Ensemble CP Hardware Manual
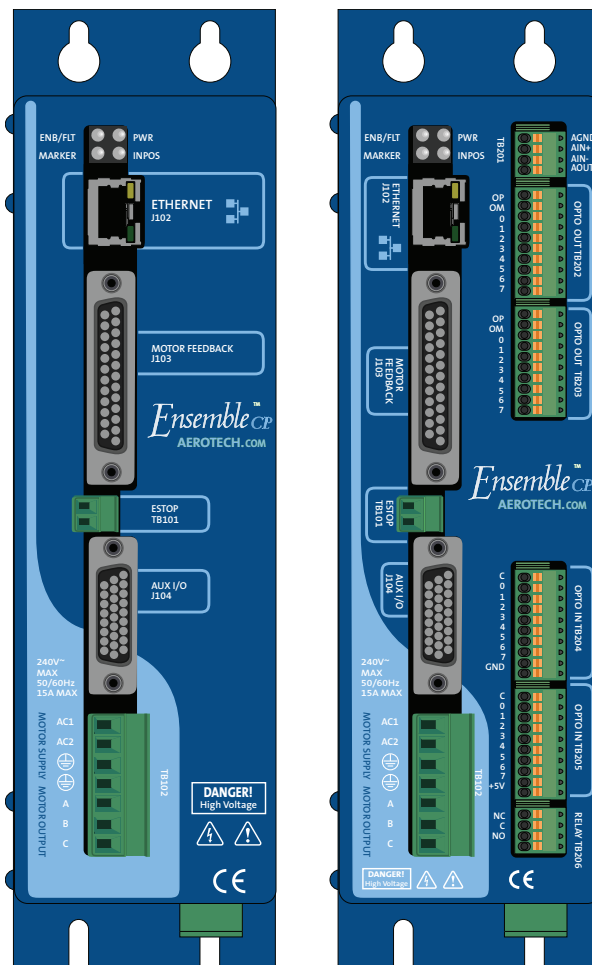
Global Technical Support

Go to www.aerotech.com/global-technical-support for information and support about your Aerotech products. The website provides downloadable resources (such as up-to-date software, product manuals, and Help files), training schedules, and PC-to-PC remote technical support. You can also complete Product Return (RMA) forms and get information about repairs and spare or replacement parts. For immediate help, contact a service office or your sales representative. Have your customer order number available before you call or include it in your email.

United States (World Headquarters)	
Phone: +1-412-967-6440 Fax: +1-412-967-6870 Email: service@aerotech.com	101 Zeta Drive Pittsburgh, PA 15238-2897 www.aerotech.com
United Kingdom	**Japan**
Phone: +44 (0)1256 855055 Fax: +44 (0)1256 855649 Email: service@aerotech.co.uk	Phone: +81 (0)50 5830 6814 Fax: +81 (0)43 306 3773 Email: service@aerotechkk.com.jp
Germany	**China**
Phone: +49 (0)911 967 9370 Fax: +49 (0)911 967 93720 Email: service@aerotechgmbh.de	Phone: +86 (21) 3319 7715 Email: saleschina@aerotech.com
France	**Taiwan**
Phone: +33 1 64 93 58 67 Email: sales@aerotech.co.uk	Phone: +886 (0)2 8751 6690 Email: service@aerotech.tw

Aerotech Worldwide

United States ▪ France ▪ Germany ▪ United Kingdom
China ▪ Japan ▪ Taiwan

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

EU Declaration of Conformity

Manufacturer   Aerotech, Inc.
Address   101 Zeta Drive
                        Pittsburgh, PA 15238-2897
                        USA
Product   Ensemble CP
Model/Types   All

This is to certify that the aforementioned product is in accordance with the applicable requirements of the following Directive(s):

2014/30/EU	Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive
2014/35/EU	Low Voltage Directive LVD
2011/65/EU	RoHS 2 Directive

and has been designed to be in conformity with the applicable requirements of the following documents when installed and used in accordance with the manufacturer's supplied installation instructions.

EN 55011:1998	RFI Limits and Measurement
EN 61800-3:2004	EMC requirements for power drives
EN 61000-3-2:2000	Harmonic Current Emissions
EN 61000-3-3:1995	Voltage Fluctuation and Flicker
EN 61000-4-2:1995	ESD Immunity
EN 61000-4-3:2002	Radiated RFI/EMI Immunity
EN 61000-4-4:1995	EFT/Burst Immunity
EN 61000-4-5:1995	Surge Immunity
EN 61000-4-6:1996	Conducted Immunity
EN 61000-4-11:1994	Voltage Dips and Interruptions
EN 61010-1:2010	Safety requirements for electrical equipment

Name   / Alex Weibel
Position   Engineer Verifying Compliance
Location   Pittsburgh, PA

Agency Approvals

Aerotech, Inc. Model Ensemble CP Series Digital Drives have been tested and found to be in accordance to the following listed Agency Approvals:

Approval / Certification: CUS NRTL
Approving Agency: TUV SUD America Inc.
Certificate #:   U8 17 01 68995 023
Standards: UL 61010-1:2004; CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010-1:2004; EN 61010-1:2010

Safety Procedures and Warnings

The following statements apply wherever the Warning or Danger symbol appears within this manual. Failure to observe these precautions could result in serious injury to those individuals performing the procedures and/or damage to the equipment.

NOTE: Read this manual in its entirety before installing, operating, or servicing this product. If you do not understand the information contained herein, contact an Aerotech representative before proceeding. Strictly adhere to the statements given in this section and other handling, use, and operational information given throughout the manual to avoid injury to you and damage to the equipment.

NOTE: Aerotech continually improves its product offerings; listed options may be superseded at any time. All drawings and illustrations are for reference only and were complete and accurate as of this manual's release. Refer to www.aerotech.com for the most up-to-date information.

DANGER: This product contains potentially lethal voltages. To reduce the possibility of electrical shock, bodily injury, or death the following precautions must be followed.

1. Disconnect electrical power before servicing equipment.
2. Disconnect electrical power before performing any wiring.
3. Access to the Ensemble CP and component parts must be restricted while connected to a power source.
4. To minimize the possibility of electrical shock and bodily injury, extreme care must be exercised when any electrical circuits are in use. Suitable precautions and protection must be provided to warn and prevent persons from making contact with live circuits.
5. Install the Ensemble CP inside a rack or enclosure.
6. The shunt resistor temperature can exceed 70°C during normal operation and contains lethal voltage on its terminals and surface. It must be properly enclosed and shielded to avoid risk of fire and operator shock.
7. Do not connect or disconnect any electrical components or connecting cables while connected to a power source.
8. All components must be properly grounded in accordance with local electrical safety requirements.
9. Operator safeguarding requirements must be addressed during final integration of the product.

DANGER: The Ensemble CP case temperature may exceed 70°C in some applications.

WARNING: To minimize the possibility of electrical shock, bodily injury or death the following precautions must be followed.
1. Use of this equipment in ways other than described by this manual can cause personal injury or equipment damage.
2. Moving parts can cause crushing or shearing injuries. Access to all stage and motor parts must be restricted while connected to a power source.
3. Cables can pose a tripping hazard. Securely mount and position all system cables to avoid potential hazards.
4. Do not expose this product to environments or conditions outside of the listed specifications. Exceeding environmental or operating specifications can cause damage to the equipment.
5. If the product is used in a manner not specified by the manufacturer, the protection provided by the product can be impaired and result in damage, shock, injury, or death.
6. Operators must be trained before operating this equipment.
7. All service and maintenance must be performed by qualified personnel.
8. This product is intended for light industrial manufacturing or laboratory use. Use of this product for unintended applications can result in injury and damage to the equipment.

Quick Installation Guide

This chapter describes the order in which connections and settings should typically be made to the Ensemble CP. If a custom interconnection drawing was created for your system (look for a line item on your Sales Order under the heading "Integration"), that drawing can be found on your installation device.

① Connect the Motor Outputs (TB102) and Motor Feedback (J103).

② Connect a multi-axis Ensemble system with Aeronet (J107, J108).

③ Connect the PC to either the Ethernet (J102) or the USB (J101).

④ Connect any additional I/O as required (not shown).

⑤ Connect to the Control Supply (TB106).

⑥ Connect to the Motor Supply (TB102).
Note: Connect to ESTOP (TB101) in this step if applicable.
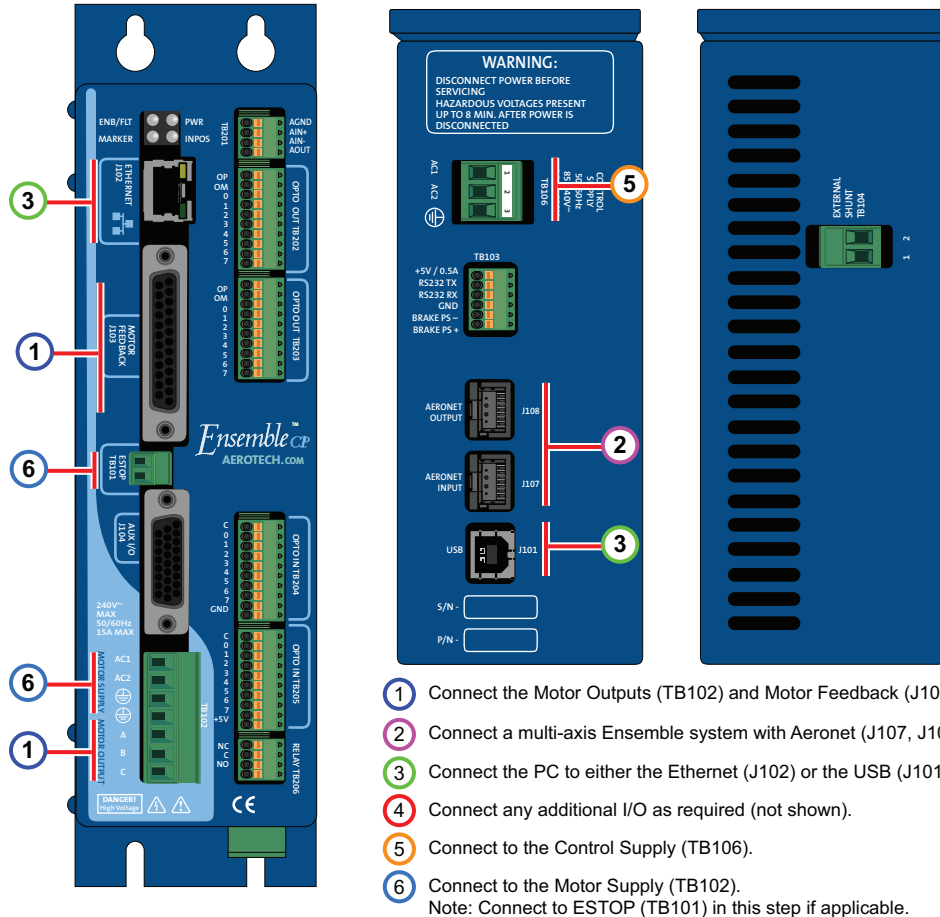
Figure 1:   Quick Start Connections

Topic	Section
Motor Output	Section 2.2. Motor Output Connections
Motor Feedback	Section 2.3. Motor Feedback Connections (J103)
Aeronet	Section 2.7. Aeronet Interface (J107/J108)
Ethernet / USB	No Section / Standard Connection
Control Supply	Section 2.1.1. Control Supply Connections (TB106)
Motor Supply	Section 2.1.2. Motor Supply Connections (TB102)
Additional I/O	User / Application dependent

This page intentionally left blank.

Chapter 1: Introduction

Aerotech's Ensemble CP (Compact PWM) network digital drive is a high performance amplifier. The drive provides deterministic behavior, auto-identification, and easy software setup. The Ensemble CP's high performance double precision floating point DSP controls the digital PID and current loops. All system configuration is done using software-settable parameters, including control loop gains and system safety functions.

The Ensemble CP is offered with an optional encoder interpolation feature (-MXU), an auxiliary square wave encoder input for dual loop control, dedicated analog and digital I/O (expandable with the -IO option), and separate power connections for motor and control supply voltages.

Standard

Connector	Description
J101	USB Port
J102	Ethernet Port
J103	Motor Feedback
J104	Auxiliary I/O
J107	Aeronet Input
J108	Aeronet Output
TB102	Motor Supply
TB102	Motor Output
TB106	Control Supply Output
TB101	Emergency Stop Sense Input (ESTOP)
TB103	RS232/Brake Power Supply
TB104	External Shunt

-IO/-IOH Board Option

Connector	Description
TB201	Analog I/O
TB202	Opto-Outputs
TB203	Opto-Outputs
TB204	Opto-Inputs
TB205	Opto-Inputs
TB206	Relay

Figure 1-1:   Ensemble CP Networked Digital Drive

Table 1-1:   Feature Summary

Standard Features		
• Line driver square wave quadrature encoder input for position and velocity feedback		
• Line driver square wave auxiliary quadrature encoder input or output for PSO		
• Four opto-isolated user outputs		
• Six opto-isolated user inputs (two high speed)		
• One 16-bit differential analog input (± 10 V)		
• One 16-bit analog output (±10 V)		
• Dedicated 5-24 V Emergency Stop sense input		
• 85 - 240 VAC control supply inputs		
• One fail-safe brake		
• Single axis Position Synchronized Output (PSO)		
• Absolute Encoder support		
• Calibration (refer to the Ensemble Help file for more information)		
• Camming (refer to the Ensemble Help file for more information)		
• 10/100 BASE-T Ethernet port for use with Ethernet I/O modules		
Options		
-S	Internal shunt resistor (standard on CP 30). 50 Ohm, 40 W Continuous; 400 W Peak (5 seconds), (Manufacturer's P/N: Ohmite F40J50RE or equivalent)	
-IO	• One 16-bit analog output (±10 V) • One 12-bit differential analog input • One fail-safe brake or user relay output • 16 optically isolated logic inputs (5 - 24 VDC), may be connected in current sourcing or sinking mode • 16 optically isolated logic outputs (5 - 24 VDC), user defined as current sourcing or sinking	
-MXU	Interpolation circuit allowing for analog sine wave input on the standard encoder channel. Interpolation factor: 4,096	
-EXTSHUNT	Connection provided for an external shunt resistor network.	
Accessories		
UFM-ST	AC Line Filter Module (required for CE compliance; refer to Section 2.1.)	
MCK-NDRIVE	Mating connector kit for J103 (J104 mate is always provided)	
JI	Industrial Joystick (NEMA12 (IP54) rated); refer to Section 4.1.	
PS24-1	24 VDC, 1 A power supply for optional brake/relay output	
BRAKE24-2	24 VDC, 2 A power supply for optional brake	
Transformers		
	Refer to Section 2.1.3. for listings, wiring, and specifications	
Cables		
Interconnection	A complete list of Aerotech cables can be found on the website at http://www.aerotechmotioncontrol.com/manuals/index.aspx	
Joystick/Handwheel	Refer to Section 4.1. or Section 4.2.	

The following block diagram shows a connection summary. For detailed connection information, refer to Chapter 2 and Chapter 3.
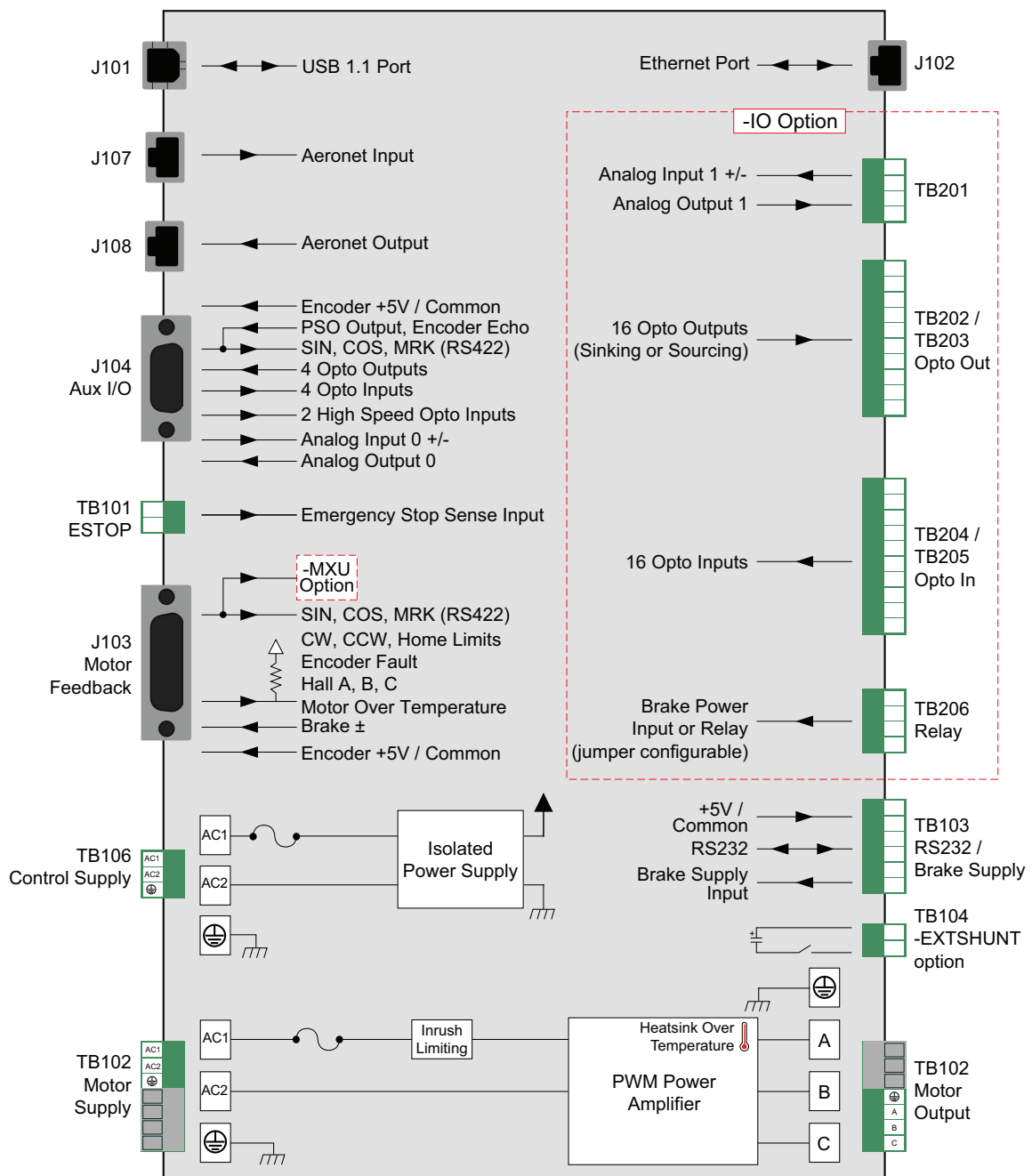
Figure 1-2:   Functional Diagram

1.1. Drive and Software Compatibility

The following table lists the available drives and which version of the software first supported the drive. Drives that list a specific version number in the **Last Software Version** column will not be supported after the listed version.

Table 1-2:   Drive and Software Compatibility

Drive Type	Firmware Revision	First Software Version	Last Software Version
CL	-	1.01	5.02
	A	2.55	5.02
CP	A	1.00	Current
	B	2.54	Current
Epaq	-	1.00	Current
	A	2.55	Current
Epaq MR with ML drives	-	3.00	Current
Epaq MR with MP drives	-	1.00	Current
	A	2.55	Current
HLe	-	2.51	Current
HPe	-	2.51	Current
LAB	-	4.04	Current
ML	-	3.00	Current
MP	-	1.00	Current
	A	2.55	Current
QDe/QL/QLe	-	5.01	Current
QLAB	-	4.07	Current

1.2. Electrical Specifications

Table 1-3:   Electrical Specifications

Description		CP 10	CP 20	CP 30
Motor Supply	Input Voltage	14-240 VAC		
	Input Frequency	50-60 Hz		
	Inrush Current	32 A @ 230 VAC; 16 A @ 115 VAC		
	Maximum Continuous Input Current	5 A$_{rms}$	10 A$_{rms}$	10 A$_{rms}$
	Input Current	Refer to Section 1.2.1. System Power Requirements		
Control Supply	Input Voltage	85-240 VAC		
	Input Frequency	50-60 Hz		
	Inrush Current	26 A		
	Input Current	.25 A max		
Output Voltage [1]		20-340 VDC		
Peak Output Current (1 second)		10 A	20 A	30 A
Continuous Output Current		5 A	10 A	10 A
Power Amplifier Bandwidth		2500 Hz maximum (software selectable)		
Power Amplifier Efficiency		85% - 95% [2]		
PWM Switching Frequency		20 kHz		
Minimum Load Inductance		0.1 mH @ 160 VDC (1 mH @ 320 VDC)		
User Power Supply Output		5 VDC (@ 500 mA)		
Modes of Operation		Brushless; Brush; Stepper		
Protective Features		Output short circuit; Peak over current; DC bus over voltage; RMS over current; Over temperature; Control power supply under voltage; Power stage bias supply under voltage		
Isolation		Optical and transformer isolation between control and power stages.		
(1) AC input voltage and load dependent. (2) Dependent on total output power: efficiency increases with increasing output power.				

1.2.1. System Power Requirements

The following equations can be used to determine total system power requirements. The actual power required from the mains supply will be the combination of actual motor power (work), motor resistance losses, and efficiency losses in the power electronics or power transformer. An EfficiencyFactor of approximately 90% should be used in the following equations.

Brushless Motor

Output Power

Rotary Motors	Pout [W] = Torque [N·m] * Angular velocity[rad/sec]
Linear Motors	Pout [W] = Force [N] * Linear velocity[m/sec]
Rotary or Linear Motors	Pout [W] = Bemf [V] * I(rms) * 3

Ploss = 3 * I(rms)^2 * R(line-line)/2

Pin = SUM (Pout + Ploss) / EfficiencyFactor

DC Brush Motor

Pout [W] = Torque [N·m] * Angular velocity[rad/sec]

Ploss = I(rms)^2 * R

Pin = SUM (Pout + Ploss) / EfficiencyFactor

1.2.2. Power Dissipation

The amplifier power dissipation under continuous power supply and output current conditions is shown in Figure 1-3. The values on the graph represent the peak current that the amplifier would provide during operation. When the bus voltage and output current are known, the amplifier power dissipation is found using this graph. Figure 1-4 shows the maximum recommended ambient temperature as a function of amplifier power dissipation. Use this graph along with the power dissipation obtained from the first graph to determine the maximum ambient temperature. If the result is lower than the known operating ambient temperature, additional measures are required to cool the Ensemble CP. Mounting it to a large metal plate for extra heat-sinking and providing additional fan flow are suggested.
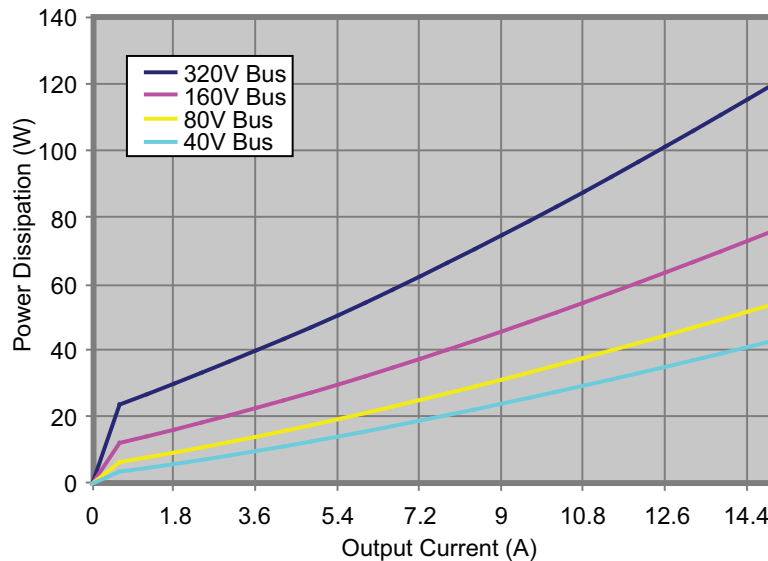
Figure 1-3:   Power Dissipation vs. Output Current
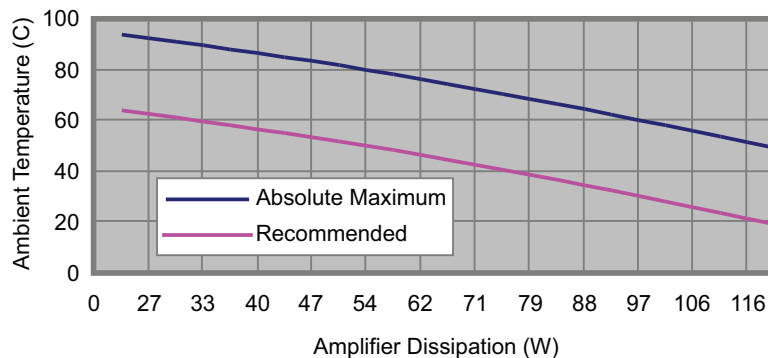
Figure 1-4:   Ambient Temperature vs. Power Dissipation

EXAMPLE:

   320 VDC Bus operation at 5 A

   Power Dissipation = 47 Watts

   Maximum Ambient Temperature = 54°C

1.3. Mechanical Design

Install the unit into a construction compliant for unlimited circuits enclosure. Each unit should be separated from other drives and surrounded by 25 mm (1") of free air space. A space of 100 mm (4") should be allowed along the front of the unit for cable connections.
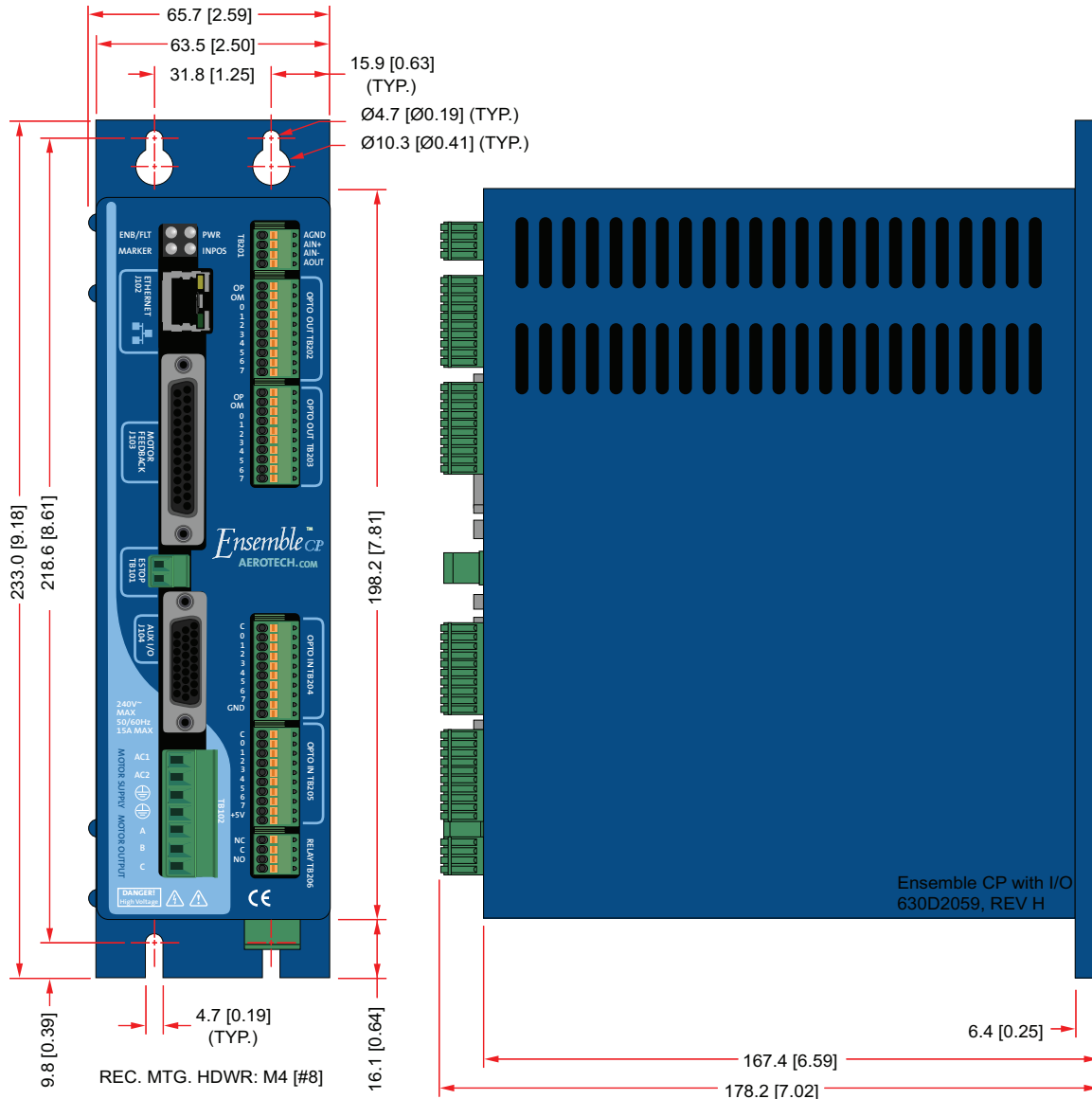
Figure 1-5:   Dimensions

Table 1-4:   Physical Specifications

	Weight
Standard	1.63 kg (3.6 lb)

1.4. Environmental Specifications

The environmental specifications for the Ensemble CP are listed below.

Ambient Temperature	Operating: 0° to 50°C (32° to 122° F)
	Storage: -30° to 85°C (-22° to 185° F)
Humidity	Maximum relative humidity is 80% for temperatures up to 31°C. Decreasing linearly to 50% relative humidity at 40°C. Non condensing.
Altitude	Up to 2000 meters.
Pollution	Pollution degree 2 (normally only non-conductive pollution).
Use	Indoor use only.

This page intentionally left blank.

Chapter 2: Installation and Configuration

2.1. Power Connections

The Ensemble CP has two AC input connectors; one for control power and a second for motor power. For a complete list of electrical specifications, refer to Section 1.2.

NOTE: The machine integrator, OEM or end user is responsible for meeting the final protective grounding requirements of the system.

2.1.1. Control Supply Connections (TB106)

NOTE: This product requires two power supply connections. The Motor Supply and Control Supply must both be connected for proper operation.

The control power supply input allows the Ensemble CP to maintain communications if the motor power is removed, such as in an Emergency Stop condition. The control power supply requires a minimum of 85 VAC input to operate properly. The AC1 input is internally fused. The AC2 input is not internally fused but can be connected to a voltage source other than Neutral if an external 2 A time-delay fuse is used.

Although the control power supply contains an internal filter, an additional external filter located as close as possible to the Ensemble CP may be required for CE compliance (Aerotech recommends Schaffner FN2080 or Aerotech UFM-ST).
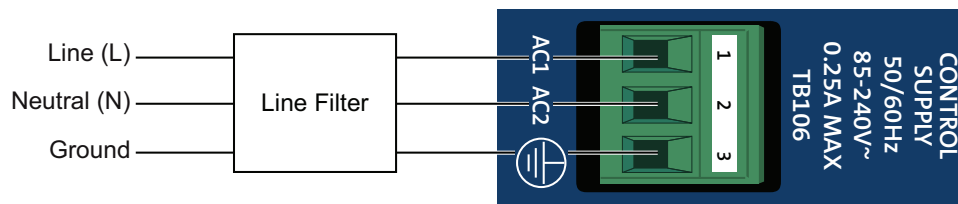
Figure 2-1:   Control Supply Connections

Table 2-1:   Control Supply AC Input Wiring

Pin	Description	Recommended Wire Size
AC1	Line (L): 85-240 VAC Control Power Input	0.8 mm^2 (#18 AWG)
AC2	Neutral (0V) or 85-240 VAC Control Power Input with external fuse	0.8 mm^2 (#18 AWG)
⏚	Protective Ground (Required for Safety)	0.8 mm^2 (#18 AWG)

Table 2-2:   Control Supply Mating Connector

Type	Aerotech P/N	Phoenix P/N	Screw Torque Value: Nm	Wire Size: AWG [mm^2]
3-Pin Terminal Block	ECK00213	1754465	0.5 - 0.6	12-30 [3.3 - 0.516]

2.1.2. Motor Supply Connections (TB102)

NOTE: This product requires two power supply connections. The Motor Supply and Control Supply must both be connected for proper operation.

Motor power is applied to the Ensemble CP Motor Supply connector (refer to Figure 2-2 for locations).

Wires must be properly matched to the fuses or circuit breakers and must be sized to meet local electrical safety codes.

The AC1 input is internally fused (5A CP10, 10A CP20/30).

External fuses or a circuit breaker (15 A maximum, time delay type) are required for the AC1 and AC2 inputs. The AC2 input can be connected directly to Neutral without a fuse for single phase power systems.

WARNING: Do not operate the Ensemble CP without the safety ground connection in place.

WARNING: Do not operate the Ensemble CP without proper branch protection.

An AC Line Filter may be required for CE compliance and should be located as close as possible to the drive. For more information about the AC Line Filter, refer to Section 2.1.4. Wiring between the filter and drive can be twisted and/or shielded to reduce radiated emissions.
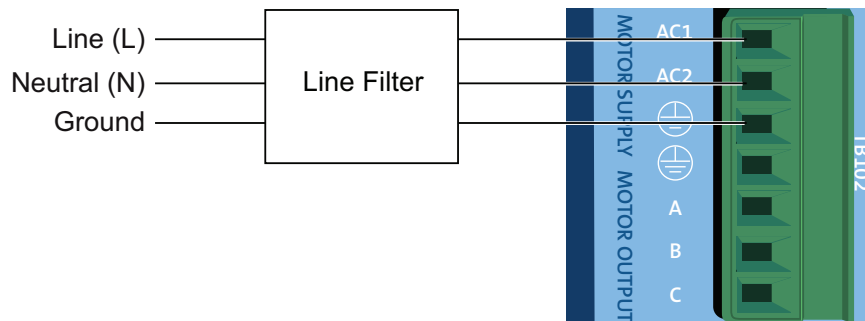
Figure 2-2:   Motor Bus Input Connections

Table 2-3:   Motor Supply Mating Connector

Description	Aerotech P/N	Phoenix P/N	Tightening Torque (Nm)	Wire Size: AWG [mm^2]
7-Pin Terminal Block	ECK01114	1754546	0.5 - 0.6	3.3 - 0.516 [12-30]
1. Recommended Wire Size: 1.3 mm^2 (#16 AWG)				

2.1.3. Transformer Options

An external isolation transformer can be connected to the motor supply AC input. This is done to reduce the operating voltage of the motor and may also reduce electrical noise.

Table 2-4:   Nominal Motor Operating Voltages / Required AC Voltages

AC Voltage	DC Voltage
28	40
56	80
115	160
230	320

Table 2-5:   Transformer Options

Transformer	Description
TV0.3-28-56-ST	Generate 28 or 56 VAC from 115 VAC or 230 VAC input source voltage. When rectified by the drive, it produces a 40 or 80 VDC power bus.
TM3	Power up to 4 drives, providing 300 watts of power
TM5	Power up to 4 drives providing 500 watts of power
TV0.3-28	Generate 28 VAC from 115 VAC or 230 VAC input source voltage. When rectified by the drive, it produces a 40 VDC power bus.
TV0.3-56	Generate 56 VAC from 115 VAC or 230 VAC input source voltage. When rectified by the drive, it produces an 80 VDC power bus.
TV1.5, TV2.5, or TV5	1.5 kVA, 2.5 kVA, or 5 kVA isolation transformer; 115/230 VAC input; 28, 43, 56, 70, 115 VAC output

Figure 2-3:   Transformer Examples

Figure 2-4:   40 VDC Motor Power with a TV0.3-28-56-ST Transformer

Figure 2-5:   80 VDC Motor Power with a TV0.3-28-56-ST Transformer

Figure 2-6:   40 Volt DC Bus from 115 and 230 VAC Source

HAZARDOUS VOLTAGES PRESENT   CONNECT ALL WIRING BEFORE POWERING TRANSFORMER   FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE WIRING AND SAFETY CODES.

1. For 100 VAC primary input, parallel the 100 VAC taps and leave the 115 VAC taps unterminated.

2. For 200 VAC primary input, series the 100 VAC taps and leave the 115 VAC taps unterminated.

3. When using an isolation transformer, earth grounding of the AC2 input tap reduces electrical and audible noise emissions and provides increased servo performance.

4. Additional or alternative fusing may be required for optimum protection

5. AC line filters are required for CE compliance. Filters may also be located on the primary side of the transformer.

6. Transformer Primary Wiring: 0.8 mm^2 (#18 AWG) 300 V wire.

7. Transformer Secondary Wiring: 1.3 mm^2 (#16 AWG) 300 V wire.   Drawing: 620B1346-1

Figure 2-7:   80 Volt DC Bus from 115 and 230 VAC Source (TV0.3-56)

HAZARDOUS VOLTAGES PRESENT   CONNECT ALL WIRING BEFORE POWERING TRANSFORMER   FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE WIRING AND SAFETY CODES

1. For 100 VAC primary input, parallel the 100 VAC taps and leave the 115 VAC taps unterminated.

2. For 200 VAC primary input, series the 100 VAC taps and leave the 115 VAC taps unterminated.

3. When using an isolation transformer, earth grounding of the AC2 input tap reduces electrical and audible noise emissions and provides increased servo performance.

4. Additional or alternative fusing may be required for optimum protection

5. AC line filters are required for CE compliance. Filters may also be located on the primary side of the transformer.

6. Transformer Primary Wiring: 0.8 mm^2 (#18 AWG) 300 V wire.

7. Transformer Secondary Wiring: 1.3 mm^2 (#16 AWG) 300 V wire.

Figure 2-8:   160 Volt DC Bus from 115 and 230 VAC Source (TV0.3-56)

Within the figure:

Drive — TV0.3-28-56-ST Wiring 115 VAC INPUT — Secondary = 115 VAC (160 VDC Bus)

Drive — TV0.3-28-56-ST Wiring 230 VAC INPUT — Secondary = 115 VAC (160 VDC Bus)

HAZARDOUS VOLTAGES PRESENT   CONNECT ALL WIRING BEFORE POWERING TRANSFORMER   FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE WIRING AND SAFETY CODES

1. For 100 VAC primary input, parallel the 100 VAC taps and leave the 115 VAC taps unterminated.

2. For 200 VAC primary input, series the 100 VAC taps and leave the 115 VAC taps unterminated.

3. When using an isolation transformer, earth grounding of the AC2 input tap reduces electrical and audible noise emissions and provides increased servo performance.

4. Additional or alternative fusing may be required for optimum protection

5. AC line filters are for CE compliance. Filters may also be located on the primary side of the transformer.

6. Transformer Primary Wiring: 0.8 mm^2 (#18 AWG) 300 V wire.

7. Transformer Secondary Wiring: 1.3 mm^2 (#16 AWG) 300 V wire.

Drawing: 620B1346-3

⚠ HAZARDOUS VOLTAGES PRESENT	⚠ CONNECT ALL WIRING BEFORE POWERING TRANSFORMER	⚠ FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE WIRING AND SAFETY CODES.

1. See the TM3 or TM5 manual for input voltage configuration

2. Wiring Specifications: 1.3 mm^2 (#16 AWG) 300 V wire.

3. Control Supply output voltage (115 VAC in this example) is always the same as the AC Input Voltage to the unit.

Figure 2-9:   Control and Motor Power Wiring using a TM3 or TM5 Transformer

2.1.4. Minimizing Conducted, Radiated, and System Noise

The Ensemble CP generates conducted (AC line) and radiated noise. Conducted emissions are minimized by using line filters and should be located as close to the drive as possible for maximum effectiveness. User connections to the product must be made using shielded cables with metal D-style connectors and back shells. The shield of the cables must be connected to the metal back shell in order for the product to conform to radiated emission standards.The Ensemble CP is a component designed to be integrated with other electronics. EMC testing must be conducted on the final product configuration.

Ferrite beads can be used on the motor leads to reduce the effects of PWM noise.

Table 2-6:   Ferrite Noise Suppression Numbers

Wire Size	Aerotech P/N	Third Party P/N
13.3 mm^2 (#6 AWG)	N/A	#2643626502 Elna Fair-Rite Products
8.3 mm^2 (#8 AWG)	ECZ00285	#2643626502 Elna Fair-Rite Products
2.0 mm^2 (#14 AWG)	EIZ01027	#2643002402 Elna Fair-Rite Products
1.3 mm^2 (#16 AWG)	EIZ01025	#2643250402 Elna Fair-Rite Products
0.8 mm^2 (#18 AWG)	EIZ01001	#2673000801 Elna Fair-Rite Products
0.5 mm^2 (#20 AWG)	EIZ01001	#2673000801 Elna Fair-Rite Products

Aerotech's UFM-ST AC line filter and isolation transformers connected to the motor supply AC input are also effective in reducing PWM generated noise and improving performance (refer to Section 2.1.3.).

Table 2-7:   UFM-ST Electrical Specifications

Specification	Value
Input Voltage Range	0-240 VAC
Output Voltage Range	0-240 VAC
Maximum Continuous Current	8 A$_{rms}$ with convection cooling 10 A$_{rms}$ with forced air cooling
Frequency	50/60 Hz
Phases	Single Phase
Leakage Current	1.1 mA (max)
Fuse Protection	Internal 10 A fuses on AC1 and AC2 inputs
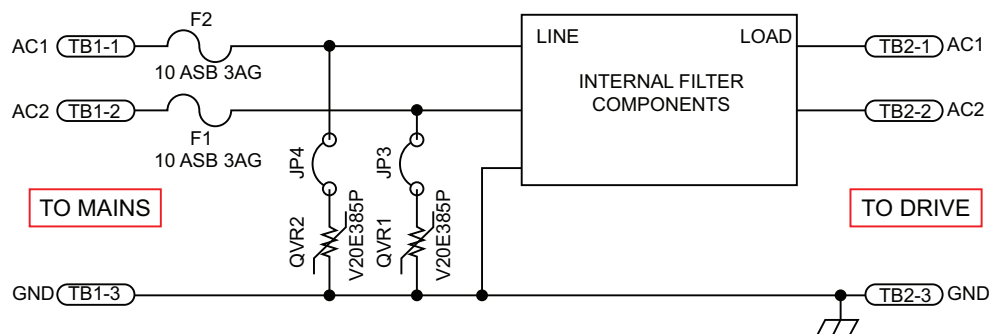
Figure 2-10:   AC Line Filter (UFM-ST)

2.2. Motor Output Connections

The Ensemble CP is capable of controlling three motor types:

- Brushless (see Section 2.2.1.)
- DC Brush (see Section 2.2.2.)
- Stepper (see Section 2.2.3.)

For a complete list of electrical specifications, refer to Section 1.2.

Table 2-8:   Motor Power Output Connections (TB102)

Pin	Description	Recommended Wire Size
ØA	Phase A Motor Lead	1.3 mm^2 (#16 AWG)
ØB	Phase B Motor Lead	1.3 mm^2 (#16 AWG)
ØC	Phase C Motor Lead	1.3 mm^2 (#16 AWG)
⏚	Earth Ground to Motor (required for safety)	1.3 mm^2 (#16 AWG)

Table 2-9:   Motor Power Output Mating Connector

Description	Aerotech P/N	Phoenix P/N	Tightening Torque (Nm)	Wire Size: AWG [mm^2]
7-Pin Terminal Block	ECK01114	1754546	0.5 - 0.6	3.3 - 0.516 [12-30]
1. Recommended Wire Size: 1.3 mm^2 (#16 AWG)				

2.2.1. Brushless Motor Connections

The configuration shown in Figure 2-11 is an example of a typical brushless motor connection.

Install Aerotech FBF-3 or FBF-4 or 10 beads per wire at drive
(Elna Fair-Rite #2643002402 or #2643250402).

NOTE:
Listed wire colors are for Aerotech supplied cables.

Figure 2-11:   Brushless Motor Configuration

Table 2-10:   Wire Colors for Aerotech Supplied Cables (Brushless)

Pin	Wire Color Set 1 [1]	Wire Color Set 2	Wire Color Set 3	Wire Color Set 4
⏚	Green/Yellow & Shield [2]	Green/Yellow & Shield	Green/Yellow & Shield	Green/Yellow & Shield
A	Black	Blue & Yellow	Black #1	Black & Brown
B	Red	Red & Orange	Black #2	Red & Orange
C	White	White & Brown	Black #3	Violet & Blue
(1) Wire Color Set #1 is the typical Aerotech wire set used by Aerotech.				
(2) "&" (Red & Orange) indicates two wires; " / " (Green/White) indicates a single wire				

NOTE: Brushless motors are commutated electronically by the controller. The use of Hall effect devices for commutation is recommended.

The controller requires that the Back-EMF of each motor phase be aligned with the corresponding Hall-effect signal. To ensure proper alignment, motor, Hall, and encoder connections should be verified using one of the following methods: *powered*, through the use of a test program; or *unpowered* using an oscilloscope. Both methods will identify the A, B, and C Hall/motor lead sets and indicate the correct connections to the controller. Refer to Section 2.2.1.1. for powered motor phasing or Section 2.2.1.2. for unpowered motor and feedback phasing.

NOTE: If using standard Aerotech motors and cables, motor and encoder connection adjustments are not required.

2.2.1.1. Powered Motor Phasing

Refer to the Motor Phasing Calculator in the Configuration Manager for motor, Hall, and encoder phasing.

Feedback Monitoring

The state of the encoder and Hall-effect device signals can be observed in the Motion Composer.

A "0" for the given Hall input indicates zero voltage or logic low, where a "1" indicates 5V or logic high.
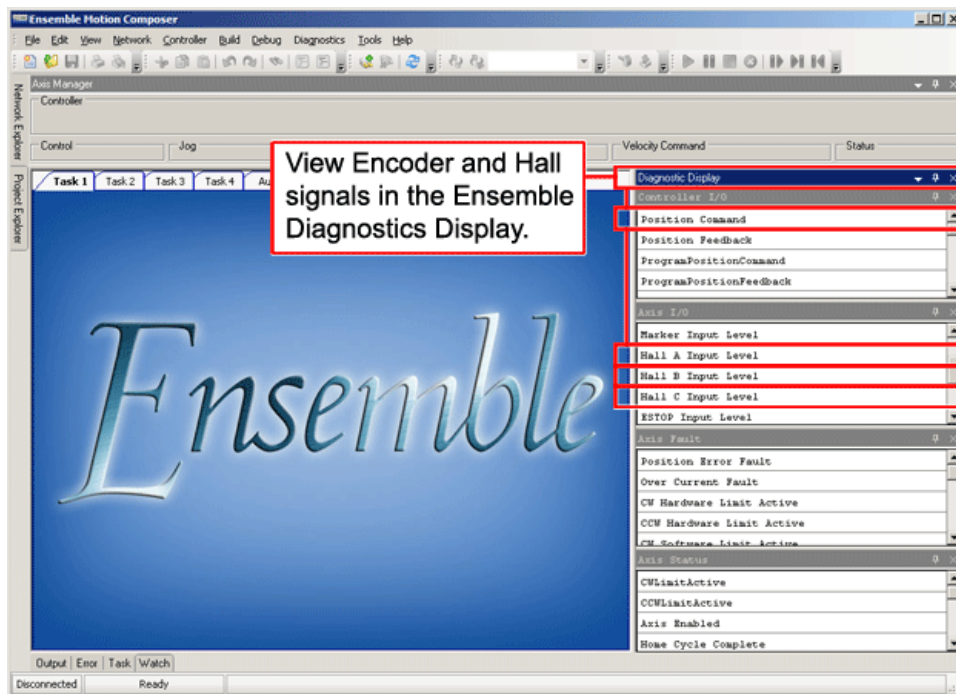
Figure 2-12:   Encoder and Hall Signal Diagnostics

2.2.1.2. Unpowered Motor and Feedback Phasing

Disconnect the motor from the controller and connect the motor in the test configuration shown in Figure 2-13. This method will require a two-channel oscilloscope, a 5V power supply, and six resistors (10,000 ohm, 1/4 watt). All measurements should be made with the probe common of each channel of the oscilloscope connected to a neutral reference test point (TP4, shown in Figure 2-13). Wave forms are shown while moving the motor in the positive direction.
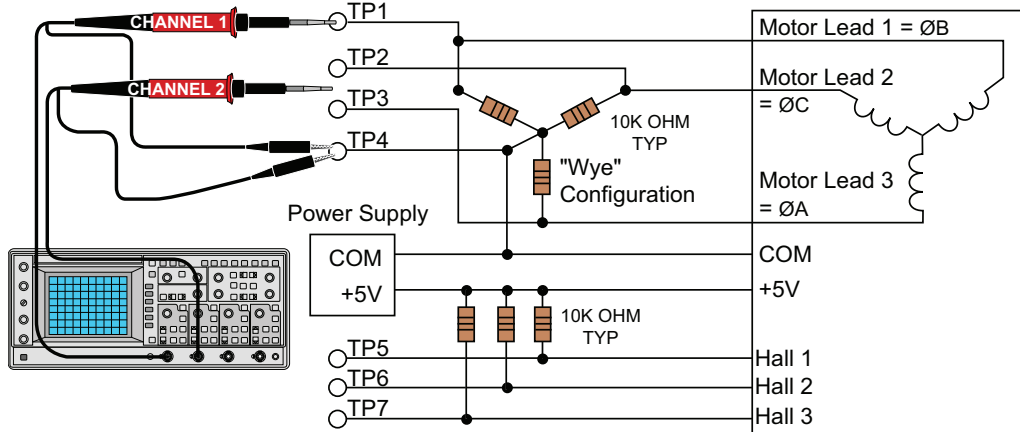
Figure 2-13:   Motor Phasing Oscilloscope Example

With the designations of the motor and Hall leads of a third party motor determined, the motor can now be connected to an Aerotech system. Connect motor lead A to motor connector A, motor lead B to motor connector B, and motor lead C to motor connector C. Hall leads should also be connected to their respective feedback connector pins (Hall A lead to the Hall A feedback pin, Hall B to Hall B, and Hall C to Hall C). The motor is correctly phased when the Hall states align with the Back EMF as shown in (Figure 2-14). Use the CommutationOffset parameter to correct for Hall signal misalignment.
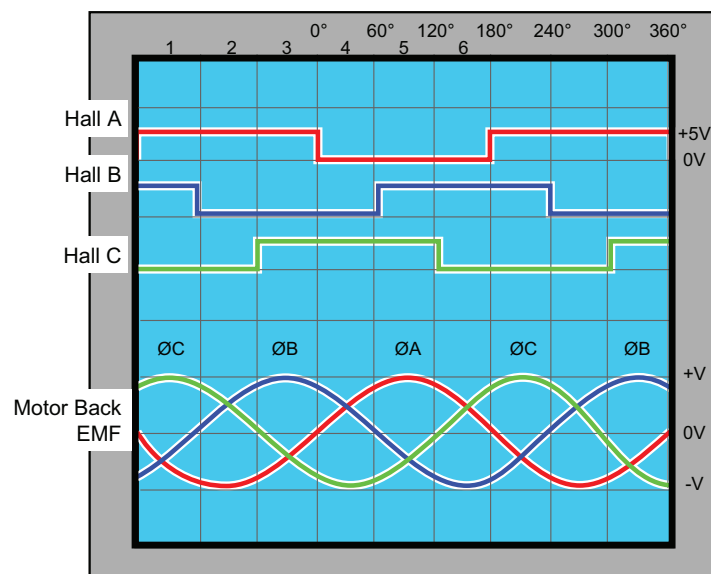
Figure 2-14:   Brushless Motor Phasing Goal

2.2.2. DC Brush Motor Connections

The configuration shown in Figure 2-15 is an example of a typical DC brush motor connection. Refer to Section 2.2.2.1. for information on motor phasing.
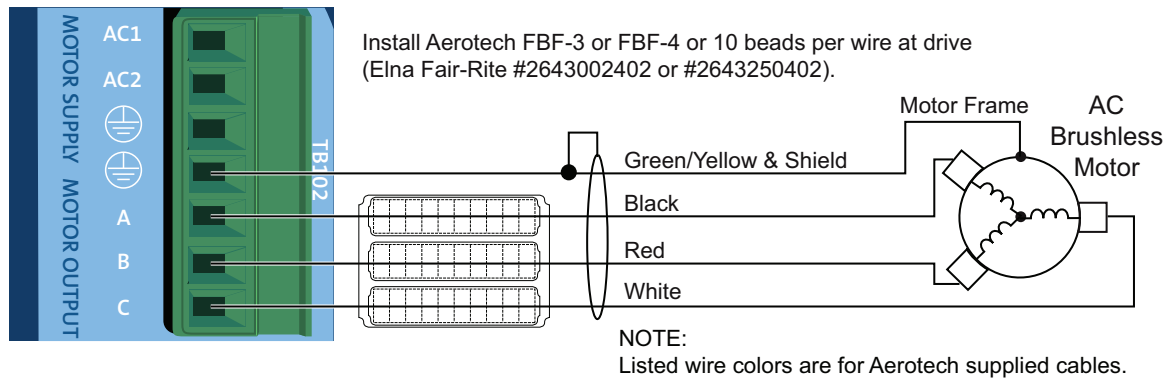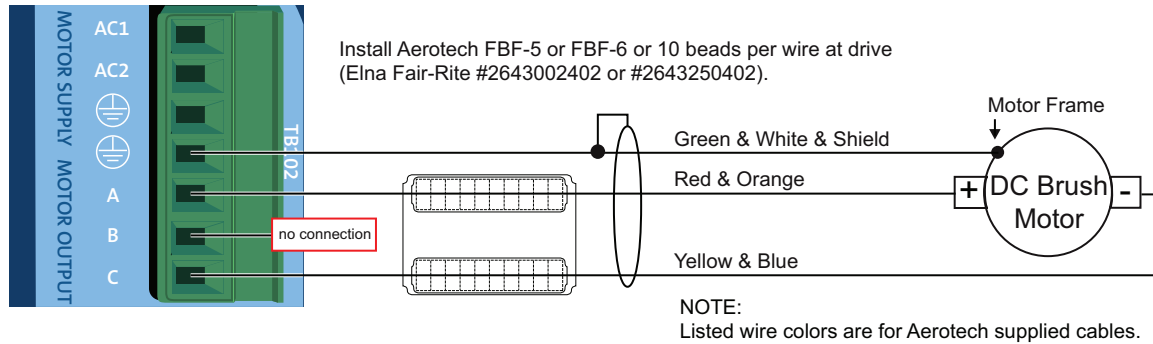

Figure 2-15:   DC Brush Motor Configuration

Table 2-11:   Wire Colors for Aerotech Supplied Cables (DC Brush)

Pin	Wire Color Set 1 [1]	Wire Color Set 2	Wire Color Set 3
⏚	Green & White & Shield [2]	Green/Yellow & Shield	Green/Yellow & Shield
A	Red & Orange	Red	Red & Orange
C	Yellow & Blue	Black	Yellow & Blue
(1) Wire Color Set #1 is the typical Aerotech wire set used by Aerotech.			
(2) "&" (Red & Orange) indicates two wires; " / " (Green/White) indicates a single wire			

2.2.2.1. DC Brush Motor Phasing

A properly phased motor means that the positive motor lead should be connected to the ØA motor terminal and the negative motor lead should be connected to the ØC motor terminal. To determine if the motor is properly phased, connect a voltmeter to the motor leads of an un-powered motor:

1. Connect the positive lead of the voltmeter to the one of the motor terminals.

2. Connect the negative lead of the voltmeter to the other motor terminal.

3. Rotate the motor clockwise by hand.

ROTARY MOTOR

Motor Mounting
Flange (Front View)   Motor Shaft
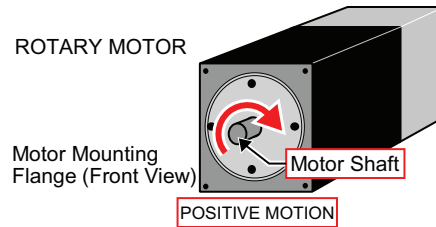
POSITIVE MOTION

Figure 2-16:   Clockwise Motor Rotation

4. If the voltmeter indicates a negative value, swap the motor leads and rotate the motor (CW, by hand) again. When the voltmeter indicates a positive value, the motor leads have been identified.

5. Connect the motor lead from the voltmeter to the ØA motor terminal on the Ensemble CP. Connect the motor lead from the negative lead of the voltmeter to the ØC motor terminal on the Ensemble CP.

NOTE: If using standard Aerotech motors and cables, motor and encoder connection adjustments are not required.

2.2.3. Stepper Motor Connections

The configuration shown in Figure 2-17 is an example of a typical stepper motor connection. Refer to Section 2.2.3.1. for information on motor phasing.

In this case, the effective motor voltage is half of the applied bus voltage. For example, an 80V motor bus supply is needed to get 40V across the motor.
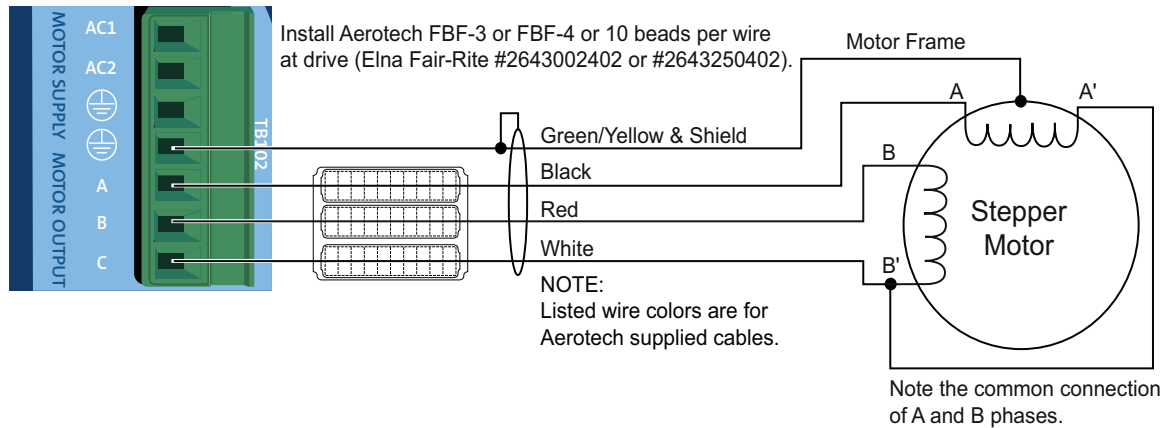
Figure 2-17:   Stepper Motor Configuration

Table 2-12:   Wire Colors for Aerotech Supplied Cables (Stepper)

Pin	Wire Color Set 1 [1]	Wire Color Set 2
⏚	Green/Yellow & Shield [2]	Green/Yellow & Shield
A	Black	Brown
B	Red	Yellow
C	White	White & Red
(1) Wire Color Set #1 is the typical Aerotech wire set used by Aerotech.		
(2) "&" (Red & Orange) indicates two wires; " / " (Green/White) indicates a single wire		

2.2.3.1. Stepper Motor Phasing

A stepper motor can be run with or without an encoder. If an encoder is not being used, phasing is not necessary. With an encoder, test for proper motor phasing by running a positive motion command.

If there is a positive scaling factor (determined by the CountsPerUnit parameters) and the motor moves in a clockwise direction, as viewed looking at the motor from the front mounting flange, the motor is phased correctly. If the motor moves in a counterclockwise direction, swap the motor leads and re-run the command.

Proper motor phasing is important because the end of travel (EOT) limit inputs are relative to motor rotation.
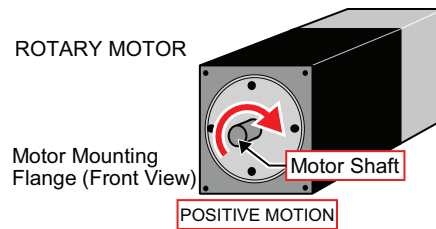
Figure 2-18:   Clockwise Motor Rotation
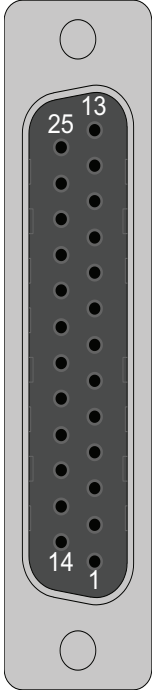
N O T E : If using standard Aerotech motors and cables, motor and encoder connection adjustments are not required.

N O T E : After the motor has been phased, use the ReverseMotionDirection parameter to change the direction of "positive" motion.

2.3. Motor Feedback Connections (J103)

The motor feedback connector (a 25-pin, D-style connector) has inputs for an encoder, limit switches, Hall-effect devices, motor over-temperature device, 5 Volt encoder and limit power, and optional brake connection. The connector pin assignment is shown below with detailed connection information in the following sections.

Table 2-13:   Motor Feedback Connector Pin Assignment (J103)

Pin#	Description	In/Out/Bi	Connector
1	Chassis Frame Ground	N/A	
2	Motor Over Temperature Thermistor	Input	
3	+5V Power for Encoder (500 mA max)	Output	
4	Reserved	N/A	
5	Hall-Effect Sensor B (brushless motors only)	Input	
6	Encoder Marker Reference Pulse -	Input	
	Absolute Encoder Interface Clock -	Output	
7	Encoder Marker Reference Pulse +	Input	
	Absolute Encoder Interface Clock +	Output	
8	Absolute Encoder Interface Data -	Bidirectional	
9	Reserved	N/A	
10	Hall-Effect Sensor A (brushless motors only)	Input	
11	Hall-Effect Sensor C (brushless motors only)	Input	
12	Clockwise End of Travel Limit	Input	
13	Optional Brake - Output	Output	
14	Encoder Cosine +	Input	
15	Encoder Cosine -	Input	
16	+5V Power for Limit Switches (500 mA max)	Output	
17	Encoder Sine +	Input	
18	Encoder Sine -	Input	
19	Absolute Encoder Interface Data +	Bidirectional	
20	Signal Common for Limit Switches	N/A	
21	Signal Common for Encoder	N/A	
22	Home Switch Input	Input	
23	Encoder Fault Input	Input	
24	Counterclockwise End of Travel Limit	Input	
25	Optional Brake + Output	Output	

Mating Connector	Aerotech P/N	Third Party P/N
25-Pin D-Connector	ECK00101	FCI DB25P064TXLF
Backshell	ECK00656	Amphenol 17E-1726-2

2.3.1. Encoder Interface (J103)

The Ensemble CP is equipped with standard and auxiliary encoder feedback channels. The standard encoder interface is accessible through the Motor Feedback (J103) connector. The standard encoder interface will accept an RS-422 differential line driver signal. If the Ensemble CP has been purchased with the -MXU option, the standard encoder interface can be configured for an analog encoder input via parameter settings.

Refer to Section 2.3.1.5. for encoder feedback phasing. Refer to Section 2.5. for the auxiliary encoder channel.

NOTE: Encoder wiring should be physically isolated from motor, AC power, and all other power wiring.

NOTE: The PSO feature is **not** compatible with the -MXU option. The PSO feature operates with the -MXH option and with square wave encoders.

Table 2-14:   Encoder Interface Pin Assignment

Pin#	Description	In/Out/Bi
1	Chassis Frame Ground	N/A
3	+5V Power for Encoder (500 mA max)	Output
6	Encoder Marker Reference Pulse -	Input
	Absolute Encoder Interface Clock -	Output
7	Encoder Marker Reference Pulse +	Input
	Absolute Encoder Interface Clock +	Output
14	Encoder Cosine +	Input
15	Encoder Cosine -	Input
17	Encoder Sine +	Input
18	Encoder Sine -	Input
21	Signal Common for Encoder	N/A

2.3.1.1. RS-422 Line Driver Encoder (Standard)

The standard encoder interface accepts an RS-422 differential quadrature line driver signal. Invalid or missing signals will cause a feedback fault when the axis is enabled.

An analog encoder is used with the -MXU option (refer to Section 2.3.1.4. for more information).

Table 2-15:   Encoder Specifications

Specification	Value
Encoder Frequency	10 MHz maximum (25 nsec minimum edge separation)
x4 Quadrature Decoding	40 million counts/sec
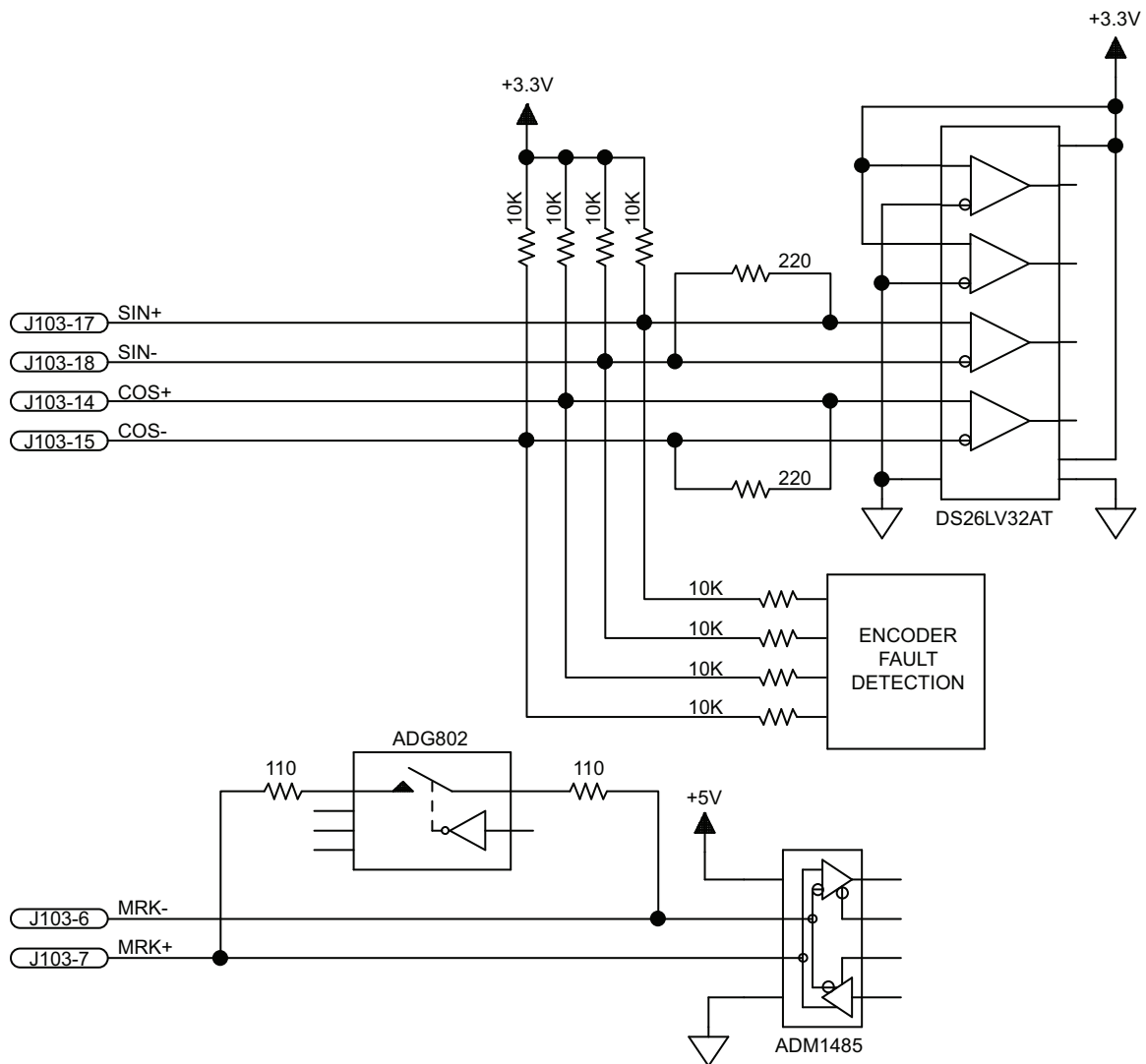
Figure 2-19:   Line Driver Encoder Interface (J103)

2.3.1.2. EnDat Encoder Interface (J103)

The Ensemble CP retrieves absolute position data along with encoder fault information via a serial data stream from the absolute encoder. See Figure 2-20 for the serial data stream interface. Set up of this interface requires setting parameters EnDatEncoderResolution, EnDatEncoderSetup, and EnDatEncoderTurns.

The encoder interface pin assignment is indicated in Section 2.3.1.

N O T E : The PSO feature is **not** compatible with the -MXU option. The PSO feature operates with the -MXH option and with square wave encoders.
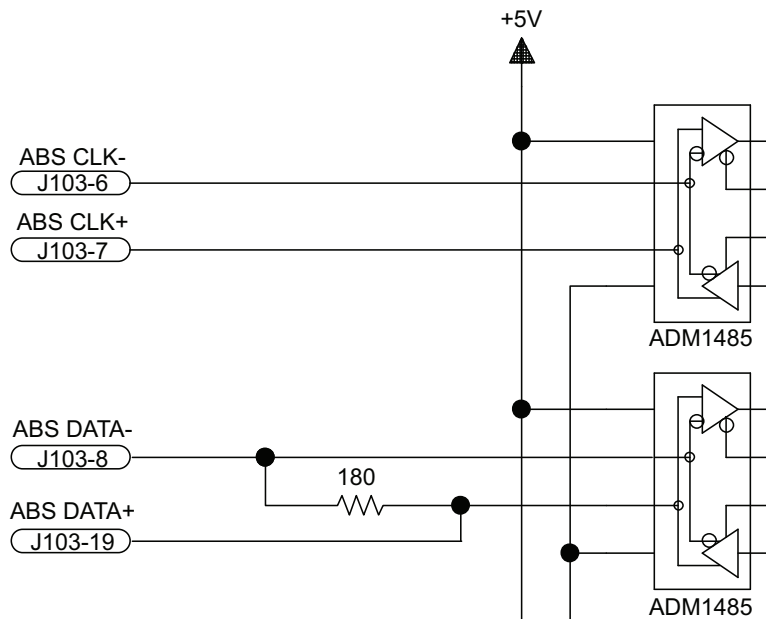
Figure 2-20:   Serial Data Stream Interface

2.3.1.3. Resolute Encoder Interface (J103)

The Ensemble CP retrieves absolute position data along with encoder fault information via a serial data stream from the resolute encoder. See Figure 2-21 for the serial data stream interface. Set up of this interface requires setting parameters ResoluteEncoderResolution, ResoluteEncoderSetup, and ResoluteEncoderUserResolution.

The encoder interface pin assignment is indicated in Section 2.3.1.
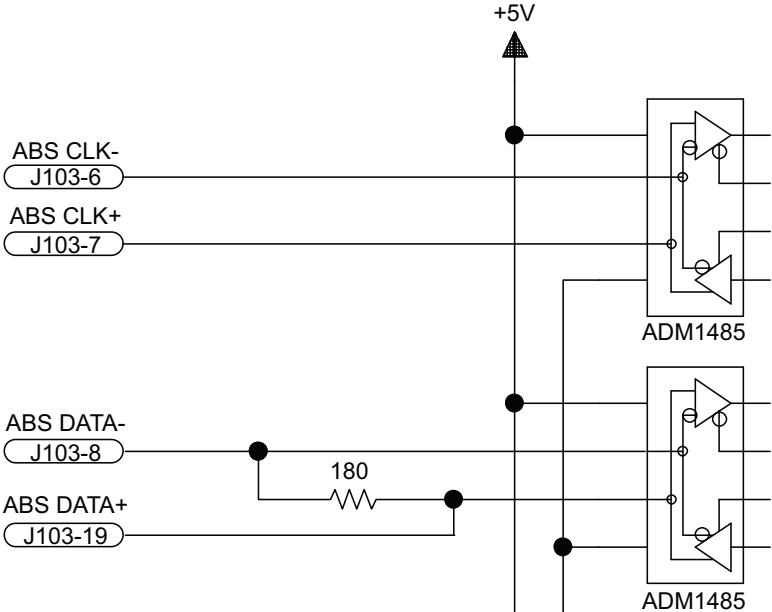
Figure 2-21:   Serial Data Stream Interface

2.3.1.4. Analog Encoder Interface

If the -MXU option has been purchased, the standard encoder channel will accept a differential analog encoder input signal. The interpolation factor is determined by the EncoderMultiplicationFactor parameter and is software selectable (refer to the Ensemble Help file).

Table 2-16:   Analog Encoder Specifications

Specification	Value
Input Frequency (max)	200 kHz
Input Amplitude	0.6 to 2.25 Vpk-Vpk
Interpolation Factor (software selectable)	4,096

Refer to Figure 2-22 for the typical input circuitry.

The encoder interface pin assignment is indicated in Section 2.3.1.

The gain, offset, and phase balance of the analog Sine and Cosine encoder input signals can all be adjusted via controller parameters. Encoder signals should be adjusted using the Feedback Tuning tab of the Digital Scope, which will automatically adjust the encoder parameters for optimum performance. See the Ensemble Help file for more information.
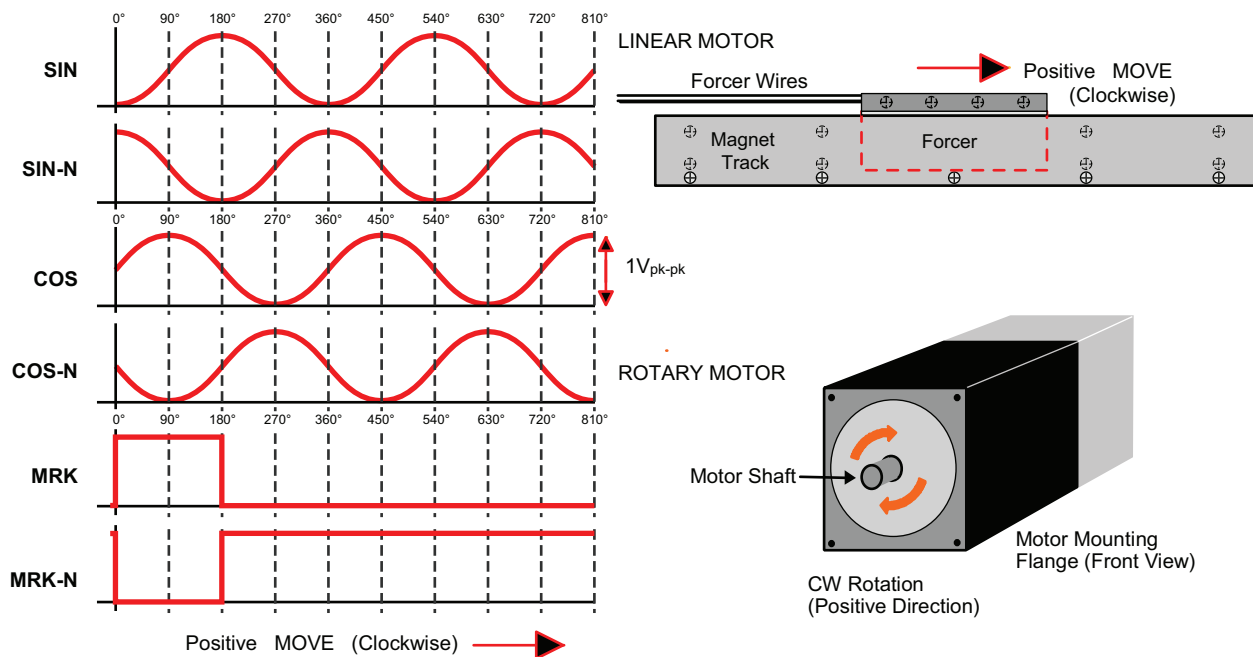
Figure 2-22:   Analog Encoder Phasing Reference Diagram

N O T E : The input amplitude is measured peak to peak for any encoder signal (sin, sin-n, cos, cos-n) relative to signal common. These signals have a typical offset voltage of 2V to 2.5V.
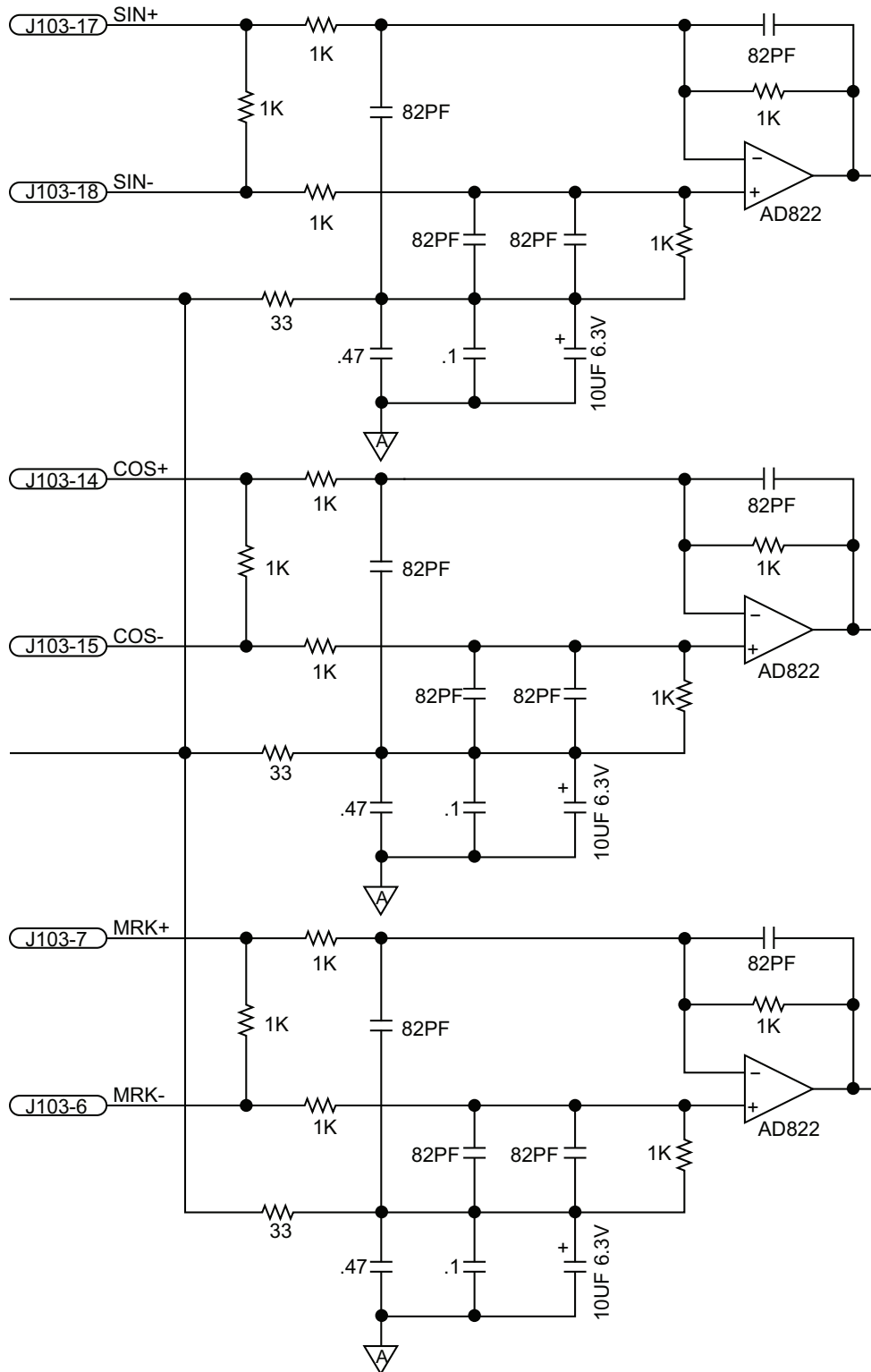
Figure 2-23:   Analog Encoder Interface (J103)

2.3.1.5. Encoder Phasing

Incorrect encoder polarity will cause the system to fault when enabled or when a move command is issued. Figure 2-24 illustrates the proper encoder phasing for clockwise motor rotation (or positive forcer movement for linear motors). To verify, move the motor by hand in the CW (positive) direction while observing the position of the encoder in the diagnostics display (see Figure 2-25). The Motor Phasing Calculator in the Configuration Manager can be used to determine proper encoder polarity.

For dual loop systems, the velocity feedback encoder is displayed in the diagnostic display (Figure 2-25).
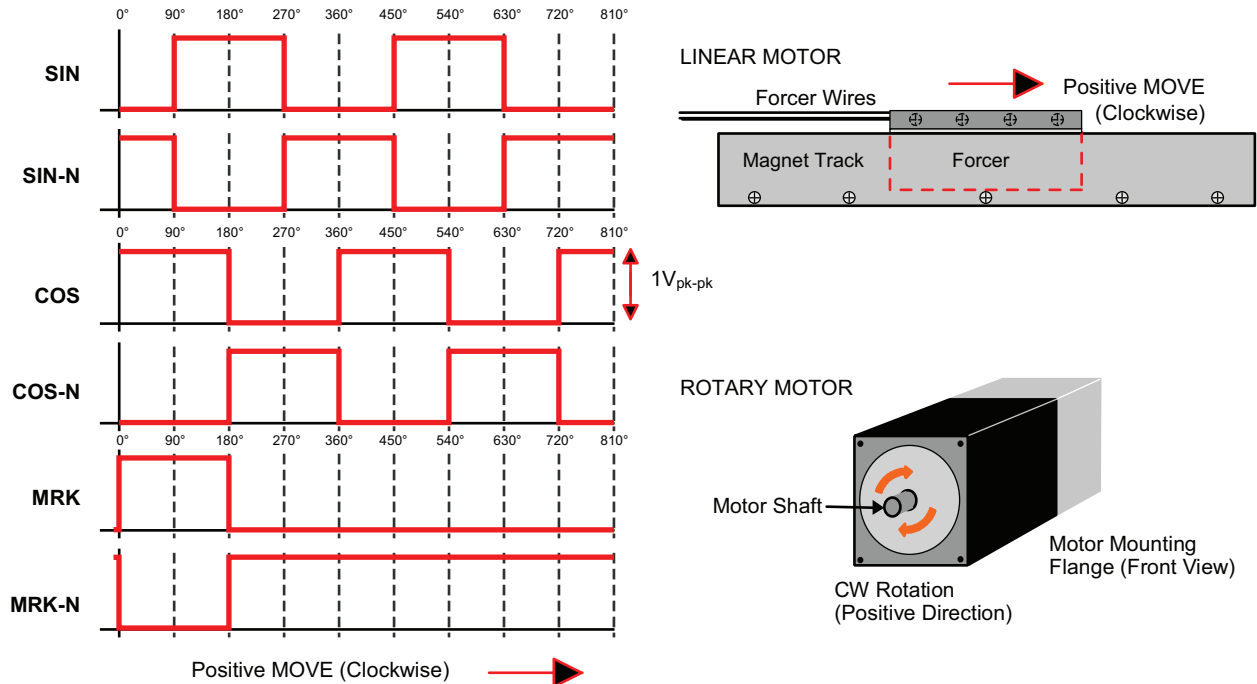
Figure 2-24:   Encoder Phasing Reference Diagram (Standard)

N O T E : Encoder manufacturers may refer to the encoder signals as A, B, and Z. The proper phase relationship between signals is shown in Figure 2-24.
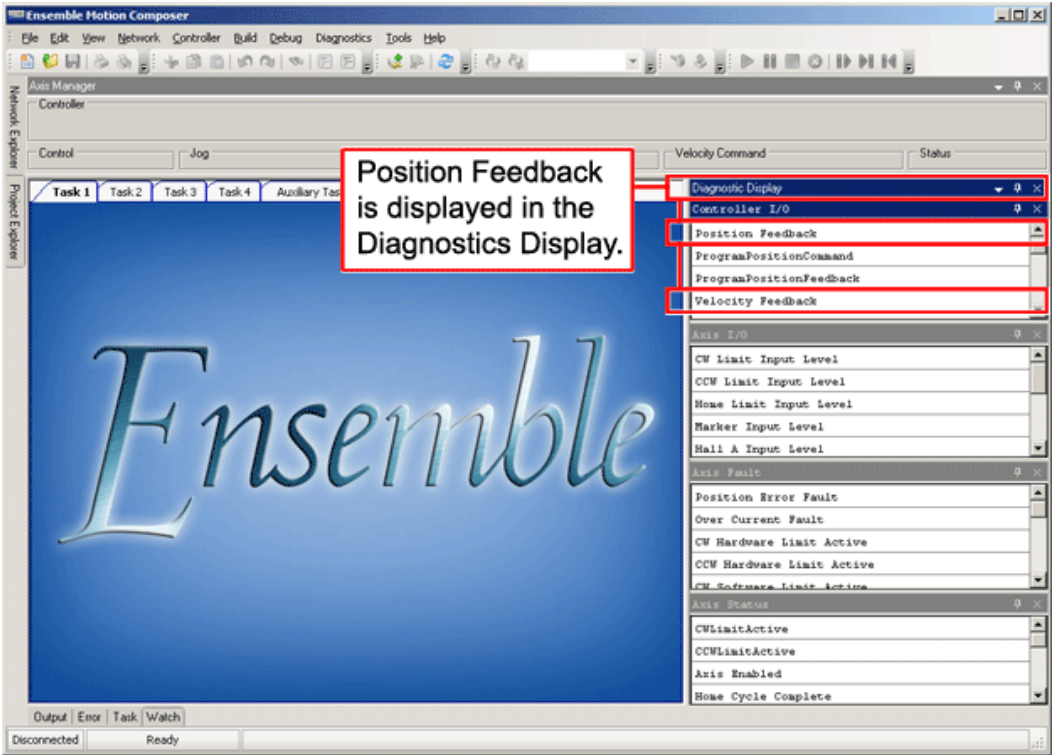
Figure 2-25:   Position Feedback in the Diagnostic Display

2.3.2. Hall-Effect Interface (J103)

The Hall-effect switch inputs are recommended for AC brushless motor commutation but not absolutely required. The Hall-effect inputs accept 5-24 VDC level signals. Hall states (0,0,0) or (1,1,1) are invalid and will generate a "Hall Fault" axis fault.

Refer to Section 2.2.1.1. for Hall-effect device phasing.

Table 2-17:   Hall-Effect Feedback Interface Pin Assignment (J103)

Pin#	Description	In/Out/Bi
1	Chassis Frame Ground	N/A
3	+5V Power for Encoder (500 mA max)	Output
5	Hall-Effect Sensor B (brushless motors only)	Input
10	Hall-Effect Sensor A (brushless motors only)	Input
11	Hall-Effect Sensor C (brushless motors only)	Input
21	Signal Common for Encoder	N/A
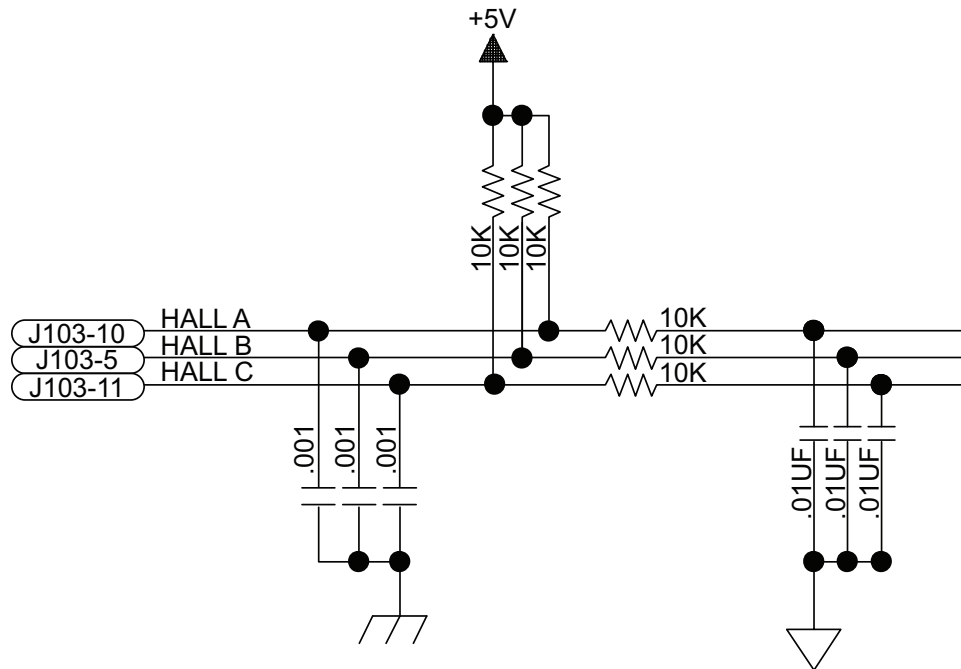
Figure 2-26:   Hall-Effect Inputs (J103)

2.3.3. Thermistor Interface (J103)

The thermistor input is used to detect a motor over temperature condition by using a positive temperature coefficient sensor. As the temperature of the sensor increases, so does the resistance. Under normal operating conditions, the resistance of the thermistor is low (i.e., 100 ohms) which will result in a low input signal. As the increasing temperature causes the thermistor's resistance to increase, the signal will be seen as a logic high triggering an over temperature fault. The nominal trip value of the sensor is 1k Ohm.

Table 2-18:   Thermistor Interface Pin Assignment (J103)

Pin#	Description	In/Out/Bi
2	Motor Over Temperature Thermistor	Input
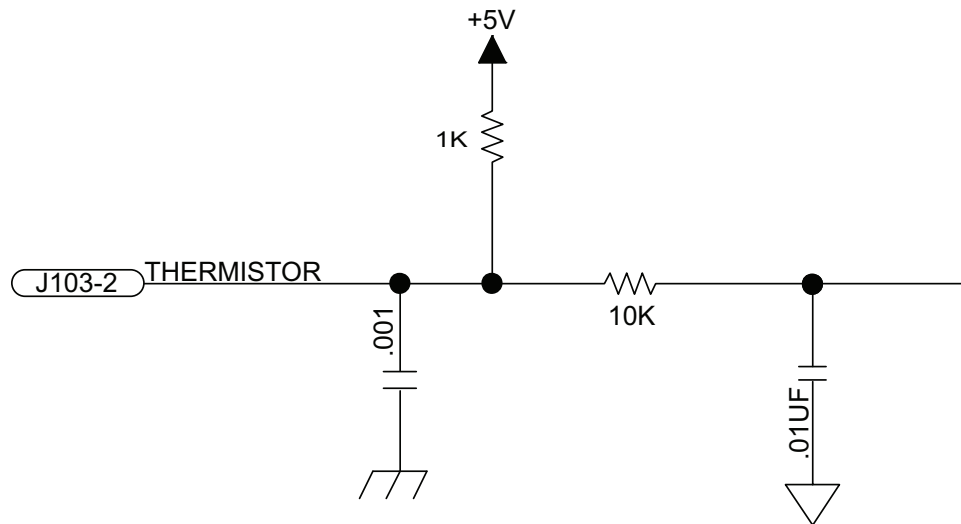
Figure 2-27:   Thermistor Interface Input (J103)

2.3.4. Encoder Fault Interface (J103)

The encoder fault input is for use with encoders that have a fault output. This is provided by some manufactures and indicates a loss of encoder function. The active state of this input is parameter configurable and the controller should be configured to disable the axis when the fault level is active.

Table 2-19:   Encoder Fault Interface Pin Assignment (J103)

Pin#	Description	In/Out/Bi
23	Encoder Fault Input	Input
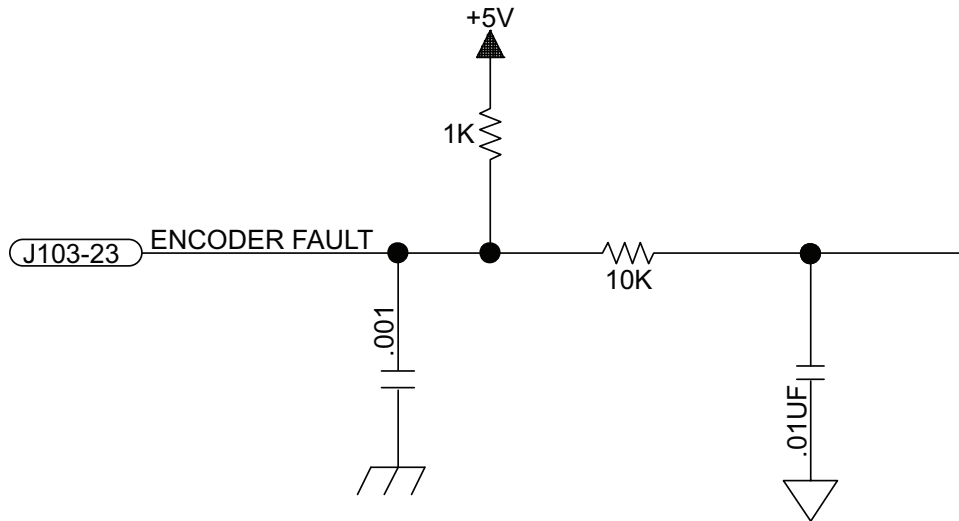
Figure 2-28:   Encoder Fault Interface Input (J103)

2.3.5. End Of Travel Limit Input Interface (J103)

End of Travel (EOT) limits are used to define the end of physical travel. The EOT limit inputs accept 5-24 VDC level signals. The active state of the EOT limits is software selectable by the EndOfTravelLimitSetup axis parameter (refer to the Ensemble Help file). Limit directions are relative to the encoder polarity in the diagnostics display (refer to Figure 2-31).

Positive motion is stopped by the clockwise (CW) end of travel limit input. Negative motion is stopped by the counterclockwise (CCW) end of travel limit input. The Home Limit switch can be parameter configured for use during the home cycle, however, the CW or CCW EOT limit is typically used instead.

Opto-isolated user inputs 0-3 can also be used as the end-of-travel limit inputs, see Section 2.5.4.
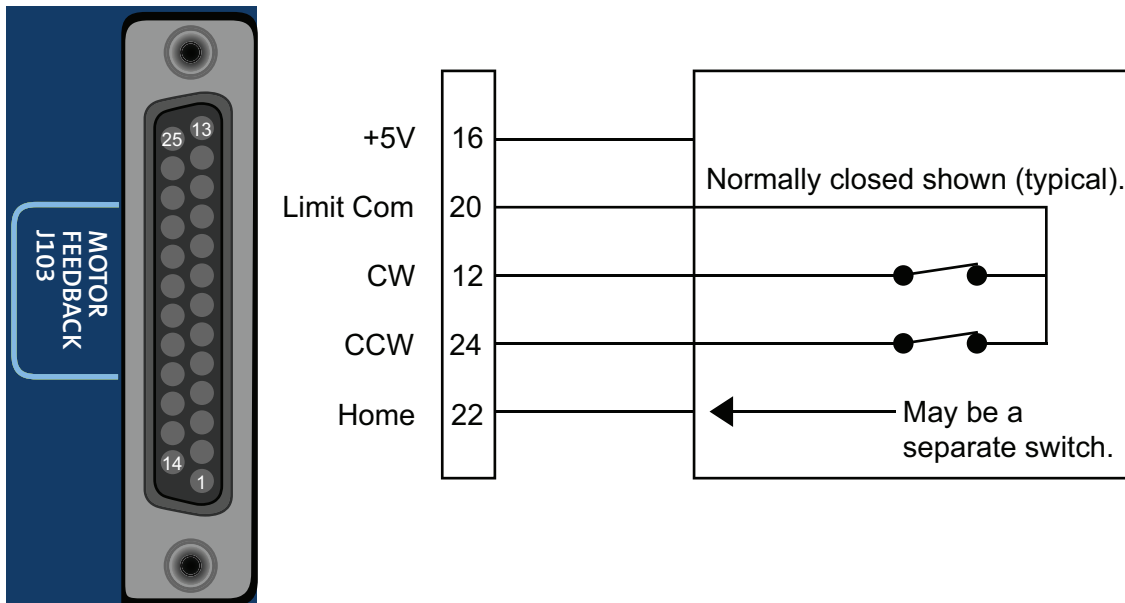
Figure 2-29:   End of Travel Limit Input Connections

Table 2-20:   End of Travel Limit Input Interface Pin Assignment (J103)

Pin#	Description	In/Out/Bi
12	Clockwise End of Travel Limit	Input
16	+5V Power for Limit Switches (500 mA max)	Output
20	Signal Common for Limit Switches	N/A
22	Home Switch Input	Input
24	Counterclockwise End of Travel Limit	Input
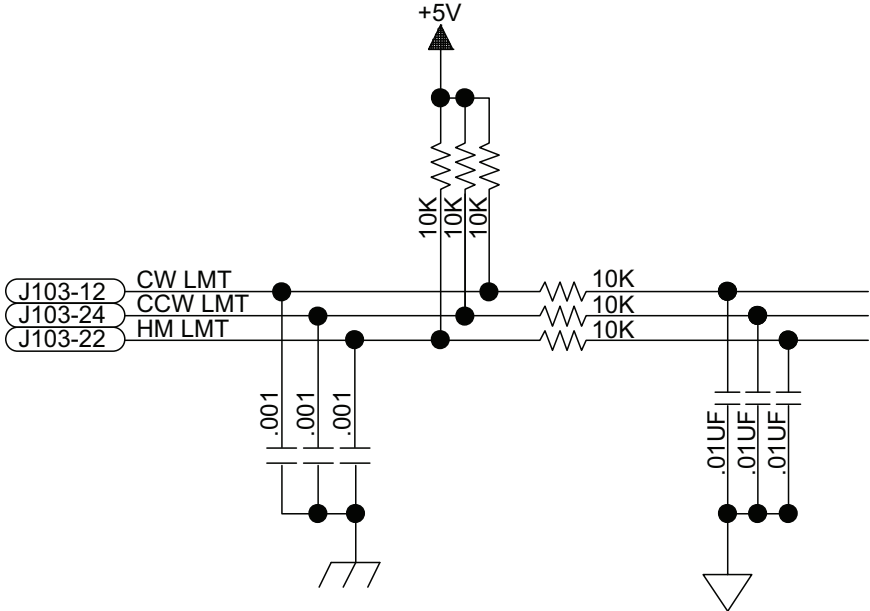
Figure 2-30:   End of Travel Limit Interface Input (J103)

2.3.5.1. End Of Travel Limit Phasing

If the EOT limits are reversed, you will be able to move further into a limit but be unable to move out. To correct this, swap the connections to the CW and CCW inputs at the motor feedback connector. The logic level of the EOT limit inputs may be viewed in the Diagnostic Display (shown in Figure 2-31).
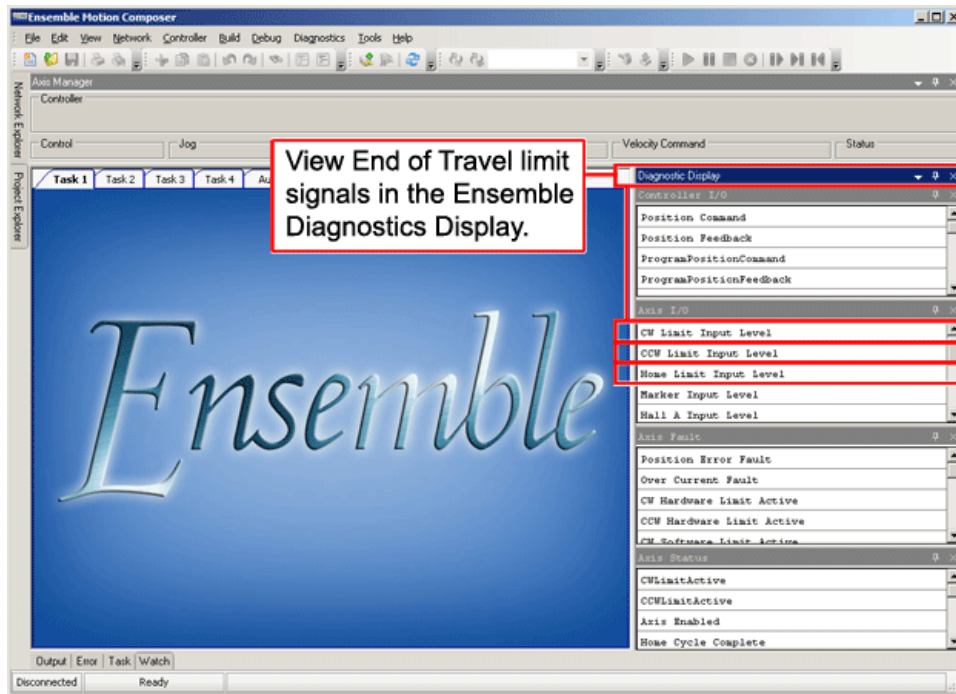
Figure 2-31:   Limit Input Diagnostic Display

2.3.6. Brake Output (J103)

The Brake Output pins provide a direct connection to either the solid state relay on the Ensemble CP or the mechanical relay on the optional -IO board. The brake output pins in J103 permit the brake to be wired with other signals in the feedback cable. The brake is configured for automatic or manual control using controller parameters (refer to the Ensemble Help file for more information).

Use either the solid state relay on the Ensemble CP or the mechanical relay on the -IO board when connecting a power supply to the brake outputs on J103. Do not use both relays at the same time.

Refer to Section 2.6. for more information on using the brake output with the solid-state relay.

Refer to Section 3.6. for more information on using the brake output with the mechanical relay.

Table 2-21:   Brake Output Pin Assignment (J103)

Pin#	Description	In/Out/Bi
13	Optional Brake - Output	Output
25	Optional Brake + Output	Output

2.4. Emergency Stop Sense Input (TB101)

The ESTOP sense input is used to monitor the state of an external safety circuit only. This state is indicated by the software and may be used to facilitate system restart. This ESTOP sense input is not intended to be a complete safety system.

Refer to Section 2.4.1. for interconnection details.

> ⚠️ **WARNING:** The user is responsible for assessing operator risk levels and designing the external safety circuits appropriately.

> ⚠️ **WARNING:** Opening the motor leads at the Motor Output while the axis is enabled will damage the drive. To protect the drive, the ESTOP circuit should open the AC motor power input (Motor Supply). Refer to Figure 2-33 for interconnection details

The ESTOP input is scaled for an input voltage of 5-24 volts.

If the ESTOP bit is enabled in the FaultMask axis parameter, the ESTOP input must be driven to prevent the ESTOP fault condition.
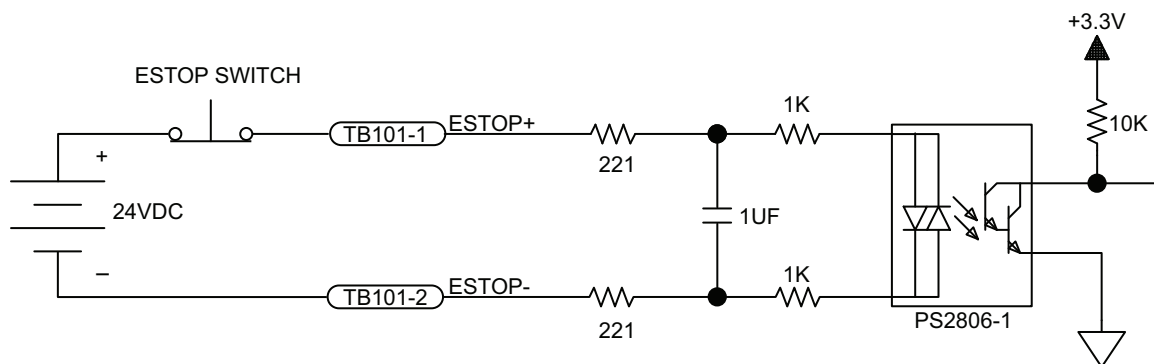
Figure 2-32:   ESTOP Sense Input (TB101)

> **NOTE:** Connecting the ESTOP input to a relay or other noise producing device requires the use of noise suppression devices such as those in Table 2-22. These devices are applied across the switched coil to suppress transient voltages.

Table 2-22:   Electrical Noise Suppression Devices

Device	Aerotech P/N	Third Party P/N
RC (.1uf / 200 ohm) Network	EIC240	Electrocube RG1782-8
Varistor	EID160	Littelfuse V250LA40A

Table 2-23:   TB101 Mating Connector

Description	Aerotech P/N	Phoenix P/N	Tightening Torque (Nm)	Wire Size: AWG [mm^2]
2-Pin Terminal Block	ECK01250	1803578	0.22 - 0.25	0.14 - 1.5 [26-16]

2.4.1. Typical ESTOP Interface

The user can connect an external emergency stop relay circuit to the Ensemble CP's motor power supply input. This will remove power to the motor while maintaining control power, as shown in the Figure 2-33.

The external relay must be sized based on the number of the Ensemble CPs connected and the peak current rating of each drive.

HAZARDOUS VOLTAGES PRESENT   FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE WIRING AND SAFETY CODES

1. Motor power may be removed during an Emergency Stop (ESTOP) condition while control and encoder power is maintained.

2. For the ESTOP input to be active, set the appropriate FaultMask axis parameters (the FaultMask axis parameters set the action to be taken when an ESTOP condition occurs).

3. Branch protection (fuses or circuit breaker) required

4. AC line filters are required for CE compliance.

Figure 2-33:   Typical Emergency Stop Circuit
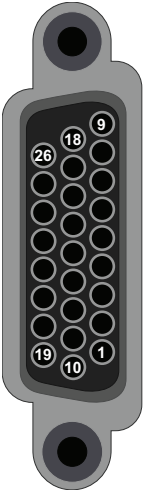
Table 2-24:   Typical ESTOP Relay Ratings

Axes	AC1	AC3	Aerotech P/N	Third Party P/N
1	32	16	ECW1018	Sprecher & Schuh CA7-16C-xx-xxx
2 to 5	85	43	ECW1019	Sprecher & Schuh CA7-43C-xx-xxx

2.5. Auxiliary I/O Connector (J104)

The Auxiliary I/O connector (J104) provides 1 analog and 6 digital inputs, 1 analog and 4 digital outputs, and a secondary RS-422 line driver encoder input.

Table 2-25:   Auxiliary I/O Connector Pin Assignment (J104)

Pin#	Description	In/Out/Bi	Connector
1	Auxiliary Sine+	Bidirectional	
2	Auxiliary Sine-	Bidirectional	
3	High-Speed Input 4 + user interrupt	Input	
4	High-Speed Input 4 - user interrupt	Input	
5	High-Speed Input 5 + user interrupt	Input	
6	High-Speed Input 5 - user interrupt	Input	
7	Opto-Isolated Output 0	Output	
8	Opto-Isolated Output 1	Output	
9	Opto-Isolated Output 2	Output	
10	Auxiliary Cosine+	Bidirectional	
11	Auxiliary Cosine-	Bidirectional	
12	+5 Volt (500 mA max)	Output	
13	Analog Input 0 + (Differential)	Input	
14	Analog Input 0- (Differential)	Input	
15	Output Common	-	
16	Opto-Isolated Output 3	Output	
17	Opto-Isolated Input 0 / CCW EOT Input [1]	Input	
18	Opto-Isolated Input 1 / CW EOT Input [1]	Input	
19	Auxiliary Marker- / PSO output [2]	Bidirectional	
20	Auxiliary Marker+ / PSO output [2]	Bidirectional	
21	Common (+5 Volt User Supply, 500 mA max)	-	
22	Analog Output 0	Output	
23	Analog Common	-	
24	Input Common	-	
25	Opto-Isolated Input 2 / Home Input [1]	Input	
26	Opto-Isolated Input 3	Input	

(1) Software configured option
(2) For PSO, see Section 2.5.2.

Mating Connector	Aerotech P/N	Third Party P/N
Connector	ECK01259	Kycon K86-AA-26P
Backshell	ECK01022	Amphenol 17-1725-2

NOTE: These items are provided as a set under the Aerotech P/N: MCK-26HDD.

2.5.1. Auxiliary Encoder Channel (J104)

The auxiliary encoder interface accepts an RS-422 differential quadrature line driver signal. Invalid or missing signals will cause a feedback fault when the axis is enabled.

This encoder channel can be used as an input for master/slave operation (handwheel) or for dual feedback systems. The auxiliary encoder interface does not support analog encoders and cannot be used as an input for the -MXU option.

The auxiliary encoder channel can also be used to echo the standard encoder signals or as the PSO output. Configuring the PSO hardware will automatically configure this encoder channel as an output (refer to Section 2.5.2.) and will remove the 180 ohm terminator resistors.

Table 2-26:   Auxiliary Encoder Specifications

Specification	Value
Encoder Frequency	10 MHz maximum (25 nsec minimum edge separation)
x4 Quadrature Decoding	40 million counts/sec

N O T E : Use the EncoderDivider parameter to configure the bi-directional encoder interface on the auxiliary I/O connector. The EncoderDivider parameter converts the auxiliary encoder interface to an output and defines a divisor for the encoder echo. Refer to the Ensemble Help file for more information.

N O T E : You cannot echo the standard encoder signals on the CP with the -MXU option.

Table 2-27:   Auxiliary Encoder Channel Pin Assignment (J104)

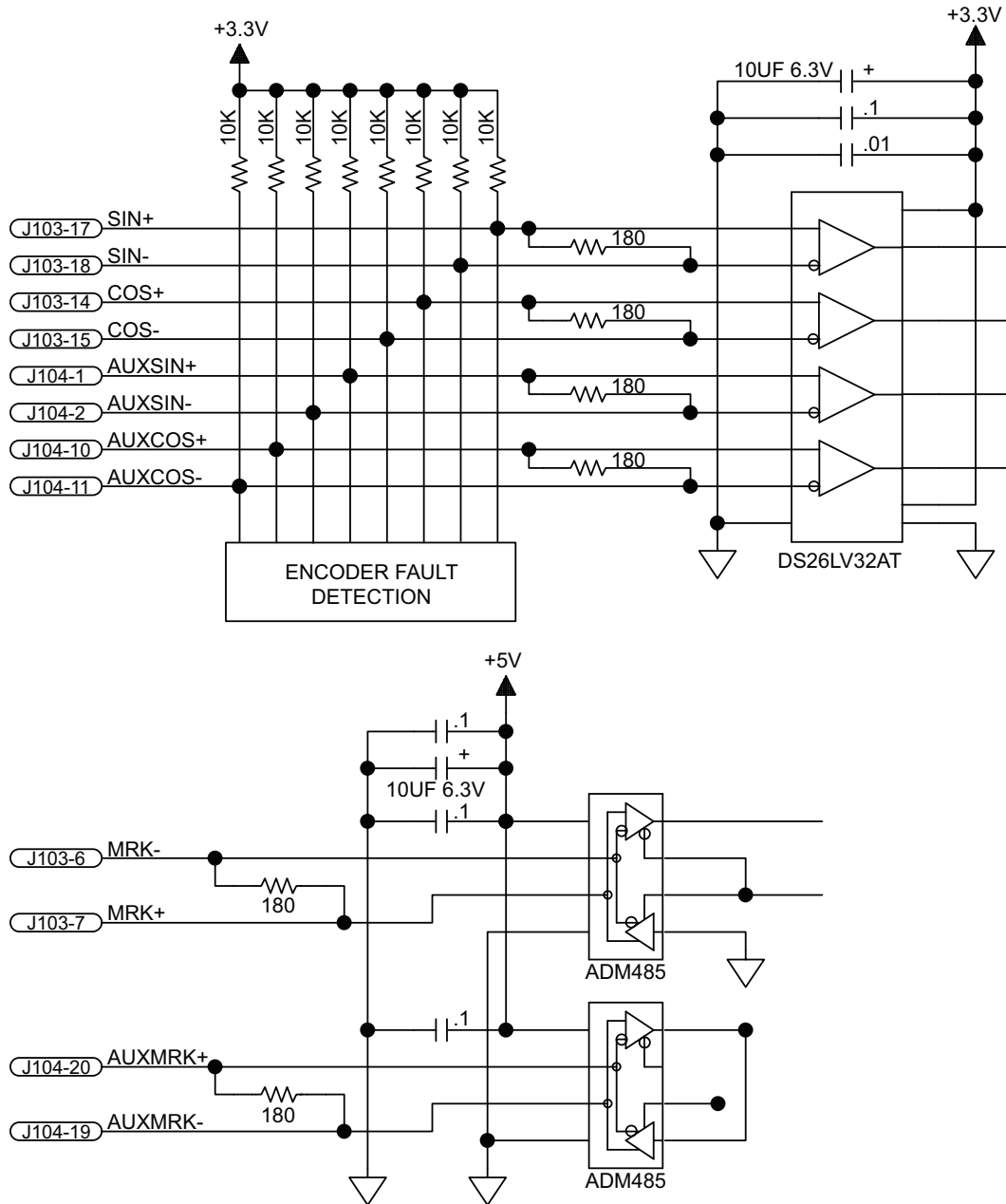| Pin#	Description	In/Out/Bi
1	Auxiliary Sine+	Bidirectional
2	Auxiliary Sine-	Bidirectional
10	Auxiliary Cosine+	Bidirectional
11	Auxiliary Cosine-	Bidirectional
12	+5 Volt (500 mA max)	Output
19	Auxiliary Marker- / PSO output [2]	Bidirectional
20	Auxiliary Marker+ / PSO output [2]	Bidirectional
21	Common (+5 Volt User Supply, 500 mA max)	-
(2) For PSO, see Section 2.5.2.		

Figure 2-34:   Auxiliary Encoder Channel (J104)

2.5.2. Position Synchronized Output (PSO)/Laser Firing (J104)

The PSO can be programmed to generate an output synchronized to the feedback position and is typically used to fire a laser or sequence an external device. Trigger signals may be derived from a feedback channel or a software trigger. The position synchronized output pulse is generated using high-speed hardware, allowing minimal latency between the trigger condition and the output.

The PSO output is available on the dual-function AUX Marker/PSO signal lines. The auxiliary marker must be configured as an output using the PSOOUTPUT CONTROL command. Refer to the Help File for more information.

An RS-422 line receiver or opto-isolator is recommended, especially when using long cable lengths in noisy environments or when high frequency pulse transmission is required. It is best to locate the line receiver or opto-isolator close to the receiving electronics.

Table 2-28:   PSO Specifications

Specification		Value
Maximum Input Tracking Rate [1]	Single-Axis Tracking	16.6 MHz
Maximum Quadrature Encoder Output Frequency	Standard Feedback	40 MHz
Maximum PSO Output (Fire) Frequency [2]		12.5 MHz
Firing Latency	Single-Axis Tracking	160 nsec

1. Signals in excess of this rate will cause a loss of PSO accuracy.
2. The optocoupler that you use on the output might have an effect on this rate.

NOTE: When using the MRK± signals with single-ended systems, **do not** connect MRK+ or MRK- to GROUND (GND).

NOTE: The PSO feature is **not** compatible with the -MXU option. The PSO feature operates with the -MXH option and with square wave encoders.

Table 2-29:   PSO Output Pin Assignment (J104)

Pin#	Description	In/Out/Bi
19	Auxiliary Marker- / PSO output	Bidirectional
20	Auxiliary Marker+ / PSO output	Bidirectional
23	Analog Common	-

Differential

+5 VDC

1K

J104

120 - 180 Ω (typical)

20

Aux. Marker

Active Low
Output *

19

1K

Opto-Isolated

+5 VDC

1K

J104

10 mA 180 Ω

Isolated Section

20

vcc

Aux. Marker

To Laser
Active Low
Output*

+

19

1N4148

−

1K

23

HCPL-2601 or
6N136
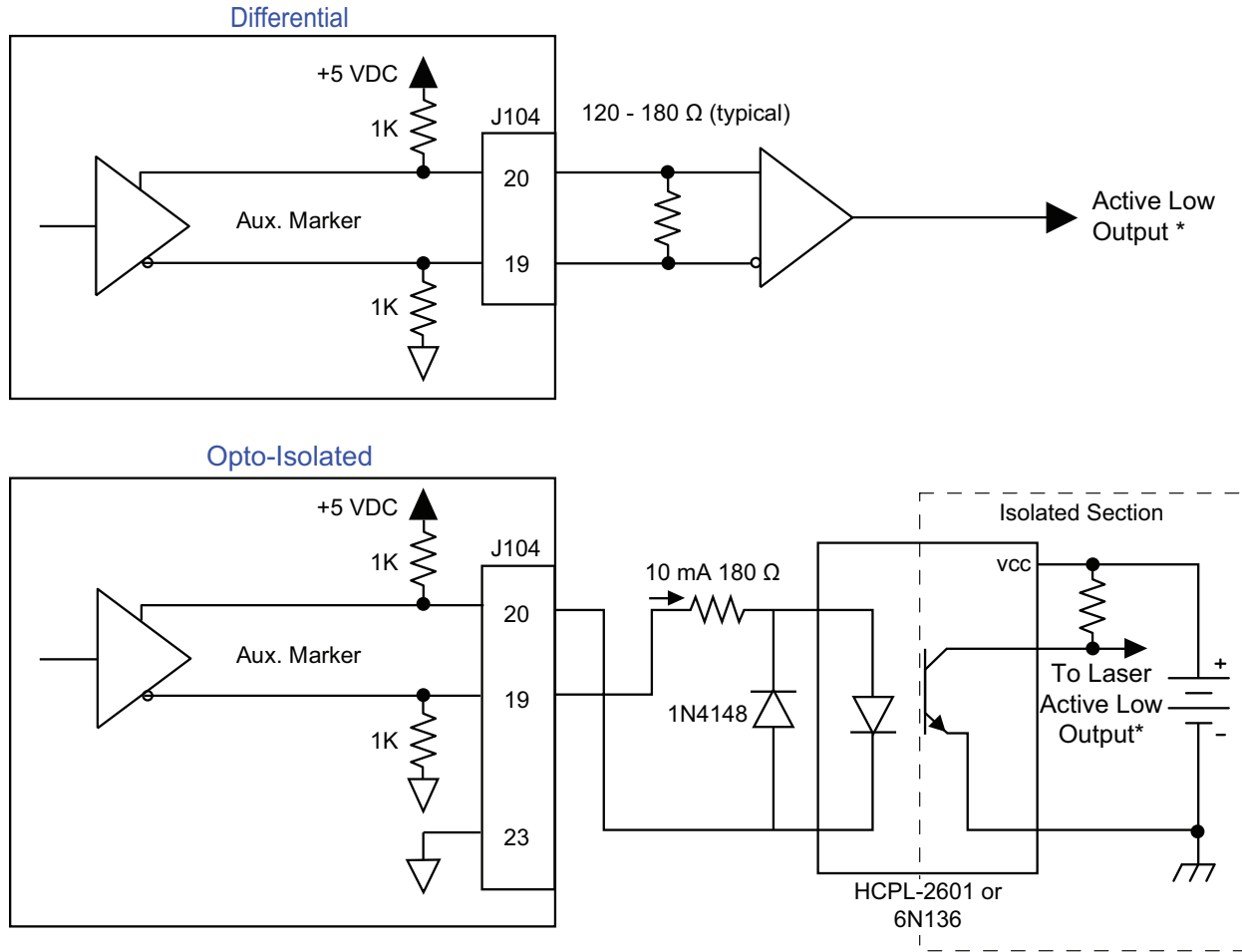
* Active low output shown. Opposite polarity available by reversing connections to Pins 19 and 20.

Figure 2-35:   PSO Interface

2.5.3. Opto-Isolated Outputs (J104)

The digital outputs are optically-isolated and may be connected in sourcing or sinking configurations. The digital outputs are designed to connect to other ground referenced circuits and are not intended to provide high-voltage isolation.

The outputs are software-configurable and must be connected in either all sinking or all sourcing mode. Figure 2-36 and Figure 2-37 illustrate how to connect to an output in current sourcing and current sinking modes.

The opto-isolator's common connections can be directly connected to the drive's power supply; however, doing so will effectively defeat the isolation and will reduce noise immunity.

Table 2-30:   Digital Output Specifications

Opto Device Specifications	Value
Maximum Voltage	24 V maximum
Maximum Sink/Source Current	60 mA/channel @ 50°C
Output Saturation Voltage	2.75 V at maximum current
Output Resistance	33 Ω
Rise / Fall Time	250 usec (typical)
Reset State	Output Off (High Impedance State)

Table 2-31:   Port 0 Digital Output Connector Pin Assignment (J104)

Pin#	Description	In/Out/Bi
7	Opto-Isolated Output 0	Output
8	Opto-Isolated Output 1	Output
9	Opto-Isolated Output 2	Output
15	Output Common	-
16	Opto-Isolated Output 3	Output

NOTE: Outputs must be connected as all sourcing or all sinking.
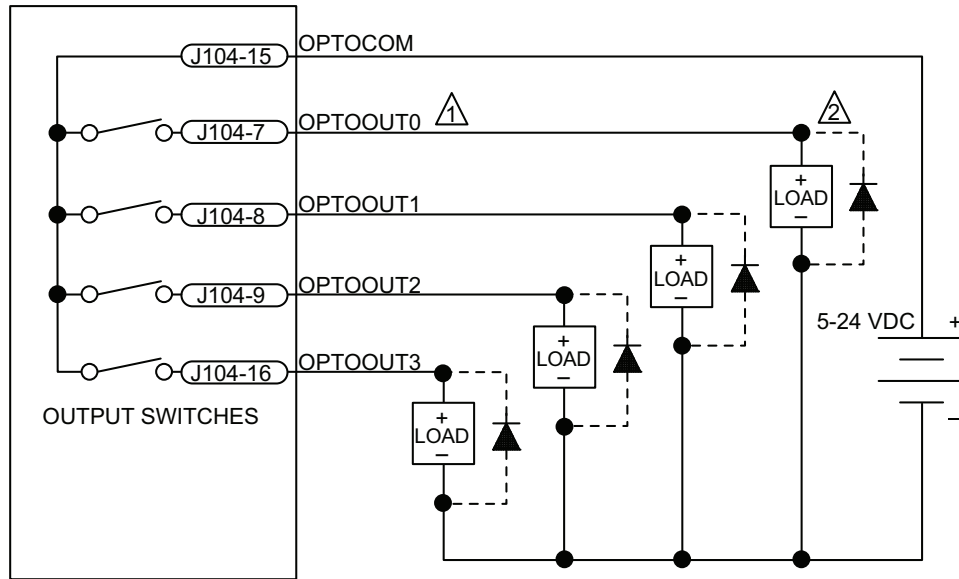
⚠1 EACH OUTPUT 60 mA MAXIMUM

⚠2 DIODE REQUIRED ON EACH OUTPUT THAT DRIVES AN INDUCTIVE DEVICE (COIL), SUCH AS A RELAY.

Figure 2-36:   Outputs Connected in Current Sourcing Mode (J104)
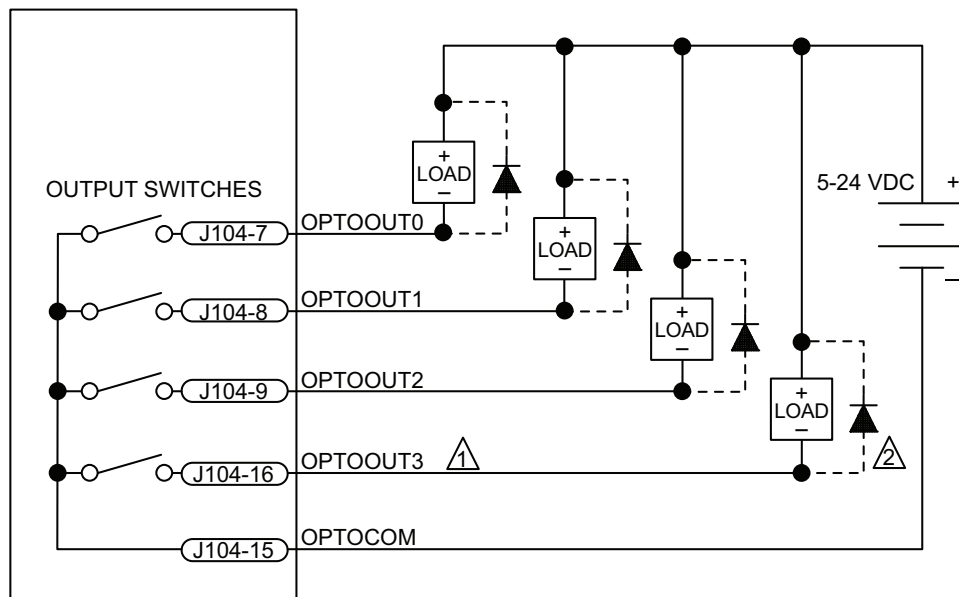
⚠1 EACH OUTPUT 60 mA MAXIMUM

⚠2 DIODE REQUIRED ON EACH OUTPUT THAT DRIVES AN INDUCTIVE DEVICE (COIL), SUCH AS A RELAY.

Figure 2-37:   Outputs Connected in Current Sinking Mode (J104)

2.5.4. Opto-Isolated Inputs (J104)

The digital inputs are opto-isolated and may be connected to current sourcing or current sinking devices, as shown in Figure 2-38 and Figure 2-39. These inputs are designed to connect to other ground-referenced circuits and are not intended for high-voltage isolation.

The opto-isolator's common connections can be directly connected to the drive's power supply; however, doing so will effectively defeat the isolation and will reduce noise immunity.

Table 2-32:   Opto-Isolated Input Specifications

Input Voltage	Approximate Input Current	Turn On Time	Turn Off Time
+5 V	1 mA	200 usec	2000 usec
+24 V	6 mA	4 usec	1500 usec

Table 2-33:   Port 0 Digital Input Connector Pin Assignment (J104)

Pin#	Description	In/Out/Bi
17	Opto-Isolated Input 0 / CCW EOT Input [1]	Input
18	Opto-Isolated Input 1 / CW EOT Input [1]	Input
24	Input Common	-
25	Opto-Isolated Input 2 / Home Input [1]	Input
26	Opto-Isolated Input 3	Input
(1) Software configured option		

N O T E : Each bank of 8 Inputs must be connected in the all sourcing or all sinking configuration.

INPUT SWITCHES

OPTOIN0 J104-17

OPTOIN1 J104-18

5-24 VDC
+

OPTOIN2 J104-25

OPTOIN3 J104-26

−

OPTOINCOM J104-24
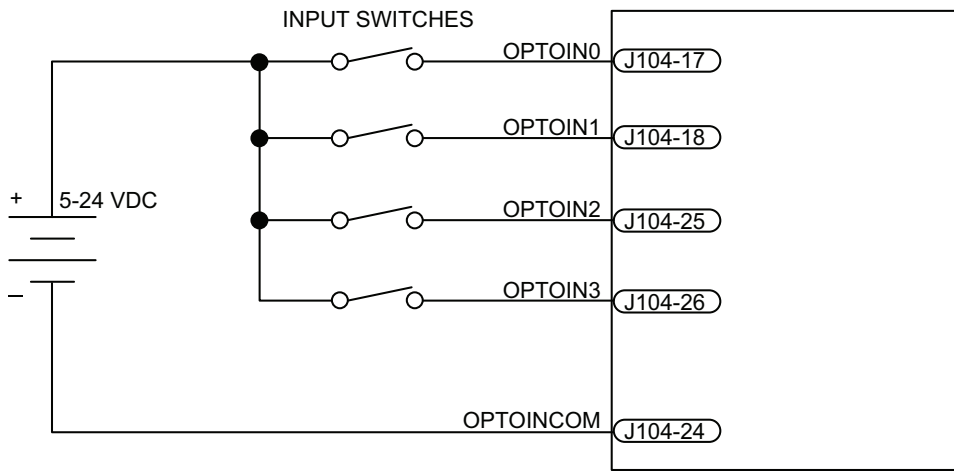
Figure 2-38:   Inputs Connected in Current Sourcing Mode (J104)

OPTOINCOM J104-24

5-24 VDC
+

OPTOIN0 J104-17

OPTOIN1 J104-18

−

OPTOIN2 J104-25

OPTOIN3 J104-26
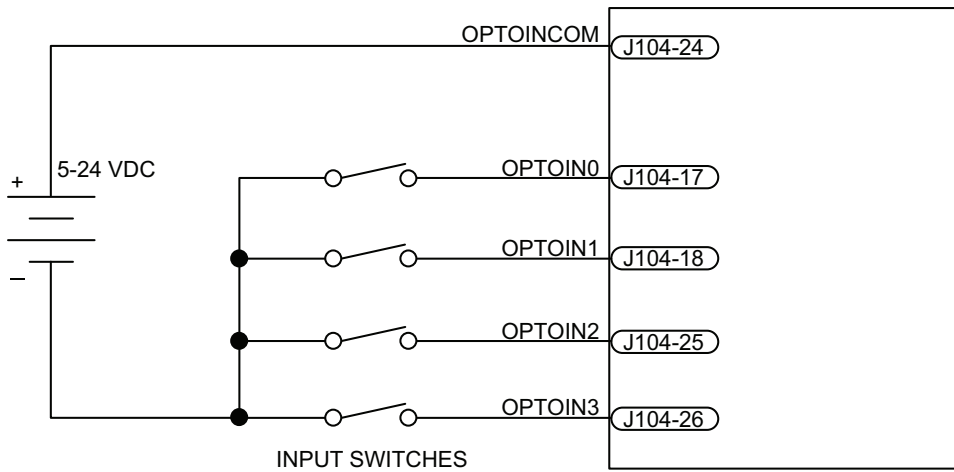
INPUT SWITCHES

Figure 2-39:   Inputs Connected in Current Sinking Mode (J104)

2.5.5. High-Speed User Inputs 4-5 (J104)

The high speed inputs 4-5 are typically used as a sample signal for data collection.

Table 2-34:   High-Speed Input Specifications

Specification	Value
Input Voltage	5V or 24 V input voltages based on a jumper setting (Table 2-36)
Input Current	10 mA
Input Device	HCPL-0630
Delay	50 nsec

Table 2-35:   Port 0 High Speed Digital Input Connector Pin Assignment (J104)

Pin#	Description	In/Out/Bi
3	High-Speed Input 4 + user interrupt	Input
4	High-Speed Input 4 - user interrupt	Input
5	High-Speed Input 5 + user interrupt	Input
6	High-Speed Input 5 - user interrupt	Input

Table 2-36:   Input Voltage Jumper Configuration

Jumper	Setting	Description
JP4	1-2 [1]	No shunt option present
	2-3	Shunt option present
JP6	1-2 [1]	24 V operation (High Speed Input 4)
	2-3	5 V operation (High Speed Input 4)
JP7	1-2 [1]	24 V operation (High Speed Input 5)
	2-3	5 V operation (High Speed Input 5)
1. Default		
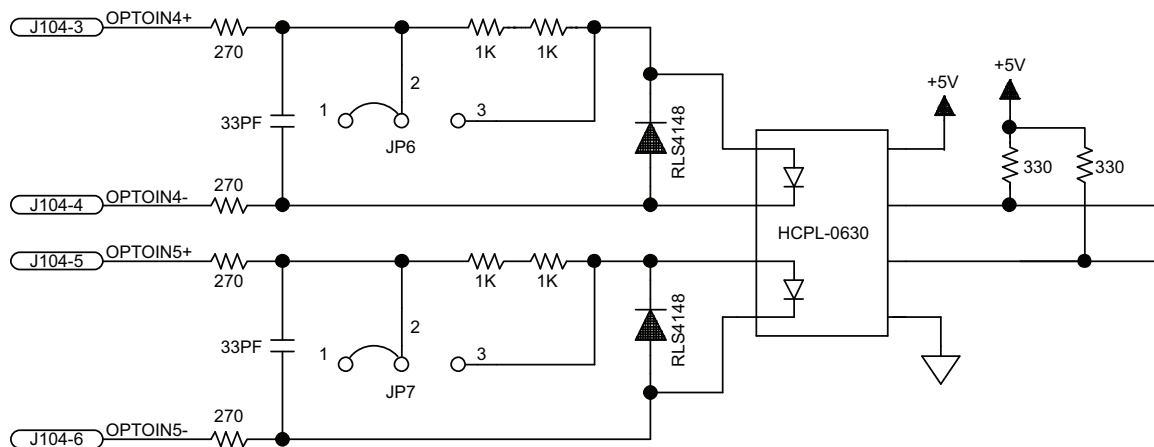
Figure 2-40:   High-Speed User Inputs (J104)

2.5.6. Analog Output 0 (J104)

The analog output is set to zero when power is first applied to the system or during a system reset.

Table 2-37:   Analog Output 0 Specifications (TB102 B)

Specification	Value
Output Voltage	-10 V to +10 V
Output Current	5 mA
Resolution (bits)	16 bits
Resolution (volts)	305 µV

Table 2-38:   Analog Output Connector Pin Assignment (J104)

Pin#	Description	In/Out/Bi
22	Analog Output 0	Output
23	Analog Common	-

Figure 2-41:   Analog Output 0 (J104)

2.5.7. Differential Analog Input 0 (J104)

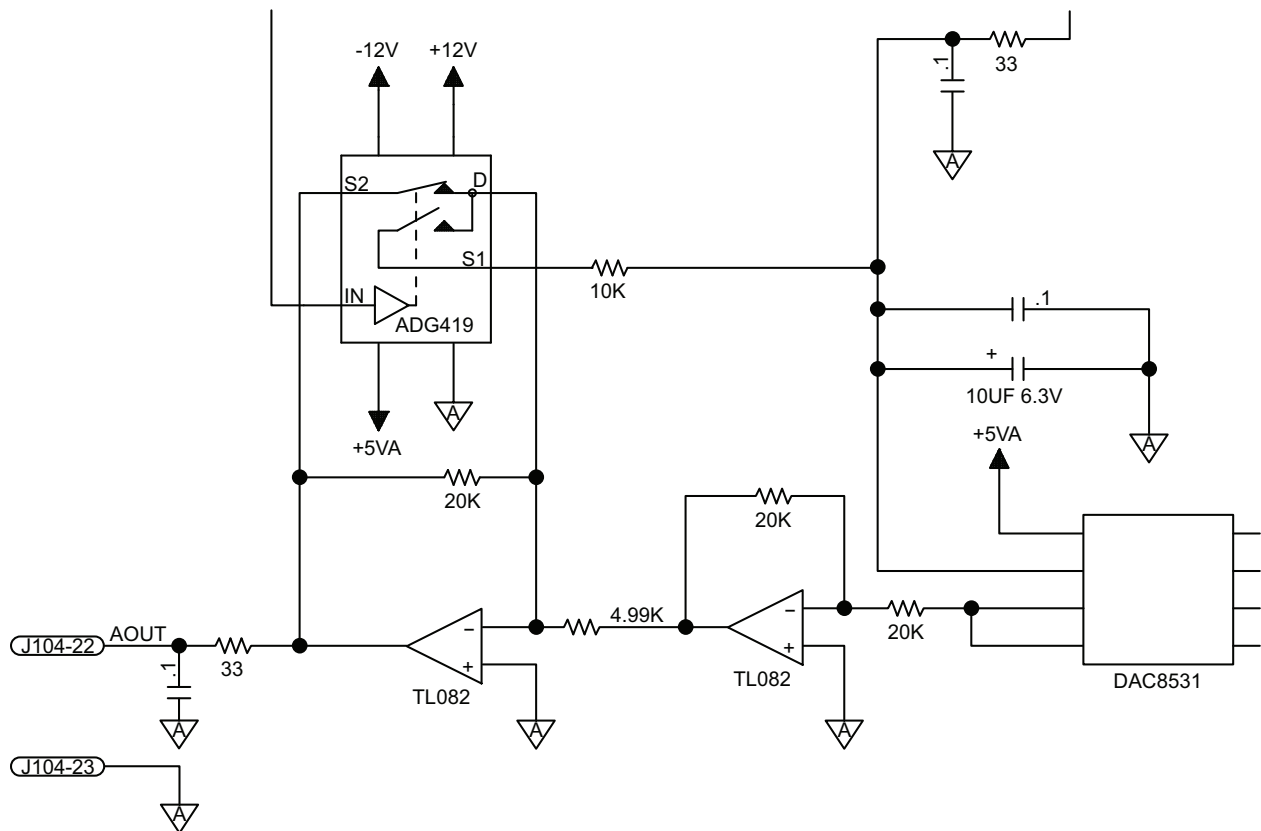To interface to a single-ended (non-differential) voltage source, connect the signal common of the source to the negative input and the analog source signal to the positive input. A floating signal source should be referenced to the analog common as shown in Figure 2-42.

Table 2-39:   Differential Analog Input 0 Specifications

Specification	Value
(AI+) - (AI-)	+10 V to -10 V [1]
Resolution (bits)	16 bits
Resolution (volts)	305 µV
1. Signals outside of this range may damage the input	

Table 2-40:   Analog Input Connector Pin Assignment (J104)

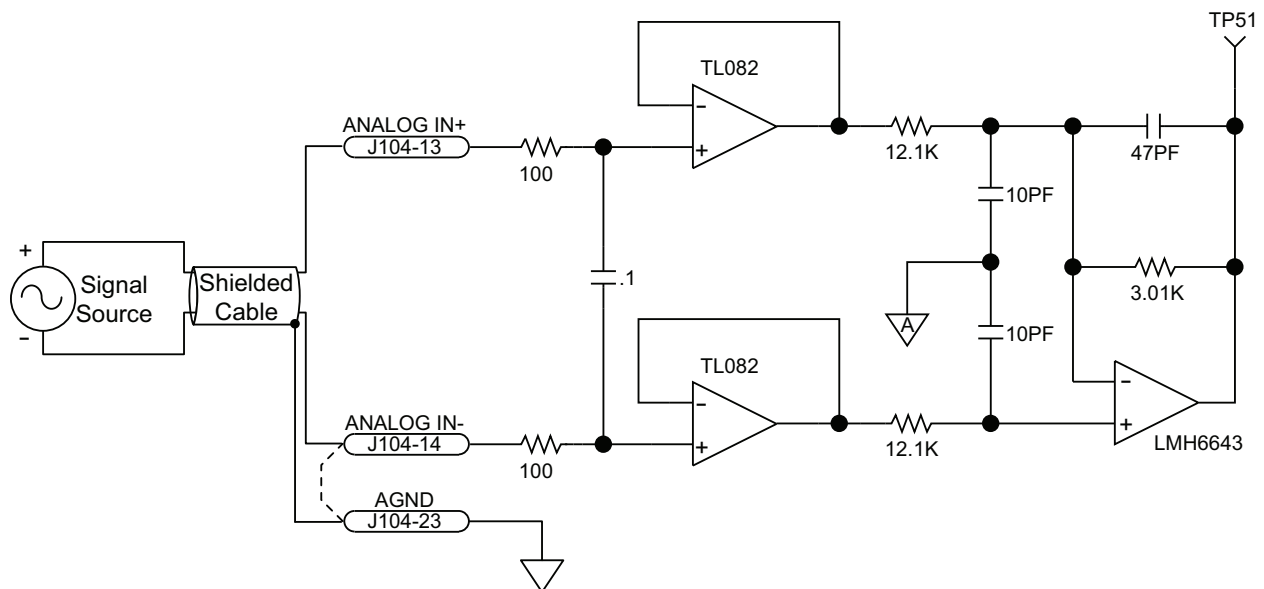| Pin#	Description	In/Out/Bi
13	Analog Input 0 + (Differential)	Input
14	Analog Input 0- (Differential)	Input
23	Analog Common	-

Figure 2-42:   Analog Input 0 (J104)

2.6. Brake Power Supply (TB103)

TB103 is the power supply connection to the onboard solid state brake control relay.

The relay can be used to automatically control a fail-safe brake on a vertical axis. It can also be used as a general purpose output.

The brake is typically wired directly to the Motor Feedback connector and the brake power supply is connected to TB103 (shown in Figure 2-43. The brake may also be connected in series with the Brake Power Supply and interlocked using Motor Feedback brake pins (Table 2-43 and Figure 2-44).

A varistor must be connected across the brake to minimize high voltage transients.

The brake output can be software configured; refer to the Ensemble Help file for more information (see topics for the EnableBrakeControl parameter and the BRAKE command).

When TB103 is used to power the solid state brake control relay, the mechanical brake control relay present on the I/O board should not be used.

> **NOTE:** The brake power supply must be externally fused.

Table 2-41:   Brake Output Connector Pin Assignment (TB103)

Pin#	Description	In/Out/Bi
5	Brake Power Supply (-)	Input
6	Brake Power Supply (+)	Input

Table 2-42:   Mating Connector (TB103)

Description	Aerotech P/N	Phoenix P/N	Wire Size: AWG [mm^2]
6-Pin Terminal Block	ECK01364	1881367	0.5 - 0.080 [20-28]

Table 2-43:   Brake Output Connector Pin Assignment (J103)

Pin#	Description	In/Out/Bi
13	Optional Brake - Output	Output
25	Optional Brake + Output	Output

Figure 2-43 is an example of a +24 VDC brake connected to the Motor Feedback connector. In this example the external +24 VDC power source is connected to TB103.
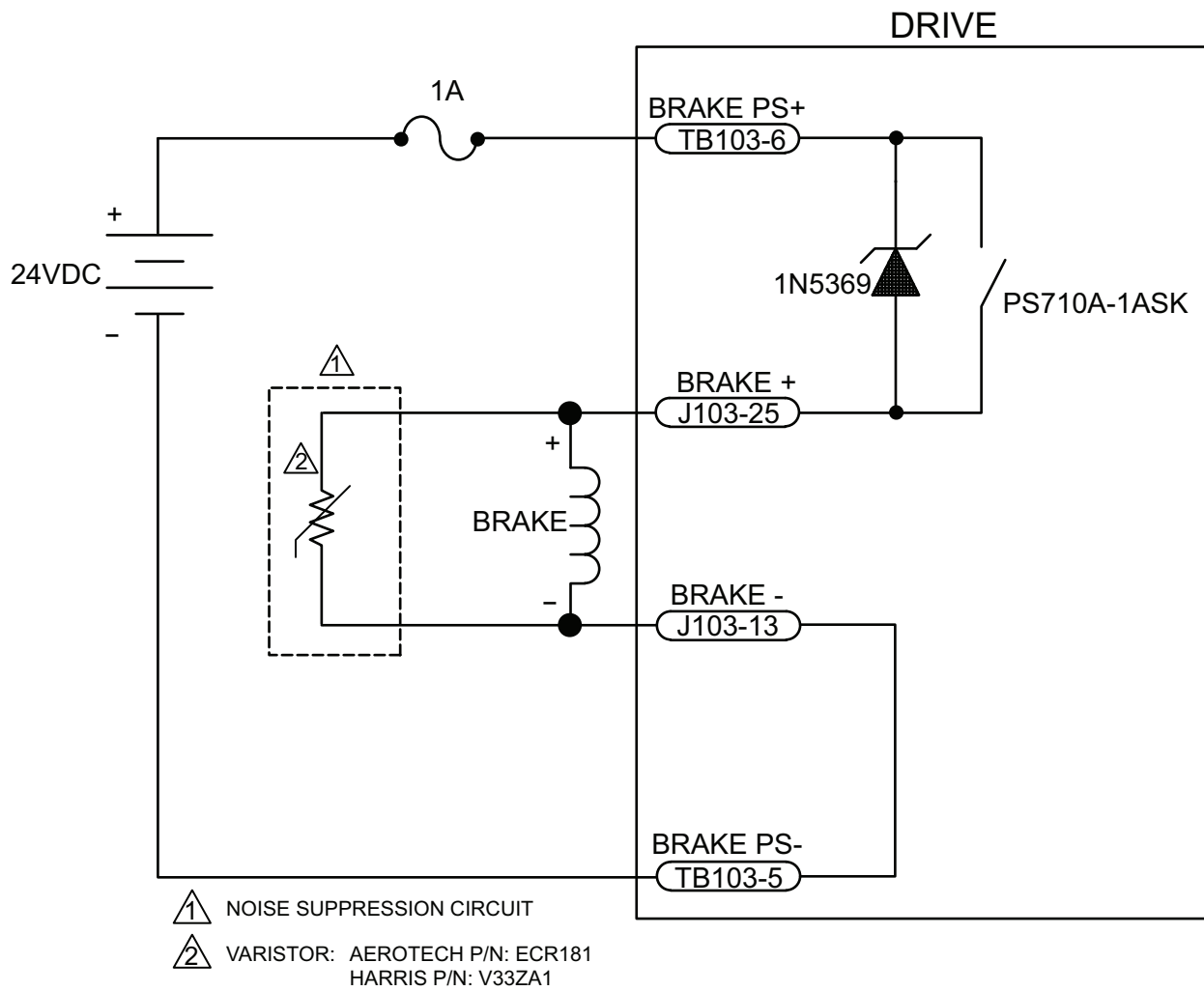

Figure 2-43:   Brake Connected to J103

NOTE: The user is responsible for providing fuse protection for the brake circuit.

Figure 2-44 is an example of a 24 VDC brake connected to TB103. The user must connect J103 pin 13 to J103 pin 25. In this case, J103 would function as an interlock to prevent the brake from releasing if the Motor Feedback connector is not connected.
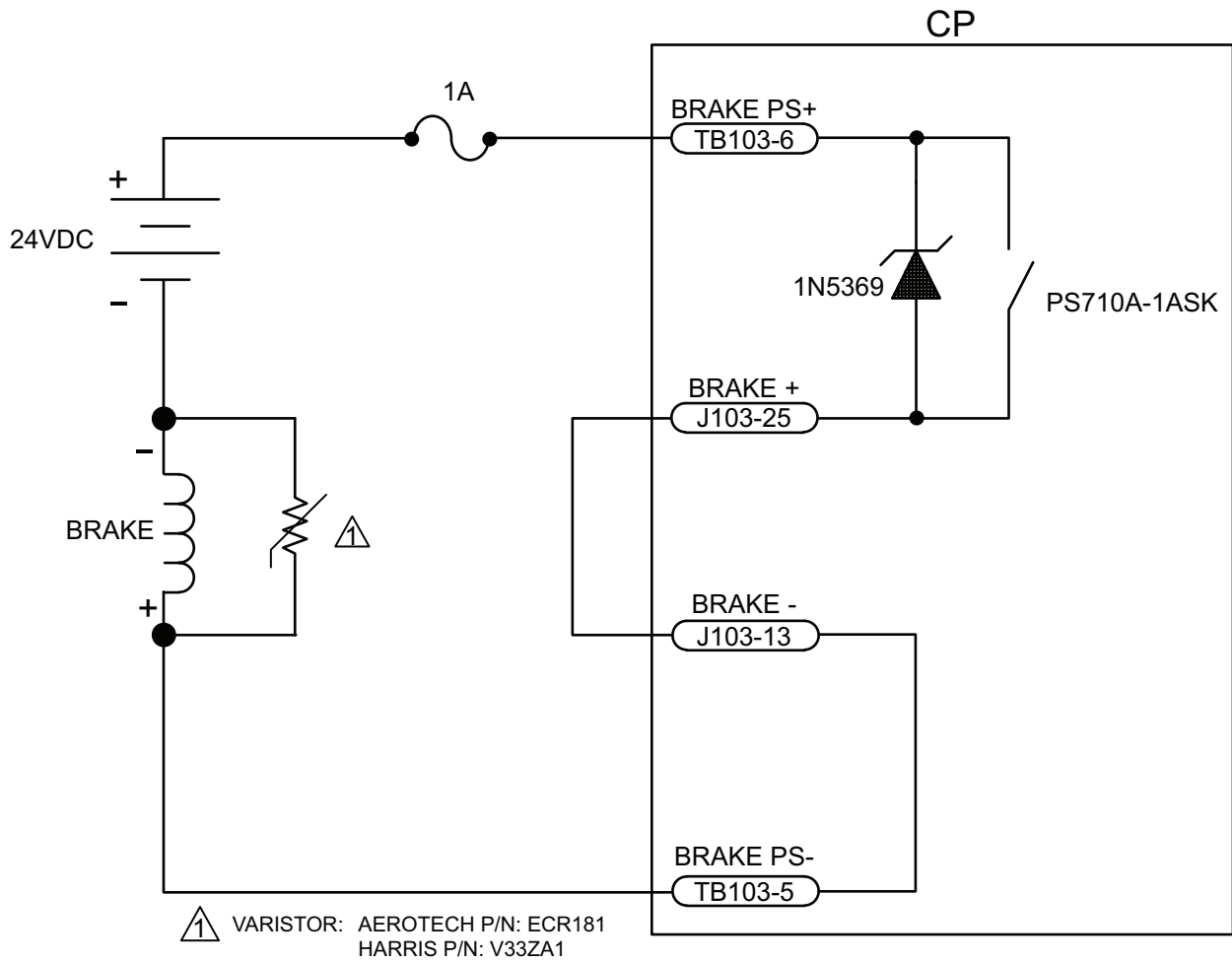

Figure 2-44:   Brake Connected to TB103

2.6.1. Solid State Relay Specifications (TB103)

The user must verify that the brake power requirements are within the specifications of the brake control relay.

Table 2-44:   Relay Specifications

Solid State Relay Rating (M36), Aerotech PN: ECS1074	
Maximum Voltage	24 VDC
Maximum Current	0.5 Amps
Maximum Power	560 mW
Output Resistance	0.1 ohm (typical)
Turn-on/Turn-off Time	< 3 ms (with 500 ohm load at 5 VDC)

WARNING: Do not exceed the maximum specifications.

2.7. Aeronet Interface (J107/J108)

The Aeronet interface is used to connect discrete Ensemble CPs to make a multi-axis system. The Aeronet connection requires a shielded CAT-6 Ethernet cable. If a non-shielded cable is used, communication failures will likely occur.

When connecting a PC using Ethernet or USB to a multi-axis system, you must connect the PC to the primary Ensemble CP using the standard Ethernet or USB connectors. Connecting the PC to any of the secondary units will result in a connection failure.

Any discrete unit is capable of acting as the primary Ensemble CP. The unit acting as the primary is dictated by the connection of the Aeronet. A primary drive will only act as an output. A secondary drive (in a configuration with three or more drives) will act as an input and output. The last drive connected in any configuration will only act as an input.
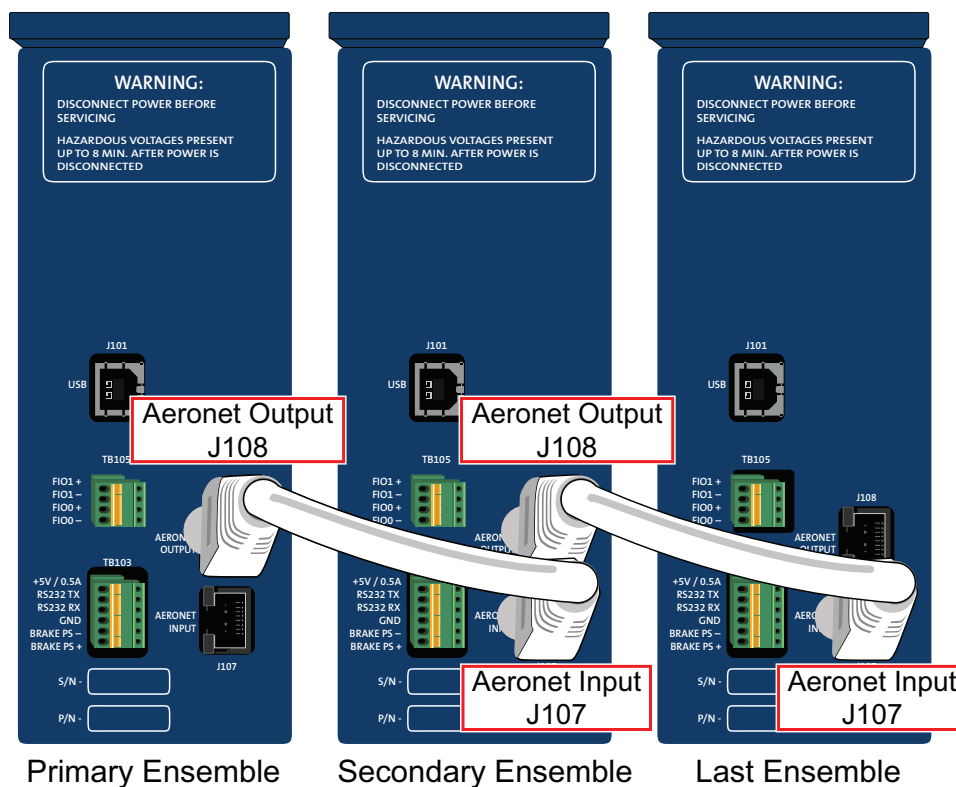

Figure 2-45:   Aeronet Connection with Three Discrete Drives

Table 2-45:   Aeronet Cable Part Numbers

Cable Part Number	Length
ENET-CAT6-x	A CAT6 cable; length is x decimeters
1) x = 3, 10, 20, 30, 45, 76, or 90	
2) Cable lengths are in decimeters, 10dm = 1 meter = 3.28 feet	

2.8. RS-232 Interface (TB103)

Connecting the RS-232 port to a user's PC requires a standard cable (not a null modem).

Table 2-46:   RS-232 Connector Pin Assignment (TB103)

Pin#	Description	In/Out/Bi
1	+5 Volt Power Output [1]	Output
2	RS-232 Transmit	Output
3	RS-232 Receive	Input
4	Signal Common	N/A
5	Brake Power Supply -	Output
6	Brake Power Supply +	Output
(1) Total user +5 V power is limited to 500 mA.		

Table 2-47:   RS-232 Port Connector Mating Connector (TB103)

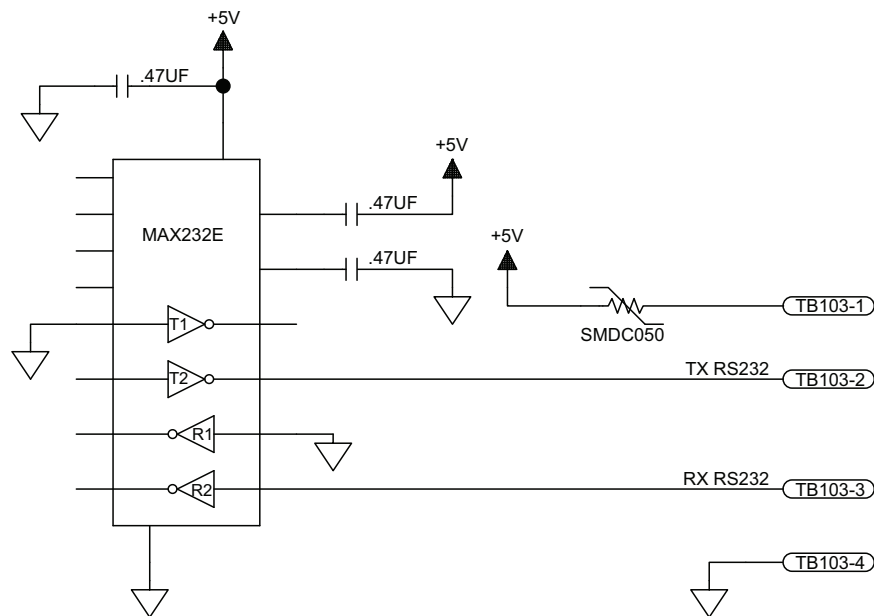| Type	Aerotech P/N	Phoenix P/N	Tightening Torque (Nm)	Wire Size: mm^2 [AWG]
6-Pin Terminal Block	ECK01364	1881367	N/A	0.5 - 0.080 [20-28]

Figure 2-46:   RS-232 Interface (TB103)

2.9. -EXTSHUNT Option (TB104)

The -EXTSHUNT option provides a connection for a user-provided shunt resistor to dissipate excess energy and keep the internal drive voltage within safe levels. The drive switches this resistor "ON" when the internal bus voltage reaches approximately 380 VDC. This option is generally required for systems that have a large amount of stored mechanical energy (i.e. large rotating drums).

Proper sizing, mounting, and protection of the shunt resistor is critical due to the potentially large amounts of power dissipated.

DANGER: The shunt resistor temperature can exceed 70°C during normal operation and contains lethal voltage on its terminals and surface. It must be properly enclosed and shielded to avoid risk of fire and operator shock.

Table 2-48:   -EXTSHUNT Component Information

Component	Description	Aerotech P/N
Recommended Shunt Resistor	50 Ω (min), 300 W Vishay/Dale: RBEF030050R00KFBVT	ECR01039
2-Pin Mating Connector	**Screw Torque Value**: 0.5 - 0.6 N·m **Wire Size**: 12-30 AWG [3.3 - 0.0516 mm^2] Phoenix: 175449	ECK01110
Fuse (F1 on the Control Board)	2.5 A S.B. Littelfuse: 21502.5P	EIF01053
Recommended Wire Size	16 AWG (1.3 mm^2) High Temperature	--

The following is a list of parameters required to calculate the external shunt resistor value:

V_M = point at which the shunt circuit turns on - 380 V
V_{HYS} = approximately 10 V
Bus capacitance = 1,200 uF

The first step in sizing the external shunt resistor is to calculate the kinetic energy of the system. Use **Equation 1** to calculate the kinetic energy minus system losses.

Equation 1:

$$E_M = \left[\frac{1.356}{2}\right]\left[J_M + J_L\right]\omega_m^2 - 3I_M^2\left[\frac{R_M}{2}\right]t_D - \left[\frac{1.356}{2}\right]T_F\omega_m t_D$$

J_M = rotor inertia (lb-ft-sec^2)
J_L = load inertia (lb-ft-sec^2)
ω_m = motor speed before deceleration (radians/sec) = RPM/9.55
I_M = motor current during deceleration (A$_{RMS}$ per phase)
R_M = motor resistance (Ω line-to-line)
t_D = time to deceleration (seconds)
t_F = friction torque (lb-ft)

A shunt resistor is required if the calculated energy is more than the internal bus capacitor can store. Use **Equation 2** to perform this calculation.

Equation 2:

$$E_M < \frac{1}{2}C(V_M^2 - V_{NOM}^2)$$

C   = Bus capacitor (Farads) (= 1,200 uF)
V_M = turn on voltage for shunt circuit (V) (=380 V)
V_{NOM} = nominal Bus voltage (V) (160 V or 320 V Typical)

For a standard Ensemble CP, the maximum energy the internal bus capacitor can store without requiring a shunt resistor is indicated in .

Table 2-49:   Maximum Storage Energy

Bus Voltage	Maximum Energy
160 V	71.3 J
320 V	25.2 J

If a shunt resistor is required, the next step is to calculate the value of resistance necessary to remove the energy. Use **Equations 3**, **4**, and **5** to calculate the size of the shunt resistor.

Equation 3:

$$R_{MAX} = \frac{V_M^2}{P_{PEAK}} \ (\Omega)$$

V_M = turn on voltage for shunt circuit (V) (= 380 V)

P_{PEAK} = peak power that the regeneration circuit must accommodate (W)

Equation 4:

$$P_{PEAK} = \frac{E_M - \frac{1}{2}C(V_M^2 - V_{NOM}^2)}{t_D} \ (W)$$

E_M = kinetic energy of load minus system losses (Joules)

C = Bus capacitor (Farads)

V_M = turn on voltage for shunt circuit (V) (=380 V)

V_{NOM} = nominal Bus voltage (V) (160 V or 320 V Typical)

t_D = time to deceleration (seconds)

Equation 5:

$$P_{AV} = \frac{E_M - \frac{1}{2}C\left(V_M^2 - V_{HYS}^2\right)}{t_{CYCLE}} \ (Watts)$$

t_{CYCLE} = time between decelerations + time to deceleration (seconds)

V_{HYS} = hysteresis point of regeneration circuit (=10 V)

Additional useful equations:

1 lb-ft = 1.356 Nm

$$t_D = \frac{[J_n + J_l]\omega_m}{K_T * I_M} \ \text{(Useful as an estimate if the deceleration time is unknown)}$$

Angular Acceleration $\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt} * 2\pi$ (radians / revolution)

Torque $T = K_t * I_m$

Load Inertia $J_L = \frac{T}{\alpha}$

2.10. PC Configuration and Operation Information

For additional information about PC configuration, hardware requirements, programming, utilities, and system operation refer to the Ensemble Help file.

This page intentionally left blank.

Chapter 3: -I/O Expansion Board

The -IO option board is 16 digital opto-inputs, 16 digital opto-outputs, 1 analog input, 1 analog output, and a brake/relay output.

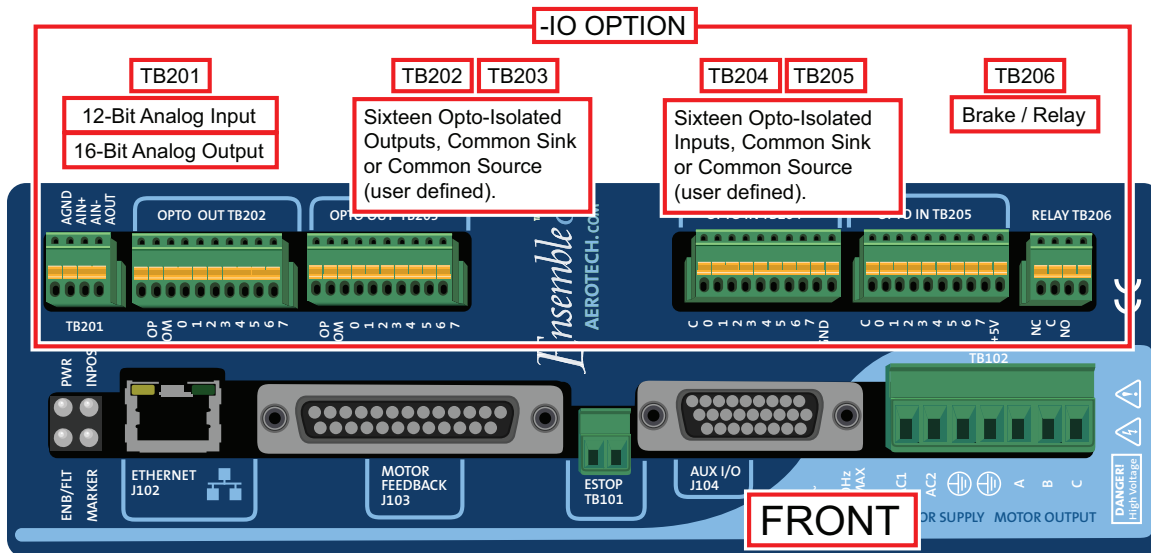> ⚡ **DANGER:** Always disconnect the Mains power connection before opening the Ensemble CP chassis.
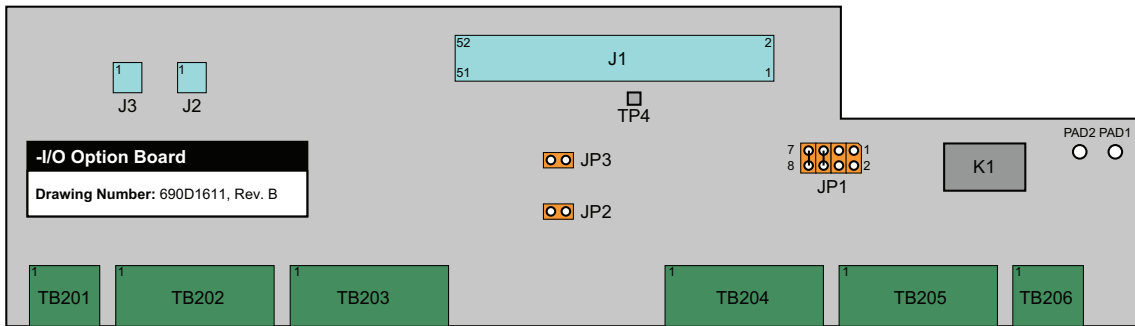

Figure 3-1:   Ensemble CP with -IO Option Board

Table 3-1:   -IO Expansion Board Jumper Configuration

Jumper	Setting	Description
JP1	1-2, 3-4	Switch Brake +
	5-6, 7-8 [1]	Switch Brake -
	1-3	Relay Only
(1) default		

Table 3-2:   -IO Option Board Fuse Information

Fuse	Description	Size	Aerotech P/N	Manufacturer's P/N
F1	+5 VDC User Power	3 A, resettable	EIF01001	Raychem RGE300

3.1. Analog Output (TB201)

The analog output is set to zero when power is first applied to the system or during a system reset.

Table 3-3:   Analog Output Specifications (TB102 B)

Specification	Value
Output Voltage	-10 V to +10 V
Output Current	5 mA
Resolution (bits)	16 bits
Resolution (volts)	305 µV

NOTE: Analog Output 0 is available on J104 (refer to Section 2.5.7.).

Table 3-4:   Analog Output Connector Pin Assignment (TB201)

Pin#	Description	In/Out/Bi
1	Analog Common	N/A
4	Analog Output 1	Output

Table 3-5:   Analog Output Mating Connector

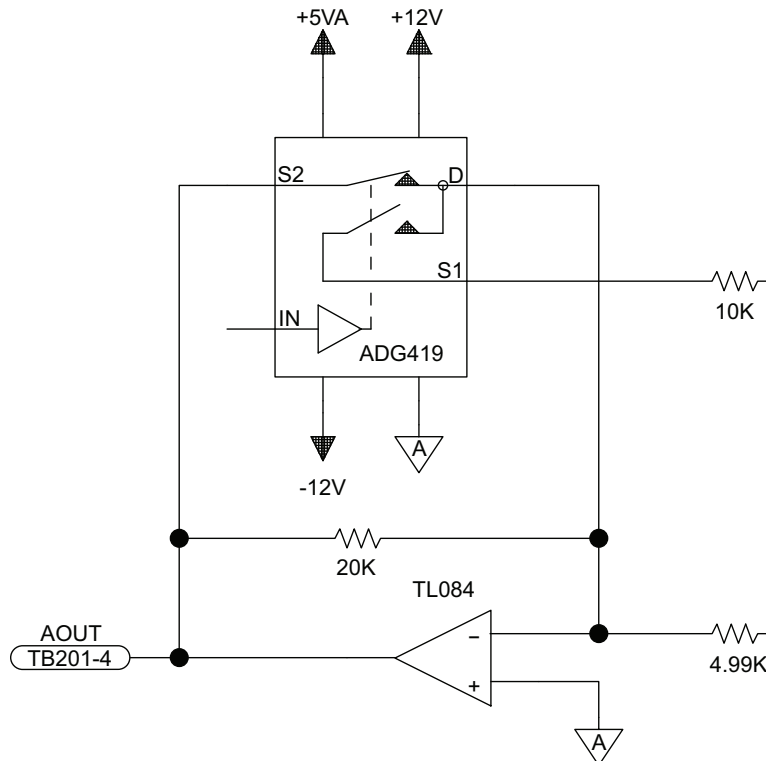| Type	Aerotech P/N	Phoenix P/N	Wire Size: AWG [mm^2]
4-Pin Terminal Block	ECK01293	1881341	20-28 [0.5- 0.080]

Figure 3-2:   Analog Output Connector (TB201)

3.2. Analog Input (TB201)

To interface to a single-ended (non-differential) voltage source, connect the signal common of the source to the negative input and the analog source signal to the positive input. A floating signal source should be referenced to the analog common as shown in Figure 3-3.

Table 3-6:   **Differential Analog Input 1 Specifications**

Specification	Value
(AI+) - (AI-)	+10 V to -10 V [1]
Resolution (bits)	12 bits
Resolution (volts)	4.88 mV
1. Signals outside of this range may damage the input	

N O T E : Analog Input 0 is available on J104 (see Section 2.5.7.).

Table 3-7:   **Analog Inputs Connector Pin Assignment (TB201)**

Pin#	Description	In/Out/Bi
1	Analog Common	N/A
2	Non-inverting Analog Input 1	Input
3	Inverting Analog Input 1	Input

Table 3-8:   **Analog Input Mating Connector**

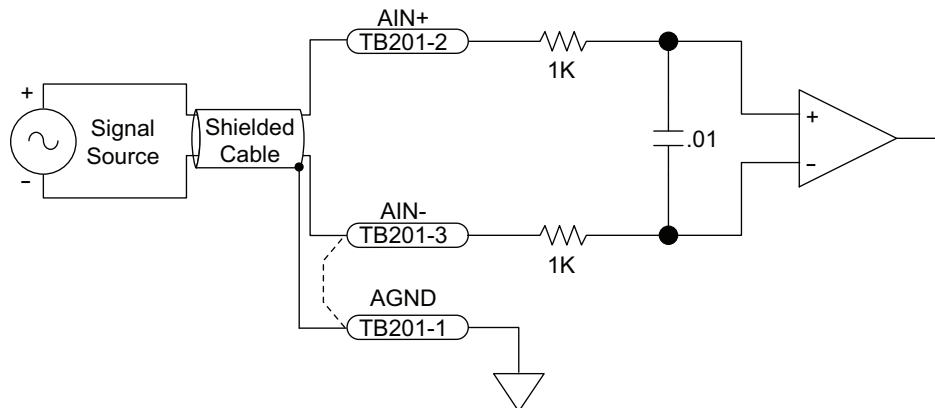| Type	Aerotech P/N	Phoenix P/N	Wire Size: AWG [mm^2]
4-Pin Terminal Block	ECK01293	1881341	20-28 [0.5- 0.080]

Figure 3-3:   **Analog Input Typical Connection (TB201)**

3.3. Opto-Isolated Inputs (TB204, TB205)

The digital inputs are opto-isolated and may be connected to current sourcing or current sinking devices, as shown in Figure 3-5 and Figure 3-6. These inputs are designed to connect to other ground-referenced circuits and are not intended for high-voltage isolation.

Port 1 and Port 2 inputs have separate common inputs (refer to Table 3-10 for TB204 and Table 3-11 for TB205). Each port can be referenced independently.

The opto-isolator's common connections can be directly connected to the drive's power supply; however, doing so will effectively defeat the isolation and will reduce noise immunity.

Table 3-9:   Opto-Isolated Input Device Specifications

Input Voltage	Approximate Input Current	Turn On Time	Turn Off Time
+5 V	1 mA	200 usec	2000 usec
+24 V	6 mA	4 usec	1500 usec

Table 3-10:   Port 1 Opto-Isolated Input Connector Pin Assignment (TB204)

Pin#	Description	In/Out/Bi
1	Input Common for inputs 0 - 7	Input
2	Input 0 (Optically-Isolated)	Input
3	Input 1 (Optically-Isolated)	Input
4	Input 2 (Optically-Isolated)	Input
5	Input 3 (Optically-Isolated)	Input
6	Input 4 (Optically-Isolated)	Input
7	Input 5 (Optically-Isolated)	Input
8	Input 6 (Optically-Isolated)	Input
9	Input 7 (Optically-Isolated)	Input
10	Signal Common	N/A

Table 3-11:   Port 2 Opto-Isolated Input Connector Pin Assignment (TB205)

Pin#	Description	In/Out/Bi
1	Input Common for inputs 0 - 7	Input
2	Input 0 (Optically-Isolated)	Input
3	Input 1 (Optically-Isolated)	Input
4	Input 2 (Optically-Isolated)	Input
5	Input 3 (Optically-Isolated)	Input
6	Input 4(Optically-Isolated)	Input
7	Input 5 (Optically-Isolated)	Input
8	Input 6(Optically-Isolated)	Input
9	Input 7(Optically-Isolated)	Input
10	Internal +5 Volt Power Supply (0.5 A max)	N/A

Table 3-12:   Opto-Isolated Input Mating Connector

	Aerotech P/N	Phoenix P/N	Wire Size: AWG [mm^2]
10-Pin Terminal Block	ECK01294	1881406	20-28 [0.5-0.080]

+3.3V

TB204-1 OPTOIN COM1

TB204-2 OPTOIN0
4.02K

TB204-3 OPTOIN1
4.02K

TB204-4 OPTOIN2
4.02K

TB204-5 OPTOIN3
4.02K

PS2806-4

TB204-6 OPTOIN4
4.02K

TB204-7 OPTOIN5
4.02K

TB204-8 OPTOIN6
4.02K
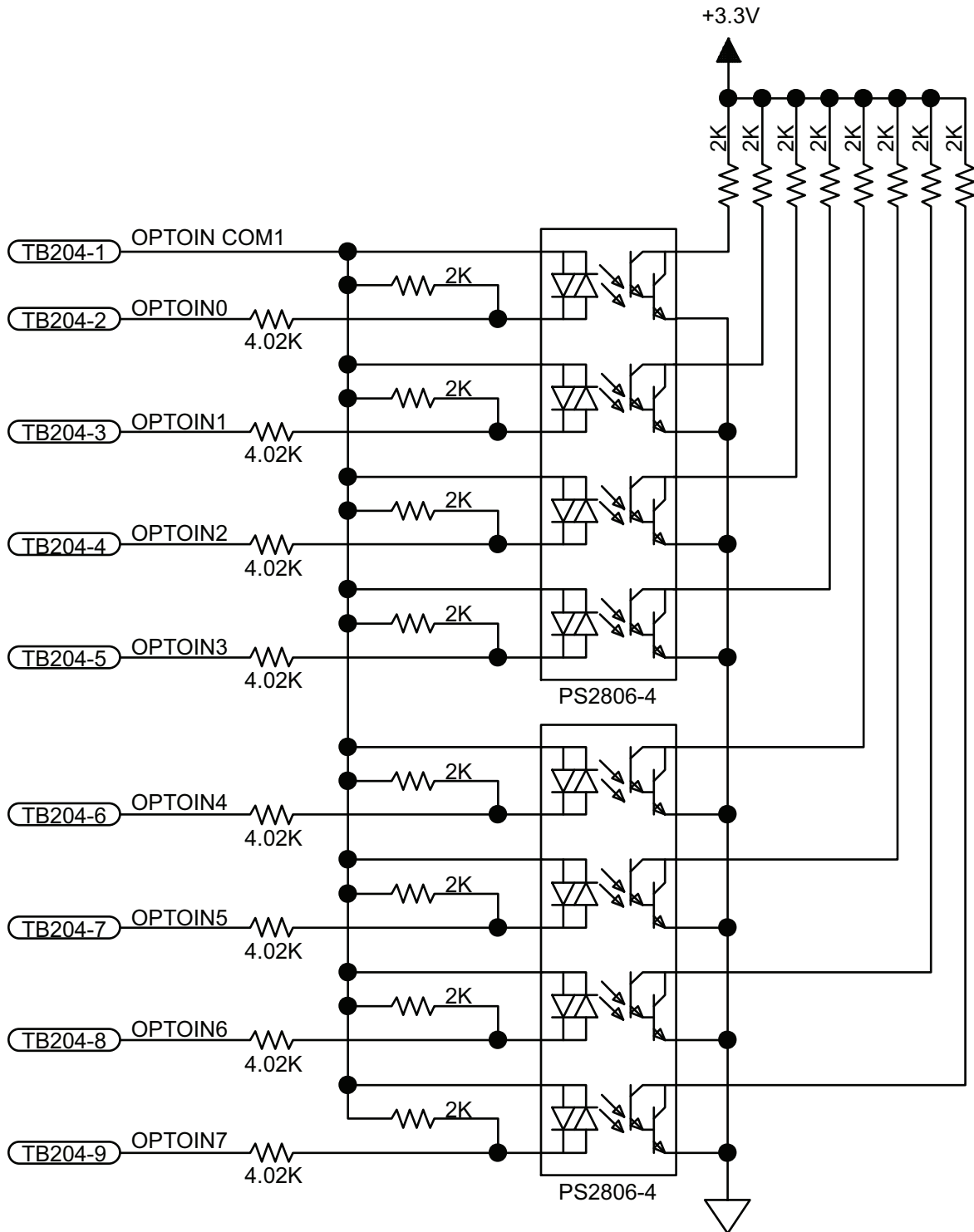
TB204-9 OPTOIN7
4.02K

PS2806-4

Figure 3-4:   Opto-Isolated Inputs

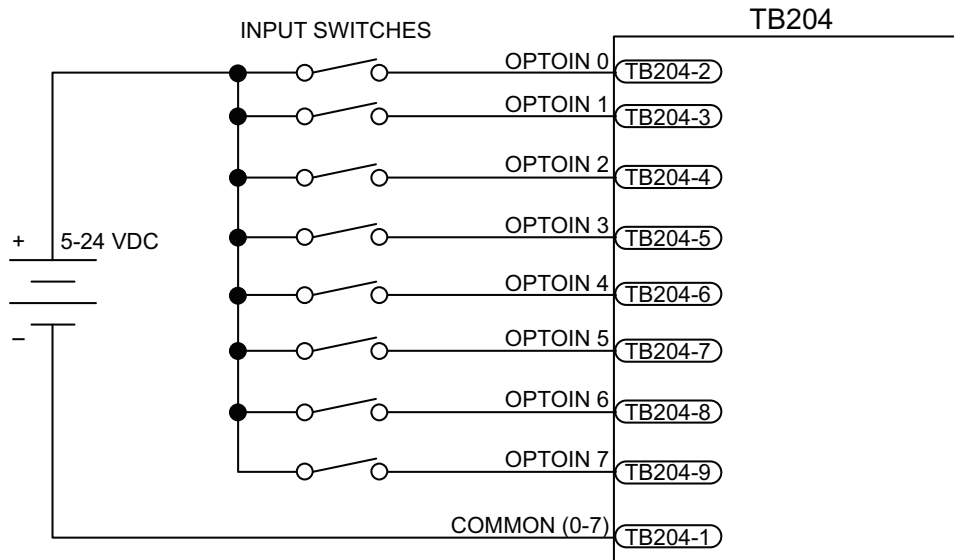**N O T E :** Each bank of 8 Inputs must be connected in the all sourcing or all sinking configuration.

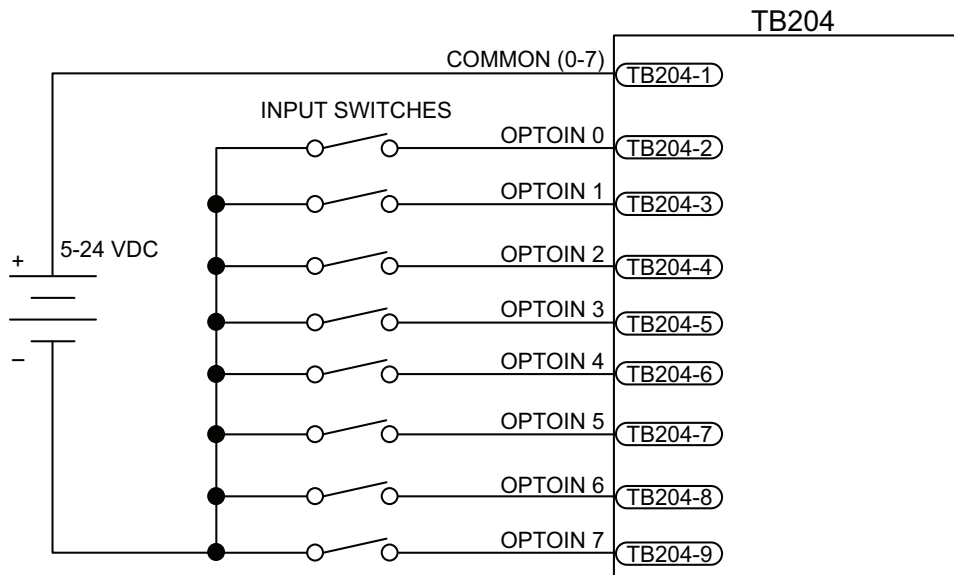**Figure 3-5:**   **Inputs Connected to a Current Sourcing Device**

Figure 3-6:   **Inputs Connected to a Current Sinking Device**

3.4. Opto-Isolated Outputs (TB202, TB203)

The digital outputs are optically-isolated and may be connected in sourcing or sinking configurations. The digital outputs are designed to connect to other ground referenced circuits and are not intended to provide high-voltage isolation.

The outputs are software-configurable and must be connected in either all sinking or all sourcing mode. Figure 3-8 and Figure 3-9 illustrate how to connect to an output in current sourcing and current sinking modes.

The opto-isolator's common connections can be directly connected to the drive's power supply; however, doing so will effectively defeat the isolation and will reduce noise immunity.

Table 3-13:   Output Specifications (TB202, TB203)

Opto Device Specifications	Value
Maximum Voltage	24 V maximum
Maximum Sink/Source Current	60 mA/channel @ 50°C
Output Saturation Voltage	2.75 V at maximum current
Output Resistance	33 Ω
Rise / Fall Time	250 usec (typical)
Reset State	Output Off (High Impedance State)

Suppression diodes must be installed on outputs driving relays or other inductive devices. This protects the outputs from damage caused by inductive spikes. Suppressor diodes, such as the 1N914, can be installed on all outputs to provide protection. It is important that the diode be installed correctly (normally reversed biased). Refer to Figure 3-9 for an example of a current sinking output with diode suppression and Figure 3-8 for an example of a current sourcing output with diode suppression.

> **N O T E :** Power supply connections must always be made to both the Output Common Plus (OP) and Output Common Minus (OM) pins as shown in Figure 3-8 and Figure 3-9.

> **N O T E :** Outputs must be connected as all sourcing or all sinking.

Table 3-14:   Port 1 Opto-Isolated Output Connector Pin Assignment (TB202)

Pin#	Description	In/Out/Bi
1	Output Common Plus	Input
2	Output Common Minus	Input
3	Output 0 (Optically-Isolated)	Output
4	Output 1 (Optically-Isolated)	Output
5	Output 2 (Optically-Isolated)	Output
6	Output 3 (Optically-Isolated)	Output
7	Output 4 (Optically-Isolated)	Output
8	Output 5 (Optically-Isolated)	Output
9	Output 6 (Optically-Isolated)	Output
10	Output 7 (Optically-Isolated)	Output

Table 3-15:   Port 2 Opto-Isolated Output Connector Pin Assignment (TB203)

Pin#	Description	In/Out/Bi
1	Output Common Plus	Input
2	Output Common Minus	Input
3	Output 0 (Optically-Isolated)	Output
4	Output 1 (Optically-Isolated)	Output
5	Output 2 (Optically-Isolated)	Output
6	Output 3 (Optically-Isolated)	Output
7	Output 4 (Optically-Isolated)	Output
8	Output 5 (Optically-Isolated)	Output
9	Output 6 (Optically-Isolated)	Output
10	Output 7 (Optically-Isolated)	Output

Table 3-16:   Opto-Isolated Output Mating Connector

	Aerotech P/N	Phoenix P/N	Wire Size: AWG [mm^2]
10-Pin Terminal Block	ECK01294	1881406	20-28 [0.5-0.080]

F6   OPTOOUT0 TB202-3

F7   OPTOOUT1 TB202-4

F9   OPTOOUT2 TB202-5

F8   OPTOOUT3 TB202-6

PS2802-4

F10 OPTOOUT4 TB202-7

F11 OPTOOUT5 TB202-8

F12 OPTOOUT6 TB202-9

F13 OPTOOUT7 TB202-10

OPTOOUT BANK1 V- TB202-2

PS2802-4
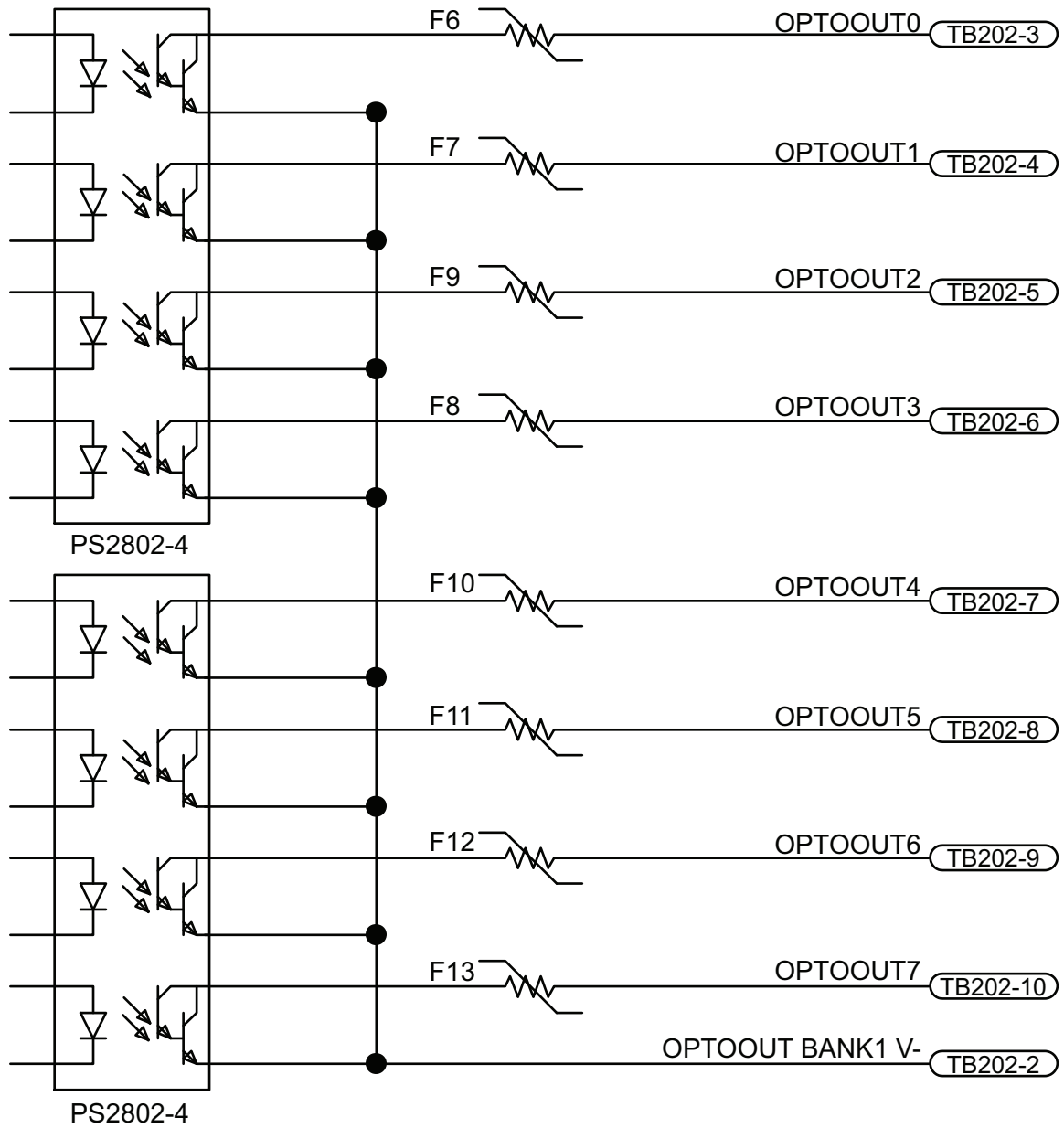
Figure 3-7:   Opto-Isolated Outputs (-IO Board)

1 EACH OUTPUT 60 mA MAXIMUM   2 CONNECTION REQUIRED

3 DIODE REQUIRED ON EACH OUTPUT THAT DRIVES AN INDUCTIVE DEVICE (COIL), SUCH AS A RELAY.
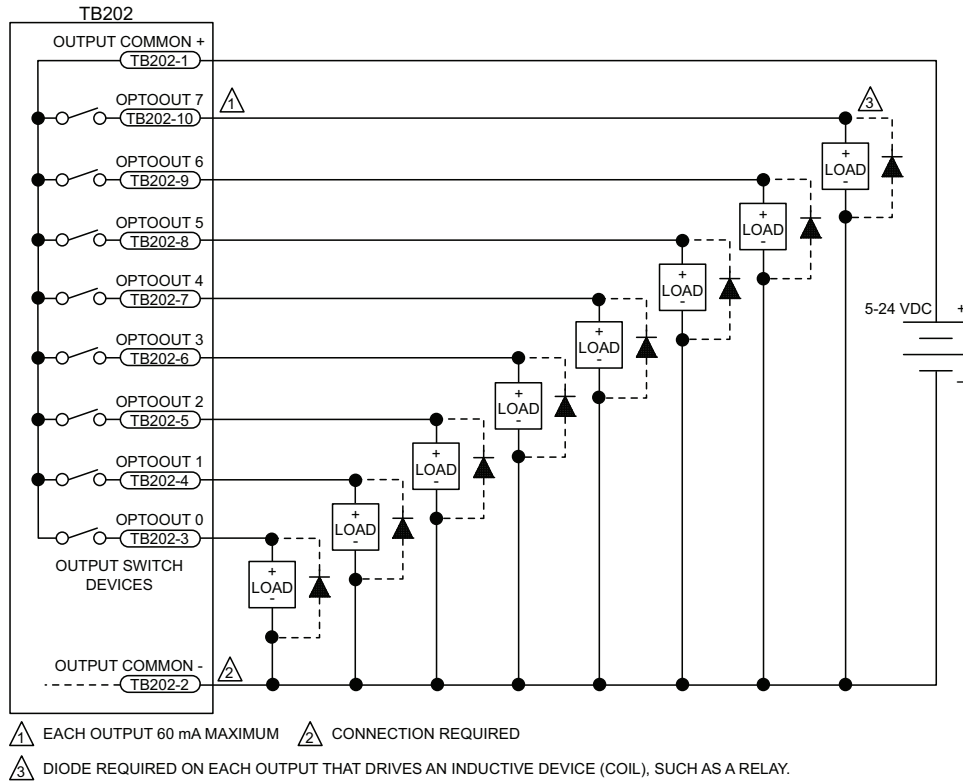
Figure 3-8:   Outputs Connected in Current Sourcing Mode

1 CONNECTION REQUIRED   2 EACH OUTPUT 60 mA MAXIMUM

3 DIODE REQUIRED ON EACH OUTPUT THAT DRIVES AN INDUCTIVE DEVICE (COIL), SUCH AS A RELAY.
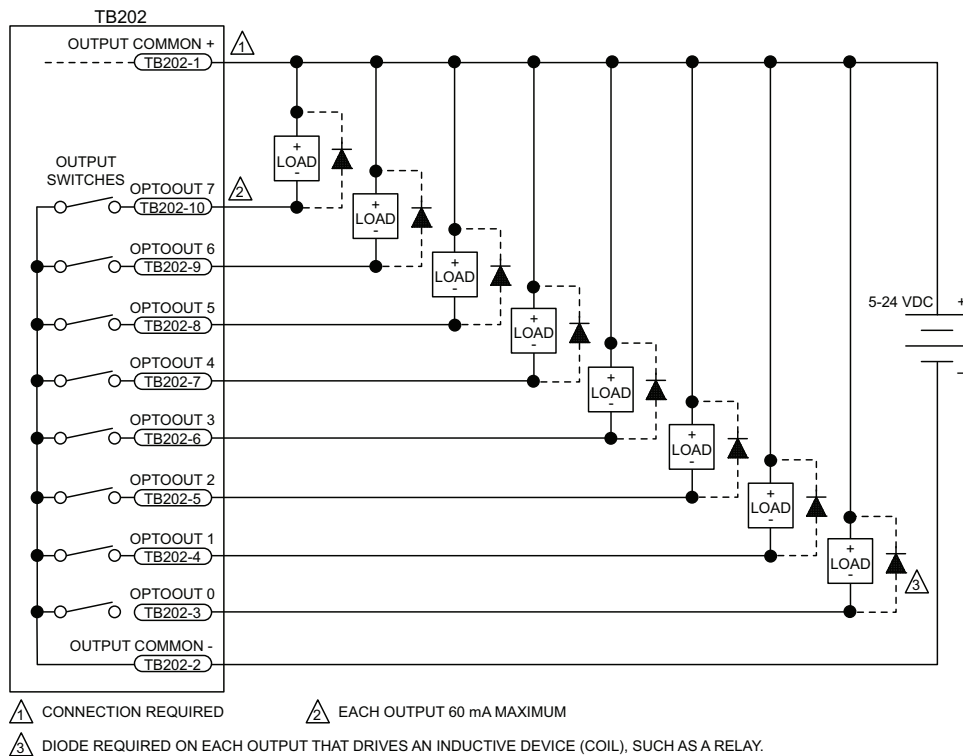
Figure 3-9:   Outputs Connected in Current Sinking Mode

3.5. User Power (TB204, TB205)

A user accessible power supply (+5V at 0.5 A) is available between the TB205 +5V terminal and TB204 GND terminal.

Table 3-17:   User Common Connector Pin Assignment (TB204)

Pin#	Description	In/Out/Bi
10	Signal Common	N/A

Table 3-18:   +5 Volt Power Connector Pin Assignment (TB205)

Pin#	Description	In/Out/Bi
10	Internal +5 Volt Power Supply (0.5 A max)	N/A

3.6. Brake / Mechanical Relay (TB206)

The relay can be used to automatically control a fail-safe brake on a vertical axis. It can also be used as a general purpose relay.

The brake output can be software configured; refer to the Ensemble Help file for more information (see topics for the EnableBrakeControl parameter and the BRAKE command).

When TB206 is used to power the mechanical brake control relay, the solid state brake control relay (TB103) should not be used.

3.6.1. Brake Configuration Jumpers

The configuration of JP1 (Table 3-19) allows either the Brake + or the Brake - output to be switched by the relay and connected at the Motor Feedback connector or for the brake to be connected at TB206. Refer to Section 3.6.3. for more information.

JP1 is located on the -IO board (refer to Chapter 3).

Table 3-19:   -IO Expansion Board Brake Jumper Configuration

Jumper	Setting	Description
JP1	1-2, 3-4	Switch Brake +
	5-6, 7-8 [1]	Switch Brake -
	1-3	Relay Only
(1) default		

3.6.2. Mechanical Relay Specifications

The user must verify that the application will be within the specifications of the Brake/Relay contacts.

Table 3-20:   Voltage and Current Specifications (TB206)

Relay K1 Contact Ratings	
Maximum Switched Voltage	150 VDC, 125 VAC
Maximum Switched Current	1A
Maximum Carrying Current	1A
Maximum Switched Power	30 W (DC), 60 VA (AC)
N O T E : The maximum power that may be switched is voltage dependent.	
Initial Contact Resistance	50 milliohms max @ 10 mA, 6 VDC

N O T E : Do not exceed Maximum Current or Maximum Power specifications.

3.6.3. Brake / Mechanical Relay Interface Connector

The normally-open relay contacts are accessible through TB206 and the Motor Feedback connector. The normally-closed relay contact is only accessible through TB206 (see Figure 3-11). The Motor Feedback connector allows the brake wires to be included in the motor feedback cable and eliminate the need for a separate brake cable.

Table 3-21:   Brake / Mechanical Relay Connector Pin Assignment (TB206)

Pin#	Description	In/Out/Bi
1	Brake Relay Output Normally Closed Contact	Output
2	Brake Relay Output Common Contact	Output
3	Brake Relay Output Normally Open Contact [1]	Output
(1) For JP1 jumper configuration, refer to Table 3-19		

Table 3-22:   Mating Connector for TB206

Type	Aerotech P/N	Phoenix P/N	Wire Size: AWG [mm^2]
4-Pin Terminal Block	ECK01293	1881341	20-28 [0.5- 0.080]

Table 3-23:   Brake / Mechanical Relay Connector Pin Assignment (J103)

Pin#	Description	In/Out/Bi
13	Optional Brake - Output	Output
25	Optional Brake + Output	Output

> **NOTE:** The user is responsible for providing fuse protection for the brake circuit.

Figure 3-10 is an example of a +24 VDC Brake connected to the Motor Feedback connector. In this example the external +24 power source is connected to TB206. Note that JP1 is set 1-2 and 3-4 with all others removed.

CHANGE JUMPERS TO:
JP1 1-2 IN, 3-4 IN, ALL OTHER JUMPERS OUT

VARISTOR: AEROTECH P/N ECR181
            HARRIS P/N: V33ZA1

OPTIONAL RC SNUBBER:
47Ω 1/2 W RESISTOR
.1uF 250 VAC CAPACITOR
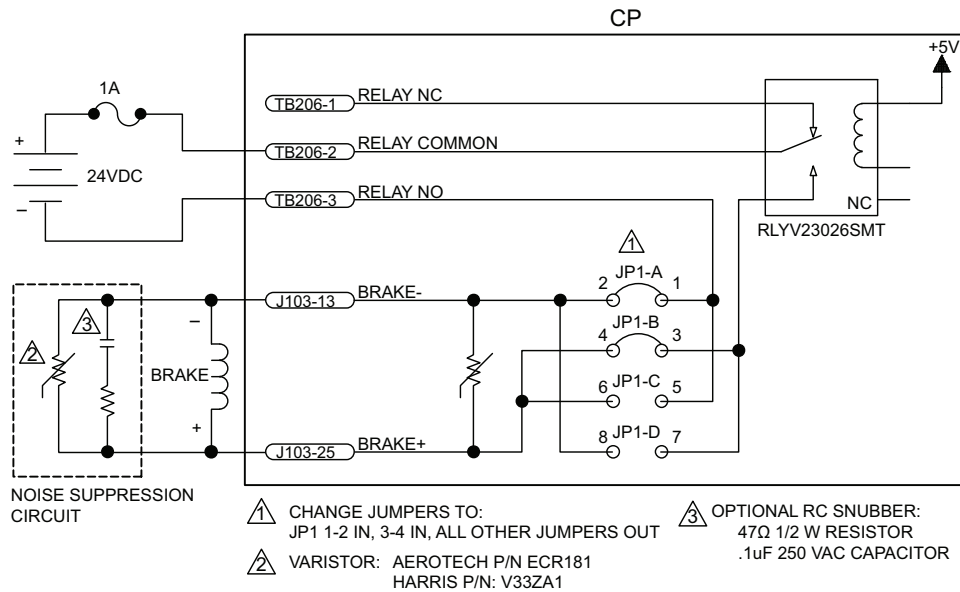
Figure 3-10:   Brake Connected to J103

Figure 3-11 is an example of a +24 VDC Brake connected to TB206. In this example, JP1 must be set 1-3 and all other jumpers removed. Otherwise, the user must connect J103 pin 13 to J103 pin 25. In this case, J103 would function as an interlock to prevent the Brake from releasing if the Motor Feedback connector is not connected.

CHANGE JUMPERS TO:
JP1 1-3 IN, 1-2 OUT, 3-4 OUT, 5-6 OUT, 7-8 OUT

VARISTOR: AEROTECH P/N ECR181
            HARRIS P/N: V33ZA1
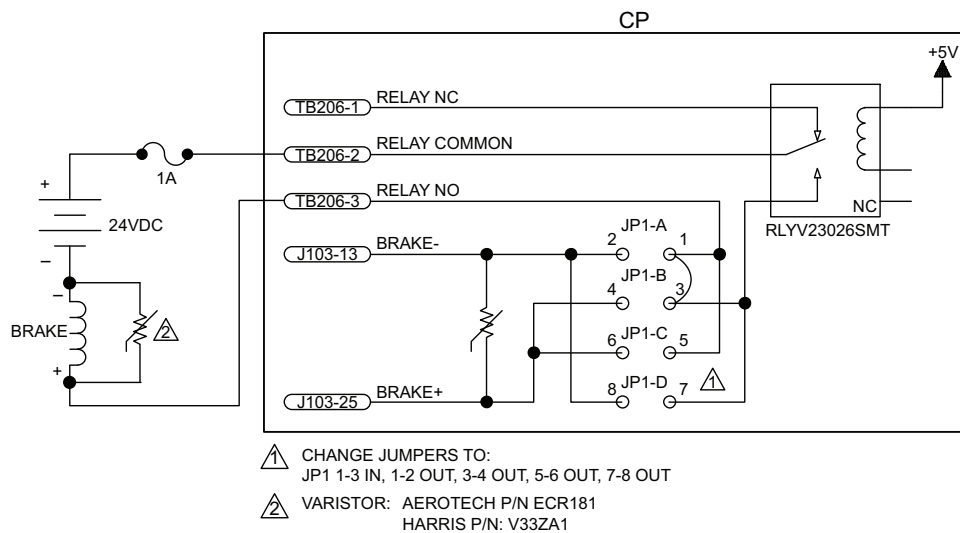
Figure 3-11:   Brake Connected to TB206

Chapter 4: Standard Interconnection Cables

NOTE: A complete list of Aerotech cables can be found on the website at http://www.aerotechmotioncontrol.com/manuals/index.aspx.

Table 4-1:   Standard Interconnection Cables

Cable Part #	Description
Joystick	See Section 4.1.
ECZ01231	BBA32 Interconnect Cable
(1) The "-xx" indicates length in decimeters. "-yy" would indicate length in feet.	

4.1. Joystick Interface

Aerotech joysticks JI (NEMA12 (IP54) rated) and JBV are powered from 5V and have a nominal 2.5V output in the center detent position. Three buttons are used to select axis pairs and speed ranges. An optional interlock signal is used to indicate to the controller that the joystick is present. Joystick control will not activate unless the joystick is in the center location. Third party devices can be used provided they produce a symmetric output voltage within the range of -10V to +10V.

The following drawings illustrate how to connect a single- or two-axis joystick . For cable details refer to Table 4-2. Refer to the Ensemble Help file for programming information about how to change joystick parameters (see the Joystick2D.ab or Joystick3D.ab examples).
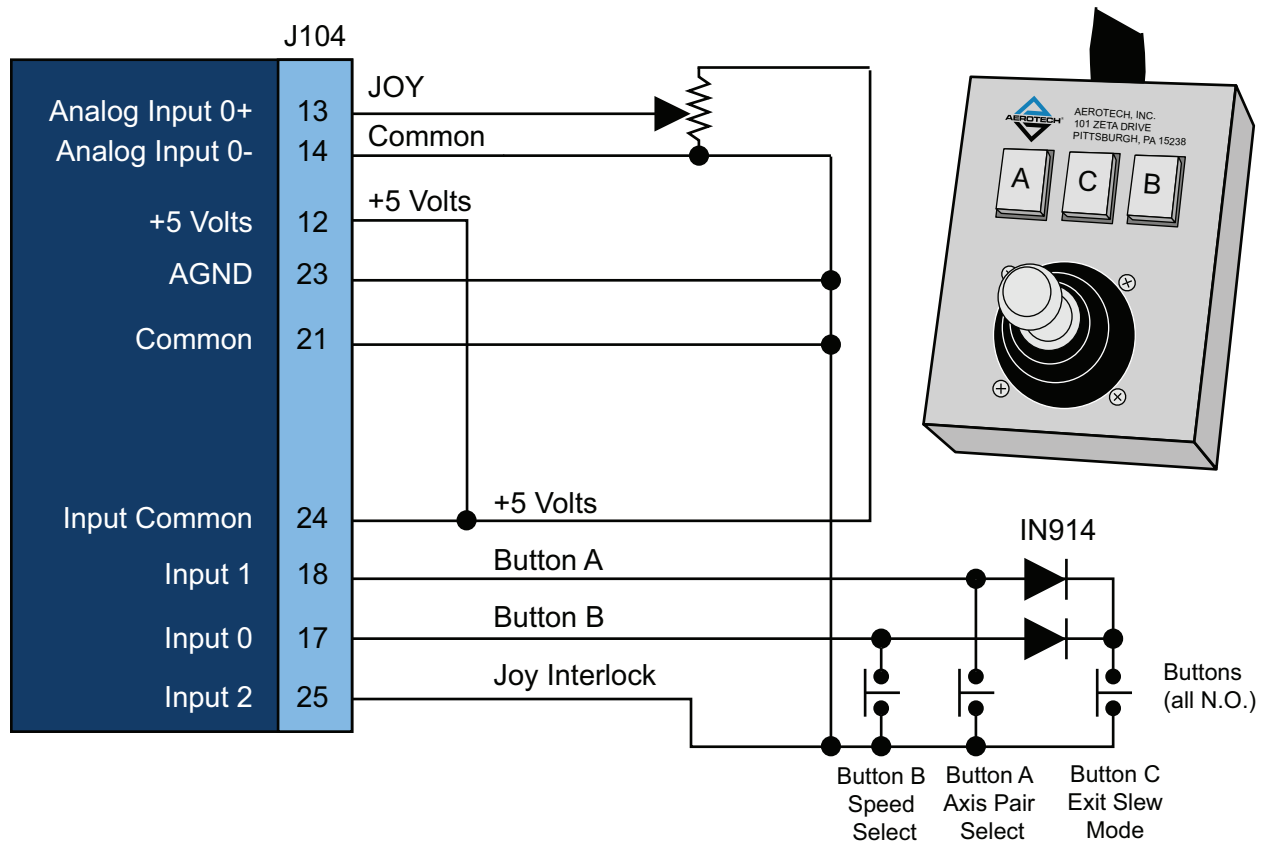
Figure 4-1:   Single Axis Joystick Interface (to Aux I/O)
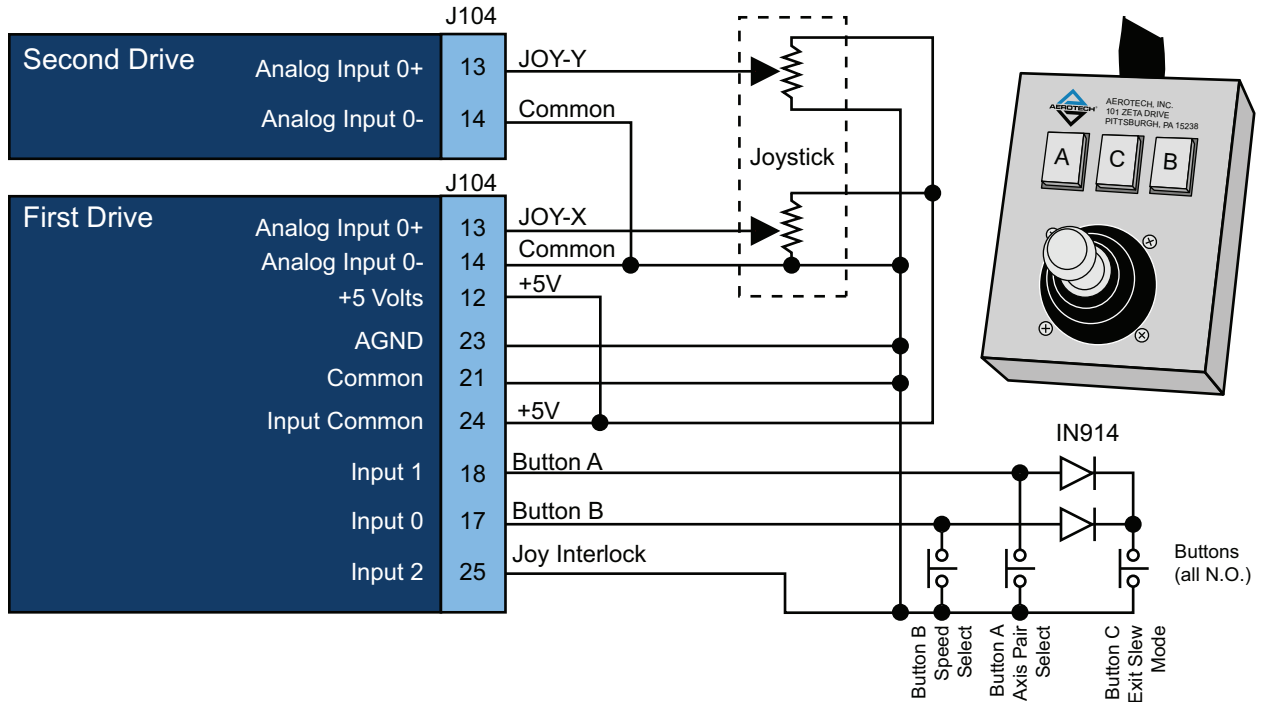
Figure 4-2:   Two Axis Joystick Interface (to the Aux I/O of two drives)
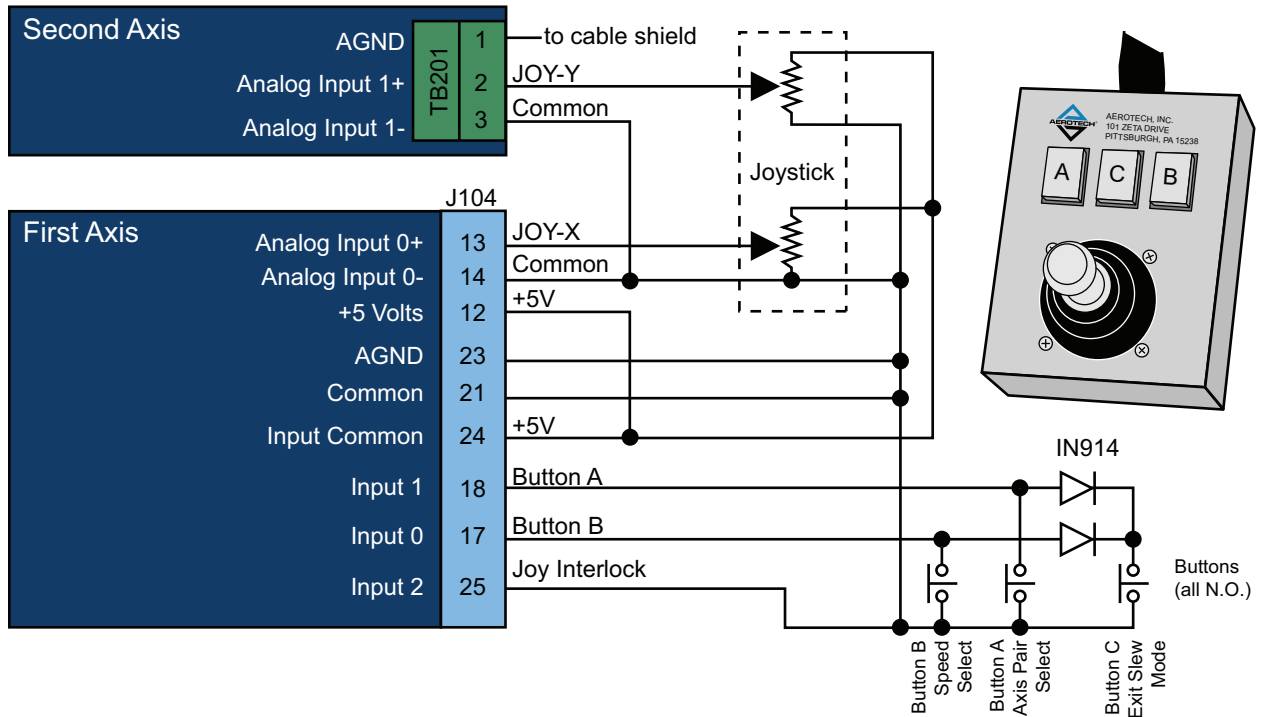
Figure 4-3:   Two Axis Joystick Interface (to the Aux I/O and I/O Board)
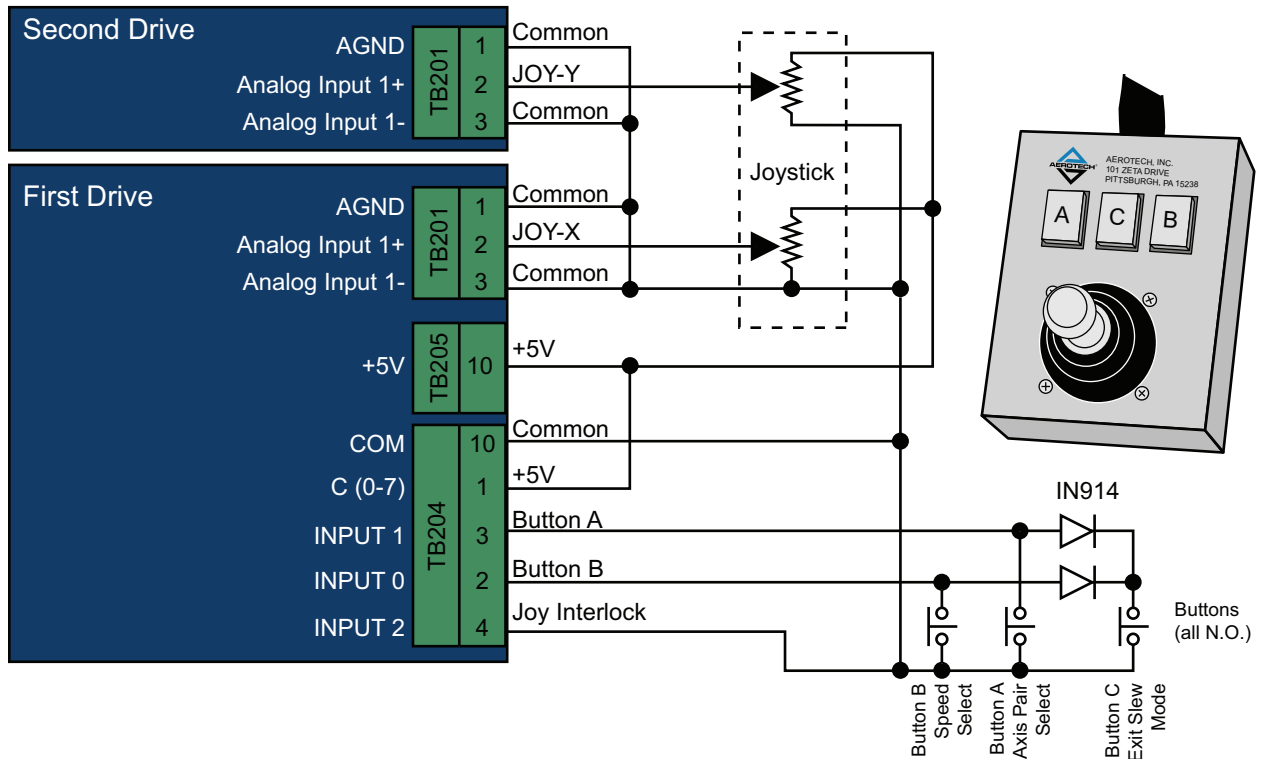
Figure 4-4:   Two Axis Joystick Interface (to the I/O board of two drives)

Table 4-2:   Cable Part Numbers

Part #	Cable Description	UPC #
C22773-XX	JSXT-FLY 26HD-15DU-MAX300DM ENSEMBLECP DUAL AXIS	630B2277-3
C22774-XX	JSXT-26HD-15DU-MAX300DM ENSEMBLECP SINGLE AXIS	630B2277-4
C22775-XX	JSXT-26HD 26HD-15DU-MAX300DM ENSEMBLECP DUAL AXIS	630B2277-5
C227717-XX	JSXT-FLY FLY-15DU-MAX300DM ENSEMBLECP DUAL AXIS	630B2277-17

4.2. Handwheel Interface

A handwheel (such as the Aerotech HW-xxx-xx) can be used to manually control axis position. The handwheel must provide 5V differential quadrature signals to the Ensemble CP.

A handwheel can be connected to the Aux I/O as shown in Figure 4-5 or Figure 4-6.

N O T E : See the Ensemble Help file for information on enabling the handwheel.
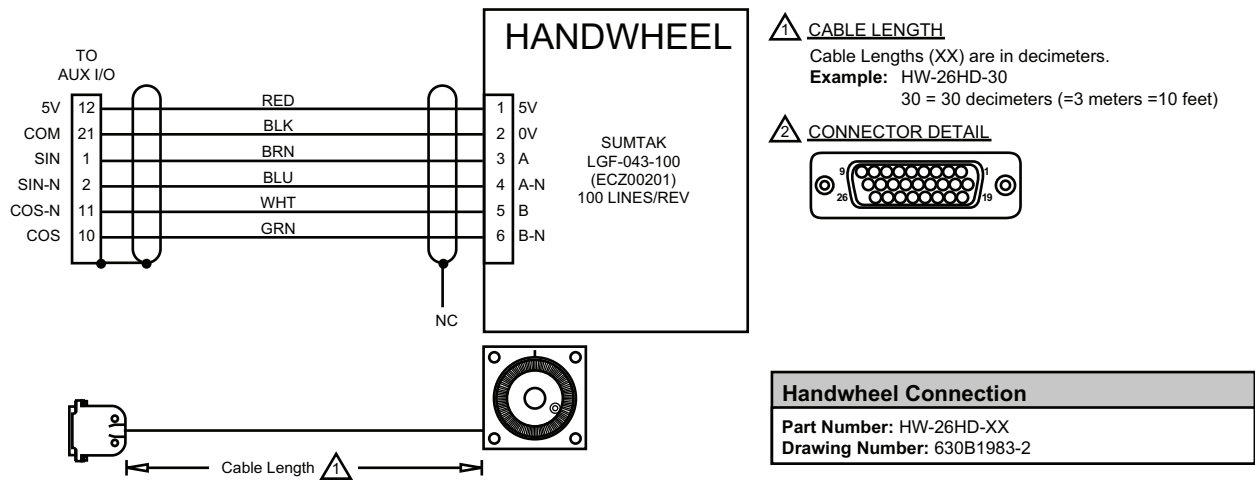
Figure 4-5:   Handwheel Interconnection (to Aux I/O)
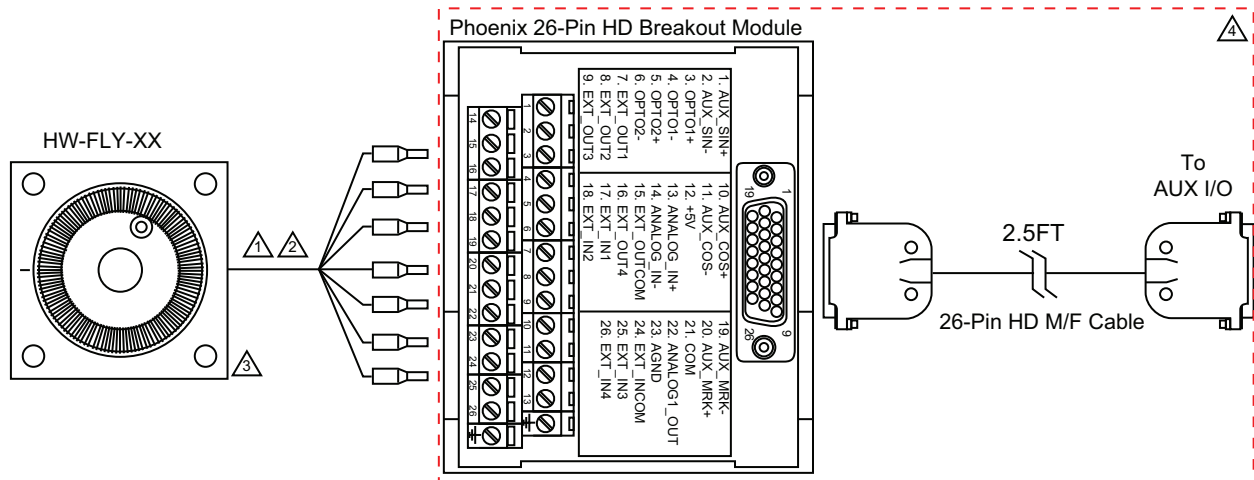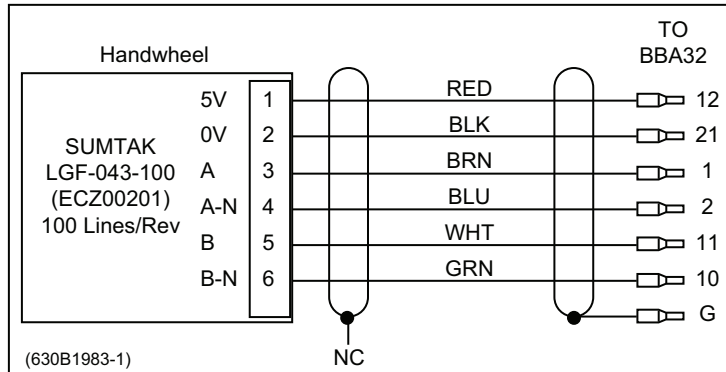
Figure 4-6:   Handwheel Interconnection (to Aux I/O via a BBA32 Module)

Chapter 5: Maintenance

> **DANGER:** Always disconnect the Mains power connection before opening the Ensemble CP chassis.

> **DANGER:** Before performing any tests, be aware of lethal voltages inside the controller and at the input and output power connections. A qualified service technician or electrician should perform these tests.

Table 5-1:   **LED Description**

LED	Description
ENB/FLT	Turns green to indicate that the axis is enabled. Turns red to indicate a fault condition. The ENB/FLT LED will flash between RED and GREEN if the drive is enabled and in a fault condition.
MARKER	Turns green to indicate that the marker input is high.
PWR*	Turns green when power is applied.
POS	Turns green to indicate that the axis is in position.
* If the power light flashes continuously and the unit does not operate, there is too much current draw from the 5V power supply or the control supply voltage level is low.	

5.1. Control Board

DANGER: Always disconnect the Mains power connection before opening the Ensemble CP chassis.
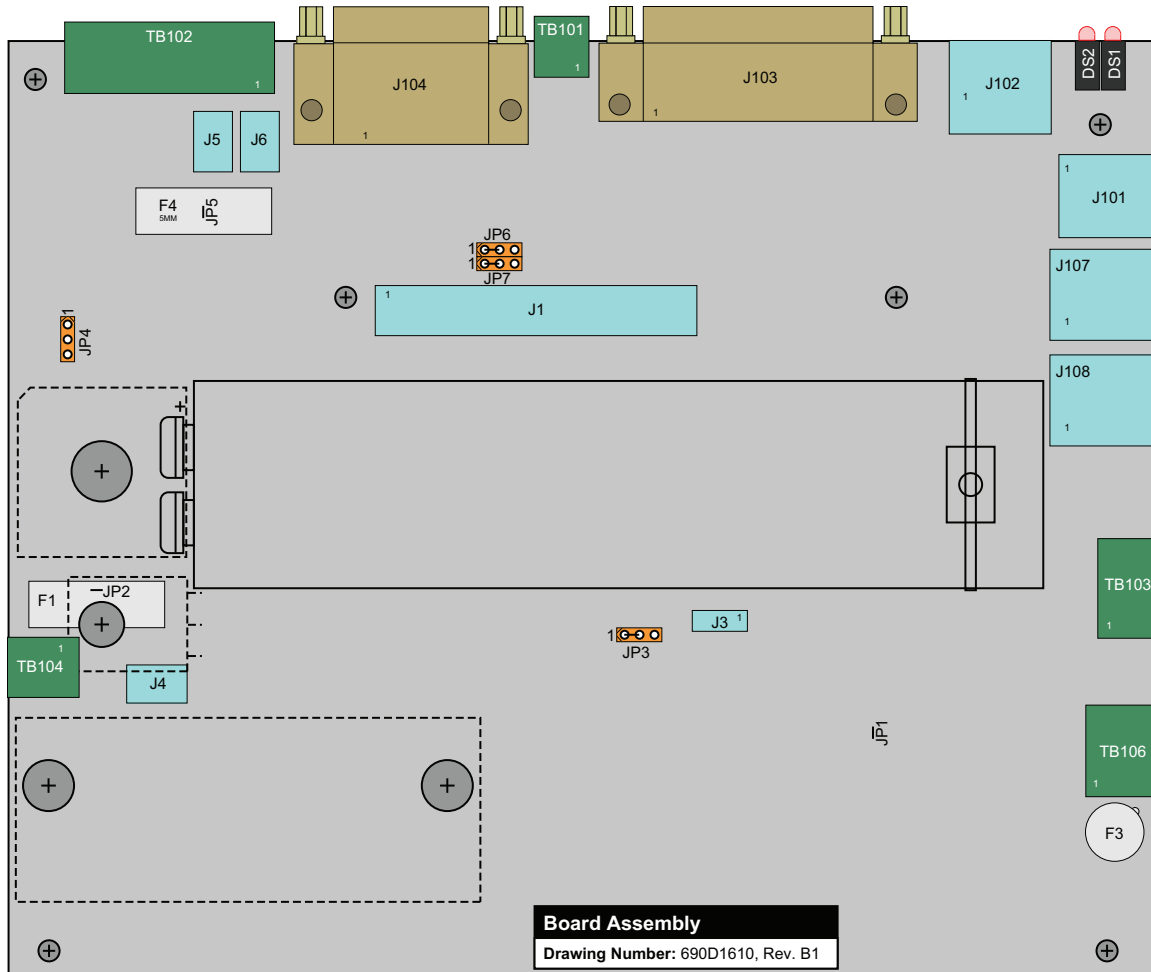
Figure 5-1:   Control Board Assembly

Table 5-2:   Control Board Jumper Configuration

Jumper	Setting	Description
JP3	1-2 [1]	Watchdog enabled
	2-3	Watchdog disabled
JP4	1-2 [1]	No shunt option present
	2-3	Shunt option present
JP6	1-2 [1]	24 V operation (High Speed Input 4)
	2-3	5 V operation (High Speed Input 4)
JP7	1-2 [1]	24 V operation (High Speed Input 5)
	2-3	5 V operation (High Speed Input 5)
1. Default		

Table 5-3:   Control Board Fuse Information

Fuse	Description	Size	Aerotech P/N	Manufacturer's P/N
F1	-S Option Shunt Fuse	1 A S.B. (5 mm)	EIF01052	Littelfuse 215001.P
	-EXTSHUNT Option Shunt Fuse	2.5 A S.B.	EIF01053	Littelfuse 21502.5P
F3	Control Power Fuse	2 A S.B.	EIF01029	Littelfuse 3721200041
F4	Ensemble CP 10; VAC Input at TB102-1	5 A S.B. (5 mm)	EIF01023	Littelfuse 215005.P
	Ensemble CP 20; VAC Input at TB102-1	10 A S.B. (5 mm)	EIF01006	Littelfuse 218010
	Ensemble CP 30; VAC Input at TB102-1	10 A S.B. (5 mm)	EIF01006	Littelfuse 218010

Table 5-4:   LED Description

LED	Description
ENB/FLT	Turns green to indicate that the axis is enabled. Turns red to indicate a fault condition. The ENB/FLT LED will flash between RED and GREEN if the drive is enabled and in a fault condition.
MARKER	Turns green to indicate that the marker input is high.
PWR*	Turns green when power is applied.
POS	Turns green to indicate that the axis is in position.
* If the power light flashes continuously and the unit does not operate, there is too much current draw from the 5V power supply or the control supply voltage level is low.	

5.2. Preventative Maintenance

The Ensemble CP and external wiring should be inspected monthly. Inspections may be required at more frequent intervals, depending on the environment and use of the system.

> **DANGER:** To minimize the possibility of bodily injury or death, disconnect all electrical power prior to performing any maintenance or making adjustments to the equipment.

Table 5-5:   Preventative Maintenance

Check	Action to be Taken
Visually Check chassis for loose or damaged parts / hardware. **Note**: Internal inspection is not required.	Parts should be repaired as required. If internal damage is suspected, these parts should be checked and repairs made if necessary.
Inspect cooling vents.	Remove any accumulated material from vents.
Check for fluids or electrically conductive material exposure.	Any fluids or electrically conductive material must not be permitted to enter the Ensemble CP.
Visually inspect all cables and connections.	Tighten or re-secure any loose connections. Replace worn or frayed cables. Replace broken connectors.

Cleaning

The Ensemble CP chassis can be wiped with a clean, dry, soft cloth. The cloth may be slightly moistened if required with water or isopropyl alcohol to aid in cleaning if necessary. In this case, be careful not to allow moisture to enter the Ensemble CP or onto exposed connectors / components. Fluids and sprays are not recommended because of the chance for internal contamination, which may result in electrical shorts and/or corrosion. The electrical power must be disconnected from the Ensemble CP while cleaning. Do not allow cleaning substances or other fluids to enter the Ensemble CP or to get on to any of the connectors. Avoid cleaning labels to prevent removing the label information.

Appendix A: Warranty and Field Service

Aerotech, Inc. warrants its products to be free from harmful defects caused by faulty materials or poor workmanship for a minimum period of one year from date of shipment from Aerotech. Aerotech's liability is limited to replacing, repairing or issuing credit, at its option, for any products that are returned by the original purchaser during the warranty period. Aerotech makes no warranty that its products are fit for the use or purpose to which they may be put by the buyer, whether or not such use or purpose has been disclosed to Aerotech in specifications or drawings previously or subsequently provided, or whether or not Aerotech's products are specifically designed and/or manufactured for buyer's use or purpose. Aerotech's liability on any claim for loss or damage arising out of the sale, resale, or use of any of its products shall in no event exceed the selling price of the unit.

THE EXPRESS WARRANTY SET FORTH HEREIN IS IN LIEU OF AND EXCLUDES ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, BY OPERATION OF LAW OR OTHERWISE. IN NO EVENT SHALL AEROTECH BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL OR SPECIAL DAMAGES.

Return Products Procedure

Claims for shipment damage (evident or concealed) must be filed with the carrier by the buyer. Aerotech must be notified within thirty (30) days of shipment of incorrect material. No product may be returned, whether in warranty or out of warranty, without first obtaining approval from Aerotech. No credit will be given nor repairs made for products returned without such approval. A "Return Materials Authorization (RMA)" number must accompany any returned product(s). The RMA number may be obtained by calling an Aerotech service center or by submitting the appropriate request available on our website (www.aerotech.com). Products must be returned, prepaid, to an Aerotech service center (no C.O.D. or Collect Freight accepted). The status of any product returned later than thirty (30) days after the issuance of a return authorization number will be subject to review.

Visit http://www.aerotech.com/service-and-support.aspx for the location of your nearest Aerotech Service center.

Returned Product Warranty Determination

After Aerotech's examination, warranty or out-of-warranty status will be determined. If upon Aerotech's examination a warranted defect exists, then the product(s) will be repaired at no charge and shipped, prepaid, back to the buyer. If the buyer desires an expedited method of return, the product(s) will be shipped collect. Warranty repairs do not extend the original warranty period.

Fixed Fee Repairs - Products having fixed-fee pricing will require a valid purchase order or credit card particulars before any service work can begin.

All Other Repairs - After Aerotech's evaluation, the buyer shall be notified of the repair cost. At such time the buyer must issue a valid purchase order to cover the cost of the repair and freight, or authorize the product(s) to be shipped back as is, at the buyer's expense. Failure to obtain a purchase order number or approval within thirty (30) days of notification will result in the product(s) being returned as is, at the buyer's expense.

Repair work is warranted for ninety (90) days from date of shipment. Replacement components are warranted for one year from date of shipment.

Rush Service

At times, the buyer may desire to expedite a repair. Regardless of warranty or out-of-warranty status, the buyer must issue a valid purchase order to cover the added rush service cost. Rush service is subject to Aerotech's approval.

On-site Warranty Repair

If an Aerotech product cannot be made functional by telephone assistance or by sending and having the customer install replacement parts, and cannot be returned to the Aerotech service center for repair, and if Aerotech determines the problem could be warranty-related, then the following policy applies:

Aerotech will provide an on-site Field Service Representative in a reasonable amount of time, provided that the customer issues a valid purchase order to Aerotech covering all transportation and subsistence costs. For warranty field repairs, the customer will not be charged for the cost of labor and material. If service is rendered at times other than normal work periods, then special rates apply.

If during the on-site repair it is determined the problem is not warranty related, then the terms and conditions stated in the following "On-Site Non-Warranty Repair" section apply.

On-site Non-Warranty Repair

If any Aerotech product cannot be made functional by telephone assistance or purchased replacement parts, and cannot be returned to the Aerotech service center for repair, then the following field service policy applies:

Aerotech will provide an on-site Field Service Representative in a reasonable amount of time, provided that the customer issues a valid purchase order to Aerotech covering all transportation and subsistence costs and the prevailing labor cost, including travel time, necessary to complete the repair.

Service Locations

http://www.aerotech.com/contact-sales.aspx?mapState=showMap

USA, CANADA, MEXICO	CHINA	GERMANY
Aerotech, Inc.	Aerotech China	Aerotech Germany
Global Headquarters	Full-Service Subsidiary	Full-Service Subsidiary
Phone: +1-412-967-6440	Phone: +86 (21) 3319 7715	Phone: +49 (0)911 967 9370
Fax: +1-412-967-6870		Fax: +49 (0)911 967 93720

JAPAN	TAIWAN	UNITED KINGDOM
Aerotech Japan	Aerotech Taiwan	Aerotech United Kingdom
Full-Service Subsidiary	Full-Service Subsidiary	Full-Service Subsidiary
Phone: +81 (0)50 5830 6814	Phone: +886 (0)2 8751 6690	Phone: +44 (0)1256 855055
Fax: +81 (0)43 306 3773		Fax: +44 (0)1256 855649

Have your customer order number ready before calling.

Appendix B: Revision History

Revision	Description
4.07.00	The following sections have been updated: • EU Declaration of Conformity • Section 2.2. Motor Output Connections • Section 2.2.1.1. Powered Motor Phasing • Section 2.2.1.2. Unpowered Motor and Feedback Phasing • Section 2.3.1.1. RS-422 Line Driver Encoder (Standard) • Section 2.3.2. Hall-Effect Interface (J103) • Section 2.3.4. Encoder Fault Interface (J103) • Section 2.5.1. Auxiliary Encoder Channel (J104) • Section 2.5.2. Position Synchronized Output (PSO)/Laser Firing (J104) • Section 2.5.3. Opto-Isolated Outputs (J104) • Section 2.5.4. Opto-Isolated Inputs (J104) • Section 2.5.5. High-Speed User Inputs 4-5 (J104) • Section 2.5.6. Analog Output 0 (J104) • Section 2.5.7. Differential Analog Input 0 (J104) • Section 3.1. Analog Output (TB201) • Section 3.2. Analog Input (TB201) • Section 3.3. Opto-Isolated Inputs (TB204, TB205) • Section 3.4. Opto-Isolated Outputs (TB202, TB203) • Section 5.1. Control Board • Section 2.9. -EXTSHUNT Option (TB104) • Control board jumper configuration change: Table 5-2
4.05.00	• Added TUV certification information: Agency Approvals • Added RoHS statement to Declaration of Conformity • Updated the Electrical Specifications (Input Power and related equation): Section 1.2. • Updated PSO maximum frequency specification: Table 2-28
4.04.00	
4.03.00	
4.02.00	
4.01.00	
4.00.00	Revision changes have been archived. If you need a copy of this revision, contact Aerotech Global Technical Support.
2.03.00	
2.02.00	
2.01.00	
2.00.02	
2.00.00	
1.00	

This page intentionally left blank.

Index