0A RMS. 		
115	CL current scale input select	Current scaling using raw position error or product of position error and gain factor (depends on axis parameters 136 and 137). 0 = only raw position error used for current scaling 1 = (position error * gain) used for current scaling	0/1 Default = 1	RW
116	CL current scale lower error limit	Position error from which on the current amplitude is increased (current scale factor is increased).	Default = 0 [encoder steps]	RW
117	CL current scale upper error limit	Position error from which on the current amplitude will be increased to its configured maximum (parameter 114). This parameter must be higher than axis parameter 116.	Default = 255 [encoder steps]	RW
118	CL current scale increment value	Current scale increment value if the actual current scale factor is below the calculated current scale factor target value. This parameter defines the step width at which the	Default = 1 [1/256]	RW
110		current scale factor will be increased.	Defeult - 1	D\A/
119	decrement value	scale factor is higher than the calculated current scale target value.	[1/256]	ĸvv
		This parameter defines the step width at which the current scale factor will be decreased.		
120	CL current scale increment timeout	This parameter defines the delay between two current scale factor increments and thereby controls the rate at which the current scale factor will be increased.	Default = 1 [ms]	RW
		Setting a timeout value here serves for dampening and prevents from high oscillations.		
		0 = the scale factor will directly be set to the actual target value without delay.		
121	CL current scale decrement timeout	This parameter defines the delay between two current scale factor decrements and thereby controls the rate at which the current scale factor will be decreased, e.g., in order to prevent from oscillations around the target position.	Default = 1 [ms]	RW
		Setting a timeout value here serves for dampening and prevents from high oscillations.		
		target value without delay.		

Number	Axis Parameter	Description	Range [Unit]	Acc.
122	CL current scale enable	1 = current scaling function on for closed loop 0 = current scaling function off, closed loop operation is still possible	Default = 1	RW
		The current scaling functionality can be switched off if full specified current amplitude shall be used all the time.		
		When switched on, the current scaling functionality adapts the current according to the configured profile. This saves energy and keeps the motor cooler.		
123	CL actual current scale factor	Actual value of the current scale factor.	0 255 [1/256]	R
124	CL correction velocity proportional factor	Proportional factor for on-line / live position lag compensation in positioning mode during a ramp movement. For a very quick compensation while the drive is active choose a high / the maximum value.	0 65535	RW
125	CL max. following error	Maximum allowed following error during a ramp movement before starting compensation the position lag using parameters 124 and 126.	0 +268.435.454 Default = 0 [µsteps]	RW
126	CL max. correction velocity	Maximum correction speed during positioning mode. If a certain ramp/motion profile is used and a lag occurs during movement, the velocity will be increased to the maximum correction speed to compensate the position lag/ following error. If set to 0 or smaller than target velocity, the ramp	0 +327.679.999 [pps]	RW
		profile will be simply extended if there is a lag between actual position and commanded position. If greater than target velocity the position lag will be compensated on-line / live.		
127	Relative	Positioning relative to one out of three starting	0/1/2	RW
	positioning option	points can be initialized using this parameter.		
		1 actual ramp generator position		
128	Ramp mode	2 actual encoder position Automatically set when using ROR, ROL, MVP or	0/1/2	RW
_		SAP 14 commands.	- , ,	
		0: Position mode. Steps are generated, when the parameters actual position and target position differ. Trapezoidal speed ramps are provided. When switching into this mode (using MVP ABS REL COORD), the motor will immediately start when there is a position difference.		
		1: Velocity mode. The motor will run continuously and the speed will be changed with constant (maximum) acceleration, if the parameter target speed is changed.		
		2: Torque mode. In closed loop mode only, the motor can be driven with constant torque. The velocity is only limited by the motor characteristics and the current setting. This mode of operation cannot be used in open loop mode!		

Number	Axis Parameter	Description	Range [Unit]	Acc.
129	Closed loop	0: open loop mode	0/1	RW
	operation	1: closed loop mode		
		When switching from open loop to closed loop		
		mode the closed loop system will be initialized.		
		Attention:		
		Wait for the closed loop init flag to be set to 1 after		
		switching to closed loop mode (see parameter		
	a /a.	133).		
130	Start/Stop	Ramp generation for acceleration and deceleration	0 +327.679.999	RWE
	velocity	When set to equal to the target speed, no ramp is		
		generated	[hh2]	
		When set smaller than the target velocity (also to		
		zero), the ramp starts with this velocity value.		
		Must be smaller than target velocity (axis		
		parameter 4).		
131	Measured speed	The speed measured using the encoder (read only).	+/-INT_MAX	R
422	F ace de a		[pps/s]	D)4/
132	Encoder	Use this parameter to initialize the encoder	Write: $0/1$ Road out: $0/1/2/2$	RW
	Initialization	resolution of the encoder has to be set first	Redu-Out. 0/ 1/ 2/ 5	
		Further, the status of encoder initialization can be		
		read out:		
		0 no encoder initialization		
		1 encoder initialization in process		
		2 encoder initialization completed		
		3 encoder initialization incorrect		
133	CL init flag	0: open loop mode or closed loop not initialized	0/1	R
		1: closed loop is initialized and ready for use		
124	CL position	See also parameter 129.	0 255	D\4/
154	reached window	target position will be considered as being reached	[encoder stens]	r vv
		This value should be adjusted to the application	Default = 50	
		and the resolution of the encoder.		
		If the actual position is within the target reached		
		window for at least or longer than defined by axis		
		parameter 135, the position_reached flag will be		
		set.		
135	CL position	Minimum duration the motor must be within the	0 131072	RW
	reached time	target reached window (axis parameter 134)	Default = 100	
		and nosition reached flag will be set		
136	CL standstill	When the target position is reached, the velocity	10 50	RW
	position error gain	regulation will be switched off and the system is in	Default = 10	
		a special standstill mode. In this mode, the position		
		is hold and maintained as long as the position error		
		is within the range of the standstill error limit (axis		
		parameter 138) around the target position.		
		This parameter is a gain factor for the position		
		mode		
		- A value of 20 typically provides good results		
		- Higher values provide higher stiffness.		
		- For values greater than 25 a dampening factor		
		> 0 (axis parameter 137) should be used as		
		well to prevent from oscillations.		

Number	Axis Parameter	Description	Range [Unit]	Acc.
137	CL standstill position error dampening factor	 When the target position is reached, the velocity regulation is switched off and the system is in a standstill mode where the position is hold and maintained as long as the position error is within the range of the standstill error limit (axis parameter 138) around the target position. Parameter 137 is a dampening factor to prevent from oscillations when using a high proportional gain (axis parameter 136). When axis parameter 136 is between 10 and 20, this parameter can be 0. For higher proportional gain, e.g., 30, a dampening factor of 20 is a good starting value. 	0 65535 Default = 0	RW
138	CL standstill position error limit	When the target position is reached, the position maintenance by the ramp generator is switched off and the system is in a standstill mode. As long as the position error is within the range around the target position defined by axis parameter 138, the position maintenance is done using parameter 136 and 137. When the position error exceeds the range defined by this parameter, the configured ramp parameters are used to move back to the target position (as in normal positioning mode).	0 +268.435.454 [µsteps] Default=255	RW
140	Microstep resolution	0full step1half step24 microsteps38 microsteps416 microsteps532 microsteps664 microsteps7128 microsteps8256 microsteps (default)This parameter is only for open loop mode. With closed loop, the microstep resolution is always 256.	0 8	RWE
141	CL torque mode start/stop current	Start and stop current in torque mode.	0 +3000 [mA]	RW
150	Motor current	Actual motor current $\sqrt{(AP151^2 + AP152^2)}$	[mA]	R
151	Current Phase A	Actual peak current Phase A	[mA]	R
152	Current Phase B	Actual peak current Phase B	[mA]	R
153	Supply Voltage	Actual value of supply voltage	[1/10 V]	R
154	DC Current	Actual DC current of the complete module + motor	[mA]	R
155	Module temperature	Actual temperature of the module	[°C]	R
162	Chopper blank time	Selects the comparator <i>blank time</i> . This time needs to safely cover the switching event and the duration of the ringing on the sense resistor. For low current drivers, a setting of 1 or 2 is good. For higher current applications like the TMCM-1310 a setting of 2 or 3 will be required.	0 3	RW
163	Chopper mode	Selection of the chopper mode: 0 – spread cycle 1 – classic const. off time	0/1	RW

Number	Axis Parameter	Description	Range [Unit]	Acc.
164	Chopper hysteresis decrement	Hysteresis decrement setting. This setting determines the slope of the hysteresis during on time and during fast decay time. 0 – fast decrement 3 – very slow decrement	0 3	RW
165	Chopper hysteresis end	Hysteresisendsetting.Setsthehysteresisendvalueafter a number of decrements.Decrementinterval time is controlled by axis parameter 16431negative hysteresis end setting0zero hysteresis end setting1 12positive hysteresis end setting	-3 12	RW
166	Chopper hysteresis start	Hysteresis start setting. Please remark, that this value is an offset to the hysteresis end value.	0 8	RW
167	Chopper off time	The off time setting controls the minimum chopper frequency. An off time within the range of 5 μ s to 20 μ s will fit. Off time setting for constant t _{off} chopper: N _{CLK} = 12 + 32*t _{OFF} (Minimum is 64 clocks) Setting this parameter to zero completely disables all driver transistors and the motor can free-wheel.	0 / 2 15	RW
168	smartEnergy current minimum (SEIMIN)	Sets the lower motor current limit for coolStep operation by scaling the CS (Current Scale, see axis parameter 6) value. minimum motor current: 0 - 1/2 of CS 1 - 1/4 of CS	0/1	RW
169	smartEnergy current down step	Sets the number of stallGuard2 readings above the upper threshold necessary for each current decrement of the motor current. Number of stallGuard2 measurements per decrement: Scaling: 0 3: 32, 8, 2, 1 0: slow decrement 3: fast decrement	0 3	RW
170	smartEnergy hysteresis	Sets the distance between the lower and the upper threshold for stallGuard2 reading. Above the upper threshold the motor current becomes decreased. Hysteresis: (smartEnergy hysteresis value + 1) * 32 Upper stallGuard2 threshold: (smartEnergy hysteresis start + smartEnergy hysteresis + 1) * 32	0 15	RW
171	smartEnergy current up step	Sets the current increment step. The current becomes incremented for each measured stallGuard2 value below the lower threshold (see smartEnergy hysteresis start). current increment step size: Scaling: 0 3: 1, 2, 4, 8 0: slow increment 3: fast increment / fast reaction to rising load	1 3	RW

Number	Axis Parameter	Description	Range [Unit]	Acc.	
172	smartEnergy	The lower threshold for the stallGuard2 [™] value	0 15	RW	
	hysteresis start	(see smart Energy current up step).			
173	stallGuard2 filter	Enables the stallGuard2 filter for more precision of	0/1	RW	
	enable	the measurement. If set, reduces the			
		measurement frequency to one measurement per			
		rour fullsteps.			
		In most cases it is expedient to set the jillered mode before using coolStep			
		Use the standard mode for step loss detection			
		0 – standard mode			
		1 – filtered mode			
174	stallGuard2	This signed value controls stallGuard2 threshold	-64 63	RW	
	threshold	level for stall output and sets the optimum			
		measurement range for readout. A lower value			
		gives a higher sensitivity. Zero is the starting value.			
		A higher value makes stallGuard2 less sensitive and			
		requires more torque to indicate a stall.			
		U Indifferent value			
		103 less sensitivity			
175	Slope control high	Determines the slope of the motor driver outputs	03	RW/	
175	side	Set to 2 or 3 for this module or rather use the	0		
		default value.			
		0: lowest slope			
		3: fastest slope			
176	Slope control low	Determines the slope of the motor driver outputs.	0 3	RW	
	side	Set identical to slope control high side.			
177	Short protection	0: Short to GND protection is on	0/1	RW	
	disable	1: Short to GND protection is disabled			
170	Short detection		0.3	D\//	
170	timer	1.1 6us	0		
		2: 1.2µs			
		3: 0.8μs			
		Use default value!			
179	Vsense	Sense resistor voltage based current scaling	0/1	RW	
		0: 0 3A			
100		1: 0 1.5A higher solution		5144	
180	smartEnergy	This status value provides the actual motor current	0 31	RW	
	actual current	setting as controlled by coolstep. The value goes			
		specified by SEIMIN			
		actual mater surrent cooling factors			
4.04	C 1 1 1		0	D)4/	
181	Stop on stall	Below this speed motor will not be stopped. Above	0 +327.679.999	RW	
		value reaches zero	[hh2]		
182	smartEnergy	Above this speed coolStep becomes enabled	0 +327.679.999	RW	
	threshold speed		[pps]		
183	smartEnergy slow	Sets the motor current which is used below the	0 255	RW	
	run current	threshold speed.	$I_{mark} = \langle value \rangle \times \frac{4.2A}{2}$		
			255 peak 255		
			$I_{\text{pure}} = < value > \times \frac{3A}{2}$		
			1KMS = \ Vullue / 255		
Number	Axis Parameter	Description		Range [Unit]	Acc.
--------	-----------------------------	---	--	---	---------
193	Ref. search mode	1 search	h left stop switch only	1 8	RWE
		2 search switch	h rightstop switch, then search left stop		
		3 search switch	h right stop switch, then search left stop n from both sides		
		4 search	h left stop switch from both sides		
		5 search revers reach	h home switch in negative direction, se the direction when left stop switch ed		
		6 search the di	h home switch in positive direction, reverse rection when right stop switch reached		
		7 search end sv	h home switch in positive direction, ignore witches		
		8 search end sv	h home switch in negative direction, ignore witches		
		the home sv	witch input.		
194	Referencing search speed	For the re specifies the	eference search this value directly e search speed.	-327.678.000 +327.679.999 [pps]	RWE
195	Referencing switch speed	Similar to p switching po	parameter no. 194, the speed for the oint calibration can be selected.	-327.678.000 +327.679.999 [pps]	RWE
196	End switch	This parame	eter provides the distance between the	0 +2.147.483.647	R
	distance	end switch (mode 2 or	es after executing the RFS command 3).	[µsteps] [encoder steps]	
198	Clear on null	This param parameter 2 0 1	eter can be used to set bit 2 of axis 201. Delete bit 2 of axis parameter 201. Clear encoder on next null channel event	0/1	RW
			(set bit 2 of axis parameter 201).		
200	Boost current	Current use phases. If set to 0 th 6 will be use	ed for acceleration and deceleration e same current as set by axis parameter ed.	$0\dots 255$ $I_{peak} = \langle value \rangle \times \frac{4.2A}{255}$ $A = \langle value \rangle \times \frac{3A}{255}$	RWE
201	Franciska marka	Orenetiere		$I_{RMS} = \langle value \rangle \times \frac{1}{255}$	
201	Encoder mode	4 (bit 2)	Clear encoder on next null channel	4, 8, 10	RVVE
		8 (bit 3)	Clear encoder on every null channel event.		
		16 (bit 4)	Null channel polarity (active high when set)		
202	Motor Resolution	Motor fullst	tep resolution.	0 400 Default: 200 [fullsteps]	RW
204	Freewheeling	Time after w	which the power to the motor will be cut	0 65535	RWE
		when its ve	locity has reached zero.	0 = never	
200		Parameter i	s not valid in closed loop mode!	[msec]	
206	Actual load value	detection (s	the actual load value used for stall stallGuard2).	0 1023	K
207	Max encoder	When max	imum deviation is reached, motor is	0/1	R
	deviation error	stopped/sw	vitched off. This flag shows this		
	flag	condition.			

Number	Axis Parameter	Descript	on	Range [Unit]	Acc.
208	Driver error flags	Bit 0	stallGuard2 status	0/1	R
	_		(1:threshold reached)		
		Bit 1	Overtemperature		
			(1: driver is shut down due to		
		D:+ 2	overtemperature)		
		BIT Z	(1: troshold is exceeded)		
		Rit 3	Short to ground A		
		Dit 5	(1: short condition deteted, driver		
			currently shut down)		
		Bit 4	Short to ground B		
			(1: short condition detected, driver		
			currently shut down)		
		Bit 5	Open load A		
			(1: no chopper event has happened		
			during the last period with constant coil		
			polarity)		
		BILD	Open load B		
			during the last period with constant coil		
			polarity)		
		Bit 7	Stand still		
		-	(1: no step impulse occurred on the step		
			input during the last 2^20 clock cycles)		
209	Encoder counter	The value	e of an encoder register can be read out or	[encoder steps]	RW
		written.			
210	Encoder	Resolutio	on of the encoder in absolute positions.	0 65535	RW
	resolution	Quadrati	ure encoder: 1 line = 4 positions	[positions]	
212	Max. encoder	When th	ne actual commanded position and the	-2.147.483.648	RWE
	deviation	encoder	position (parameter 209) differ more than	+2.147.483.647	
		defined	by this parameter the motor will be	[µsteps]	
		stopped.			
		This fund	tion is switched off when the maximum		
		deviatior	is set to zero.		
		If the val	ue is negative and the maximum encoder		
		deviatior	is exceeded, the motor current will be		
		switched	off so that the axis can be turned freely.		
		The new	starting position will be detected. With		
		the next	command the motor can be driven as		
		usual.			
		This func	tion is used in open loop mode and closed		
214	Devuer devuer 1	loop moo		1 (5525	
214	Power down delay	standstil	period before the current is changed	1 05535	KVVE
		down to	standby current. The standard value is 200	[10msec]	
220	Commo	(value ec	udies 2000msec).	0 255	D
230	Gamma	Actual fi	eig weakening value (field weakening =	0 255	К
		speed de	ependent Back EIVIF compensation). The	Default = 255	
		read-out	value can be useful to choose values for		
222		axis para	meters 108 and 109.	2 1 47 402 640	D
233	virtual actual	the result	parameter the actual virtual position of		К
	position	the ramp	rgenerator can be read out.	+2.147.483.047	
226	CL actual target	Actual to	rant value of the current cools factor as		D
230	current cools	Actual ta	inget value of the current scale factor as	0 200	ĸ
	factor		the configurable delays using and 11/.	[1/20]	
	Tactor	Due to	are 120 and 121, the actual target surrout		
		paramet	ers 120 and 121, the actual target current		
		scale fac	tor may be different to the actual current		
		scale fac	tor.		

Number	Axis Parameter	Description	Range [Unit]	Acc.
237	Position error	This parameter indicates the difference between	-2.147.483.648	R
		the virtual actual position of the ramp generator	+2.147.483.647	
		and the measured position of the motor.	[µsteps]	
			[encoder steps]	

7.1 Velocity Calculation

Some axis parameters are related to the speed of the motor. The unit of the velocity *<value>* is pulse per second (pps). For calculating the speed it is necessary to set the microstep resolution of the driver (axis parameter 140) first. Further, the fullsteps of the motor must be given. Now, calculate as follows:

 $rounds \ per \ second \ (rps) = \frac{< value >}{\text{microstep resolution of driver} \ * \ full steps \ of \ motor}$

rounds per minute (rpm) = rps * 60

8 stallGuard2 Related Parameters

The module is equipped with a TMC262 motor driver chip. The TMC262 features load measurement that can be used for stall detection. stallGuard2 delivers a sensorless load measurement of the motor as well as a stall detection signal. The measured value changes linear with the load on the motor in a wide range of load, velocity and current settings. At maximum motor load the stallGuard2 value goes to zero. This corresponds to a load angle of 90° between the magnetic field of the stator and magnets in the rotor. This also is the most energy efficient point of operation for the motor.

Stall detection means that the motor will be stopped when the load gets too high. This level is set using axis parameter 174 (stallGuard2 threshold). In order to exclude e.g. resonances during motor acceleration and deceleration phases it is also possible to set a minimum speed for the motor being stopped due to stall detection using axis parameter 181.

Stall detection can also be used for finding the reference point. Do not use RFS in this case.

Number	Axis Parameter	Description	า			
6	absolute max.	The maxim	um value is 2	55. This value	e means 100%	of the maximum current of the
	current	module. Th	ne current adj	ustment is wi	ithin the range	e 0 255 and can be adjusted in
	(CS / Current	32 steps.				
	Scale)	0 7	7987	160 167	240 247	
		8 15	88 95	168 175	248 255	
		16 23	96 103	176 183		 The most important motor
		24 31	104 111	184 191		- setting since too high values
		32 39	112 119	192 199	L	
		40 47	120 127	200 207	L	
		48 55	128 135	208 215	L	_
		56 63	136 143	216 223	L	_
		64 71	144 151	224 231	L	_
		72 79	152 159	232 239		
173	stallGuard2 filter	Enables the stallGuard2 filter for more precision of the measurement. If set, reduces				
	enable	the measurement frequency to one measurement per four fullsteps.				
		In most cases it is expedient to set the filtered mode before using coolStep.				
		Use the standard mode for step loss detection.				
		0 – standaı	d mode			
		1 – filtered	mode			
174	stallGuard2	This signed	l value contro	ols stallGuard	2 threshold le	evel for stall output and sets the
	threshold	optimum r	neasurement	range for rea	adout. A lowe	r value gives a higher sensitivity.
		Zero is the	e starting valu	ue. A higher	value makes	stallGuard2 [™] less sensitive and
		requires m	ore torque to	indicate a sta	all.	
		0	Indifferent va	alue		
		1 63	less sensitivit	У		
		-1	higher sensit	ivity		
		64	-			
181	stop on stall	Below this	speed motor	will not be sto	opped. Above	this speed motor will stop in case
		stallGuard2	2 load value re	eaches zero.		
206	actual load value	Readout of	the actual lo	ad value used	d for stall dete	ection (stallGuard2).

PARAMETERS NEEDED FOR ADJUSTING THE STALLGUARD2 FEATURE

In this chapter only basic axis parameters are mentioned which concern stallGuard2. The complete list of axis parameters in chapter 7 contains further parameters which offer more configuration possibilities.

9 Closed-Loop Operation Related Axis Parameter

The TMCM-1310 focuses on operating stepper motors in a closed loop using encoder feedback to prevent from motor stall, to adapt the current amplitude for saving energy and reducing heating, and for precise and fast positioning.

9.1 General Closed Loop Axis Parameters

All values for electrical period and step positions focus on a microstep resolution of 256 steps per full step. For a stepper motor with 200 steps (1.8°) this results in 51200 microsteps per revolution. When using an encoder with lower resolution the encoder position is automatically scaled to a resolution of 256 microsteps per full step.

Number	Axis parameter	Description	Units / Default	Acc.
128	Ramp mode	Automatically set when using ROR, ROL, MVP or SAP 14 commands.	0/1/2	RW
		0: Position mode. Steps are generated, when the parameters actual position and target position differ. Trapezoidal speed ramps are provided. When switching into this mode (using MVP ABS REL COORD), the motor will immediately start when there is a position difference.		
		1: Velocity mode. The motor will run continuously and the speed will be changed with constant (maximum) acceleration, if the parameter target speed is changed.		
		2: Torque mode. In closed loop mode only, the motor can be driven with constant torque. The velocity is only limited by the motor characteristics and the current setting. This mode of operation cannot be used in open loop mode!		
129	Closed loop operation	 0: open loop mode 1: closed loop mode When switching from open loop to closed loop mode the closed loop system will be initialized. Attention: Wait for the closed loop init flag to be set to 1 after switching to closed loop mode (see axis parameter 133). 	0/1	RW
133	CL init flag	0: open loop mode or closed loop not initialized 1: closed loop is initialized and ready for use See also parameter 129.	0/1	R
207	Max encoder deviation error flag	When maximum deviation is reached, motor is stopped/switched off. This flag shows this condition.	0/1	R

Number	Axis parameter	Description	Units / Default	Acc.
Number 212	Axis parameter Max. encoder deviation	Description When the actual commanded position and the encoder position (parameter 209) differ more than defined by this parameter the motor will be stopped. This function is switched off when the maximum deviation is set to zero. If the value is negative and the maximum encoder deviation is exceeded, the motor current will be switched off so that the axis can be turned freely. The new starting position will be detected. With the next command the motor can be driven as usual.	Units / Default -2.147.483.648 +2.147.483.647 [μsteps]	Acc. RWE
		This function is used in open loop mode and closed loop mode.		

9.2 General Structure of the Closed Loop System

The general structure of the closed loop system of the TMCM-1310 focuses on ease of use. Basically, the stepper motor will be controlled similar to open loop mode. Nevertheless, extended functionality is provided for control of position, velocity, and current amplitude. The structure consists of three major blocks: a ramp generator, a torque control block, and the driver plus actuator. The structure is shown in Figure 9.1.

The **ramp generator** is primarily used for ramp calculation, velocity control (velocity mode) and position control (position mode). When using the TMCM-1310 in open loop, this block behaves just like a typical ramp generator and the stepper motor can lose steps if load is too high. In closed loop mode, the ramp generator provides extended functionality to control position and velocity.

The **torque control** block is used to control commutation angle and current level. Further it provides an option to compensate back EMF at higher speeds. Current level control can be switched off but closed loop operation is still possible. When using current level control the current amplitude is dynamically adapted to the actual load condition and the actual position error accounting for high drive efficiency and low heat dissipation in the stepper motor. Additionally, the torque control block is used without ramp generator for position maintenance during motor stand-still.

The **driver block** is realized using the integrated Trinamic TMC262 stepper motor pre-driver and a dedicated MOSFET stage. The TMC262 powers the stepper motor windings with the commanded current vectors of the torque control block. The actuator is the stepper motor itself including an encoder for position feedback. Rigid coupling and good alignment between motor and feedback is required for proper closed loop operation.





9.3 Setting Encoder Resolution and Motor Resolution

Before starting closed loop operation, the resolution of the encoder and the motor must be configured properly. Therefore, set just two parameters: encoder resolution (axis parameter 210) and motor resolution (axis parameter 202).

ENCODER RESOLUTION

Encoders that have a binary resolution (e.g. 32768 steps per round) can be used as well as encoders with a decimal resolution (e.g. 40000 steps per round). To configure the resolution of the encoder use parameter 210 and input the encoder resolution directly. For a typical ABN type quadrature encoder, the resolution in number of positions or increments is the number of lines 4 times. E.g., if you have a 1000 lines encoder, the resolution is 1000 * 4 = 4000.

Note: SSI encoder interface is not yet implemented.

MOTOR RESOLUTION

For proper operation especially in closed loop mode, the motor resolution must also be configured. The default value is 200 as most stepper motors have 200 fullsteps with 1.8° each. If your motor is different, you need to adapt parameter 202 by simply configuring the number of fullsteps of the motor.

Number	Axis parameter	Description	ı	Units / Default	Acc.
201	Encoder mode	Operation	mode of the encoder.	4, 8, 16	RWE
		4 (bit 2)	Clear encoder on next null channel event.		
		8 (bit 3)	Clear encoder on every null channel event.		
		16 (bit 4)	Null channel polarity (active high when set)		
202	Motor	Motor fulls	tep resolution.	0 400	RW
	Resolution			Default: 200	
				[fullsteps]	
210	Encoder	Resolution	of the encoder in absolute positions.	0 65535	RW
	resolution	Quadrature	e encoder: 1 line = 4 positions	[positions]	
112	CL Encoder	Offset bety	ween encoder and electrical angle for	0 default	RW
	Offset	correction	of possible misalignment.	[encoder steps]	

AXIS PARAMETERS RELATED TO ENCODER RESOLUTION AND MOTOR RESOLUTION

ATTENTION!

The encoder for a stepper motor with, e.g., 200 fullsteps per rotation should have a minimum encoder resolution of 9 bit in order to have adequate supporting points per fullstep. This is necessary to avoid step loss in case a fullstep change happens.

Minimum encoder resolution > fullsteps of stepper motor *2

9.4 Positioning Mode

In *positioning mode*, a certain target position (SAP 0) is set by the user and the TMCM-1310 uses the ramp profile parameters for acceleration (SAP 5) and target velocity (SAP 4) to make a ramp movement to the target position. This is similar to open loop operation. A start/stop velocity can be set (SAP 130) to start the ramp from a different velocity than zero.

In *closed loop mode*, the actual target position (during movement) and the final target position (as set by the user) are maintained and the motor does not lose steps or stalls. The dynamic behavior of this position maintenance can be adapted using various parameters.

ONLINE ERROR COMPENSATION





If the *target velocity* and the *actual target position* cannot be reached during movement due to high load (blue broken line in Figure 9.2), a *maximum correction velocity* (axis parameter 126) can be defined to compensate the position error between *virtual target position* of the ramp generator (axis parameter 233) and actual position of the drive (according to encoder feedback / *encoder counter* axis parameter 209).

The behavior of this online error compensation (green broken line in Figure 9.2) can be configured using a *correction velocity proportional factor* (axis parameter 124) and a configurable *maximum following error* (axis parameter 125) that is allowed before actually starting compensation.

If the *maximum correction velocity* is equal to or smaller than the *maximum positioning velocity*, the target position may not be reached in the time as defined by ramp parameters. Instead, the ramp motion will be extended until the target position is reached. In case it is desired to reach the target position just in time as specified by ramp parameters, TRINAMIC recommends setting a higher *maximum correction velocity*.

The ramp parameters can be changed on the fly during movement. The ramp will also be updated on-line.

EXAMPLE: ERROR COMPENSATION

TMCM-1310/1311		
<u>F</u> ile <u>I</u> nfo <u>H</u> elp		
Connection Quidstart Settings Closed Loop Encode Velocity ramp control	der Torque Velocity Positioning TMCL Position control [usteps]	Status flags Position mode Velocity mode Position reached Position reached Velocity reached Home switch Right switch Closed loop Undervoltage Overvoltage Overvoltage
3e+06 Position 2.7e+06 - 2.4e+06 - 2.1e+06 - 1.5e+06 - 1.2e+06 - 900000 - 600000 - 0 -	actual [usteps] target [usteps] virtual actual position	Scaling Y-axis (a) dynamic (b) manual Max. 3000000 (c) Min. 0 (c) (Clear charts

Figure 9.3 Example: online error compensation

In this example the target position has been reached in time though the load on the motor occasionally got too high. The closed loop error compensation had been able to make up leeway by executing dynamic error correction parameters. The virtual actual position (grey) calculated by the ramp generator and the actual position measured by the encoder (blue) merged at the end. Positioning has been carried out successfully.

|--|

Number	Axis parameter	Description	Units / Default	Acc.
0	Target position	The desired position in position mode (see ramp	-2.147.483.648	RW
		mode, no. 138).	+2.147.483.647	
			[encoder steps]	
1	Actual position	The current position of the motor.	-2.147.483.648	RW
			+2.147.483.647	
			[encoder steps]	
2	Target speed	The desired speed in velocity mode (see ramp	-327.678.000	RW
		mode / parameter 138).	+327.679.999	
		In position mode, this parameter is set by	[pps]	
		hardware:		
		 during acceleration to maximum speed 		
		 during deceleration and rest to zero 		
3	Actual speed	The current rotation speed.	-327.678.000	RW
			+327.679.999	
			[pps]	
4	Maximum	Should not exceed the physically highest possible	0 +327.679.999	RWE
	positioning speed	value.	[pps]	
5	Maximum	The limit for acceleration and deceleration.	1 +24.999.998	RW
	acceleration		[pps/s]	
8	Target pos.	Indicates that the actual position equals the	0/1	R
	reached	target position.		

Number	Axis parameter	Description	Units / Default	Acc.
124	CL correction velocity proportional factor	Proportional factor for on-line / live position lag compensation in positioning mode during a ramp movement. For a very quick compensation while the drive is active choose a high / the maximum value.	0 65535	RW
125	CL max. following error	Maximum allowed following error during a ramp movement before starting compensation the position lag using parameters 124 and 126.	0 +268.435.454 Default = 0 [µsteps]	RW
126	CL max. correction velocity	Maximum correction speed during positioning mode. If a certain ramp/motion profile is used and a lag occurs during movement, the velocity will be increased to the maximum correction speed to compensate the position lag/ following error. If set to 0 or smaller than target velocity, the ramp profile will be simply extended if there is a lag between actual position and commanded position. If greater than target velocity the position lag will be compensated on-line / live.	0 +327.679.999 [pps]	RW
127	Relative positioning option	Positioning relative to one out of three starting points can be initialized using this parameter.0last target position1actual ramp generator position2actual encoder position	0/1/2	RW
130	Start/Stop Velocity	Ramp generation for acceleration and deceleration begins/ends with this start and stop velocity value. When set to equal to the target speed, no ramp is generated. When set smaller than the target velocity (also to zero), the ramp starts with this velocity value. Must be smaller than target velocity (axis parameter 4).	0 +327.679.999 Default = 0 [pps]	RWE

9.5 Position Maintenance and Standstill Mode

When doing a ramp movement in positioning mode there are two parameters that can be used to configure the behavior for setting the *target_reached* flag:

- Axis parameter 134 defines a window around the target position in which the position is considered as reached.
- Additionally, parameter 135 defines the duration the motor must be within the position window defined by axis parameter 134 to set the *target_reached* flag.

Adapting these parameters prevents from long settling times around the target position. Tune for fast response times, e.g., for applications with fast positioning.

When the target position is reached and the *target_reached* flag has been set, the system is in *standstill mode*.



Figure 9.4 Principle and parameters for position maintenance

POSITION ERROR INSIDE THE STANDSTILL POSITION ERROR LIMIT (BLUE AREA)

If load is applied to the motor shaft in standstill mode the target position is maintained by the torque control block as long as the position error is within the range defined by axis parameter 138 (*standstill error position limit* / blue area in Figure 9.4). That is, the target position is maintained by adapting commutation angle and current amplitude. Thereby, the position error is amplified with a *gain factor* (axis parameter 136) for position maintenance. A higher gain factor provides higher stiffness. Additionally, a *dampening factor* (axis parameter 137) can be used to prevent from oscillations when using a high gain factor. More information on the current amplitude regulation is given in section 9.8.

POSITION ERROR OUTSIDE THE STANDSTILL POSITION ERROR LIMIT (ORANGE AREA)

If the position error further increases and exceeds the limit defined by axis parameter 138, the ramp generator will be activated. In this case, the ramp generator uses the configured acceleration and velocity values to move back to the target position (orange areas).

Number	Axis parameter	Description	Units / Default	Acc.
8	Target pos.	Indicates that the actual position equals the	0/1	R
	reached	target position.		
134	CL position reached window	Window around the target position in which the target position will be considered as being reached. This value should be adjusted to the application and the resolution of the encoder.	0 255 [encoder steps] Default = 50	RW
		window for at least or longer than defined by axis parameter 135, the <i>position_reached</i> flag will be set.		
135	CL position reached time	Minimum duration the motor must be within the target reached window (axis parameter 134) before the position will be considered as reached and <i>position_reached</i> flag will be set.	0 131072 Default = 100 [1/10 ms]	RW
136	CL standstill position error gain	 When the target position is reached, the velocity regulation will be switched off and the system is in a special standstill mode. In this mode, the position is hold and maintained as long as the position error is within the range of the standstill error limit (axis parameter 138) around the target position. This parameter is a gain factor for the position error used for position maintenance in standstill mode. A value of 20 typically provides good results. Higher values provide higher stiffness. For values greater than 25 a dampening factor > 0 (axis parameter 137) should be used as well to prevent from oscillations. 	10 50 Default = 10	RW
137	CL standstill position error dampening factor	 When the target position is reached, the velocity regulation is switched off and the system is in a standstill mode where the position is hold and maintained as long as the position error is within the range of the standstill error limit (axis parameter 138) around the target position. Parameter 137 is a dampening factor to prevent from oscillations when using a high proportional gain (axis parameter 136). When axis parameter 136 is between 10 and 20, this parameter can be 0. For higher proportional gain, e.g., 30, a dampening factor of 20 is a good starting value. 	0 65535 Default = 0	RW
138	CL standstill position error limit	When the target position is reached, the position maintenance by the ramp generator is switched off and the system is in a standstill mode. As long as the position error is within the range around the target position defined by axis parameter 138, the position maintenance is done using parameter 136 and 137. When the position error exceeds the range defined by this parameter, the configured ramp parameters are used to move back to the target position (as in normal positioning mode).	0 +268.435.454 [μsteps] Default=255	RW

AXIS PARAMETERS RELATED TO POSITIONING MAINTENA	ANCE AND STANDSTILL MOD
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9.6 Velocity Mode

In velocity mode, the motor is commanded to move at constant velocity. The target velocity is defined by axis parameter 2. Current level and phase angle will be adapted to maintain the commanded velocity. If desired, the ramp up can be made using a defined acceleration phase by setting axis parameter 5.

When the target velocity is reached (measured via encoder interface), the *velocity_reached* flag (GAP 16) is set. A *velocity reached window* can be defined using axis parameter 17. If the actual velocity is within this window the target velocity is considered as reached.

Number	Axis parameter	Description	Units / Default	Acc.
16	CL velocity reached	This flag is set when the actual velocity is within the velocity reached window (axis parameter 17)	0/1	R
		around the target position.		
17	CL Velocity reached window	Window around the target velocity value in which the target velocity will be considered as being reached. The <i>velocity_reached</i> flag will be set accordingly.	0 +268.435.454 [pps]	RW
130	Start/Stop velocity	Ramp generation for acceleration and deceleration begins/ends with this start and stop velocity value. When set to equal to the target speed, no ramp is generated. When set smaller than the target velocity (also to zero), the ramp starts with this velocity value. Must be smaller than target velocity (axis parameter 4).	0 +327.679.999 Default = 0 [pps]	RWE

9.7 Torque Mode

In torque mode, the motor is commanded to run with fixed torque output. The velocity varies depending on the actual load. The motor runs as fast as it can for a certain load situation. In this mode, the commutation angle is always 90 degrees ahead for maximum torque output.

With axis parameter 14, the *target phase current amplitude* can be configured [mA] to the desired value. It is fixed as long as the motor is running in torque mode. The current amplitude will not be regulated. The range of axis parameter 14 covers the maximum current range allowed by the TMCM-1311, which is up to 4200mA peak phase current. The moving direction is defined by the sign of axis parameter 14.

HOW TO USE TRAPEZOID RAMPS IN TORQUE MODE:

- Set the *current slope* with axis parameter 20. This way, trapezoid ramps with acceleration and deceleration of the drive can be generated.
- Set a *start and stop value* for the ramp using axis parameter 141.
- To get the actual state of the ramp, the *actual current in torque mode* can be read out with axis parameter 19. This parameter can also be set to specify a value for the actual current, if necessary.

Number	Axis parameter	Description	Units / Default	Acc.
14	CL torque mode target current	Target RMS current value for torque mode. Positive and negative values define rotation direction.	-3000 +3000 [mA]	RW torque mode
		 automatically switches to torque mode. Reading provides the actual configured target current while in torque mode. Reading while in other modes (velocity mode, position mode) provides information on the actual advance angle (in these cases the unit is microsteps). The maximum current that can be configured can be read out using axis parameter 15. 		R velocity and position mode
15	Maximum possible current	Based on axis parameters 6 and 179 this parameter returns the maximum possible RMS current.	0+3000 [mA]	R
19	CL torque mode actual current	Actual current in torque mode	-3000 +3000 [mA]	RW
20	CL torque mode slope	Slope in torque mode (related to acceleration and deceleration).	[mA/s]	RW
141	CL torque mode start/stop current	Start and stop current in torque mode.	0 +3000 [mA]	RW
150	Motor current	Actual motor current $\sqrt{(AP151^2 + AP152^2)}$	[mA]	R
151	Current Phase A	Actual peak current Phase A	[mA]	R
152	Current Phase B	Actual peak current Phase B	[mA]	R
153	Supply Voltage	Actual value of supply voltage	[1/10 V]	R
154	DC Current	Actual DC current of the complete module + motor	[mA]	R
155	Module temperature	Actual temperature of the module	[°C]	R

AXIS PARAMETERS RELATED TO TORQUE MODE

9.8 Current Regulation

This section explains the *current* amplitude regulation of the closed loop system. Basically, the self-acting current regulation is used to improve drive efficiency by adapting the current level to a value that is just sufficient enough to move the load with the desired speed. To achieve this, the current amplitude is automatically adapted based on the actual position error and the configured parameters. This way, energy cost can be kept down and heat dissipation can be reduced.

In case this is not desired, the feature can be switched off completely using axis parameter 122 (*current scale enable*). Then, the motor is simply driven with the configured maximum current level. Nevertheless, it is still in closed loop mode and does not lose any steps or stall.



Figure 9.5 Basic principle of position error dependent current amplitude regulation

EXPLANATIONS RELATED TO FIGURE 9.5

Based on the position error with respect to the actual target position, the current amplitude (which is the length of the current vector of phase A and phase B current) is adapted. The red lines in Figure 9.5 show the position error dependent *target current scale factor*.

The target current amplitude is defined by four axis parameters as shown in Figure 9.5:

- Axis parameters 113 and 114 define the minimum and maximum current scale value, which are factors the maximum current (as defined by axis parameter 6) is scaled with.
- With axis parameters 116 and 117 two error limits can be configured. Within these two limits the current is scaled (increased or decreased) using a linear function.



Figure 9.6 Basic principle of position error dependent current amplitude regulation

EXPLANATIONS RELATED TO FIGURE 9.6

Figure 9.6 shows the two phase currents for phase A and B as XY-diagram on a scope using two current probes. They show the difference between *current regulator enabled* (left) and *disabled* (right). One complete circle represents a full electrical period of 360°. On the left side, current level regulation is switched on. When moving the rotor away from its target position (in this example somewhere in the lower right quadrant) the current amplitude is increased based on the position error up to its configured maximum amplitude. When approaching the target position the current level is decreased again. On the right side, the current regulation is switched off and current amplitude is always on the configured maximum regardless if there is a position error or not.

Additionally, there are a couple of parameters to adapt the dynamic behavior of the current regulation (shown in Figure 9.7):

- Axis parameters 118 and 119 configure the increment and decrement value for the current scale factor. Each time the current scale factor needs to be increased or decreased this value is added or subtracted from the actual value until the actual target current scale factor is reached.
- Axis parameters 120 and 121 define a delay timer value. Each time the current scale factor needs to be updated (increased or decreased) a timer is started with the respective delay value. The next increment or decrement will only be done when the timer is zero. If the parameters 120 and 121 are set to zero (default), the current scale factor is always directly set to the target current scale factor as defined by axis parameters 113, 114, 116, and 117. The effects of axis parameters 120 and 121 are shown in Figure 9.7. For example, the current scale value can immediately be set to its target value while it will be decreased with some delay.



Figure 9.7 Using delay times for current increase and decrease

Number	Axis parameter	Description	Units / Default	Acc.
113	CL current scale minimum	Minimum current scale factor for current regulation. 255 = 1 = 100% of maximum current 127 = 0.5 = 50% of maximum current <i>Attention!</i> The maximum current itself is defined by the CS parameter of the motor driver chip (see axis parameter 6)	Default = 15 [1/256]	RW

AXIS PARAMETERS RELATED TO THE CURRENT REGULATION

Number	Axis parameter	Description	Units / Default	Acc.
114	CL current scale	Maximum current scale factor for current	Default = 255	RW
	maximum	regulation.	[1/256]	
		255 = 1 = 100% of maximum current		
		127 = 0.5 = 50% of maximum current		
		Attention!		
		- The maximum current riser is defined by the		
		parameters 6)		
		- The physical maximum current is defined by		
		the sense resistors and MOSFETs of the		
		TMCM-1310 and is limited to 3.0A RMS.		
115	CL current scale	Current scaling using raw position error or product	0/1	RW
	input select	of position error and gain factor (depends on axis	Default = 1	
		parameters 136 and 137).		
		0 = 0 may have position error water for current scaling $1 = (nosition error * gain)$ used for current scaling		
116	CL current scale	Position error from which on the current	Default = 0	RW
	lower error limit	amplitude is increased (current scale factor is	[encoder steps]	
		increased).		
117	CL current scale	Position error from which on the current	Default = 255	RW
	upper error limit	amplitude will be increased to its configured	[encoder steps]	
		maximum (parameter 114).		
		This parameter must be higher than axis		
110	CL current scale	parameter 110.	Default - 1	D\\/
110	increment value	scale factor is below the calculated current scale	[1/256]	1.00
		factor target value.		
		This parameter defines the step width at which the		
		current scale factor will be increased.		
119	CL current scale	Current scale decrement value if the actual current	Default = 1	RW
	decrement value	scale factor is higher than the calculated current	[1/256]	
		scale target value.		
		This parameter defines the step width at which the		
120	CL current ceale	current scale factor will be decreased.	Dofault - 1	D\4/
120	increment	current scale factor increments and thereby	Ims]	r vv
	timeout	controls the rate at which the current scale factor	[113]	
		will be increased.		
		Setting a timeout value here serves for dampening		
		and prevents from high oscillations.		
		0 = the scale factor will directly be set to the actual		
		target value without delay.		
121	CL current scale	This parameter defines the delay between two	Default = 1	RW
	aecrement	current scale factor decrements and thereby	[ms]	
	lineout	will be decreased e.g. in order to prevent from		
		oscillations around the target position.		
		Setting a timeout value here serves for dampening		
		and prevents from high oscillations.		
		0 = the scale factor will directly be set to the actual		
		target value without delay.		

Number	Axis parameter	Description	Units / Default	Acc.
122	CL current scale enable	 1 = current scaling function on for closed loop 0 = current scaling function off, closed loop operation is still possible 	Default = 1	RW
		The current scaling functionality can be switched off if full specified current amplitude shall be used all the time.		
		When switched on, the current scaling functionality adapts the current according to the configured profile. This saves energy and keeps the motor cooler.		
123	CL actual current scale factor	Actual value of the current scale factor.	0 255 [1/256]	R
236	CL actual target current scale factor	Actual target value of the current scale factor as defined by axis parameters 113, 114, 116, and 117. Due to the configurable delays using axis parameters 120 and 121, the actual target current scale factor may be different to the actual current scale factor.	0 255 [1/256]	R

9.9 Field Weakening

For higher velocities a correction of the advance angle is required to compensate for motor Back EMF and phase shift between electrical and magnetic field. Therefore, axis parameters 108 and 109 are used. These parameters define corner velocities at which the maximum commutation angle is allowed to go beyond 90 degrees up to a maximum of 180 degrees (= 2 motor fullsteps). The increase is linearly between the field weakening minimum and the maximum velocity.

Adjusting the field weakening parameters 108 and 109 allows for automatic motor back EMF compensation in case high velocities are needed. TRINAMIC recommends to start with default values and adjust the field weakening minimum and maximum velocities carefully. Actual gamma/field weakening values can be read out on the fly using axis parameter 230.

This mechanism is also applied in positioning and torque mode when exceeding the configured corner velocities.



Figure 9.8 Principle	and parameters	for field weakening	in velocity mode
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Number	Axis parameter	Description	Units / Default	Acc.
108	CL field	Minimum motor speed at which the speed	0 +327.679.999	RW
	weakening	dependent Back EMF compensation will be	[pps]	
	minimum	applied (field weakening).		
	velocity	Based on the velocity measured via encoder		
		feedback.		
109	CL field	Maximum motor speed for the speed dependent	0 +327.679.999	RW
	weakening	Back EMF compensation will be applied (field	[pps]	
	maximum	weakening).		
	velocity	Based on the velocity measured via encoder		
		feedback.		
230	Gamma	Actual field weakening value (field weakening =	0 255	R
		speed dependent Back EMF compensation). This		
		read-out value can be useful to choose values for		
		axis parameters 108 and 109.		

|--|

9.10 Status and Feedback Information

Some parameters can be read out, e.g., for visualization and feedback.

AXIS PARAMETERS FOR READ-OUT

Number	Axis parameter	Description	Units / Default
8	Target pos.	Indicates that the actual position equals the target	0/1
	reached	position.	
15	Maximum	Based on axis parameters 6 and 179 this	0 +3000
	possible current	parameter returns the maximum possible RMS	[mA]
		current.	
16	CL velocity	This flag is set when the actual velocity is within	0/1
	reached	the velocity reached window (axis parameter 17)	
		around the target position.	
19	CL torque mode	Actual current in torque mode.	-3000 +3000
100	actual current		
123	CL actual current	Actual value of the current scale factor.	0 255
	scale factor		[1/256]
226	CL actual target	Actual target value of the current scale factor as	0 255
250	current scale	defined by axis parameters 113 114 116 and 117	[1/256]
	factor	Due to the configurable delays using axis	
		parameters 120 and 121, the actual target current	
		scale factor may be different to the actual current	
		scale factor.	
133	CL init flag	0: open loop mode or closed loop not initialized	0/1
	_	1: closed loop is initialized and ready for use	
		See also axis parameter 129.	
150	Motor current	Actual motor current $\sqrt{(AP151^2 + AP152^2)}$	[mA]
151	Current Phase A	Actual peak current Phase A	[mA]
152	Current Phase B	Actual peak current Phase B	[mA]
153	Supply Voltage	Actual value of supply voltage	[1/10 V]
154	DC Current	Actual DC current of the complete module +	[mA]
		motor	
155	Module	Actual temperature of the module	[°C]
	temperature		
230	Gamma	Actual field weakening value (field weakening =	0 2.147.483.647
		speed dependent commutation angle	[pps]
		compensation). The read-out value can be useful	
222	Virtual actual	With this parameter the actual virtual position of	-2 147 492 649
235	nosition	the ramp generator can be read out	+2 147 483 647
	position		[ustens]
236	CL actual target	Actual target value of the current scale factor as	0 255
	current scale	defined by axis parameters 113, 114, 116, and 117.	[1/256]
	factor	Due to the configurable delays using axis	L / J
		parameters 120 and 121, the actual target current	
		scale factor may be different to the actual current	
		scale factor.	
237	Position error	This parameter indicates the difference between	-2.147.483.648
		the virtual actual position of the ramp generator	+2.147.483.647
		and the measured position of the motor.	[encoder steps]

9.11 Example Programs: Closed Loop Operation

Both example programs show that it is necessary to set the maximum current first. Then, check (example 2) or set (example 1) the motor steps and the encoder steps before switching to closed loop operation. After setting axis parameter 126 to 1 for closed loop mode wait until the closed loop flag is set!

9.11.1 Example Program 1

To run example program 1, an encoder with 40000 increments per rotation has to be connected. For positioning, the commands MVP ABS and WAIT POS are used.

```
//Initialize the parameters
          SAP 6, 0, 128
                                //max. current
          SAP 202, 0, 200
                                //motor full steps
          SAP 210, 0, 40000
                                //encoder steps
          SAP 4, 0, 398105
                                //positioning speed
          SAP 5, 0, 3981070
                                //acceleration
          SAP 126, 0, 1023950
                                //correction speed
          SAP 129, 0, 1
                                //switch on closed loop
ClWait:
          GAP 133, 0
                                //wait until closed loop is ready
          JC ZE, ClWait
//Let motor run
Loop:
         MVP ABS, 0, 512000
          WAIT POS, 0, 0
          WAIT TICKS, 0, 100
          MVP ABS, 0, 0
          WAIT POS, 0, 0
          WAIT TICKS, 0, 100
          JA Loop
          STOP
```

9.11.2 Example Program 2

In the second example program, the encoder resolution is detected automatically. Here, the motor will run increasing and decreasing the positioning counter while using position reached interrupts.

```
SAP 6, 0, 128
                         //set max. motor current
        //Start encoder detection and wait until ready
        SAP 132, 0, 1
Detect: GAP 132, 0
        COMP 2
        JC NE, Detect
        //Switch on closed loop and wait until ready
        SAP 129, 0, 1
Init:
        GAP 133, 0
        JC ZE, Init
        //Let motor run (using position reached interrupt)
        VECT 3, PosReached1
        EI 3
        EI 255
        MVP ABS, 0, 51200
        WAIT TICKS, 0, 1000
Loop:
        JA Loop
PosReached1:
        VECT 3, PosReached2
        MVP ABS, 0, 0
        RETI
PosReached2:
        VECT 3, PosReached1
        MVP ABS, 0, 51200
        RETI
```

10 Reference Search

The built-in reference search features switching point calibration using the limit switches or an optional home switch. The home switch can be connected to input IN1. Switches with normally closed (NC) contacts are used for the limit switches and for the home switches. The internal operation is based on a state machine that can be started, stopped and monitored (instruction RFS, no. 13).

HINTS FOR REFERENCE SEARCH:

- The settings of the automatic stop functions corresponding to the switches (axis parameters 12 and 13) have no influence on the reference search.
- Until the reference switch is found for the first time, the speed given by axis parameter 194 is used for searching the switch.
- After hitting the switch, the motor slowly moves until the switch is released. Finally the switch is re-entered in the other direction, setting the reference point to the center of the two switching points. This low calibrating speed is given by axis parameter 195.
- Axis parameter 193 selects the reference search mode that is to be used.

Number	Axis Parameter	Desc	Description		
9	Ref. switch status	The l	The logical state of the reference (home) switch (connected to IN1).		
10	Right limit switch status	The l	The logical state of the right limit switch.		
11	Left limit switch status	The l	The logical state of the left limit switch.		
12	Right limit switch disable	Deac	tivates the stop function of the right limit switch if set to 1.		
13	Left limit switch disable	Deac	Deactivates the stop function of the left limit switch if set to 1.		
193	Ref. search mode	1	search left stop switch only		
		2	search right stop switch, then search left stop switch		
		3	search right stop switch, then search left stop switch from both sides		
		4	search left stop switch from both sides		
		5	search home switch in negative direction, reverse the direction when left stop switch reached		
		6	search home switch in positive direction, reverse the direction when right stop switch reached		
		7	search home switch in positive direction, ignore end switches		
		8	search home switch in negative direction, ignore end switches		
		Addi	ng 128 to these values reverses the polarity of the home switch input.		
194	Referencing	For t	For the reference search this value directly specifies the search speed.		
	search speed				
195	Referencing	Similar to parameter no. 194, the speed for the switching point calibration can be			
	switch speed	selec	ted.		
196	Distance end	This	parameter provides the distance between the end switches after executing the		
	switches	RFS c	command (mode 2 or 3).		

PARAMETERS NEEDED FOR REFERENCE SEARCH

10.1.1 Reference Search Modes (Axis Parameter 193)





Search left stop switch only.





Search right stop switch, then search left stop switch.





Search right stop switch, then search left stop switch from both sides.





Search left stop switch from both sides.

SAP 193, 0, 5



Search home switch in negative direction, reverse the direction when left stop switch reached.





Search home switch in positive direction, reverse the direction when right stop switch reached.





Search home switch in positive direction, ignore end switches.





Search home switch in negative direction, ignore end switches.

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11 Global Parameters

GLOBAL PARAMETERS ARE GROUPED INTO 4 BANKS:

- bank 0 (global configuration of the module)
- bank 1 (user C variables)
- bank 2 (user TMCL variables)
- bank 3 (interrupt configuration)

Please use SGP and GGP commands to write and read global parameters.

11.1 Bank 0

PARAMETERS 64... 132

Parameters with numbers from 64 on configure stuff like *auto start mode* or *end switch polarity*. Change these parameters to meet your needs. The best and easiest way to do this is to use the appropriate functions of the TMCL-IDE. The parameters with numbers between 64 and 128 are stored in EEPROM only.

An SGP command on such a parameter will always store it permanently and no extra STGP command is needed. Take care when changing these parameters, and use the appropriate functions of the TMCL-IDE to do it in an interactive way.

MEANING OF THE LETTERS IN COLUMN ACCESS:

Access type	Related command(s)	Description
R	GGP	Parameter readable
W	SGP, AGP	Parameter writable
E	STGP, RSGP	Parameter stored permanently in EEPROM

Number	Global parameter	Description	Range	Access
64	EEPROM magic	Setting this parameter to a different value as \$E4 will	0 255	RWE
		cause re-initialization of the axis and global parameters (to		
		factory defaults) after the next power up. This is useful in		
		case of miss-configuration.		
67	ASCII mode	Configure the TMCL ASCII interface:		RWE
		Bit 0: 0 – start up in binary (normal) mode		
		1 – start up in ASCII mode		
		Bits 4 and 5:		
		00 – Echo back each character		
		01 – Echo back complete command		
		10 – Do not send echo, only send command reply		
73	configuration	Write: 1234 to lock the EEPROM, 4321 to unlock it.	0/1	RWE
	EEPROM lock flag	Read: 1=EEPROM locked, 0=EEPROM unlocked.		
77	Auto start mode	0: Do not start TMCL application after power up (default).	0/1	RWE
		1: Start TMCL application automatically after power up.		
79	End switch polarity	0: normal polarity	0/1	RWE
		1: reverse polarity		
81	TMCL code protection	Protect a TMCL program against disassembling or	0,1,2,3	RWE
		overwriting.		
		0 – no protection		
		1 – protection against disassembling		
		2 – protection against overwriting		
		3 – protection against disassembling and overwriting		
		If you switch off the protection against disassembling,		
		the program will be erased first!		
		Changing this value from 1 or 3 to 0 or 2, the TMCL		
		program will be wiped off.		

Number	Global parameter	Description	Range	Access
84	Coordinate storage	 0 - coordinates are stored in the RAM only (but can be copied explicitly between RAM and EEPROM) 1 - coordinates are always stored in the EEPROM only 	0 or 1	RWE
85	do not restore user variables	0 – user variables are restored (<i>default</i>) 1 – user variables are not restored	0/1	RWE
128	TMCL application status	0 –stop 1 – run 2 – step 3 – reset	0 3	R
129	Download mode	0 – normal mode 1 – download mode	0/1	R
130	TMCL program counter	The index of the currently executed TMCL instruction.		R
132	Tick timer	A 32 bit counter that gets incremented by one every millisecond. It can also be reset to any start value.		RW
133	Random number	Choose a random number. <i>Read only!</i>	0 2147483647	R

11.2 Bank 1

The global parameter bank 1 is normally not available. It may be used for customer specific extensions of the firmware. Together with user definable commands (see section 6.8.36) these variables form the interface between extensions of the firmware (written in C) and TMCL applications.

11.3 Bank 2

Bank 2 contains general purpose 32 bit variables for the use in TMCL applications. They are located in RAM and can be stored to EEPROM. After booting, their values are automatically restored to the RAM.

Up to 56 user variables are available.

MEANING	OF THE	LETTERS	IN COLUMN	ACCESS:
---------	--------	---------	-----------	---------

Access	Related	Description
type	command(s)	
R	GGP	Parameter readable
W	SGP, AGP	Parameter writable
E	STGP, RSGP	Parameter stored permanently in EEPROM

Number	Global parameter	Description	Range	Access
0 55	general purpose variable #0 #55	for use in TMCL applications	-2 ³¹ +2 ³¹	RWE
56 255	general purpose variables #56 #255	for use in TMCL applications	-2 ³¹ +2 ³¹	RW

11.4 Bank 3

Bank 3 contains interrupt parameters. Some interrupts need configuration (e.g. the timer interval of a timer interrupt). This can be done using the SGP commands with parameter bank 3 (SGP <type>, 3, <value>).

The priority of an interrupt depends on its number. Interrupts with a lower number have a higher priority.

The following table shows all interrupt parameters that can be set.

Access	Related	Description
type	command(s)	
R	GGP	Parameter readable
W	SGP, AGP	Parameter writable
E	STGP, RSGP	Parameter stored permanently in EEPROM

MEANING OF THE LETTERS IN COLUMN ACCESS:

Number	Global parameter	Description	Range	Access
0	Timer 0 period (ms)	Time between two interrupts (ms)	32 bit unsigned [ms]	RW
1	Timer 1 period (ms)	Time between two interrupts (ms)	32 bit unsigned [ms]	RW
2	Timer 2 period (ms)	Time between two interrupts (ms)	32 bit unsigned [ms]	RW
27	Stop left 0 trigger transition	0=off, 1=low-high, 2=high-low, 3=both	0 3	RW
28	Stop right 0 trigger transition	0=off, 1=low-high, 2=high-low, 3=both	0 3	RW
39	Input 0 edge type	0=off, 1=low-high, 2=high-low, 3=both	0 3	RW
40	Input 1 edge type	0=off, 1=low-high, 2=high-low, 3=both	0 3	RW
41	Input 2 edge type	0=off, 1=low-high, 2=high-low, 3=both	0 3	RW
42	Input 3 edge type	0=off, 1=low-high, 2=high-low, 3=both	0 3	RW
43	Input 4 edge type	0=off, 1=low-high, 2=high-low, 3=both	0 3	RW
44	Input 5 edge type	0=off, 1=low-high, 2=high-low, 3=both	0 3	RW
45	Input 6 edge type	0=off, 1=low-high, 2=high-low, 3=both	0 3	RW
46	Input 7 edge type	0=off, 1=low-high, 2=high-low, 3=both	0 3	RW

12 TMCL Programming Techniques and Structure

12.1 Initialization

The first task in a TMCL program (like in other programs also) is to initialize all parameters where different values than the default values are necessary. For this purpose, SAP and SGP commands are used.

12.2 Main Loop

Embedded systems normally use a main loop that runs infinitely. This is also the case in a TMCL application that is running stand alone. Normally the auto start mode of the module should be turned on. After power up, the module then starts the TMCL program, which first does all necessary initializations and then enters the main loop, which does all necessary tasks end never ends (only when the module is powered off or reset).

There are exceptions to this, e.g. when TMCL routines are called from a host in direct mode.

So most (but not all) standalone TMCL programs look like this:

```
//Initialization
   SAP 4, 0, 500 //define max. positioning speed
   SAP 5, 0, 100 //define max. acceleration
MainLoop:
   //do something, in this example just running between two positions
   MVP ABS, 0, 5000
   WAIT POS, 0, 0
   MVP ABS, 0, 0
   WAIT POS, 0, 0
   JA MainLoop //end of the main loop => run infinitely
```

12.3 Using Symbolic Constants

To make your program better readable and understandable, symbolic constants should be taken for all important numerical values that are used in the program. The TMCL-IDE provides an include file with symbolic names for all important axis parameters and global parameters.

EXAMPLE

```
//Define some constants
#include TMCLParam.tmc
MaxSpeed = 500
MaxAcc = 100
Position0 = 0
Position1 = 5000
//Initialization
    SAP APMaxPositioningSpeed, Motor0, MaxSpeed
    SAP APMaxAcceleration, Motor0, MaxAcc
MainLoop:
    MVP ABS, Motor0, Position1
    WAIT POS, Motor0, 0
    MVP ABS, Motor0, 0
    JA MainLoop
```

Just have a look at the file TMCLParam.tmc provided with the TMCL-IDE. It contains symbolic constants that define all important parameter numbers.

Using constants for other values makes it easier to change them when they are used more than once in a program. You can change the definition of the constant and do not have to change all occurrences of it in your program.

12.4 Using Variables

The User Variables can be used if variables are needed in your program. They can store temporary values. The commands SGP, GGP and AGP are used to work with user variables:

SGP is used to set a variable to a constant value (e.g. during initialization phase).

GGP is used to read the contents of a user variable and to copy it to the accumulator register for further usage.

AGP can be used to copy the contents of the accumulator register to a user variable, e.g. to store the result of a calculation.

EXAMPLE

```
MvVariable = 42
      //Use a symbolic name for the user variable
      //(This makes the program better readable and understandable.)
SGP MyVariable, 2, 1234
                           //Initialize the variable with the value 1234
. . .
. . .
GGP MyVariable, 2
                           //Copy the contents of the variable to the
accumulator register
CALC MUL, 2
                            //Multiply accumulator register with two
AAP MyVariable, 2
                           //Store contents of the accumulator register to the
variable
. . .
. . .
```

Furthermore, these variables can provide a powerful way of communication between a TMCL program running on a module and a host. The host can change a variable by issuing a direct mode SGP command (remember that while a TMCL program is running direct mode commands can still be executed, without interfering with the running program). If the TMCL program polls this variable regularly it can react on such changes of its contents.

The host can also poll a variable using GGP in direct mode and see if it has been changed by the TMCL program.

12.5 Using Subroutines

The CSUB and RSUB commands provide a mechanism for using subroutines. The CSUB command branches to the given label. When an RSUB command is executed the control goes back to the command that follows the CSUB command that called the subroutine.

This mechanism can also be nested. From a subroutine called by a *CSUB* command other subroutines can be called. In the current version of TMCL eight levels of nested subroutine calls are allowed.

12.6 Mixing Direct Mode and Standalone Mode

Direct mode and stand alone mode can also be mixed. When a TMCL program is being executed in standalone mode, direct mode commands are also processed (and they do not disturb the flow of the program running in standalone mode). So, it is also possible to query e.g. the actual position of the motor in direct mode while a TMCL program is running.

Communication between a program running in standalone mode and a host can be done using the TMCL user variables. The host can then change the value of a user variable (using a direct mode SGP command) which is regularly polled by the TMCL program (e.g. in its main loop) and so the TMCL program can react on such changes. Vice versa, a TMCL program can change a user variable that is polled by the host (using a direct mode GGP command).

A TMCL program can be started by the host using the run command in direct mode. This way, also a set of TMCL routines can be defined that are called by a host. In this case it is recommended to place JA commands at the beginning of the TMCL program that jump to the specific routines. This assures that the entry addresses of the routines will not change even when the TMCL routines are changed (so when changing the TMCL routines the host program does not have to be changed).

EXAMPLE

```
//Jump commands to the TMCL routines
Func1:
            JA Func1Start
            JA Func2Start
Func2:
Func3:
            JA Func3Start
Func1Start: MVP ABS, 0, 1000
            WAIT POS, 0, 0
            MVP ABS, 0, 0
            WAIT POS, 0, 0
            STOP
Func2Start: ROL 0, 500
            WAIT TICKS, 0, 100
            MST 0
            STOP
Func3Start:
            ROR 0, 1000
            WAIT TICKS, 0, 700
            MST 0
            STOP
```

This example provides three very simple TMCL routines. They can be called from a host by issuing a run command with address 0 to call the first function, or a run command with address 1 to call the second function, or a run command with address 2 to call the third function. You can see the addresses of the TMCL labels (that are needed for the run commands) by using the *Generate symbol file* function of the TMCL-IDE.

Please refer to the TMCL-IDE User Manual for further information about the TMCL-IDE.

13 Life Support Policy

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14 Revision History

14.1 Firmware Revision

Version	Date	Author	Description
1.02	2012-SEP-27	ОК	First version
1.06beta	2013-MAY-23	ОК	Preliminary version
1.07	2013-JUN-14	ОК	Release version
1.10	2013-OKT-22	OK	- Correction related to positioning window.
			 Correction related to condition for switching into position hold mode.
			 Correction related to current regulation in case current scale limits are outside 90°.
			- The following axis parameters are new or updated: 14, 18, 19, 20, 141. and 212.
			Attention: torque mode has new features related to ramp generation.
1.11	2014-MAR-17	ОК	 <u>Enhancements</u> Unit for line item specification resp. positioning in closed loop mode: encoder steps instead of microsteps. Axis parameter 254: in closed loop mode, the ENABLE input is used to switch off/on the motor driver stage. I²t control added (axis parameters 25-29). I²t status flag added. The value of axis parameter 112 (encoder offset) can be stored now. <u>Corrections</u>
			 Actual position value in open loop mode can be changed now. The USB interface reports the correct USB version now.
1.12	2014-DEC-19	OK	- Internal position offset overflow problems eliminated.
			- In closed-loop mode speed and acceleration now also given in
			encoder steps instead of motor microsteps.
			- GIO 255, 0 command fixed.
1.13	2016-MAY-25	ОК	- Using new Trinamic USB IDs.
			- End switch functionality fixed.
1.14	2016-NOV-23	OK	- GIO 4, 0 command fixed.

14.2 Document Revision

Version	Date	Author	Description
1.00	2012-DEC-06	SD	First version
1.10	2013-MAY-23	SK	Closed Loop Section and Parameters updated including tables and figures. Preliminary Version
1.11	2013-JUN-18	SK, OK	Changes for release version
1.12	2013-JUL-03	SD	Axis parameters updated. Changes related to wording and design. Chapter 9 completed.
1.13	2013-JUL-13	SD	Minor changes
1.14	2013-OKT-22	SD	 Axis parameter values related to velocity and acceleration updated. Descriptions in chapter 9.6 velocity mode updated. Descriptions in chapter 0 updated. The following axis parameters are new or updated: 14, 18, 19, 20, 141, and 212. Chapter 9.3 (encoder resolution) updated. Attention: torque mode has new features related to ramp generation.
1.15	2013-OKT-31	SD	Axis parameters 4 and 5 corrected.

Version	Date	Author	Description
1.16	2014-MAR-19	SD	 Unit for line item specification resp. positioning in closed loop mode: encoder steps instead of microsteps. Axis parameter 254 updated. I²t control (axis parameters 25-29) added. I²t status flag description added. Axis parameter 112 description updated.
1.17	2018-MAR-01	ок	 Chapter 10 revised. Covers firmware V1.14.

15 References

[JST]	JST connector
	http://www.jst.com
[TMCL-IDE]	TMCL-IDE User Manual
	see <u>http://www.trinamic.com</u>
[TMCM-1310]	TMCM-1310 Hardware Manual
	see http://www.trinamic.com