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1. Introduction

1.1 Product Description

The MMC-100 is a high performance integrated piezo motor controller/driver designed to be used as a standalone single axis unit, or stacked as a compact multi-axis module. The MMC-100 is capable of driving a piezo motor with a resolution as fine as 1 nm in open loop (motor dependent). The closed loop resolution is dependent on the resolution of the encoder (typically 5 nm).

1. LED Error Indicator 1
   a. Red – An error has occurred

2. LED Addressing Indicator 2
   a. Red – Stage is Unaddressed
   b. Green – Stage has an address and is ready

3. Encoder Input, Male D-Sub 9 Pin Connector
4. Motor/Axis Output, Female D-Sub 9-Pin Connector
5. Power Supply, +5VDC, Regulated
6. RS485 Intermodular Connector
7. USB Connector
8. I/O Connector
1.2 Features

- Integrated controller/driver for MICRONIX USA stick-slip piezo motors
- Compact, modular design allows for bench-top or standard 2U height rack mounting
- Configurable as a standalone unit or stackable up to 99 axes
- Open loop/closed loop operation
- Open loop resolution of less than 1 nm
- Closed loop resolution dependent on the encoder (typically 5 nm)
- A quad B encoder feedback
- USB interface (one interface for up to 99 axes)
- Windows GUI, and LabVIEW VI

1.3 Package Contents

If product is damaged or there are missing components, contact MICRONIX USA immediately. Do not discard product packaging in case of return shipment.

Package Contents:
- MMC-100 Controller
- Quick Start Guide
- Supplemental CD
- Power Supply
- USB Cable

2. Quick Start Guide

2.1 Quick Start Guide Overview

The following Quick Start Guide is intended to provide a basic set-up of the MMC-100 in the least amount of time. The following paragraphs will provide a walkthrough of the steps needed to set-up the controller and verify that the system is working correctly.

1. Install Drivers
   a. To ensure correct communication between the module and PC, install the proper drivers onto the communicating computer prior to connecting the MMC-100.
   b. The drivers may be found on the supplemental installation CD or can be downloaded from: http://www.ftdichip.com/Drivers/VCP.htm

2. Connect Motion Devices
   a. A single MMC-100 controller is capable of driving one piezo motor in either open or closed loop.
   b. Connect the male D-sub 9-pin piezo motor cable to the Motor/Axis Input (as shown in the Product Description).
   c. If applicable, connect the female D-sub 9-pin closed loop feedback cable to the Encoder Input.
3. Connect Module/Stack to PC
   a. Use the supplied Mini USB to USB cable to connect the MMC-100 controller to the communicating PC. Only one USB cable is required per module/stack.

4. Power Up Controller
   a. Connect the controller to a 5V, regulated power supply with the correct amperage rating.
   b. Each MMC-100 requires 1A. If powering a stack; add up the amperage requirements of the individual controllers to determine the necessary power supply for the stack.

5. Check COM Port
   a. It is necessary to note the COM Port assigned to the MMC-100 when connecting to a PC.
      i. In Windows Vista Open the Device Manager:
         1. Windows Logo (in the bottom left corner by default)
         2. Control Panel
         3. Device Manager
      ii. In Windows XP Open Device Manager:
         1. Start (in the bottom left corner by default)
         2. Control Panel
         3. System
         4. select the Hardware tab
         5. Click the device manager button
      iii. In Windows 7 Open the Device Manager:

   b. After powering up the controller (Step 4), note the USB Serial Port assigned. See the figure below showing a snapshot of the Device Manager window:

   6. Continue to Quick Start MMC-100 Motion Controller Platform
   a. The following section will help you get running with the MMC-100 Motion Controller Platform program.
2.2 Quick Start MMC-100 Motion Controller Platform

The following Quick Start Guide is intended to provide a basic set-up of the MMC-100 MCP program. The following paragraphs will provide a walkthrough of the steps needed to install the program and verify that the system is working correctly.

1. Pre-Installation
   a. This guide assumes you have already run through the previous Quick Start guide and that the controller is on and connected to a Com port on your computer. Please verify that this is true.
   b. You will need the .NET Framework 4.0. If you are unsure if you have the .NET Framework 4.0 follow these steps.
      i. Open the start menu (windows icon if using Vista).
      ii. Open the Control Panel
      iii. Open “Add or Remove Programs” (“Programs and Features” if using Vista)
      iv. Scroll through the list and find “Microsoft .NET Framework” If it is 4.0 skip to step-2. Otherwise continue with step c.
   c. To install the .NET Framework 4.0 you will need a connection to the internet.
      i. Navigate to this site: http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?FamilyID=9cfb2d51-5ff4-4491-b0e5-b386f32c0992&displaylang=en
      ii. Download and run the web installer
      iii. At the conclusion of this install you will be asked to restart your computer. Do this now.

2. Install
   a. To install the MMC-100 motion controller platform double click the setup.exe file on the supplied CD and follow the on screen instructions.

3. Run
   a. The installer placed a start menu short-cut to the MMC-100 MCP program. Make sure that your MMC-100 is connected to your computer, powered on, and connected to a valid COM port as discussed in section 2.1
   b. Open the start menu (or windows icon for vista)
   c. Open the ‘all programs’ tab
   d. Open the MICRONIX USA folder
   e. Run the MMC-100 MCP program
2.3 Using the MMC-100 Motion Controller Platform

In the Quick Start Guide Overview you connected your MMC-100 to your computer. In the Quick Start MMC-100 Motion Controller Platform you installed and ran the MMC-100 MCP software. This section will describe the capabilities of the MMC-100 MCP program and give you a brief understanding of how to use it.

1. Port Control – The picture below depicts the program when the Port has been opened

   a. Select the COM port associated with your MMC-100 as discussed in section 2.1, step 5.

   b. Click the Open Port button to connect to the MMC-100.

   i. This button should change giving you the option to close the port
MMC-100 Modular Motion Controller

3. Technical Information

3.1 MMC-100 Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Axes</td>
<td>1 (stackable up to 99 axes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Type</td>
<td>Stick-slip piezo motors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>USB 2.0 compliant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commands</td>
<td>ASCII Commands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trajectory Mode</td>
<td>Trapezoidal velocity profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servo Clock</td>
<td>10 kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trajectory Update</td>
<td>1 kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Supply</td>
<td>Regulated 5V DC (1A per module/axis*)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enclosure Dimensions</td>
<td>145 x 85 x 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software Interface</td>
<td>MMC-100 MCP, LabVIEW VI’s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*A single power supply may be used per stack. Each module/axis requires 1A, therefore add up individual module amperages to determine the power supply amperage requirement.

3.2 Serial Port Setup

If the MMC-100 is not automatically recognized by your computer, you will have to first install the FTDI interface drivers before communicating with the controller. The drivers are supplied on the supplemental CD under the folder MMC-100 Drivers or can be downloaded from:

http://www.ftdichip.com/Drivers/VCP.htm

Below are the virtual RS-232 configuration settings necessary for correct communication setup:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Software Parameter</th>
<th>Setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Bits</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop Bits</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parity</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handshake</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baud rate</td>
<td>38400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3 Rj 11 RS485 Bus

The RS485 Intermodular RJ 11 connector connects directly to the same Serial bus as the FTDI interface above. The RS485 line needs a terminating resistor of 22kΩ or higher. This connector can be used to communicate with the MMC-100 in the place of the USB connection. For more on the RS-485 Intermodular RJ 11 connector see the Appendix 6.4.

4. Operation

4.1 Axis Addressing

Auto Addressing is the default method of assigning axis numbers on start up. Controllers are automatically assigned axis numbers on every power up, starting with axis 1 and increasing consecutively until reaching axis 99.

Manual axis numbers may be assigned to a unique controller using the ANR Command. This overrides Auto Addressing, as the controller stores the axis number until reassigned or reset back to Auto Addressing. In the case of having a mix of manually assigned and auto addressed controllers, the Auto Addressed axis numbers increase consecutively after each manually assigned axis in the stack. For example; in a stack of 5 controllers with the third controller manually assigned to axis 10, the axis numbers will read: 1, 2, 10, 11, 12

If two controllers are accidentally assigned the same axis number, use a global command to reset all controllers back to Auto Addressing.

The figures shown below illustrate axis numbers for a 5 module stack with Auto Addressing assigned. Axis 1 is noted and shown in grey.

Horizontal stack (rear view)
With power inputs along bottom, Axis 1 is on the far left.

Vertical stack (rear view)
With power inputs along left hand side, Axis 1 is on the very top.
4.2 Feedback Control

The MMC-100 has four different movement modes of operation. When executing a move command, the controller will drive a stage differently when set to different modes. The FBK command is used to switch between these modes.

The first mode (nFBK0) is a traditional Open Loop. It follows a standard trapezoidal velocity characteristic. It bases the transition between acceleration, constant velocity and deceleration on the resolution settings (nREZx) or the distance it travels in one pulse. This is entirely theoretical and does not guarantee a set trajectory or end point.

The second mode (nFBK1) is also open loop, however this one does not follow the standard trapezoidal velocity set by the user. Instead, it rounds off the velocity to an even number of servo clocks per transition. This causes the motor to sound much cleaner than the previous mode. However it does sacrifice accuracy.

The third mode (nFBK2) is a version of closed loop; meaning it takes position data from an attached encoder and uses it to ensure that it stops at the desired position. In this mode the controller runs in the second open loop mode (nFBK1) until it reaches the deceleration point. At this point it constantly reads from encoder and corrects its position to arrive at the correct position. This, unlike the first two modes can guarantee position within the specified deadband (DBN Command). However, this mode cannot guarantee a known trajectory.

The fourth mode (nFBK3) is a more traditional closed loop. The controller will constantly try to achieve an ideal trapezoidal velocity characteristic. Like the previous mode it too can guarantee position final within the specified deadband.

4.3 HOM, MLN, and MLP

The HOM, MLN and MLP commands all require the attached stage to have an encoder. The HOM command will move negative direction by default. This can be changed using the HCG command. If the stage is above the index, it will move until it reaches the index then move a predetermined distance out of the index in the negative direction. The stage will then travel in the positive direction at a slower speed stopping at the edge of the index. If the stage is below the index it will move until it reaches a hard limit or the maximum travel. It then reverses direction and proceeds until it reaches the index. It will then travel a predetermined distance out of the index in the negative direction and finally travel toward the index at a slower velocity finally resting on the edge of the index. The HOM command will always home to the negative side of the limit.
5. Commands

5.1 Command Line Syntax

```
nAAA\text{x1,}x2,\text{x3}...```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Up to three numeric parameters each separated by a comma (,)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>May be replaced with a question mark (?) to request a read operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command</td>
<td>Three alpha characters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upper and lower case accepted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axis Number</td>
<td>Integer from 1 through 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Applies to all connected axes if 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are three components to every command prompt. The first is the “Axis Number” which designates which controller, or axis, will receive the command. If the “Axis Number” is 0, then the command will be sent globally to all connected controllers. It is possible to connect up to 99 controllers; therefore the “Axis Number” will be an integer value from 0 through 99.

The second component is the “Command”, which is always comprised of three letters. Each command is outlined, along with its corresponding parameters, in the Command Description section 5.9 of this manual.

The third and final component is the “Parameter”. This portion is command dependent, meaning that the parameter value will change depending on the specific requirements of the “Command”. Where applicable, a question mark (?) may be substituted to initiate a read operation which will return information regarding the particular command. There may be up to three separate parameters for a particular command, each parameter value is separated by a comma (,).

All white space (blank spaces) are ignored in the command format. The following are examples of equivalent commands:

```
4TRM13,45
4 TRM 13 , 45```

5.2 Command Line Format

Commands are first executed in the order that they are input, then line by line. This means that two commands on the same line are executed significantly closer to each other than if they were on two separate lines. Each command is separated by a semicolon (;) and every command line ends in a terminator (EX: carriage return). The following is an example of a command line entry:

```
1MVR16;3MVR12 | Axis 1, Move 16 mm [16 degrees]; Axis 3, Move 12 mm [12 degrees]```

Using multiple commands on the same command line allows for synchronization of different commands to different axes. Up to 8 commands are allowed per command line.
Only one read operation is allowed per line. The controller will not send information unless requested to do so by a read operation.

5.3 Global Commands

Some commands have the option of being called globally. This means that you can send the same command to all available axes. To do this, replace the axis number of a global command with a ‘0’. For example; 0ACC 50 will set the acceleration of all available axes to 50 mm/s² [degrees/s²].

5.4 Multiple Parameters

When dealing with a command that has multiple parameters, it is possible to change a single parameter by omitting numbers for the parameters that will remain unchanged. For example; 4PID,,3 will only change the third parameter to a new value, “3”.

5.5 Synchronous Move

It is possible to execute multiple motions at the same time by setting up and executing a synchronous move. To set up a synchronous move, use the MSA and MSR commands. These commands can be written on the same command line (up to 8 allowed) or on separate lines followed by a line terminator. To execute the move, use the RUN command on the proceeding command line followed by a line terminator. For example;

```
1MSA4;2MSA4;3MSA4 | Axis 1, Move 4mm; Axis 2, Move 4mm; Axis 3 Move 4mm
0RUN | Run Synchronous Move
```

Or

```
1MSA4 | Axis 1, Move 4mm
2MSA4 | Axis 2, Move 4mm
3MSA4 | Axis 3 Move 4mm
0RUN | Run Synchronous Move
```

5.6 Internal Programming

A program may be used to save time when repeatedly using a sequence of commands. Each controller or axis must be programmed individually; however, multiple controllers may execute the same program at the same time.

A list of available program numbers may be viewed with the PGM? command. Existing program numbers cannot be overridden unless previously erased using the ERA command.

To record a program sequence, enter the PGM command on a unique line followed by a line terminator. End a program sequence by entering the END command on a unique line followed by a line terminator. When you want to execute this program, use the EXC command. See the Summary of Commands page for a list of program compatible commands and more information about the PGM, END and EXC commands.
5.7 Terminating Characters

When communicating with the controller, it is necessary to note the terminating characters involved in transmitting and receiving data. To send data to the controller, enter the desired commands in the command line followed by the new line and carriage return terminating characters [\n\r], or just the carriage return terminating character [\r]. When receiving, each line of data will be followed by the new line terminating character [\n] and the final line will end in the new line and carriage return terminating characters [\n\r]. The ASCII value for new line [\n] is 0X0A and for carriage return [\r] is 0X0D. The following is an example of data transmission:

1VEL0.005 \n\r | Axis 1, Set velocity to .005 mm/s[degrees/s²] [New line, Carriage Return]
### 5.8 Summary of Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>During Motion</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
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<td>Maximum Allowable Acceleration</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANR</td>
<td>Set Axis Number</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<td>Closed Loop Deadband</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>Restore Factory Defaults</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>IOF</td>
<td>IO Function</td>
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<td>JAC</td>
<td>Jog Acceleration and Deceleration</td>
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<td>MOT</td>
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## Command Description

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<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>During Motion</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
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<td>Set Feedback Constants</td>
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<td>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</td>
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<td>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</td>
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<td>TLN</td>
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<td>Encoder Velocity</td>
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<td>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</td>
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<td>WST</td>
<td>Wait For Stop</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZRO</td>
<td>Zero Position</td>
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<td>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</td>
<td>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</td>
<td>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</td>
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<td>ZZZ</td>
<td>Take Axis Offline</td>
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<td>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</td>
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<td>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* see ANR command page 18 for more info
### 5.9 Command Descriptions

**Acc**

#### Acceleration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During Motion</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Command Description:** This command is used to set the desired acceleration for the specified axis, distinct from the deceleration [DEC]. The acceleration value must be less than the maximum acceleration [AMX] for the command to be accepted.

**Returns:** A read operation returns the acceleration value in mm/s² for the specified axis.

**Syntax:**
- `nACCx` - Standard syntax
- `nACC?` - Read acceleration value
- `0ACCx` - All axes set acceleration value

**Error [#]:**
- `ACC?` - Read operation with missing axis number [27]
- `nACC` - Missing acceleration parameter [28]

**Parameter Description:**
- `n[int]` - Axis number
- `x[float]` - Acceleration
- `?` - Read acceleration value

**Parameter Range:**
- `n` - 0 to 99
- `x` - 0.000 to AMX (500.000 mm/s² [degrees/s²])

**Related Commands:** DEC, VEL, JAC, AMX

**Example:**
- `3ACC0.250` | Axis 3, Set acceleration to 0.25mm/s² [degrees/s²]
- `4ACC?` | Axis 4, Read acceleration value
## Maximum Allowable Acceleration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During Motion</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Command Description:
This command is used to set the maximum allowable acceleration for the specified axis.

### Returns:
A read operation returns the maximum allowable acceleration value in mm/s² for the specified axis.

### Syntax:
- **nAMXx** – Standard syntax
- **nAMX?** – Read maximum allowable acceleration value
- **0AMXx** – All axes set maximum allowable acceleration value

### Error [#]:
- **AMX?** – Read operation with missing axis number [27]
- **n AMX** – Missing maximum acceleration parameter [28]

### Parameter Description:
- **n[int]** – Axis number
- **x[float]** – Maximum acceleration
- **?** – Read maximum allowable acceleration value

### Parameter Range:
- **n** – 0 to 99
- **x** – 000.001 to 500.000 mm/s² [degrees/s²]

### Related Commands:
- DEC, VEL, JAC, VMX, ACC

### Example:
- 2AMX1.500 | Axis 2, Set max acceleration to 1.500 mm/s² [degrees/s²]
- 6AMX? | Axis 6, Read max acceleration value
## Set Axis Number

**Command Description:**
This command is used to override Auto Addressing by manually assigning an axis number to a controller. Auto Addressing is the default method of assigning axis numbers on power up and may be reassigned to an axis by substituting a “0” for the parameter value. Simultaneous axis swapping is possible by using multiple ANR commands on the same command line.

*This command can be called globally by specifying a ‘0’ for the axis number; however it will only work if the new axis number parameter is set to ‘0’ for auto-addressing.*

**Returns:**
A read operation returns the following axis number values for the specified axis:

- 0 – Auto Addressing assigned (default)
- 1-99 – Manually assigned, axis number displayed

**Syntax:**
- nANRx – Standard syntax
- nANR? – Read axis number value

**Error [#]:**
- ANR? – Read operation with missing axis number [27]
- nANR – Missing new axis number parameter [28]
- ANRx – Missing axis number [30]

**Parameter Description:**
- n[int] – Axis number
- x[int] – New axis number, 0 for Auto Addressing
- ? – Read axis number value

**Parameter Range:**
- n – 0 to 99
- x – 0 to 99

**Related Commands:** None

**Example:**
- 5ANR1;1ANR5 | Simultaneous axis swapping: Axis 5, Set to axis 1; Axis 1, Set to axis 5
- 4ANR0 | Axis 4 Set to Auto Addressing. However it will remain axis 4 until the MMC-100 is reset

---

### Clear Errors
## CER Command

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During Motion</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Command Description:**
This command is used to clear all error messages without reading them.

**Returns:**
A read operation cannot be used with this command.

**Syntax:**
- nCER – Standard syntax
- 0CER – All axes clear error messages

**Parameter Description:**
- n[int] – Axis number

**Parameter Range:**
- n – 0 to 99

**Related Commands:**
- ERR

**Example:**
- 1CER  | Axis 1, clear error messages
- 0CER  | All axes, clear error messages
## Dump Trace Data

### Command Description:
This command is used to read trace data from a specified axis initially recorded by the trace command [TRA]. The retrieved trace data set is dumped from the controller, consequently allowing the data to be retrieved only once.

### Returns:
A read operation returns the trace data values for the specified axis in the following format:
- Theoretical Position (.5nm)
- Actual Position(.5nm)
- DAC Value
- Not Used

### Syntax:
- `nDAT?` - Read trace data values
- Error [#]:
  - `DAT?` - Read operation with missing axis number [27]
  - `nDAT` - Missing read operation parameter [28]

### Parameter Description:
- `n[int]` - Axis number
- `?` - Read trace data values

### Parameter Range:
- `n` - 1 to 99

### Related Commands:
- TRA

### Example:
- `11DAT?` | Axis 11, Read trace data values
## Closed Loop Deadband

**Command Description:**
This command is used to set the acceptable deadband and deadband timeout values.

- **Deadband:** Refers to the number of encoder counts (±) from the target that is considered acceptable. If the parameter \( x_1 \) is set to "0", the controller will continuously oscillate around the target.

- **Deadband timeout:** Refers to the amount of time that the controller will try to move into the deadband area. If the parameter \( x_2 \) is set to "0", the controller will seek continuously.

**Returns:**
A read operation returns the deadband and deadband timeout values for the specified axis.

**Syntax:**
- \( nDBD_{x1,x2} \) – Standard syntax
- \( nDBD? \) – Read deadband and deadband timeout values
- \( 0DBD_{x1,x2} \) – All axes set deadband and deadband timeout values

**Error [#]:**
- \( DBD? \) – Read operation with missing axis number [27]
- \( nDBD \) – Missing deadband and deadband timeout parameter values [28]

**Parameter Description:**
- \( n \)[int] – Axis number
- \( x1 \)[int] – Deadband
- \( x2 \)[float] – Deadband timeout
- ? – Read deadband and deadband timeout values

**Parameter Range:**
- \( n \) – 0 to 99
- \( x1 \) – Encoder dependent, 0 for continuous, Encoder Counts
- \( x2 \) – Encoder dependent, 0 for infinite, Seconds (default 0)

**Related Commands:** ENC, EPL

**Example:**
- \( 1DBD10,1 \) | Axis 1, Set deadband to 10 encoder counts & deadband timeout to 1 second
- \( 4DBD5,0 \) | Axis 4, Set deadband to 5 encoder counts & deadband timeout to infinite
## Deceleration

### Description:
This command is used to set the desired deceleration for the specified axis, distinct from the acceleration [ACC]. The deceleration value must be less than the maximum acceleration value [AMX] for the command to be accepted.

### Returns:
A read operation returns the deceleration value in mm/s² for the specified axis.

### Syntax:
- `nDEC x` – Standard syntax
- `nDEC ?` – Read deceleration value
- `0DEC n` – All axes set deceleration value

### Error [#]:
- `DEC ?` – Read operation with missing axis number [27]
- `nDEC` – Missing deceleration parameter [28]

### Parameter Description:
- `n [int]` – Axis number
- `x [float]` – Deceleration
- `?` – Read deceleration value

### Parameter Range:
- `n` – 0 to 99
- `x` – 000.001 to AMX (500.000 mm/s²) [degrees/s²]

### Related Commands:
- ACC, AMX, VEL

### Example:
- `2DEC 1.25` | Axis 2, Set deceleration to 1.25 mm/s² [degrees/s²]
- `7DEC ?` | Axis 7, Read deceleration value
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Description:</th>
<th>This command restores the factory default parameters.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Returns:</td>
<td>A read operation is not available with this command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>nDEF – Standard syntax</td>
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<td>Error [#]:</td>
<td>DEF – Missing axis number [30]</td>
</tr>
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<td>Parameter Description:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parameter Range:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related Commands:</td>
<td>SAV</td>
</tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Set Analog or Digital Encoder

**Command Description:**
This command is used to specify whether the encoder signal for a specified axis is analog or digital.

**Returns:**
A read operation returns the following encoder mode values for the specified axis:
- 0 – Digital
- 1 – Analog

**Syntax:**
- `nEADx` – Standard syntax
- `nEAD?` – Read encoder mode value
- `0EADx` – All axes set encoder value

**Error [#]:**
- `xEAD` – Missing encoder mode parameter [28]
- `EAD?` – Read operation with missing axis number [27]

**Parameter Description:**
- `n[int]` – Axis number
- `x[int]` – Encoder mode
- `?` – Read encoder mode value

**Parameter Range:**
- `n` – 0 to 99
- `x` – 0 for digital, 1 for analog

**Related Commands:** `ENC`

**Example:**
```
9EAD0
```
| Axis 9, Set encoder to digital input |
### Set Encoder Resolution

**Command Description:**
This command is used to set the desired encoder resolution for the specified axis. When a digital encoder is connected, encoder resolution is determined by the encoder itself and the ENC setting will need to reflect this value. Analog encoder resolution is set by the controller.

**Returns:**
A read operation returns the encoder resolution value for the specified axis.

**Syntax:**
- `nENCx` - Standard syntax
- `nENC?` - Read encoder resolution value
- `0ENCx` - All axes execute encoder resolution value

**Error [#]:**
- `ENC?` - Read operation with missing axis number
- `nENC` - Missing encoder resolution parameter

**Parameter Description:**
- `n[int]` - Axis number
- `x[float]` - Encoder resolution
- `?` - Read encoder resolution value

**Parameter Range:**
- `n` - 0 to 99
- `x` - 0.001 to 999.999 µm/count (milli-degrees/count)

**Related Commands:**
- EAD

**Example:**
```
2ENC10  | Axis 2, Set encoder resolution to 10 microns/count (10 milli-degrees/count)
```
### End Program Recording

This command is used to exit out of program recording mode, which is initiated by the PGM command. The END command must be placed separately on the last line of the program sequence. The resulting program is saved upon exit for later use.

**Returns:**
A read operation is not available with this command.

### Syntax:
```
nEND  - Standard syntax
```

**Error [#]:**
```
END  - Missing axis number [30]
```

### Parameter Description:
```
n[int]  - Axis number
```

### Parameter Range:
```
n  - 1 to 99
```

### Related Commands:
```
REC, EXC, PGM
```

### Example:
```
1PGM  | Axis 1, Begin program recording
1VEL1;1ACC.5  | Axis 1, Set velocity value to 1 mm/s; Axis 1, Set acceleration value to 0.5 mm/s² [degrees/s²]
1END  | Axis 1, End program recording
```
## Encoder Polarity (EPL)

**Command Description:**
This command is used to switch the encoder signal polarity for the specified axis. If the controller doesn’t seem to be recording encoder position correctly, the polarity of the encoder signals could be reversed. Use this command to switch from the default setting (normal operation, n=0).

**Returns:**
A read operation returns the following encoder polarity values for the specified axis:
- 0  – Normal operation
- 1  – Reverse operation

**Syntax:**
- nEPLx  – Standard syntax
- nEPL?  – Read encoder polarity value
- 0EPLx  – All axes execute encoder polarity value

**Error [#]:**
- EPL? – Read operation with missing axis number [27]
- n EPL – Missing encoder polarity parameter [28]

**Parameter Description:**
- n[int]  – Axis number
- x[float] – Encoder polarity
- ?  – Read encoder polarity value

**Parameter Range:**
- n  – 0 to 99
- x  – 0 for normal operation, 1 for reverse operation

**Related Commands:**
- DBD

**Example:**
- 13EPL0  | Axis 13, Set encoder polarity to normal operation
- 6EPL1   | Axis 6, Set encoder polarity to reverse operation
### Erase Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During Motion</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="command_icon.png" alt="Command" /></td>
<td><img src="description_icon.png" alt="Description" /></td>
<td><img src="returns_icon.png" alt="Returns" /></td>
<td><img src="syntax_icon.png" alt="Syntax" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Command Description:**
This command is used to erase a specified program from an axis. Before recording a program, use the LST command to see what program numbers are available for that axis. There are 16 program numbers available allowing up to 16 programs to be stored. An existing program cannot be overwritten and must be erased first. Therefore, use this command to erase the specified program and make space for a new one.

**Returns:**
A read operation is not available with this command.

**Syntax:**

```
nERAx  – Standard syntax
```

**Error [#]:**

- ERAX  – Missing axis number [30]
- nERA  – Missing program number parameter [28]

**Parameter Description:**

- n[int]  – Axis number
- x[int]  – Program number to be erased

**Parameter Range:**

- n  – 1 to 99
- x  – 1 to 16

**Related Commands:**

- LST

**Example:**

```
5ERA4  | Axis 8, Erase program 4
```
# ERR

**Read and Clear Errors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Description:</th>
<th>This command is used to read and clear any pending error messages.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Returns:</td>
<td>A read operation returns a list of error messages for the specified axis in the following format. “AAA” signifies the specific command name that the error corresponds to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntax:</td>
<td>nERR? – Standard syntax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error [#]:</td>
<td>ERR? – Read operation with missing axis number [123]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter Description:</td>
<td>n[uint] – Axis number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter Range:</td>
<td>n – 1 to 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related Commands:</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>3ERR?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Command Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During Motion</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:**

3ERR? | Axis 3, Read error messages
## Emergency Stop

**Command Description:** This command is used to stop a specific axis or all connected axes simultaneously in case of an emergency. The controller executes the largest possible deceleration.

**Returns:** A read operation is not available with this command.

**Syntax:**
- `nEST` – Standard syntax
- `0EST` – All axes execute emergency stop

**Parameter Description:**
- `n[int]` – Axis number

**Parameter Range:**
- `n` – 0 to 99

**Related Commands:** STP

### Example:
- `8EST` | Axis 8, Emergency stop
- `-`     
- `0EST` | All axes, Emergency stop
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nEXCx</td>
<td>This command is used to execute a specified program for one or multiple axes. If executing a program globally, all connected axes should have individual programs stored under the specified program number prior to execution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returns:</td>
<td>A read operation is not available with this command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntax:</td>
<td>nEXCx – Standard syntax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0EXCx – All axes execute program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error [#]:</td>
<td>nEXC – Missing program number parameter [123]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>n[int] – Axis number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>x[float] – Program number to be executed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter Range:</td>
<td>n – 0 to 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>x – 1 to 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related Commands:</td>
<td>PGM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>4EXC5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0EXC2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### FBK

#### Set Open or Closed Loop Mode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During Motion</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Command Description:**
This command is used to select the feedback mode of the controller. See section 4.2 for more details.

**Returns:**
A read operation returns the following loop mode values for the specified axis:

- 0 – Open Loop [default]
- 1 – Clean Open Loop
- 2 – Close Open Loop Movement, Closed Loop Deceleration
- 3 – Closed Loop

**Syntax:**
- `nFBkX` – Standard syntax
- `nFBk?` – Read encoder mode value

**Error [№]:**
- `FBkX` – Missing axis number [30]
- `FBk?` – Read operation with missing axis number [27]
- `nFBk` – Missing closed/open loop parameter [28]

**Parameter Description:**
- `n[ int ]` – Axis number
- `x[ float ]` – Open/closed loop mode
- `?` – Read encoder mode value

**Parameter Range:**
- `n` – 1 to 99
- `x` – 0 for open loop mode, 1 for clean sounding open loop mode, 2 for open loop with closed loop deceleration, 3 closed loop

**Related Commands:**
- ENC, EAD, EPL, DBD

**Example:**
- `2FBK3` – Axis 2, Set closed loop mode
**Upload Firmware**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During Motion</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Command Description:** This command is used by the boot loader to upload new firmware to the specified axis.

**Returns:** A read operation cannot be used with this command.

**Syntax:**

- \( n \text{FMR} \) – Standard syntax
- Error [\#]:
  - FMR – Missing axis number [30]

**Parameter Description:**

- \( n[\text{int}] \) – Axis number

**Parameter Range:**

- \( n \) – 1 to 99

**Related Commands:** VER

**Example:**

1FMR | Axis 1, upload new firmware
## Home Configuration

### During Motion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Command Description:** This command is used to select the direction of motion when the Home [HOM] command is initialized.

### Returns:

A read operation returns the current direction setting:

- 0 – Home starts in the direction of the negative limit
- 1 – Home starts in the direction of the positive limit

### Syntax:

- `nHCGx` – Standard syntax
- `0HCGx` – All axes set direction
- `nHCG?` – Read direction setting

**Error [#]:**

- `HCG?` – Read operation with missing axis number [27]
- `nHCG` – Missing direction setting [28]

### Parameter Description:

- `n[int]` – Axis number
- `x [int]` – Set direction of motion.

### Parameter Range:

- `n` – 0 to 99
- `x` – 0 for setting motion in the direction of the negative limit
  1 for setting motion in the direction of the positive limit

### Related Commands:

- `HOM`

### Example:

- `3HCG0` | Axis 3, Set initial direction of Home command towards the negative limit
- `- 0HCG1` | All Axes, Set initial direction of Home command towards the positive limit
### Home

#### Command Description:
This command is used to find the home (zero) position for a specified axis. An error will occur if there is no encoder signal at the time of execution. Home is configured using the HCG command. This command will jog the stage till it reaches the limit configured by the HCG command. It will then acquire the zero position by looking for the index. This command blocks all communication over the serial port during motion. The controller will buffer all commands sent during this period and execute them once the command has found the index. Caution: if you write too many commands while this command is executing you run the risk of overloading the receive buffer.

#### Returns:
A read parameter returns the following calibration values for the specified axis:
- 0  - Not calibrated to home position
- 1  - Calibrated to home position

#### Syntax:
- nHOM  - Standard syntax
- nHOM? - Returns 1 if homed since last startup otherwise returns 0
- 0HOM  - All axes execute home position

#### Error [#]:
- HOM?  - Read operation with missing axis number [27]

#### Parameter Description:
- n[int]  - Axis number

#### Parameter Range:
- n  - 0 to 99

#### Related Commands:
- HCG

#### Example:
- 1HOM  |  Axis 1, Move to home position
### Set IO Definition

**Command Description:** This command is used to select Input or Output for one of the IO pins on the 8-Pin Din connector.

**Returns:** A read operation is not available with this command.

**Syntax:**
- `nIODx1,x2` - Standard syntax
- `nIOD?` - Read encoder mode value

**Error [#]:**
- `IODx1,x2` - Missing axis number [30]
- `IOD?` - Read operation with missing axis number [27]
- `nIOD` - Missing closed/open loop parameter [28]

**Parameter Description:**
- `n[int]` - Axis number
- `x1[int]` - IO Pin
- `x2[int]` - Input/Output
- `?` - Read encoder mode value

**Parameter Range:**
- `n` - 1 to 99
- `x1` - 1 - IO1 (output only)
  - 2 - IO2
  - 3 - IO3
  - 4 - IO4
- `x2` - 0 - Output
  - 1 - Input

**Related Commands:** IOF

**Example:**
```
2IOD2,1
```
| Axis 2, Set IO2 to an Input |
### Set IO Function

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During Motion</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Command Description:**
This command is used to select the function of an IO pin.

**Returns:**
A read operation is not available with this command.

**Syntax:**
- `nIOFx1,x2` - Standard syntax
- `nIOF?` - Read encoder mode value

**Error [#]:**
- `IOFx1,x2` - Missing axis number [30]
- `IOF?` - Read operation with missing axis number [27]
- `nIOF` - Missing closed/open loop parameter [28]

**Parameter Description:**
- `n` [int] - Axis number
- `x1` [int] - IO Pin
- `x2` [int] - IO Function
- `?` - Read encoder mode value

**Parameter Range:**
- `n` - 1 to 99
- `x1` - 1 – IO1, 2 – IO2, 3 – IO3, 4 – IO4
- `x2` - 0 – No function, 1 – Trace data acquisition on trigger, 2 – Output pulse trigger when in position, 3 – Output level when in position

**Related Commands:**
IOD

**Example:**
2IOF2,1 | Axis 2, Set IO2 to data logging trigger
### Jog Acceleration and Deceleration

**Command Description:**
This command is used to set the desired value for the jog acceleration and deceleration for a specified axis. The controller will not allow for JAC values that are greater than AMX.

**Returns:**
A read operation returns the jog acceleration and deceleration value in mm/s² for the specified axis.

**Syntax:**
- `nJACx` – Standard syntax
- `0JACx` – All axes execute acceleration value
- `nJAC?` – Read acceleration value

**Error [#]:**
- JAC? – Read operation with missing axis number [27]
- nJAC – Missing acceleration parameter [28]

**Parameter Description:**
- `n[int]` – Axis number
- `x[float]` – Acceleration
- `?` – Read acceleration value

**Parameter Range:**
- `n` – 0 to 99
- `x` – .001 to 500.000 mm/s² [degrees/s²]

**Related Commands:** ACC, DEC, AMX

**Example:**
4JAC0.1 | Axis 4, Set jog acceleration & deceleration to 0.1 mm/s² [degrees/s²]
### Jog Mode

During Motion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description:</th>
<th>Returns:</th>
<th>Syntax:</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description:</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Range:</th>
<th>Related Commands:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JOG</td>
<td>This command is used to jog a specific axis, or move continuously in a direction with no target position. The jog velocity is a percentage of the maximum velocity and may be changed on-the-fly by sending another JOG command during motion.</td>
<td>A read operation is not available with this command.</td>
<td>[nj]OG[x] – Standard syntax</td>
<td>n[int] – Axis number</td>
<td>x[float] – Velocity</td>
<td>n – 1 to 99</td>
<td>x – 0.001 to 100.000 % (of maximum velocity)</td>
<td>JAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Error [#]:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>J\ O\ G[x] – Missing axis number [30]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[n]J\ O\ G – Missing velocity parameter [28]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: 4JOG10 | Axis 4, Jog at 10% maximum velocity
## Limit Configuration

### During Motion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LCG</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Real-time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LCG</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LCG</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Global

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LCG</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Command Description:
This command selects whether the limit switch inputs on the motor connector are ignored, otherwise it will stop motion.

### Returns:
A read operation is not available with this command.

### Syntax:
- `nLCGx` - Standard syntax

### Error(s):
- `LCx` - Missing axis number [30]
- `nLC` - Missing program number parameter [28]

### Parameter Description:
- `n[int]` - Axis number
- `x[int]` - 0 - ignore [default]
  - 1 - active

### Parameter Range:
- `n` - 1 to 99
- `x` - 0 - ignore [default]
  - 1 - active

### Related Commands:
- LPL

### Example:

```
1LCG1
```

| Axis 1, set limit switches active |
### Positive/ Negative Limit Location

**During Motion**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Real-time**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Program**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Global**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Command Description:**

Determines orientation of Positive limit, and negative limit.

**Returns:**

A read operation returns the following limit direction values for the specified axis:

- 0 – Normal orientation
- 1 – Reverse orientation

**Syntax:**

- nLDRx – Standard syntax
- nLDR? – Read velocity value
- 0LDRx – Missing axis number, all axes set limit direction

**Error [#]:**

- LDR? – Read operation with missing axis number [27]
- nLDR – Missing limit parameter [28]

**Parameter Description:**

- n[int] – Axis number
- x[int] – Limit direction value
- ? – Read limit direction value

**Parameter Range:**

- n – 0 to 99
- x – 0 or 1

**Related Commands:**

**Example:**

- 1LDR1 | Axis 1, set to reverse orientation
- 5LDR? | Axis 5, Read limit switch orientation
## Program List

### nLST?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During Motion</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Command</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>This command is used to display a program table that lists stored program sizes and indicates unused program numbers.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returns:</td>
<td>A read operation returns the program table for the specified axis.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntax:</td>
<td>nLST? – Standard syntax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error [#]:</td>
<td>1LST? – Read Not Available For This Command [38]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Parameter Descriptions:

- **n[int]** – Axis number
- **x[int]** – Program# to be read

### Parameter Ranges:

- **n** – 1 to 99
- **x** – 1 to 16

### Related Commands: None

### Example:

6LST1 | Axis 6, return program 1 list of commands
### Limit Switch Polarity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During Motion</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Command Description:** This command sets whether the limit switch inputs are active high[1] or low[0]

**Returns:** A read operation returns the program table for the specified axis.

**Syntax:**

```
nLPLx  – Standard syntax
```

**Error(s):**

- `LPLx` – Missing axis number [30]
- `nLPL` – Missing program number parameter [28]

**Parameter Description:**

- `n[int]` – Axis number
- `x` – 0 – Active Low
- 1 – Active High

**Parameter Range:**

- `n` – 1 to 99
- `x` – 0 – active low [default]
- 1 – active high

**Related Commands:** LCG

**Example:**

```
6LPL1  | Axis 5, limit switches set to active high
```
### Move to Negative Limit

**Command Description:**
This command initiates a move to the negative limit position. Upon reaching the negative hard limit the controller will then move the stage back from the hard limit and stop. An error will occur if there is no encoder signal at the time of execution.

**Syntax:**
- `nMLN` – Standard syntax
- `0MLN` – All axes execute move to negative limit position

**Error [#]:**
- `MLN` – Missing axis number [30]

**Parameter Description:**
- `n[int]` – Axis number

**Parameter Range:**
- `n` – 0 to 99

**Related Commands:**
- MLP

**Example:**
- `8MLN` – Axis 8, Move to negative limit position
- `0MLN` – All Axes, Move to negative limit position

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>During Motion</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Returns:**
A read operation is not available with this command.
## Move to Positive Limit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During Motion</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Command Description:**
This command initiates a move to the positive limit position. Upon reaching the positive hard limit the controller will then move the stage back from the hard limit and stop. An error will occur if there is no encoder signal at the time of execution.

**Returns:**
A read operation is not available with this command.

**Syntax:**
- `nMLP` - Standard syntax
- `0MLP` - All axes execute move to positive limit position

**Error [#]:**
- `MLP` - Missing axis number [30]

**Parameter Description:**
- `n[int]` - Axis number

**Parameter Range:**
- `n` - 0 to 99

**Related Commands:**
- `MLN`

**Example:**
- `1MLP` - | Axis 1, Move to positive limit position
- `0MLP` - | All Axes, Move to positive limit position
# Toggle Motor Off/On

## Description:
This command is used to turn the motor current flow “Off” or “On” for a specified axis. Turning the motor current off will cause the piezo to relax and the stage will shift slightly.

## Returns:
A read operation returns the following motor current off/on values for the specified axis:
- 0 - Motor current is off
- 1 - Motor current is on

## Syntax:
- nMOTx  - Standard syntax
- nMOT? - Read motor current off/on value
- 0MOTx  - All axes set motor value

## Error [\#]:
- MOT?  - Read operation with missing axis number [27]
- xMOT  - Missing motor off/on parameter [28]

## Parameter Description:
- n[int]  - Axis number
- x[float] - Motor current off/on
- ?  - Read motor current off/on value

## Parameter Range:
- n   - 0 to 99
- x   - 0 for motor current off
- 1 for motor current on

## Related Commands:
None

## Example:
1MOT0  | Axis1, Set motor current to off
**Toggle Motor Polarity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During Motion</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Command Description:**
This command sets the motor polarity for the specified axis. If the theoretical positive direction is away from the motor, changing this setting will make the theoretical positive direction towards the motor.

**Returns:**
A read operation returns the current motor polarity setting for the specified axis.

**Syntax:**
- `nMPLx` - Standard syntax
- `nMPL?` - Read motor current off/on value
- `0MPLx` - All axes set motor value

**Error [#]:**
- `MPL?` - Read operation with missing axis number [27]
- `nMPL` - Missing motor off/on parameter [28]

**Parameter Description:**
- `n[int]` - Axis number
- `x[float]` - Motor Polarity setting
- `?` - Read motor current off/on value

**Parameter Range:**
- `n` - 0 to 99
- `x` - 0 Normal
  - 1 Reverse

**Related Commands:**
- `MVR`

**Example:**
1MPL0 | Axis1, To normal Polarity
Synchronous Move - Absolute

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During Motion</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Command Description:
This command is used to set up a synchronous move using the absolute position of the axes involved. This command is most useful when coordinating motion to an absolute position between 2 or more axes and requires a RUN command on a separate line to execute the synchronous move. It is recommended to run multiple MSA commands on the same command line, as they are executed closer together than on separate lines. An error will occur if the commanded position is outside of the soft limits.

Returns:
A read operation is not available with this command.

Syntax:
- nMSAx - Standard syntax
- 0MSAx - All axes execute synchronous move

Error [#]:
- nMSA - Missing absolute position parameter [28]

Parameter Description:
- n[int] - Axis number
- x[float] - Absolute position

Parameter Range:
- n - 0 to 99
- x - ±0.000001 to 999.999999 mm (degrees)

Related Commands: RUN, MSR

Example:
- 1MSA10;2MSA10 | Axis 1, Move to absolute position: 10 mm[degrees]; Axis 2, Move to absolute position: 10 mm [degrees]
- ORUN           | All axes, Execute synchronous move
- 0MSA5          | All axes, Move to absolute position: 5 mm [degrees]
- ORUN           | All axes, Execute synchronous move
## Synchronous Move – Relative

### During Motion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Read</th>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Read</th>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Command Description:

This command is used to set up a relative move using the relative position of the axes involved. This command is most useful when coordinating relative positions between 2 or more axes and requires a RUN command on a separate line to execute the synchronous move. It is recommended to use multiple MSR commands on the same command line, as they are executed closer together than on separate lines. An error will occur if the commanded increment will cause the stage to travel outside of the set soft limits.

### Returns:

A read operation is not available with this command.

### Syntax:

- nMSRx - Standard syntax
- 0MSAx - All axes execute synchronous move

### Error [-]:

- nMSA - Missing relative position parameter [28]

### Parameter Description:

- n[int] - Axis number
- x[Float] - Relative position

### Parameter Range:

- n - 0 to 99
- x - ±0.000001 to 999.999999 mm (degrees)

### Related Commands:

- RUN, MSA

### Example:

- 4MSR 1; 5MSR 5
- ORUN
- 0MSR 0.01
- ORUN

- Axis 4, Move 0.1 mm [degrees]; Axis 5, Move 0.5 mm [degrees]
- Execute synchronous move
- All axes, Move 0.01 mm [degrees]
- All axes, execute synchronous move
**Move Absolute**

This command is used to initiate an instantaneous move to an absolute position for a specified axis. An error will occur if the commanded position is outside of the soft limits.

**Returns:**
A read operation is not available with this command.

**Syntax:**
- `nMVAx` – Standard syntax
- `0MVAx` – All axes execute instantaneous move

**Error(s):**
- `nMVA` – Missing absolute position parameter [28]

**Parameter Description:**
- `n[int]` – Axis number
- `x[float]` – Absolute position

**Parameter Range:**
- `n` – 0 to 99
- `x` – ± 0.000001 to ± 999.999999 mm (degrees)

**Related Commands:**
- MVR, WFS

**Example:**
- `4MVA14.5` | Axis 4, Move to absolute position: 14.5 mm [degrees]
- `0MVA5.5` | All axes, Move to absolute position: 5.5 mm [degrees]
**Move Relative**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During Motion</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Command Description:**
This command is used to initiate an instantaneous move to a relative position for a specified axis. An error will occur if the commanded increment will cause the stage to travel outside of the set soft limits.

**Returns:**
A read operation is not available with this command.

**Syntax:**
- `nMVRx` – Standard syntax
- `0MVRx` – All axes execute command.

**Error(s):**
- `nMVR` – Missing relative position parameter [28]

**Parameter Description:**
- `n[int]` – Axis number
- `x[float]` – Relative position

**Parameter Range:**
- `n` – 0 to 99
- `x` – ±0.000001 to ±999.999999 mm [degrees]

**Related Commands:**
- MVR, WFS

**Example:**
- `6MVR10` | Axis 6, Move 10 mm [degrees]
- `0MVR .89` | All axes, Move 0.89 mm [degrees]
## Loop Program

**PGL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During Motion</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Command Description:
This command is used to change the program loop setting. If the program loop flag is set, any program that is executed will run in a continuous loop. It can be combined with the PGS command to run a program continuously on startup. A looping program can be stopped at any time by sending a STP command to the controller.

### Returns:
A read operation returns the program loop setting for the specified axis.

### Syntax:
```
nPGLx  - Standard syntax
```

### Error(s):
- PGLx   - Missing axis number [30]
- nPGL   - Missing program number parameter [28]

### Parameter Description:
- n[int]  – Axis number
- x[int]  – loop flag parameter

### Parameter Range:
- n – 1 to 99
- x – 0 - Don’t loop
- 1 - Loop

### Related Commands:
PGS, STP

### Example:
```
1PGL1
```
| Axis 1, any program will run continuously |
## Begin Program Recording

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During Motion</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Command Description:**
This command is used to enter program recording mode for a specified axis. The program being recorded must use a unique program number or else the program will be ignored. Use the LST command to check program number availability and use the ERA command to erase any previously recorded programs. Each program has a size limit of 4Kb.

**Returns:**
A read operation is not available for this command

**Syntax:**
- nPGMx – Standard syntax
- nPGM? – Read a binary representation of written program numbers
  - If programs 1 and 2 are written it will return 3
  - If programs 1 and 4 are written it will return 9
  - If only program 1 is written it will return 1
  - If only program 3 is written it will return 4

**Error(s):**
- PG Mx – Missing axis number [30]
- nPGM – Missing program number parameter [28]

**Parameter Description:**
- n[int] – Axis number
- x[int] – Program number to be recorded

**Parameter Range:**
- n – 1 to 99
- x – 1 to 16

**Related Commands:**
END, EXC, LST, ERA

**Example:**
1PGM3 | Axis 1, Begin recording program. Save program as program 3
Run Program At Start-Up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Description:</th>
<th>This command is used to set a program to run immediately on start-up. Only one program per axis can run on start up.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Returns:</td>
<td>A read operation returns a value for the specified axis in the format below:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 – No program set to run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-16 – Program set to run on start-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntax:</td>
<td>nPGSx – Standard syntax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0PGSx – Missing axis number, all axes set program to run on start-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nPGS? – Read program(s) set to run on start-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error [#]:</td>
<td>PGS? – Read operation with missing axis number [27]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nPGS – Missing program set to run on start-up parameter [28]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter Description:</td>
<td>n[int] – Axis number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>x[float] – Program set to run on start-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>? – Read encoder mode value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter Range:</td>
<td>n – 0 to 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>x – 0 - No program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 to 16 - Specific program set to run on start-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related Commands:</td>
<td>LST, PGM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6PGS5</td>
<td>Axis 6, set program 5 to run on start-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0PGS16</td>
<td>All axes, set program 16 to run on start-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3PGS?</td>
<td>Axis 3, Read program to run on start-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3PGS0</td>
<td>Axis 3, Set no program to run on start-up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Set Feedback Constants

## Command Description:
This command is used to set the encoder feedback constants for a specified controller.

## Returns:
A read operation returns the encoder feedback constant values for the specified axis.

## Syntax:
- `nPIDx1,x2,x3` - Standard syntax
- `nPID?` - Read encoder feedback constant values

## Error(s):
- `PIDx1,x2,x3` - Missing axis number [30]
- `PID?` - Read operation with missing axis number [27]
- `n PID` - Missing encoder feedback constant parameters [28]

## Parameter Description:
- `n[int]` - Axis number
- `x1[float]` - \( K_p \) (proportional constant)
- `x2[float]` - \( K_i \) (integral constant, stepper only)
- `x3 [float]` - \( K_d \) (derivative constant, stepper only)
- `?` - Read encoder feedback constants and values

## Parameter Range:
- `n` - 1 to 99
- `x1` - 0.000 to 2.000
- `x2` - 0.000 to 2.000
- `x3` - 0.000 to 2.000

## Related Commands:
FBK, ENC, POS

## Example:
```
5PID.02,.04,.05  | Axis 5, Set encoder feedback constants to 0.02, 0.04 and 0.05, respectively
-  
2PID.03,,  | Axis 2, Set encoder feedback constant \( K_p \) to 0.03, other constants remain unchanged
-  
4PID,,.07  | Axis 4, Set encoder feedback constant \( K_d \) to 0.07, other constants remain unchanged
```
### Position During Motion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Command Description:
This command is used to read the position information from the specified axis controller.

#### Returns:
A read operation returns the position values in mm for the specified axis in the following format:
- [Theoretical position in mm, Encoder position in mm]
- [Theoretical position in degrees, Encoder position in degrees]

#### Syntax:
`nPOS?` - Standard syntax

#### Error(s):
- `POS?` - Read operation with missing axis number [27]

#### Parameter Description:
- `n[int]` - Axis number
- `?` - Read position values

#### Parameter Range:
`n` - 1 to 99

#### Related Commands:
MVR

#### Example:
`4POS?` | Axis 4, Read position values
### REZ

#### Command Description:
This command is used to set the DAC (digital to analog converter) steps per micron resolution for the specified axis.

#### Returns:
A read operation returns the resolution value in steps per micron for the specified axis.

#### Syntax:
- **nREZx** – Standard syntax
- **nREZ?** – Read steps per micron resolution value

#### Error(s):
- **REZ?** – Read operation with missing axis number [27]
- **REZx** – Missing axis number [30]
- **nREZ** – Missing steps per micron resolution parameter [28]

#### Parameter Description:
- **n[int]** – Axis number
- **x[float]** – Steps per micron resolution (steps/mili-degrees) (default is 8,000)
- **?** – Read steps per micron resolution value (steps/milli-degrees)

#### Parameter Range:
- **n** – 1 to 99
- **x** – 0 to 999999 DAC steps per micron (steps/milli-degrees)

#### Related Commands:
None

#### Example:
- **9REZ25** | Axis 9, Set resolution to 25 steps/micron [steps/milli-degrees]
- **3REZ?** | Axis 3, Read steps/micron [steps/degrees] resolution value
Perform Soft Reset During Motion | Real-time | Program | Global
---|---|---|---
Set | Read | Set | Read | Set | Read | Set | Read

Command Description: This command is used to perform a soft reset of the specified axis.

Returns: A read operation cannot be used with this command.

Syntax: nRST – Standard syntax  
0RST – All axes execute soft reset

Parameter Description: n[int] – Axis number

Parameter Range: n – 1 to 99

Related Commands: None

Example: 8RST | Axis 8, execute soft reset
# Start Synchronous Move

**Command Description:** This command is used to start a global synchronous move previously set up by using the MSA or MSR commands.

**Returns:** A read operation cannot be used with this command.

**Syntax:** `RUN` – Standard syntax

**Parameter Description:** -

**Parameter Range:** -

**Related Commands:** MSA, MSR

**Example:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3MSR5;4MSR5</td>
<td>Axis 3, setup 5 mm[degrees] move; Axis 4, setup 5 mm [degrees] move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0RUN</td>
<td>All axes, Execute synchronous moves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Table: Command Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During Motion</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MICRONIX USA, LLC**
Irvine, California
www.micronixusa.com
## Save Axis Settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description:</th>
<th>Returns:</th>
<th>Syntax:</th>
<th>Parameter Description:</th>
<th>Parameter Range:</th>
<th>Related Commands:</th>
<th>Example:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAV</td>
<td>This command is used to save all settings for the specified axis. This allows an axis to be configured on power up.</td>
<td>A read operation cannot be used with this command.</td>
<td>nSAV – Standard syntax  0SAV – All axes save settings</td>
<td>n[int] – Axis number</td>
<td>n – 0 to 99</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>16SAV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Status Byte

#### During Motion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Read</th>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Read</th>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Read</th>
<th>Set</th>
<th>Read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Command Description:

This command is used to check the status register for a specified axis.

A read operation will return an integer from 0 to 255 describing the status of the axis. The byte must be decoded in binary to determine the value of each bit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>ERR</td>
<td>ACC</td>
<td>CNST</td>
<td>DEC</td>
<td>STP</td>
<td>PGM</td>
<td>PLS</td>
<td>NLS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Bits 2, 1 and 0 are unused

- **Bit 7**: 1 – One or more errors have occurred. Use ERR? or CER to clear.
  0 – No Errors have occurred.

- **Bit 6**: 1 – Currently in Acceleration phase of motion.
  0 – Not in Acceleration phase of motion.

- **Bit 5**: 1 – Currently in Constant Velocity phase of motion.
  0 – Not in Constant Velocity phase of motion.

- **Bit 4**: 1 – Currently in Deceleration phase of motion.
  0 – Not in Deceleration phase of motion.

- **Bit 3**: 1 – Stage has stopped. (In Closed Loop Stage, is in the deadband)
  0 – Stage is moving. (In Closed Loop, Stage is out of deadband)

- **Bit 2**: 1 – A Program is currently running
  0 – No program is running

- **Bit 1**: 1 – Positive Switch is Activated
  0 – Positive Switch is not Activated

- **Bit 0**: 1 – Negative Switch is Activated
  0 – Negative Switch is not Activated

#### Syntax:

- **nSTA?** – Standard syntax

#### Error(s):

- **STA?** – Read operation with missing axis number [27]
- **nSTA** – Missing read operation parameter [28]

#### Parameter Description:

- **n[int]** – Axis number
- **?** – Read status register

#### Parameter Range:

- **n** – 1 to 99

#### Related Commands:

None

#### Example:

```
6STA?
```

| Axis 6, Read status register |
### Stop Motion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During Motion</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Command Description:**
This command is used to stop motion for a specified axis.

**Returns:**
A read operation cannot be used with this command.

**Syntax:**
- nSTP – Standard syntax
- 0STP – All axes execute stop

**Parameter Description:**
- n[int] – Axis number

**Parameter Range:**
- n – 0 to 99

**Related Commands:**
EST, DEC

**Example:**
8STP | Axis 8, execute stop
### Save Startup Position

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During Motion</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Command Description:
This command is used to set the startup position. Default is 0. This setting does not require the SAV command to save it into memory. It also does not change with a DEF command. To reset the Startup position to the default, send nSVP0.

#### Returns:
A read operation returns the Startup position setting for the specified axis.

#### Syntax:
- **nSVP** – Standard syntax
- **0SVP** – Missing axis number, command accepted as standard syntax

#### Parameter Description:
- **n[int]** – Axis number
- **x[float]** – Startup Position mm
- **?** – Read Startup Position

#### Parameter Range:
- **n** – 0 to 99
- **x** – TLN (-999.999999mm) to TLP(999.999999mm)

#### Related Commands:
None

#### Example:
- `4SVP` | Set current position to Startup position
- `2SVP 2.3` | Set startup position to 2.3mm
## Sync

**Command Description:** This command is used in a program together with the wait for sync [WSY] command in order to synchronize motion between multiple axes.

**Returns:** A read operation cannot be used with this command.

**Syntax:**
- `nSYN` - Standard syntax
- `0SYN` - Missing axis number, command accepted as standard syntax

**Parameter Description:**
- `n[int]` - Axis number

**Parameter Range:**
- `n` - 0 to 99

**Related Commands:** WSY

**Example:**
- `4SYN` | Send sync to axis 4
### Negative Soft Limit Position

**Command Description:** This command is used to set the desired negative soft limit position, using absolute position, for the specified axis. The negative soft limit position value must be less than the positive soft limit position value \([TLP]\) for the command to be accepted.

**Returns:** A read operation returns the negative soft limit position value.

**Syntax:**
- `nTLNx` – Standard syntax
- `nTLN?` – Read negative soft limit position value
- `0TLNx` – All axes set limit position value
- `nTLN` – Set current position to negative limit

**Error(s):**
- `TLN?` – Read operation with missing axis number [27]

**Parameter Description:**
- `n[int]` – Axis number
- `x[float]` – Negative soft limit position
- `?` – Read negative soft limit position

**Parameter Range:**
- `n` – 0 to 99
- `x` – ±0.000001 to ±999.999999 mm [degrees]

**Related Commands:** `TLP`

**Example:**
- `2TLN0.005` | Axis 2, Set negative soft limit position to 0.005 mm [degrees]
- `6TLN?` | Axis 6, Read negative soft limit position value
## Positive Soft limit Position

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During Motion</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Command Description:
This command is used to set the desired positive soft limit position, using absolute position, for the specified axis. The positive soft limit position value must be greater than the negative soft limit position value [TLN] for the command to be accepted.

### Returns:
A read operation returns the positive soft limit position value for the specified axis.

### Syntax:
- `nTLPx` – Standard syntax
- `nTLP?` – Read positive soft limit position value
- `0TLPx` – All axes set limit position value
- `nTLN` – Set current position to negative limit

### Error(s):
- `TLP?` – Read operation with missing axis number [27]

### Parameter Description:
- `n[int]` – Axis number
- `x[float]` – Positive soft limit position
- `?` – Read positive soft limit position

### Parameter Range:
- `n` – 0 to 99
- `x` – ±0.000001 to ±999.999999 mm [degrees]

### Related Commands:
- TLN

### Example:
- `4TLP10.005` | Axis 2, Set positive soft limit position to 10.005 mm [degrees]
- `9TLP?` | Axis 9, Read positive soft limit position value
### TRA Command

**Perform Trace**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During Motion</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Command Description:**
This command is used to execute a trace of the specified axis.

**Returns:**
A read operation returns the position samples taken for the specified axis.

**Syntax:**
- nTRAx1,x2,x3 – Standard syntax
- nTRA? – Read position values
- 0TLPx1,x2,x3 – All axes execute trace

**Error(s):**
- TRA? – Read operation with missing axis number [27]
- nTRA – Missing parameters [28]

**Parameter Description:**
- n[int] – Axis number
- x1[int] – Number of samples taken (default is 1000)
- x2[int] – 10kHz/Sampling frequency (default is 1)
- x3[float] – Trace starting position (default is immediate)
- ? – Read position

**Parameter Range:**
- n – 0 to 99
- x1 – 1 to 9000
- x2 – 1 to 1000 Servo clocks per cycle
- x3 – 000.000000 to 999.999999 mm [degrees]

**Related Commands:**
- DAT

**Example:**
- 5TRA5,10,1 | Axis 5, execute trace with 5 samples at a sampling frequency of 1kHz starting at a position of 1 mm [degrees]
- 3TRA2000,, | Axis 3, execute trace with 2000 samples at a sampling frequency of 10kHz starting at the current position
### Velocity

**Command Description:**
This command is used to set the desired velocity for the specified axis. The velocity may be changed on-the-fly by sending another VEL command during motion. The velocity value should be lower than the maximum allowable velocity [VMX] for the command to be accepted.

**Returns:**
A read operation returns the velocity value in mm/s for the specified axis.

**Syntax:**
- `nVELx` – Standard syntax
- `nVEL?` – Read velocity value
- `0VELx` – Missing axis number, all axes set velocity

**Error [#]:**
- `VEL?` – Read operation with missing axis number [27]
- `nVEL` – Missing velocity parameter [28]

**Parameter Description:**
- `n[int]` – Axis number
- `x[float]` – Velocity value
- `?` – Read velocity value

**Parameter Range:**
- `n` – 0 to 99
- `x` – 000.001 to VMX (999.999 mm/s) [degrees/s]

**Related Commands:**
VMX, REZ

**Example:**
- `1VEL.25` | Axis 1, Set velocity to 0.25mm/s [degrees/s]
- `5VEL?` | Axis 5, Read velocity value
### Firmware Version

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nVER?</td>
<td>This command is used to check the firmware version for the specified axis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Returns:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A read operation returns the firmware version for the specified axis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nVER?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Parameter Description:

- **n[int]**: Axis number
- **?**: Read firmware version

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter Range:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n: 1 to 99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Related Commands:

None

#### Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11VER?</th>
<th>Axis 11, Read firmware version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
## Maximum Allowable Velocity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During Motion</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Command Description:** This command is used to read the maximum allowable velocity for a specific axis. This value is calculated based on the steps per micron parameter in the REZ command.

**Returns:** A read operation returns the maximum allowable velocity value in mm/s for the specified axis.

**Syntax:**

```
nVMX?     – Read maximum allowable velocity value
```

**Error [#]:**

- VMX? – Read operation with missing axis number [27]
- nVMX – Missing read operation parameter [123]

**Parameter Description:**

- **n[int]** – Axis number
- **?** – Read maximum allowable velocity value

**Parameter Range:** n - 1 to 99

**Related Commands:** REZ, VEL

**Example:**

```
4VMX?     | Axis 4, Read maximum allowable velocity value
```
### Encoder Velocity during Motion

#### Command Description:
This command returns the actual velocity calculated from the encoder.

#### Returns:
A read operation returns the encoder velocity in mm/s.

#### Syntax:
- `nVRT?` – Standard syntax
- Error [#]:
  - `VRT?` – Read operation with missing axis number [27]

#### Parameter Description:
- `n[int]` – Axis number

#### Parameter Range:
- `n` – 1 to 99

#### Related Commands:
- POS

#### Example:
- `5VRT?` | Axis 5, Read encoder velocity
### Wait For Stop

**Command Description:** This command is used in a program to wait until motion is completed to begin executing the next command.

**Returns:** A read operation cannot be used with this command.

**Syntax:**
- `nWST` – Standard syntax
- `WST` – Missing axis number, command accepted as standard syntax

**Parameter Description:**
- `n[int]` – Axis number

**Parameter Range:**
- `n` – 1 to 99

**Related Commands:** PGM

**Example:**
- `7WST` | Axis 7, Wait for motion to stop before executing next command
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Description:</th>
<th>This command is used in a program together with the sync [SYN] command in order to synchronize motion between multiple axes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Returns:</td>
<td>A read operation cannot be used with this command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Syntax:             | nWSY - Standard syntax  
|                     | WSY - Missing axis number, command accepted as standard syntax |
| Parameter Description: | n[int] - Axis number |
| Parameter Range:    | n - 1 to 99 |
| Related Commands:  | SYN |
| Example:            | 1WSY | Axis 1, Wait until sync command is received before executing next command |
**Wait For Time Period**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During Motion</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Command Description:**
This command is used in a program to wait for a specified period of time before executing the next command.

**Returns:**
A read operation cannot be used with this command.

**Syntax:**
- `nWTMx` - Standard syntax
- `WSTx` - Missing axis number, command accepted as standard syntax

**Parameter Description:**
- `n[int]` - Axis number
- `x[int]` - Time

**Parameter Range:**
- `n` - 1 to 99
- `x` - 0 to 999999 milliseconds

**Related Commands:**
PGM

**Example:**
2WTM42 | Axis 2, Wait for 42 milliseconds before executing next command
### ZRO Zero Position

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During Motion</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Command Description:** This command is used to set the absolute zero position for the specified axis.

**Returns:** A read operation cannot be used with this command.

**Syntax:**

- `nZRO` – Standard syntax

**Error [#]:**

- `ZRO` – Missing axis number [123]

**Parameter Description:**

- `n[int]` – Axis number

**Parameter Range:**

- `n` – 1 to 99

**Related Commands:** None

**Example:**

```
1ZRO
```

| Axis 1, set current position as absolute zero |
### Take Axis Offline

**Command Description:** This command is used to take the specified axes offline. An offline axis will not respond until the power is cycled.

**Returns:** A read operation cannot be used with this command.

**Syntax:**
- `nZZZ` – Standard syntax
- `ZZZ` – Missing axis number, all axes set to offline

**Parameter Description:**
- `n[int]` – Axis number

**Parameter Range:** `n` – 1 to 99

**Related Commands:** None

**Example:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>During Motion</th>
<th>Real-time</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Set</td>
<td>Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Axis Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-99</td>
<td>1-99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
- Indicators: ✔ (Available), ☑️ (Required), ✗ (Not Available)
### 5.10 Error Messages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Receive Buffer Overrun</td>
<td>The Receive Buffer has reached or exceeded maximum capacity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Motor Disabled</td>
<td>The command that triggered this error was trying to move the servo while it was disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>No Encoder Detected</td>
<td>The command that triggered this error was trying to access encoder data when no encoder was attached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Index Not Found</td>
<td>The controller moved across the full range of motion and did not find an index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Home Requires Encoder</td>
<td>The HOM command requires an encoder signal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Move Limit Requires Encoder</td>
<td>The MLN and MLP commands require an encoder signal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Command is Read Only</td>
<td>The command that triggered this error only supports read operations. The command must be followed by a question mark to be accepted. Ex: XXX?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>One Read Operation Per Line</td>
<td>Multiple read operations on the same command line. Only one read operation is allowed per line, even if addressed to separate axes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Too Many Commands On Line</td>
<td>The maximum number of allowed commands per command line has been exceeded. No more than 8 commands are allowed on a single command line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Line Character Limit Exceeded</td>
<td>The maximum number of characters per command line has been exceeded. Each line has an 80 character limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Missing Axis Number</td>
<td>The controller could not find an axis number or the beginning of an instruction. Check the beginning of the command for erroneous characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Malformed Command</td>
<td>The controller could not find a 3-letter instruction in the input. Check to ensure that each instruction in the line has exactly 3 letters referring to a command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Issue Description</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Invalid Command</td>
<td>The 3-letter instruction entered is not a valid command. Ensure that the 3-letter instruction is a recognizable command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Global Read Operation Request</td>
<td>A read request for a command was entered without an axis number. A read request cannot be used in a global context.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 28  | Invalid Parameter Type                                | 1. The parameter entered does not correspond to the type of number that the instruction requires. For example, the command may expect an integer value, therefore sending a floating point value will trigger this error.  
2. The allowable precision for a parameter has been exceeded. For example, velocity can be specified with a precision of 0.001 mm/sec. If a more precise velocity value of 0.0001 mm/sec is entered, this error will be triggered. Refer to the command pages for the type of parameter that each command expects. |
<p>| 29  | Invalid Character in Parameter                        | There is an alpha character in a parameter that should be a numeric character. |
| 30  | Command Cannot Be Used In Global Context              | The command entered must be addressed to a specific axis number. Not all commands can be used in a global context. Check the specific command page or the table of commands for more info. |
| 31  | Parameter Out Of Bounds                               | The parameter is out of bounds. The current state of the controller will not allow this parameter to be used. Check the command page for more information. |
| 32  | Incorrect Jog Velocity Request                        | The jog velocity can only be changed during motion by using a new JOG command. If the VEL command is used to change the velocity, this error will be triggered. The VEL command can only be used to change velocity during motion initiated by the move commands [MVR, MVA, MSR, MSA]. |
| 33  | Not In Jog Mode                                        | Sending a JOG command during motion initiated by a move command will trigger this error. To initiate Jog Mode, the controller should be at stand-still. To change velocity during a move, use the VEL command. |
| 34  | Trace Already In Progress                              | This error is triggered when a new trace command is received after a trace is already in progress. Trace settings may be modified only if the trace hasn’t started recording data. Otherwise, wait until the trace has finished before modifying the trace settings. |
| 35  | Trace Did Not Complete                                 | An error occurred while recording trace data. Try the operation again. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Command Cannot Be Executed During Motion</td>
<td>Only certain commands can be executed when motion is in progress. Check the command pages for information on individual commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Move Outside Soft Limits</td>
<td>If a requested move will take the controller outside of the preset travel limits, then the command will not be executed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Read Not Available For This Command</td>
<td>This error is triggered by a read request from a command that does not support a read operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Program Number Out of Range</td>
<td>The number entered for the program number was either less than 1 or greater than 16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Program Size Limit Exceeded</td>
<td>The program has exceeded the character limit of 4 Kb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Program failed to Record</td>
<td>Error in recording program. Erase program and try operation again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>End Command Must Be on its Own Line</td>
<td>The End command used to end a program must be on a separate line from all other instructions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Failed to Read Program</td>
<td>An error occurred while trying to read a program. Try the Operation again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Command Only Valid Within Program</td>
<td>The command that triggered this error is only suitable for use within a program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Program Already Exists</td>
<td>A program already exists for the indicated program parameter. The program must be erased with the ERA command before being written again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Program Doesn’t Exist</td>
<td>The indicated program does not exist. This error can occur when you try to execute a program number that has not had a program assigned to it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Read Operations Not Allowed Inside Program</td>
<td>Read Operations are not permitted in programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Command Not Allowed While Program in Progress</td>
<td>The command that triggered this error was given while a program was executing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Limit Activated</td>
<td>Motion in the direction of the activated limit switch is disallowed if limit switches are enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>End of Travel Limit</td>
<td>The requested move will take the controller outside of its valid travel range, therefore the move is disallowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Home In Progress</td>
<td>A Home or a Move To Limit Procedure is in progress. Motion commands are disallowed during this time. A STP or EST command can be used to terminate the Home, and then a motion command can be sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>IO Function Already In Use</td>
<td>The I/O Function in question is already assigned to another I/O pin. Some Functions can only be assigned to one pin at a time. See the documentation for each function for more details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Limits Are Not Configured Properly</td>
<td>Both Limit Switches are active, so motion is disallowed in both directions. Most likely the LPL (Limit Polarity command) setting should be switched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Command Not Available in this Version</td>
<td>The command entered is not supported in this version of the firmware.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Analog Encoder Not Available In this Version</td>
<td>The current version of firmware installed does not support Analog Encoders.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Appendix

6.1 Encoder Input Pin-out

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>A+/Cos+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>B+/Sin+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>Index +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>+5V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>A-/Cos-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>B-/Sin-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Grey</td>
<td>Index -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Not In Use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2 Motor Input Pin-out

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Phase 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Phase 2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>N/C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Not In Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>+5V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>+5V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Not In Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Not In Use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.3 8-Pin Din IO connector

- Pin8 - +5V
- Pin7 - IO1 (output only)
- Pin6 - IO2
- Pin5 - IO3
- Pin3 - IO4
- Pin4 - GND
6.4 RS-485 Intermodular Connector Cable Pin-out

The RS-485 Intermodular Connector Cable is used to daisy chain two MMC-100 modules together, allowing for alternative module configurations. The cable is directional and its orientation should be noted when configuring axis numbers, for the direction of the cable will determine axis order. This connector can also be used to communicate with the controller in place of the USB connection by connecting your RS-485 Bus to pins 2, 3 and 4 as they appear below.

RS-485 Intermodular Connector Cable Pin-out: