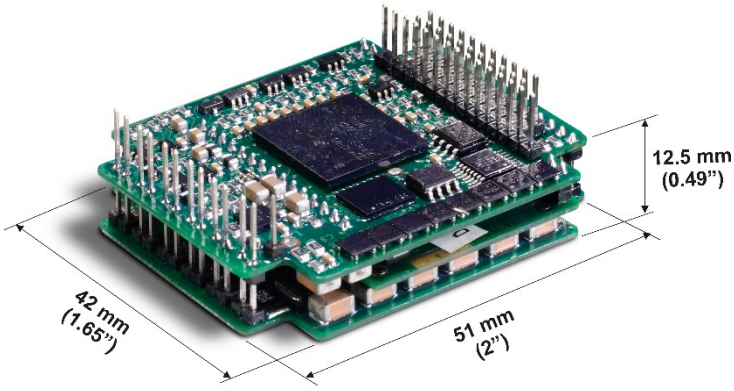
SimpIIQ Line

Whistle and Tweeter Digital Servo Drives Installation Guide



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Elmo
Motion Control
www.elmomc.com

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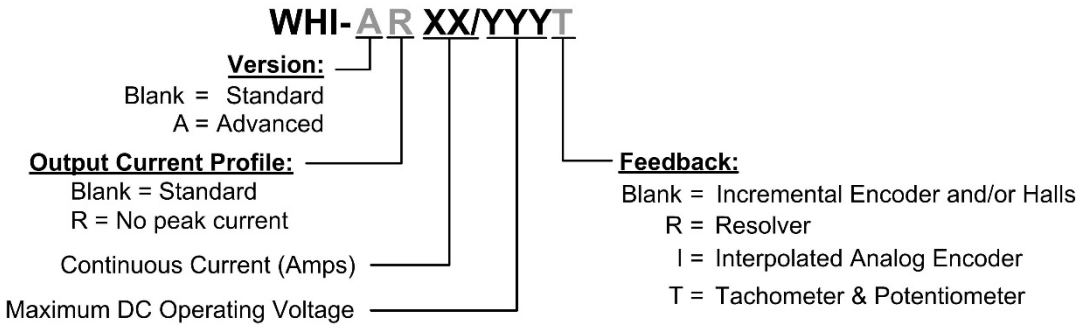
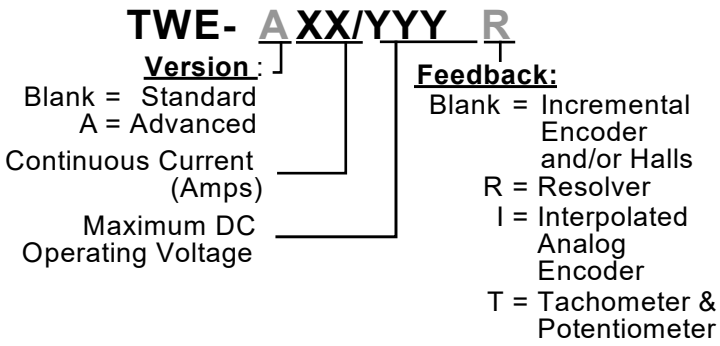
Catalog Numbers





Evaluation Board

Catalog Number: EVA-WHI/GUI/BEL (can be ordered separately). For further details, see the documentation for this evaluation board (MAN-EVLBRD-WHI_BEL_GUI-UG.pdf).

Revision History

Version	Date	Details
1.0	Jun 2006	Initial Release(MAN-WHTWIG.PDF)
1.01	Jul 2006	Correction to PT & PVT in standard models
1.02	Oct 2006	Correction to Interpolated Analog Encoders
1.1	May 2007	Added WHI-15/60, WHI-10/100 and WHI-15/100
1.2	Apr 2008	Updated Power Ratings Table in Section 4.3
1.3	Mar 2009	MTCR 01-009-38: Note added to Section 3.8.3; Figure 9 updated
1.4	Mar 2010	MTCR 01-010-01: Figure 20updated
1.5	Jul 2010	MTCR 03-010-02: Updated: Sections 3.4 and 4.1.8; Figure 31
1.6	Sep 2012	Formatted according to the new template “Metronome” was replaced by the “Composer” software. New table for 200 VDC series added.
1.601	Jan 2013	Updated the auxiliary voltage value Added a caution and recommendation on the type of cleaning solution to use for the Elmo unit.
1.602	Feb 2013	Whistle and Tweeter dimension details added – Section 4.2
1.603	Dec 2013	General document updates
1.604	Jul 2014	General document update
1.605	Jun 2016	Update to section 4.6.1 Digital Input Interfaces
1.606	Oct 2017	Updated the Warranty Information section 1.5 and the part number label in section 3.2
2.000	Jul 2018	Added Peak/No Peak profile with new option R50/100
2.001	Sep 2018	Added new option 25/100

Table of Contents

Chapter 1: Safety Information

In order to achieve the optimum, safe operation of the Whistle and Tweeter servo drives, it is imperative that you implement the safety procedures included in this installation guide. This information is provided to protect you and to keep your work area safe when operating the Whistle and Tweeter as well as the accompanying equipment.

Please read this chapter carefully before you begin the installation process.

Before you start, ensure that all system components are connected to earth ground. Electrical safety is provided through a low-resistance earth connection.

Only qualified personnel may install, adjust, maintain and repair the servo drive. A qualified person has the knowledge and authorization to perform tasks such as transporting, assembling, installing, commissioning and operating motors.

The Whistle and Tweeter servo drives contain electrostatic-sensitive components that can be damaged if handled incorrectly. To prevent any electrostatic damage, avoid contact with highly insulating materials, such as plastic film and synthetic fabrics. Place the product on a conductive surface and ground yourself in order to discharge any possible static electricity build-up.

To avoid any potential hazards that may cause severe personal injury or damage to the product during operation, keep all covers and cabinet doors shut.

The following safety symbols are used in this manual:

Warning:
This information is needed to avoid a safety hazard, which might cause bodily injury.

Caution:
This information is necessary for preventing damage to the product or to other equipment.

1.1. Warnings

To avoid electric arcing and hazards to personnel and electrical contacts, never connect/disconnect the servo drive while the power source is on.

- Power cables can carry a high voltage, even when the motor is not in motion. Disconnect the Whistle and Tweeter from all voltage sources before it is opened for servicing.
- The Whistle and Tweeter servo drives contain grounding conduits for electric current protection. Any disruption to these conduits may cause the instrument to become hot (live) and dangerous.
- After shutting off the power and removing the power source from your equipment, wait at least 1 minute before touching or disconnecting parts of the equipment that are normally loaded with electrical charges (such as capacitors or contacts). Measuring the electrical contact points with a meter, before touching the equipment, is recommended.

1.2. Cautions

- The Whistle and Tweeter servo drives contain hot surfaces and electrically-charged components during operation.
- The maximum DC power supply connected to the instrument must comply with the parameters outlined in this guide.
- When connecting the Whistle and Tweeter to an approved 11 to 95 VDC auxiliary power supply, connect it through a line that is separated from hazardous live voltages using reinforced or double insulation in accordance with approved safety standards.
- Before switching on the Whistle and Tweeter, verify that all safety precautions have been observed and that the installation procedures in this manual have been followed.
- Do not clean any of the Whistle and Tweeter drives' soldering with solvent cleaning fluids of pH greater than 7 (8 to 14). The solvent corrodes the plastic cover causing cracks and eventual damage to the drive's PCBs.

  Elmo recommends using the cleaning fluid Vigon-EFM which is pH Neutral (7).

  For further technical information on this recommended cleaning fluid, select the link:

  http://www.zestron.com/fileadmin/zestron.com-usa/daten/electronics/Product_TI1s/TI1-VIGON_EFM-US.pdf

1.3. Directives and Standards

The Whistle and Tweeter conform to the following industry safety standards:

Safety Standard	Item
Approved **IEC/EN 61800-5-1, Safety**	Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems
Recognized **UL 508C**	Power Conversion Equipment
In compliance with **UL 840**	Insulation Coordination Including Clearances and Creepage Distances for Electrical Equipment
In compliance with **UL 60950-1** (formerly **UL 1950**)	Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including Electrical Business Equipment
In compliance with **EN 60204-1**	Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC

The Whistle and Tweeter servo drives have been developed, produced, tested and documented in accordance with the relevant standards. Elmo Motion Control is not responsible for any deviation from the configuration and installation described in this documentation. Furthermore, Elmo is not responsible for the performance of new measurements or ensuring that regulatory requirements are met.

1.4. CE Marking Conformance

The Whistle and Tweeter servo drives are intended for incorporation in a machine or end product. The actual end product must comply with all safety aspects of the relevant requirements of the European Safety of Machinery Directive 98/37/EC as amended, and with those of the most recent versions of standards **EN 60204-1** and **EN 292-2** at the least.

According to Annex III of Article 13 of Council Directive 93/68/EEC, amending Council Directive 73/23/EEC concerning electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits, the Whistle and Tweeter meet the provisions outlined in Council Directive 73/23/EEC. The party responsible for ensuring that the equipment meets the limits required by EMC regulations is the manufacturer of the end product.

1.5. Warranty Information

The products covered in this manual are warranted to be free of defects in material and workmanship and conform to the specifications stated either within this document or in the product catalog description. All Elmo drives are warranted for a period of 12 months from the date of shipment. No other warranties, expressed or implied — and including a warranty of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose — extend beyond this warranty.

Chapter 2: Introduction

This installation guide describes the Whistle and Tweeter servo drives and the steps for its wiring, installation and power-up. Following these guidelines ensures maximum functionality of the drive and the system to which it is connected.

2.1. Drive Description

The Whistle and Tweeter series of digital servo drives are designed to deliver "the highest density of power and intelligence". While both are light and highly compact solutions, the Tweeter can be used whenever reduced size and weight are essential to the application. The Whistle delivers up to **4000 W** of **continuous power** in a 2 in^3 (55 x 15 x 46.5 mm or 2" x 0.6" x 1.8") 38 cc package. The Tweeter delivers up to **200 W** of **continuous power** or **400 W of peak power**.

The Whistle and Tweeter are designed for OEMs. They operate from a DC power source in current, velocity, position and advanced position modes, in conjunction with a permanent-magnet synchronous brushless motor, DC brush motor, linear motor or voice coil. They are designed for use with any type of sinusoidal and trapezoidal commutation, with vector control. The Whistle and Tweeter can operate as a stand-alone device or as part of a multi-axis system in a distributed configuration on a real-time network.

The drives are easily set up and tuned using Elmo's *Composer* software tools. This Windows-based application enables users to quickly and simply configure the servo drive for optimal use with their motor. The Whistle and Tweeter, as part of the *SimplIQ* product line, are fully programmable with Elmo *Composer* motion control language.

Power to the drives is provided by a 12 to 195 VDC isolated DC power source (not included with the Whistle and Tweeter). A "smart" control-supply algorithm enables the Whistle and Tweeter to operate with only one power supply in up to 100 V models with no need for an auxiliary power supply for the logic. For 200 V models, the auxiliary power supply in the range of 12 -95 V is always required.

If backup functionality is required for storing control parameters in case of power-loss, an external 12 to 95 VDC isolated supply should be connected (via the +VL terminal on the Whistle and Tweeter) providing maximum flexibility and backup functionality when needed.

Note: This backup functionality can operate from any voltage source within the 12 to 95 VDC range. This is much more flexible than to be restricted by only using a standard 24 VDC power supply.

If backup power is not needed in up to 100 V models, two terminals (VP and VL) are shorted so that the main power supply will also power the control/logic supply. In this way there is no need for a separate control/logic supply.

200 V models require two separate power supplies.

The Whistle and Tweeter are PCB mounted devices which enable efficient and cost saving implementation.

The Whistle and Tweeter are available in two models:

- The Standard models are basic servo drives which operate in current, velocity and position modes include PT & PVT. They operate simultaneously via RS-232 and CAN DS 301, DS 305, DS 402 communications and feature a third-generation programming environment.
- The Advanced models include all the motion capabilities and communication options included in the Standard model, as well as advanced positioning capabilities-ECAM, Follower and Dual Loop-and increased program size.

The two models operate with both RS-232 and CAN communication.

2.2. Product Features

2.2.1. Current Control

- Fully digital
- Sinusoidal commutation with vector control or trapezoidal commutation with encoder and/or digital Hall sensors
- 12-bit current loop resolution
- Automatic gain scheduling, to compensate for variations in the DC bus power supply

2.2.2. Velocity Control

- Fully digital
- Programmable PI and FFW (feed forward) control filters
- Sample rate two times current loop sample time
- “On-the-fly” gain scheduling
- Automatic, manual and advanced manual tuning and determination of optimal gain and phase margins

2.2.3. Position Control

- Programmable PIP control filter
- Programmable notch and low-pass filters
- Position follower mode for monitoring the motion of the slave axis relative to a master axis, via an auxiliary encoder input
- Pulse-and-direction inputs
- Sample time: four times that of the current loop
- Fast event capturing inputs
- PT and PVT motion modes

2.2.4. Advanced Position Control

This relates to the Advanced model only.

- Position-based and time-based ECAM mode that supports a non-linear follower mode, in which the motor tracks the master motion using an ECAM table stored in flash memory
- Dual (position/velocity) loop
- Fast output compare (OC)

2.2.5. Communication Options

Whistle and Tweeter users can use two communication options:

- RS-232 serial communication
- CAN for fast communication in a multi-axis distributed environment

2.2.6. Feedback Options

- Incremental Encoder – up to 20 Mega-Counts (5 Mega-Pulse) per second
- Digital Halls – up to 2 kHz
- Incremental Encoder with Digital Halls for commutation – up to 20 Mega-Counts per second for encoder
- Interpolated Analog (Sine/Cosine) Encoder – up to 250 kHz (analog signal)
  - Internal Interpolation - up to x4096
  - Automatic Correction of amplitude mismatch, phase mismatch, signals offset
  - Auxiliary emulated, unbuffered, single-ended, encoder output
- Resolver
  - Programmable 10 to 15 bit resolution
  - Up to 512 revolutions per second (RPS)
  - Auxiliary emulated, unbuffered, single-ended, encoder output
- Tachometer, Potentiometer
- Elmo drives provide supply voltage for all the feedback options

2.2.7. Fault Protection

The Whistle and Tweeter include built-in protection against possible fault conditions, including:

- Software error handling
- Status reporting for a large number of possible fault conditions
- Protection against conditions such as excessive temperature, under/over voltage, loss of commutation signal, short circuits between the motor power outputs and between each output and power input/return
- Recovery from loss of commutation signals and from communication errors

2.3. System Architecture

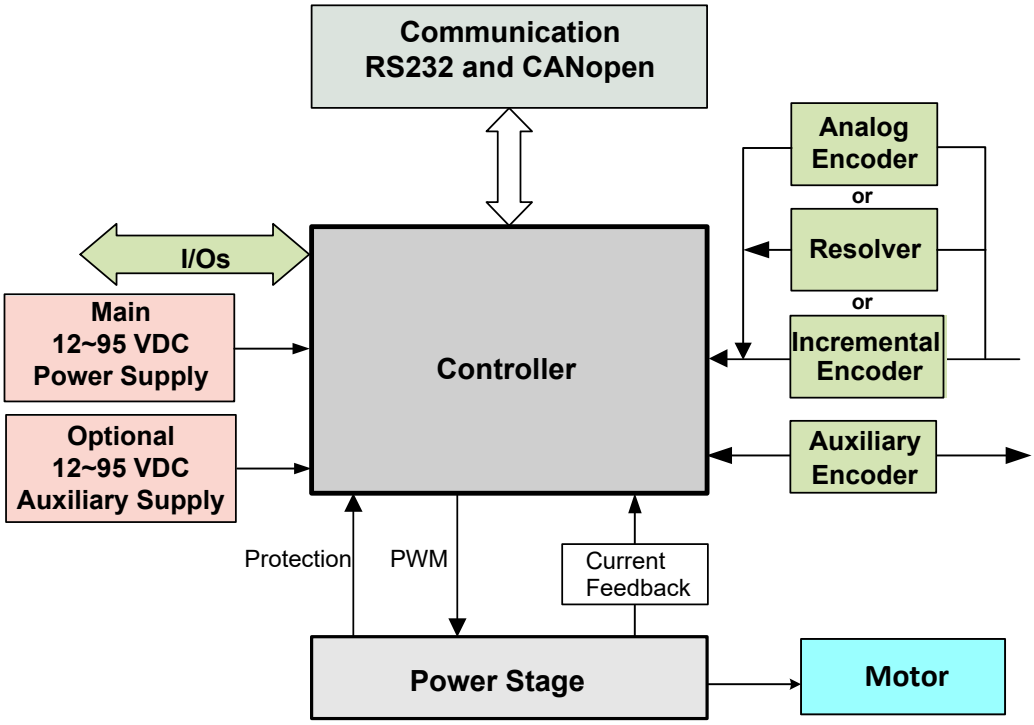


Figure 1: Whistle/Tweeter System Block Diagram

2.4. How to Use this Guide

In order to install and operate your Elmo Whistle or Tweeter servo drives, you will use this manual in conjunction with a set of Elmo documentation. Installation is your first step; after carefully reading the safety instructions in the first chapter, the following chapters provide you with installation instructions as follows:

- Chapter 3, *Installation*, provides step-by-step instructions for unpacking, mounting, connecting and powering up the Whistle and Tweeter
- Chapter 4, *Technical Specifications*, lists all the drive ratings and specifications

Upon completing the instructions in this guide, your Whistle and Tweeter servo drives should be successfully mounted and installed. From this stage, you need to consult higher-level Elmo documentation in order to set up and fine-tune the system for optimal operation. The following figure describes the accompanying documentation that you will require.

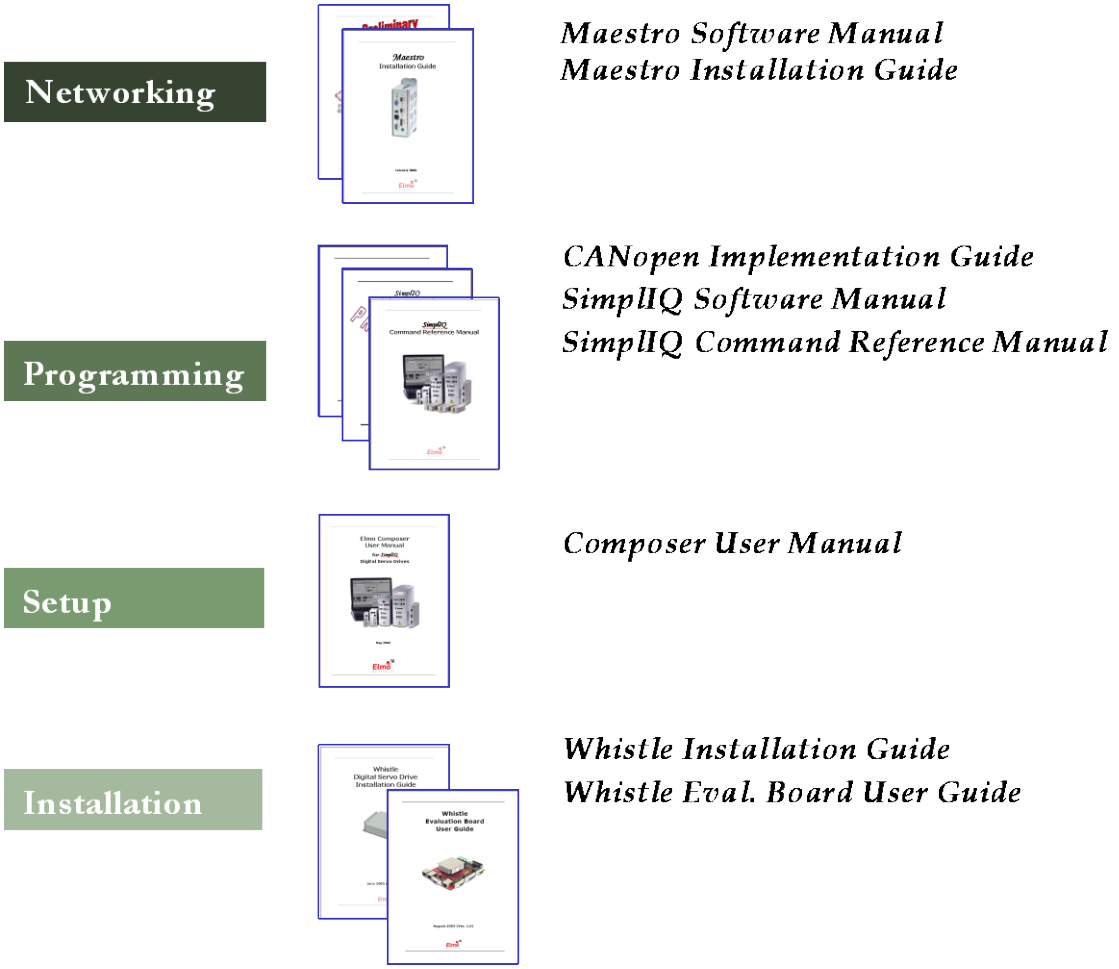


Figure 2: Elmo Digital Servo Drive Documentation Hierarchy

As depicted in the previous figure, this installation guide is an integral part of the Whistle and Tweeter documentation set, comprising:

- The Whistle Evaluation Board User Guide contains information about how to use the Whistle Evaluation Board and Cable Kit
- The Composer *Software Manual,* which includes explanations of all the software tools that are part of Elmo's Composer software environment
- The *SimplIQ Command Reference Manual,* which describes, in detail, each software command used to manipulate the Whistle and Tweeter motion controller
- The *SimplIQ Software Manual,* which describes the comprehensive software used with the Whistle and Tweeter

Chapter 3: Installation

The Whistle and Tweeter must be installed in a suitable environment and properly connected to its voltage supplies and the motor.

3.1. Site Requirements

You can guarantee the safe operation of the Whistle and Tweeter by ensuring that they are installed in an appropriate environment.

Feature	Value
Ambient operating temperature	0 °C to 40 °C (32 °F to 104 °F)
Maximum relative humidity	90% non-condensing
Operating area atmosphere	No flammable gases or vapors permitted in area
Models for extended environmental conditions are available.	

Caution:
The Whistle and Tweeter dissipate heat by convection. The maximum operating ambient temperature of 0 °C to 40 °C (32 °F to 104° F) must not be exceeded.

3.2. Unpacking the Drives

Before you begin working with the Whistle or Tweeter, verify that you have all of their components, as follows:

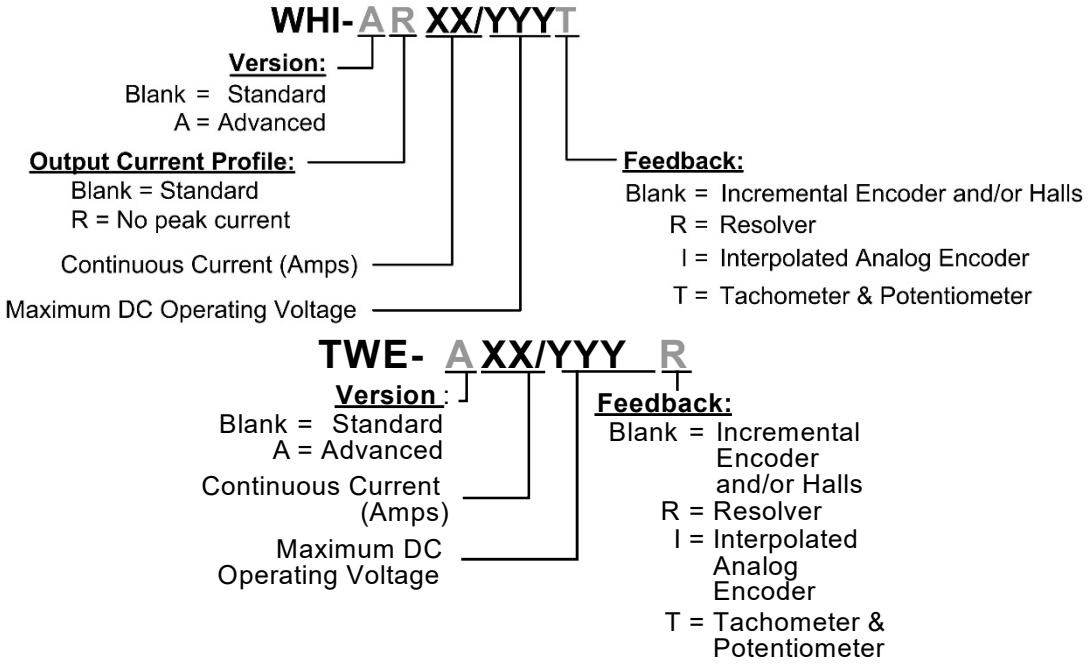
- The Whistle or Tweeter servo drives
- The Composer software and software manual

The Whistle and Tweeter are shipped in a cardboard box with Styrofoam protection.

To unpack the Whistle and Tweeter*:*

1. Carefully remove the servo drive from the box and the Styrofoam.
2. Check the drive to ensure that there is no visible damage to the instrument. If any damage has occurred, report it immediately to the carrier that delivered your drive.
3. To ensure that the Whistle or Tweeter you have unpacked is the appropriate type for your requirements, locate the part number sticker on the side of the Whistle or and Tweeter. It looks like this:

The part number at the top gives the type designation as follows:



Verify that the Whistle or Tweeter type is the one that you ordered, and ensure that the voltage meets your specific requirements.

3.3. Connectors

The Whistle and Tweeter have nine connectors.

3.3.1. Connector Types

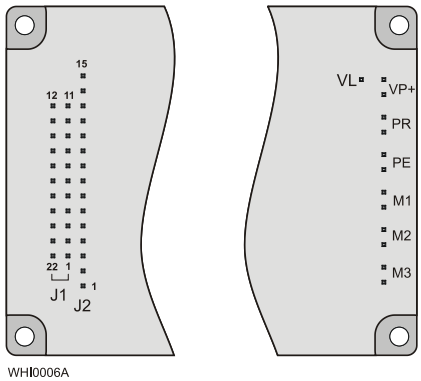
Port	Pins	Type	Function	Connector Location
J1	2x11	2 mm pitch 0.51 mm sq	I/O, COMM, Auxiliary Feedback	
J2	15		Main Feedback, Analog Input, LED	
M1	2		Motor power output 1	
M2	2		Motor power output 2	
M3	2		Motor power output 3	
PE	2		Protective earth	
PR	2		Power input return	
VP+	2		Positive power input	
VL	1		Auxiliary power input	

Table 1: Connector Types

3.3.2. Pinouts

The pinouts in this section describe the function of each pin in the Whistle and Tweeter J1 and J2 connectors.

3.3.2.1. Connector J1

Pin (J1)	Signal	Function
1	RS232_RX	RS232 receive
2	RS232_TX	RS232 Transmit
3	RS232_COMRET	Communication return
4	SUPRET	Supply return
5	AUX PORT CHA	AUX PORT CHA (bidirectional)
6	SUPRET	Supply return
7	OUT1	Programmable Digital output 1
8	OUT2	Programmable Digital output 2
9	IN1	Programmable Digital input 1
10	IN2	Programmable Digital input 2
11	IN3	Programmable Digital input 3
12	IN4	Programmable Digital input 4
13	IN5	Programmable Digital input 5
14	IN6	Programmable Digital input 6
15	INRET	Programmable Digital input return
16	OUTRET2	Programmable Digital output 2 return
17	OUTRET1	Programmable Digital output 1 return
18	AUX PORT CHB	AUX PORT CHB (bidirectional)
19	AUX PORT INDEX	AUX PORT INDEX (bidirectional)
20	CAN_COMRET	Communication return
21	CAN_L	CAN_L busline (dominant low)
22	CAN_H	CAN_H busline (dominant high)

3.3.2.2. Connector J2

Pin (J2)	Signal	Function
1	+5V	Encoder/Hall +5V supply voltage Maximum output current: 200 mA
2	SUPRET	Supply return
3	ANALIN1+	Analog input 1+
4	ANALIN1-	Analog input 1-
5	CHA	Channel A input
6	CHA-	Channel A input complement
7	CHB	Channel B input
8	CHB-	Channel B input complement
9	INDEX+	Index input
10	INDEX-	Index input complement
11	HA	Hall sensor A input
12	HB	Hall sensor B input
13	HC	Hall sensor C input
14	LED_2_OUT	Bi-color indication output 2 (Cathode)
15	LED_1_OUT	Bi-color indication output 1 (Anode)

3.4. Mounting

3.4.1. Whistle

The Whistle was designed for mounting on a printed circuit board (PCB) via 2 mm pitch 0.51 mm square pins. When integrating the Whistle into a device, be sure to leave about 1 cm (0.4") outward from the heat-sink to enable free air convection around the drive. We recommend that the Whistle be soldered directly to the board. Alternatively, though this is not recommended, the Whistle can be attached to socket connectors mounted on the PCB. If the PCB is enclosed in a metal chassis, we recommend that the Whistle be screw-mounted to it as well to help with heat dissipation. The Whistle has screw-mount holes on each corner of the heat-sink for this purpose – see below.

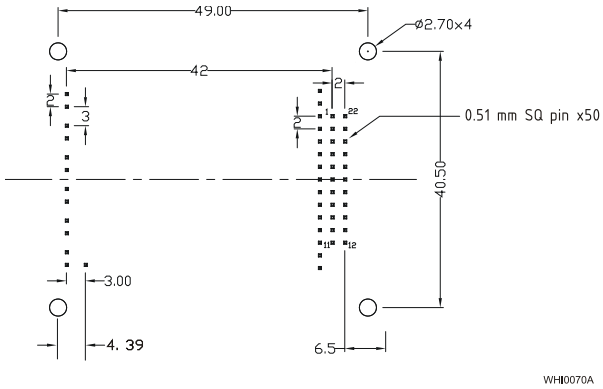


Figure 3: The Whistle Footprint

When the Whistle is not connected to a metal chassis, the application's thermal profile may require a solution for heat dissipation due to insufficient air convection. In this case, we recommend that you connect an external heat-sink. Elmo has an external heat-sink (Catalog number: WHI-HEATSINK-2) that can be ordered for this purpose – see below.

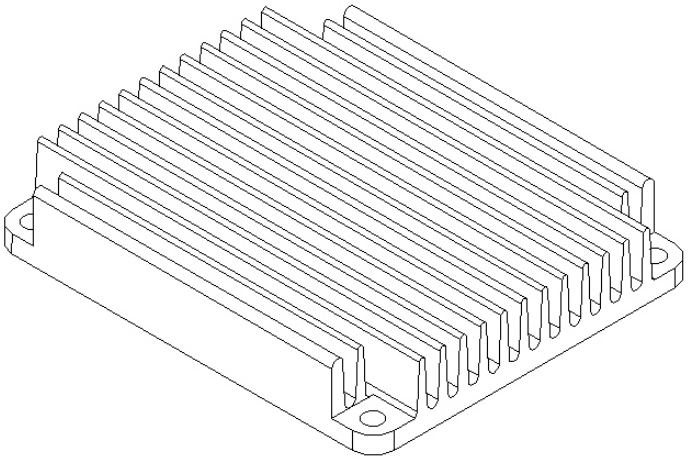
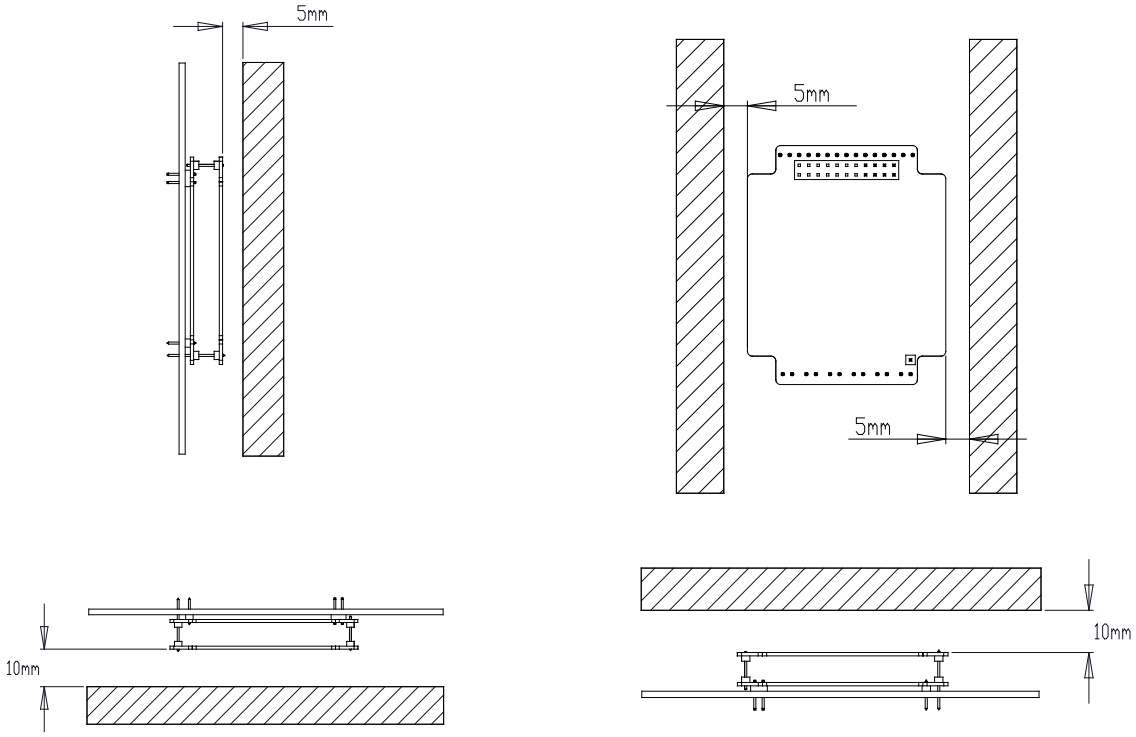


Figure 4: Whistle External Heat-sink

3.4.2. Tweeter

The Tweeter was designed for mounting on a printed circuit board (PCB) via 2 mm pitch 0.51 mm square pins. When integrating the Tweeter into a device, be sure to leave about 1 cm (0.4") outward from the lower board to enable free air convection around the Tweeter. We recommend that the Tweeter be soldered directly to the board. Alternatively, the Tweeter can be attached to socket connectors mounted on the PCB.

Note: Elmo recommends you leave approximately 1 cm (0.4 in) of space on the side opposite the terminals to allow for free air convection.



3.5. Integrating the Whistle or Tweeter on a PCB

The Whistle and Tweeter are designed to be mounted on a PCB, either by soldering its pins directly to the PCB or by using suitable socket connectors. In both cases the following rules apply:

3.5.1. Traces

1. The **size of the traces** on the PCB (thickness and width) is determined by the current carrying capacity required by the application.
   - The rated continuous current limit (Ic) of the Whistle and Tweeter is the current used for sizing the motor traces (M1, M2, M3 and PE) and power traces (VP+, PR and PE).
   - For control, feedbacks and Inputs/ outputs conductors the actual current is very small but "generous" thickness and width of the conductors will contribute to a better performance and lower interferences.
2. The **traces should be as short as possible** to minimize EMI and to minimize the heat generated by the conductors.
3. The **spacing** between the high voltage conductors (VP+, PR, M1, M2, M3, VL) must be at least:
   - Surface layer: 1.5 mm
   - Internal layer: 0.10 mm

Complying with the rules above will help satisfy UL safety standards, MIL-STD-275 and the IPC-D-275 standard for non-coated conductors, operating at voltages lower than 100 VDC.

3.5.2. Grounds and Returns

The "Returns" of the Whistle and Tweeter are structured internally in a star configuration. The returns in each functional block are listed below:

Functional Block	Return Pin
Power	PR (Power Return)
Internal Switch Mode P.S.	PR (Power Return)
RS232 Communications	RS232_COMRET (J1/3)
CAN Communications	CAN_COMRET (J1/20)
Control section	Internal, not accessible
Main Feedback	SUPRET (J2/2)
Aux. Feedback	SUPRET (J1/4)
Analog input	ANLRET (J2/2)

The returns above are all shorted within the Whistle and Tweeter in a topology that results in optimum performance.

1. When wiring the traces of the above functions, on the Integration Board, the **Returns** of each function must be **wired separately** to its designated terminal on the Whistle or Tweeter. **DO NOT USE A COMMON GROUND PLANE**. Shorting the commons on the Integration Board may cause performance degradation (ground loops, etc.).

2. **Inputs**: The 6 inputs are optically isolated from the other parts of the Whistle and Tweeter. All 6 inputs share a single common “Return” (INRET - J1/15). To retain isolation, the Input Return pin, as well as other conductors on the input circuit, must be laid out separately.
3. **Outputs**: The 2 outputs are optically isolated from the other parts of the Whistle and Tweeter. Each output has a separate floating return (OUTRET1 - J1/17 for output 1 and OUTRET2 J1/16 for output 2). To retain isolation, the Output Return pins, as well as other conductors on the output circuit, must lay out separately.
4. **Return Traces:** The return traces should be as large as possible, but without shorting each other, and with minimal cross-overs.
5. **Main Power Supply and Motor Traces:** The power traces must be kept as far away as possible from the feedback, control and communication traces.
6. **PE Terminal**: The PE terminal is connected directly to the Whistle’s heatsink or to the Tweeter's 2 PE strips on its lower board. In the Whistle, the heatsink serves as an EMI common plane. The PE terminal should be connected to the system’s Protective Earth. Any other metallic parts (such as the chassis) of the assembly should be connected to the Protective Earth as well.
7. Under normal operating conditions, the PE trace carries no current. The only time these traces carry current is under abnormal conditions (such as when the device has become a potential shock or fire hazard while conducting external EMI interferences directly to ground). When connected properly the PE trace prevents these hazards from affecting the drive.

Caution:
Follow these instructions to ensure safe and proper implementation. Failure to meet any of the above-mentioned requirements can result in drive, controller or host failure.

3.6. The Whistle/Tweeter Connection Diagram

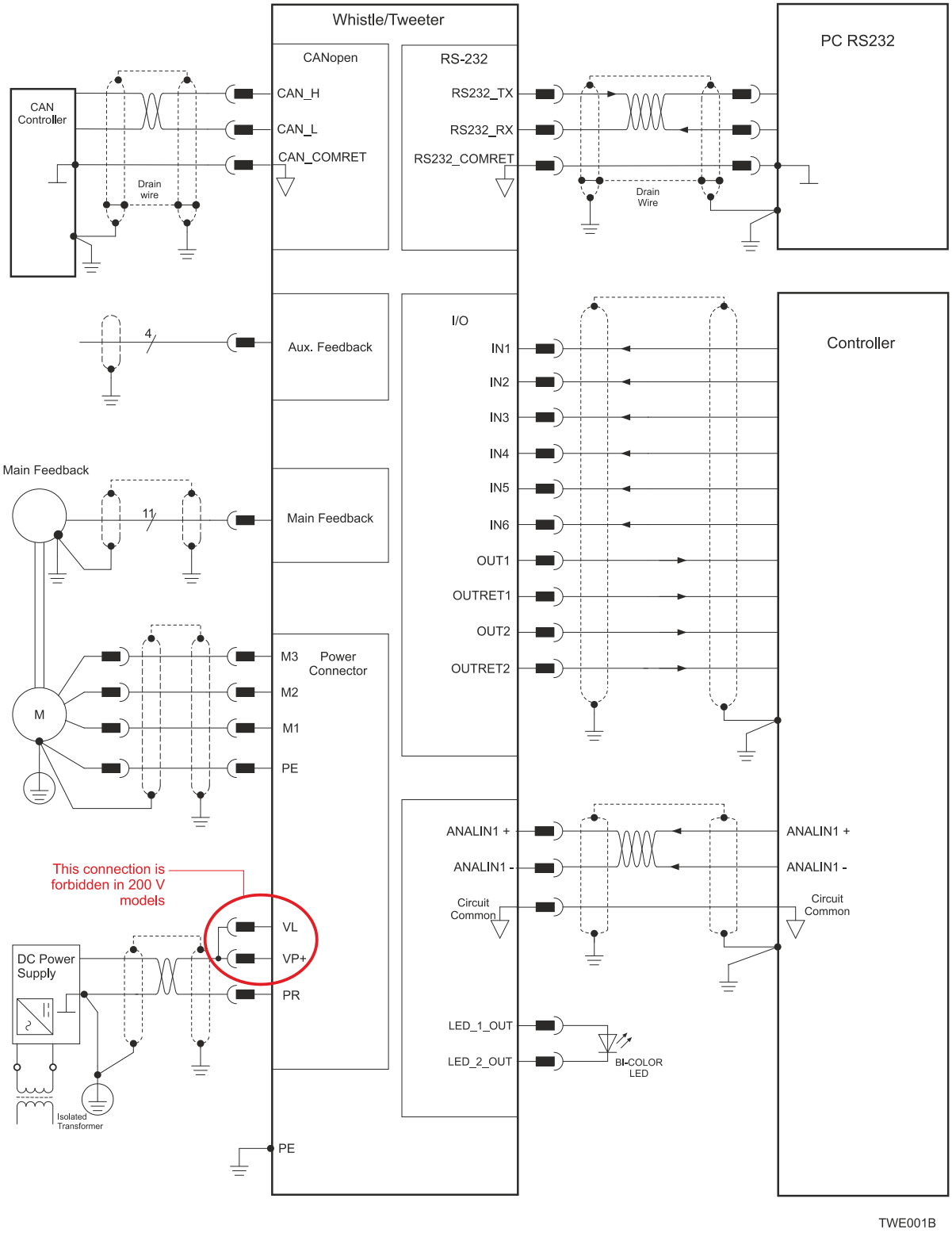
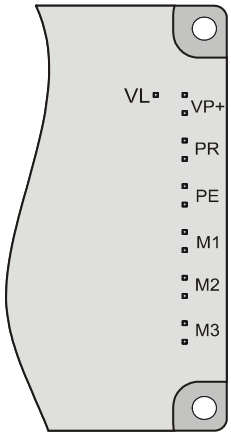


Figure 5: Whistle/Tweeter Connection Diagram

3.7. Main Power and Motor Power

The Whistle and Tweeter receive power from main and delivers power to the motor.

Pin	Function	Cable		Pin Positions
VP+	Pos. Power input	Power		
PR	Power return	Power		
PE	Protective earth	Power		
		Brushless Motor	**Brush DC Motor**	
PE	Protective earth	Motor	Motor	
M1	Motor phase	Motor	N/C	
M2	Motor phase	Motor	Motor	
M3	Motor phase	Motor	Motor	

Note: When connecting several drives to several motors, all should be wired in the same motor phases and feedback sequences. This will enable the same ***SimplIQ*** program to run on all drives.

Table 2: Connector for Main Power and Motor

3.7.1. Connecting Motor Power

Connect the M1, M2, M3 and PE pins on the Whistle and Tweeter in the manner described in Section 3.5 (Integrating the Whistle or Tweeter on a PCB). The phase connection is arbitrary as the Composer will establish the proper commutation automatically during setup. However, if you plan to copy the setup to other drives, then the phase order on all copy drives must be the same.

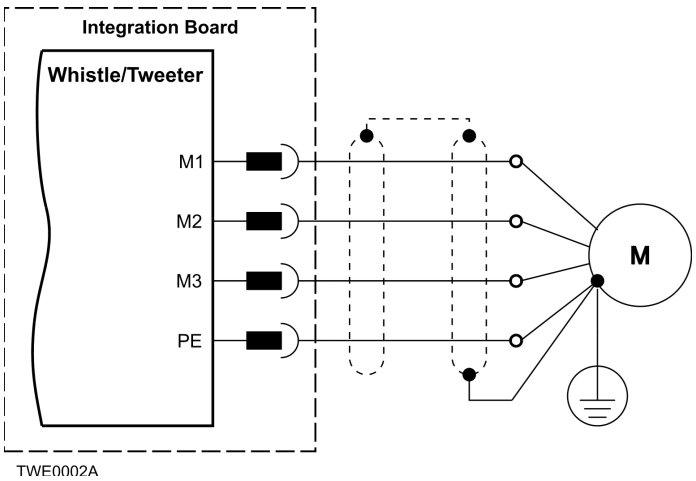


Figure 6: AC Motor Power Connection Diagram

3.7.2. Connecting Main Power

Connect the VP+, PR and PE pins on the Whistle and Tweeter in the manner described in Section 3.5 (Integrating the Whistle or Tweeter on a PCB).

Note: The source of the 12 to 195 VDC Main Power Supply must be isolated.

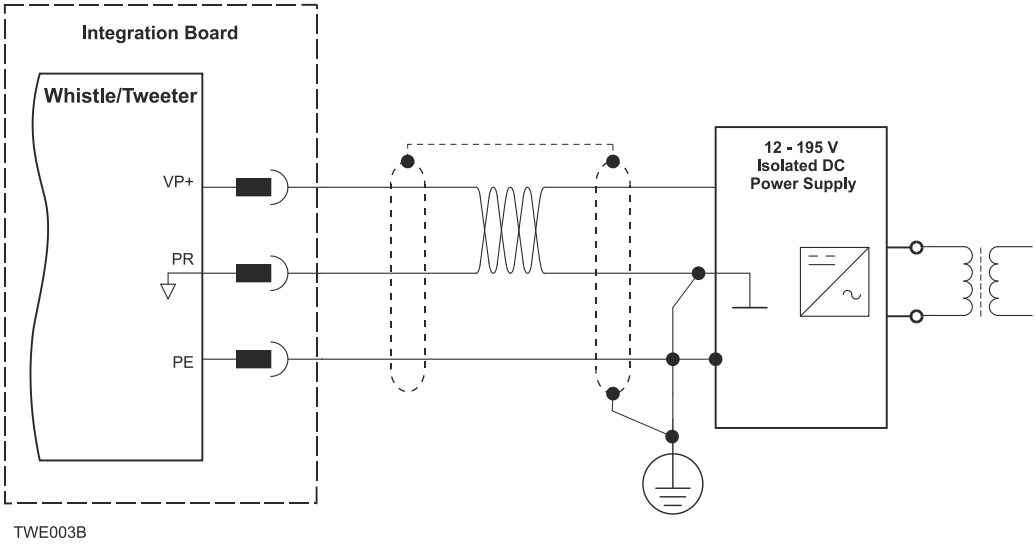


Figure 7: Main Power Supply Connection Diagram

3.8. Auxiliary Supply (for Drive Logic)

Notes: The source of the 12 to 95 VDC Auxiliary Supply must be isolated.

Connect the VL and PR pins on the Whistle and Tweeter in the manner described in Section 3.5 (Integrating the Whistle or Tweeter on a PCB).

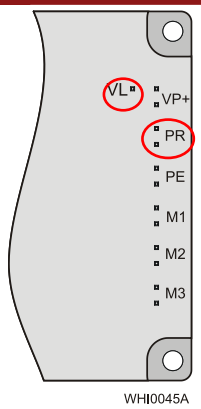
Pin	Function	Pin Positions
VL	Auxiliary Supply Input	
PR	Supply Input Return	

Table 3: Auxiliary Supply Pins

Caution:
Power from the Whistle and Tweeter to the motor must come from the Main Supply and **not** from the Auxiliary Supply.

3.8.1. Single Supply

A single isolated DC power supply can provide power for both the main power and the Auxiliary (Drive Logic) Supply in up to 100 V models. The drawing below shows how a single supply is connected.

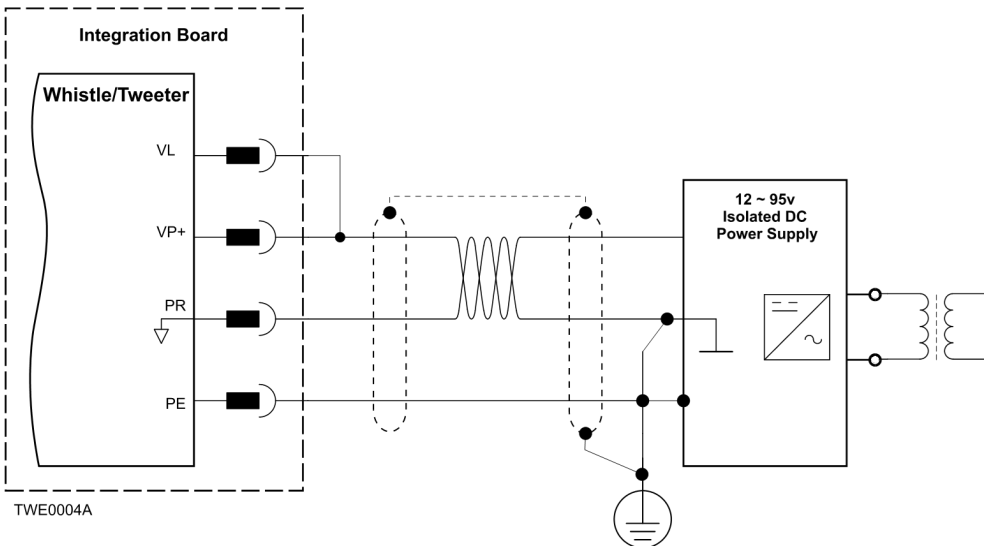


Figure 8: Single Supply for both the Main Power Supply and the Auxiliary Supply in Up to 100 V Models

Note: For 200 V models, it is forbidden to connect VL to VP+. Two separate power supplies are required

3.8.2. Separate Auxiliary Supply

Power to the Auxiliary Supply can be provided by a separate Auxiliary Supply.

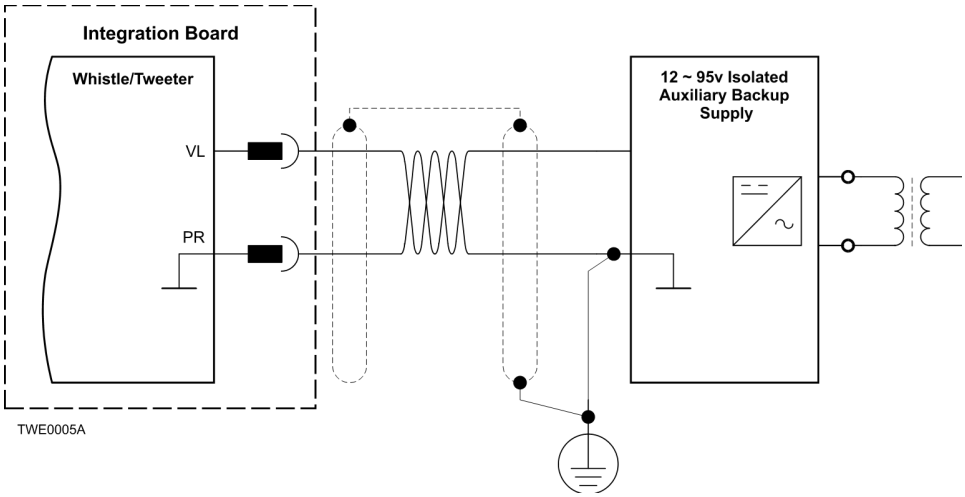


Figure 9: Separate Auxiliary Supply Connection Diagram

3.8.3. Shared Supply for up to 100 V Models

A "Main" DC Power Supply can be designed to supply power to the drive's Logic as well as to the Main Power (see Figure 8). If backup functionality is required (for storing control parameters in case of power-outs) an additional backup supply can be connected by implementing 'diode coupling' (see the Auxiliary Backup Supply in Figure 10).

Note: When using Elmo's Evaluation Board (Catalog number: WHI-EVLBRD-1), the diode coupling is "built in". When you create your own PCB, you need to implement diode coupling.

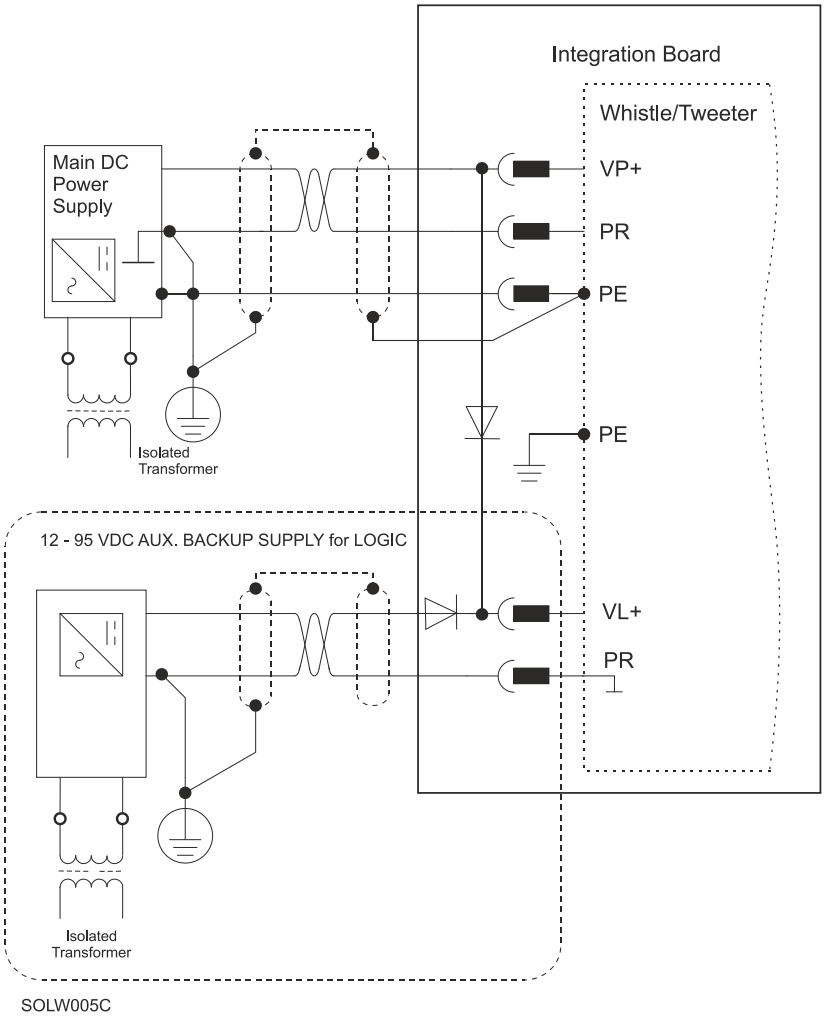


Figure 10: Shared Supply Connection Diagram

3.9. Main Feedback

The Main Feedback port is used to transfer feedback data from the motor to the drive. In order to copy the setup to other drives, the phase order on all copy drives must be the same.

The Whistle and Tweeter can accept any one the following devices as a main feedback mechanism:

- Incremental encoder only
- Incremental encoder with digital Hall sensors
- Digital Hall sensors only
- Interpolated Analog (Sine/Cosine) encoder (option)
- Resolver (option)
- Tachometer (option)
- Potentiometer (option)

	Incremental Encoder		Interpolated Analog Encoder		Resolver		Tachometer and Potentiometer	
	WHI-XX/YYY_ TWE- XX/YYY _		WHI- XX/YYYI TWE- XX/YYYI		WHI- XX/YYYR TWE- XX/YYYR		WHI- XX/YYYT TWE- XX/YYYT	
Pin (J2)	Signal	Function	Signal	Function	Signal	Function	Signal	Function
13	HC	Hall sensor C input	HC	Hall sensor C input	NC	-	HC	Hall sensor C input
11	HA	Hall sensor A input	HA	Hall sensor A input	NC	-	HA	Hall sensor A input
2	SUPRET	Supply return	SUPRET	Supply return	SUPRET	Supply return	SUPRET	Supply return
1	+5V	Encoder/Hall +5V supply	+5V	Encoder/Hall +5V supply	+5V	Encoder/Hall +5V supply	+5V	Encoder/Hall +5V supply
6	CHA-	Channel A complement	A-	Sine A complement	S3	Sine A complement	Tac 1-	Tacho Input 1 Neg. (20 V max)
5	CHA	Channel A	A+	Sine A	S1	Sine A	Tac 1+	Tacho Input 1 Pos. (20 V max)
10	INDEX-	Index complement	R-	Reference complement	R2	Vref complmnt f= 1/TS, 50 mA Maximum	NC	-
9	INDEX	Index	R+	Reference	R1	Vref f=1/TS, 50 mA Max.	POT	Potentiometer Input (5 V Max)
12	HB	Hall sensor B input	HB	Hall sensor B input	NC	-	HB	Hall sensor B input
8	CHB-	Channel B complement	B-	Cosine B complement	S4	Cosine B complement	Tac 2-	Tacho Input 2 Neg. (50 V max)
7	CHB	Channel B	B+	Cosine B	S2	Cosine B	Tac 2+	Tacho Input 2 Pos. (50 V max)
3	ANALIN+ is used for Analog Input							
4	ANALIN- is used for Analog Input							
14	LED_2_OUT (AOKLED cathode) is used for LED indication							
15	LED_1_OUT (AOKLED anode) is used for LED indication							

Table 4: Main Feedback Pin Assignments

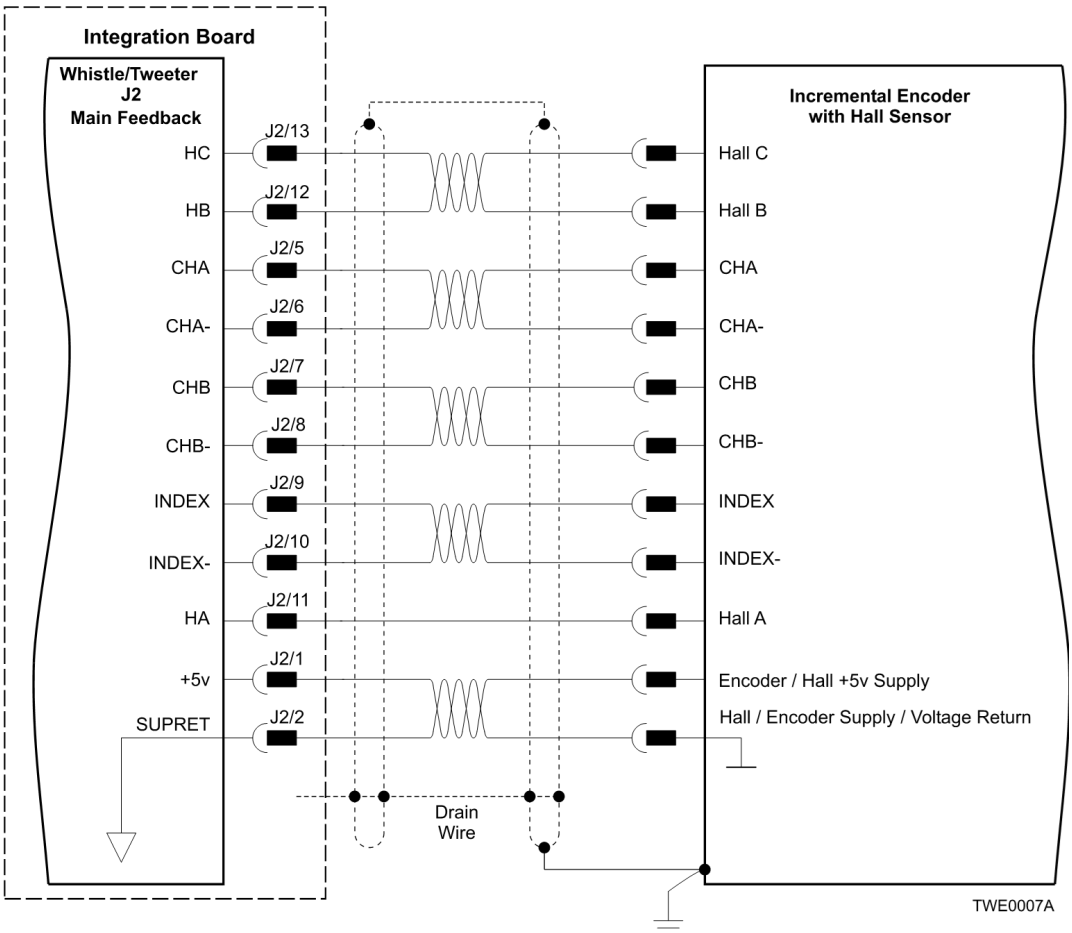


Figure 11: Main Feedback- Incremental Encoder Connection Diagram

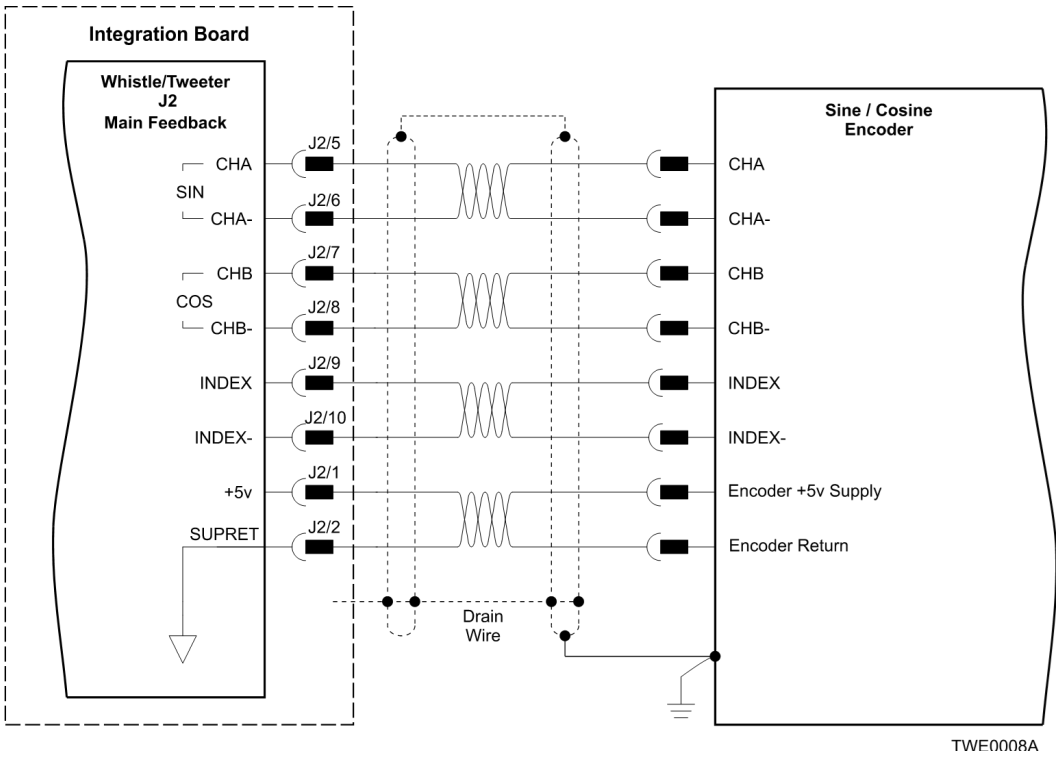


Figure 12: Main Feedback – Interpolated Analog (Sine/Cosine) Encoder Connection Diagram

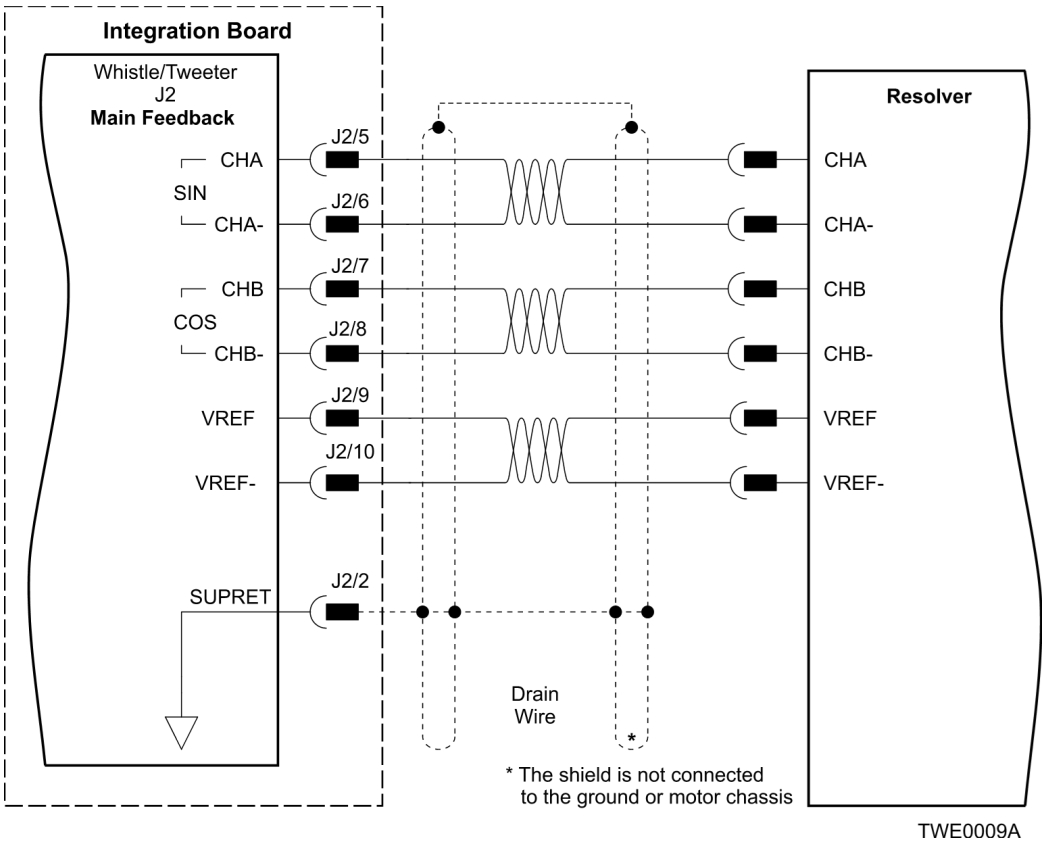


Figure 13: Main Feedback – Resolver Connection Diagram

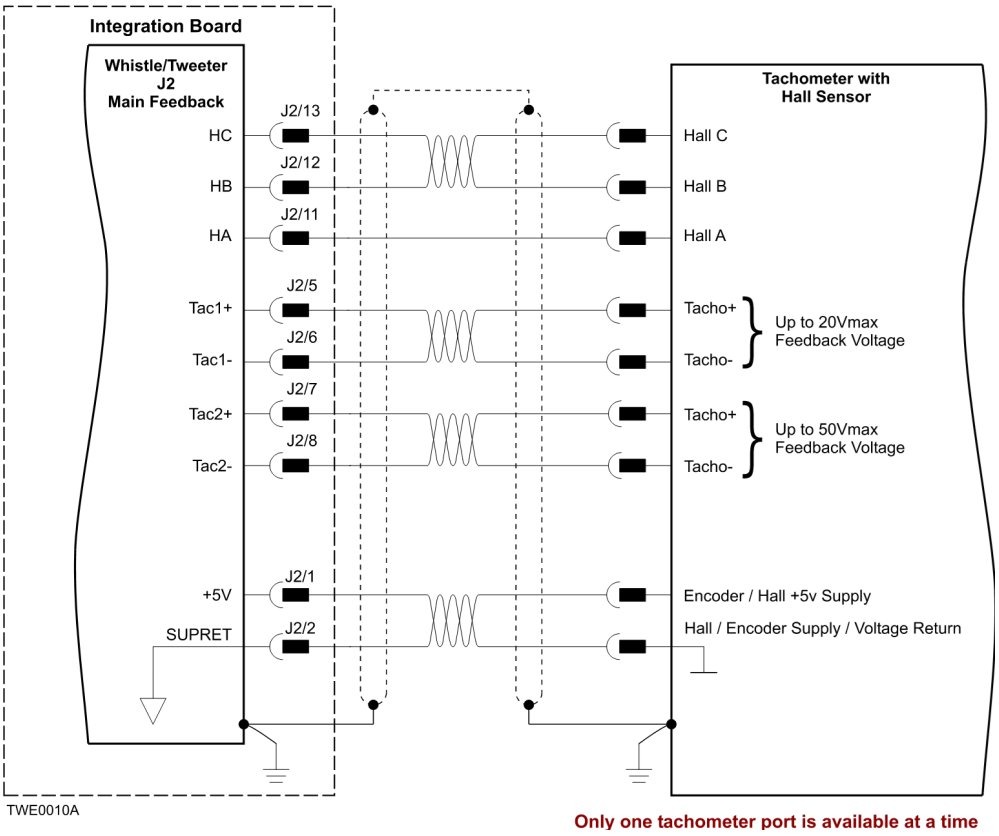


Figure 14: Main Feedback – Tachometer Feedback with Digital Hall Sensor Connection Diagram for Brushless Motors

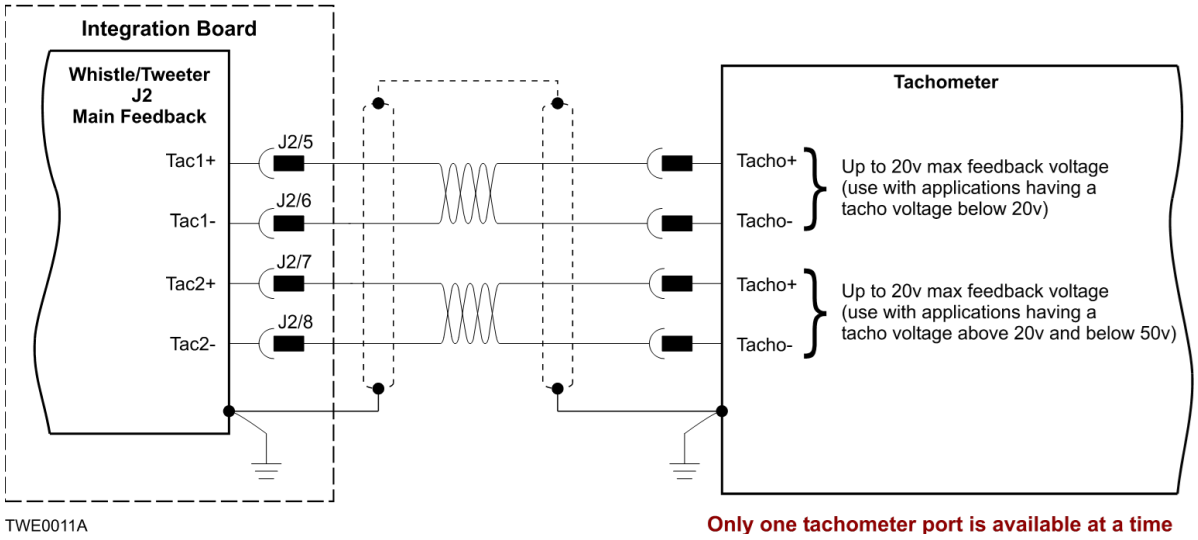


Figure 15: Main Feedback – Tachometer Feedback Connection Diagram for Brush Motors

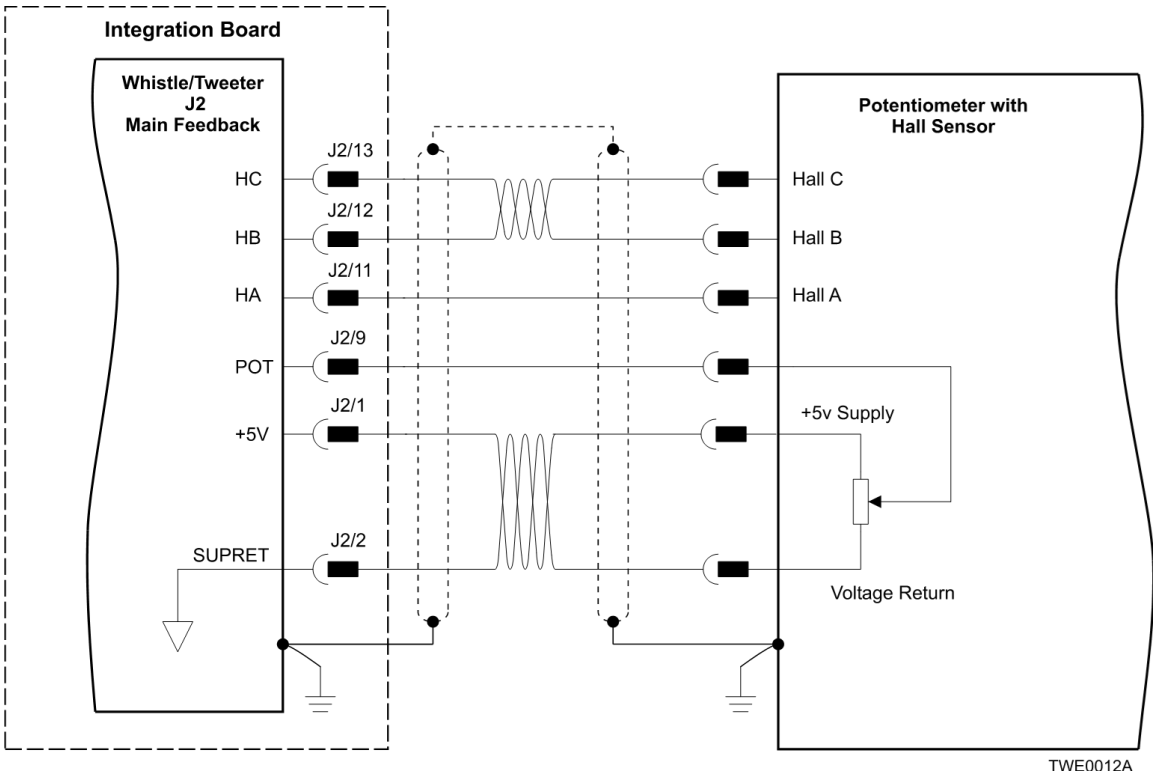


Figure 16: Main Feedback – Potentiometer Feedback with Digital Hall Sensor Connection Diagram for Brushless Motors

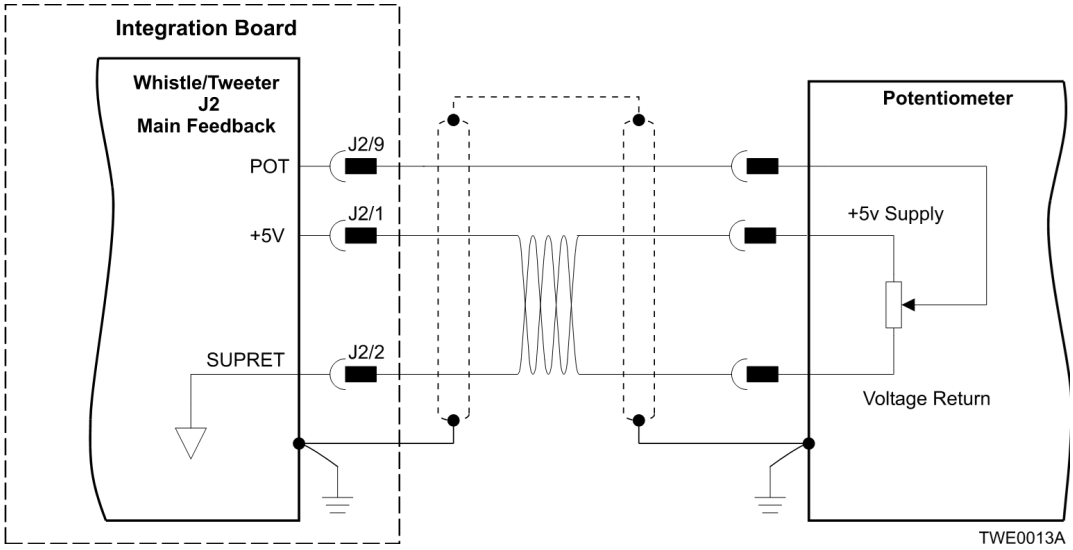


Figure 17: Main Feedback –
Potentiometer Feedback Connection Diagram for Brush Motors and Voice Coils

3.10. Auxiliary Feedback

For auxiliary feedback, select one of the following options:

- **Single-ended emulated encoder outputs**, used to provide emulated encoder signals to another controller or drive. The Emulated Encoder Output Option is only available when using a Resolver or Interpolated Analog Encoder as the main feedback device.

  This option can be used when:

  - The Whistle and Tweeter are used as current amplifiers to provide position data to the position controller.
  - The Whistle and Tweeter are used in velocity mode to provide position data to the position controller.
  - The Whistle and Tweeter are used as masters in follower or ECAM mode.

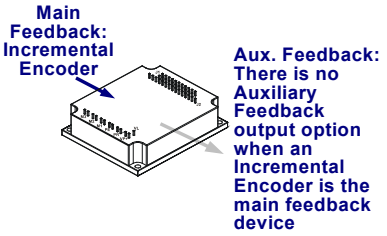
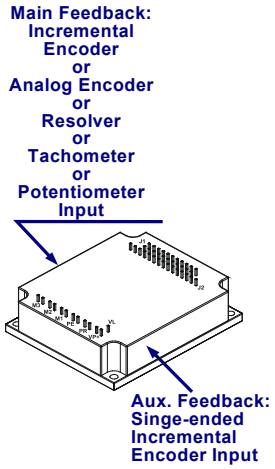
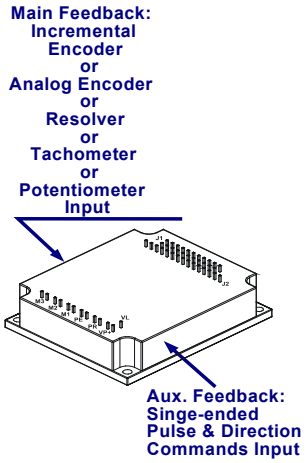
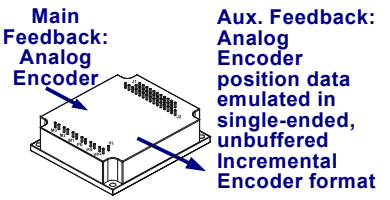
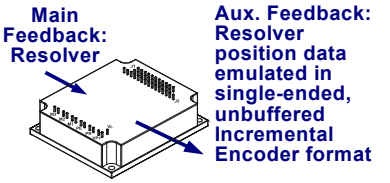
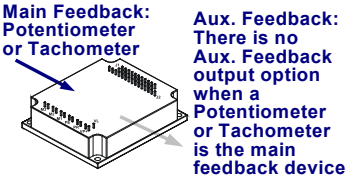
- **Single-ended auxiliary encoder input**, for the input of position data of the master encoder in follower or ECAM mode.

- **Pulse-and-direction input**, for single-ended input of pulse-and-direction position commands.

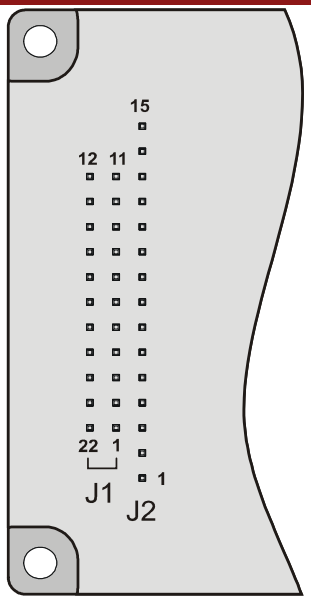
When using one of the auxiliary feedback options, the relevant functionality is software selected for that option. Refer to the *SimplIQ Command Reference Manual* for detailed setup information.

3.10.1. Main and Auxiliary Feedback Combinations

The Main Feedback is always used in motion control devices whereas Auxiliary Feedback is often, but not always used. The Auxiliary Feedback connector on the Whistle and Tweeter has three bi-directional pins (CHA, CHB and INDEX). When used in combination with Main Feedback, the Auxiliary Feedback can be set, by software, as follows:

<table>
<tr><th>Main Feedback</th><th colspan="3">Auxiliary Feedback</th></tr>
<tr><th>Software Setting</th><th>YA[4] = 4
(Aux. Feedback: output)</th><th>YA[4] = 2
(Aux. Feedback: input)</th><th>YA[4] = 0
(Aux. Feedback: input)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Incremental Encoder Input</td><td>★
 
</td><td rowspan="4"> 
</td><td rowspan="4"> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Interpolated Analog (Sine/Cosine) Encoder Input</td><td>✶
 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Resolver Input</td><td>✸
 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Potentiometer Tachometer Input</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Typical Applications</td><td>★ Any application where the main encoder is used, not only for the drive, but also for other purposes such as position controllers and/or other drives.
✶ Analog Encoder applications where position data is required in the Encoder's quadrature format.
✸ Resolver applications where position data is required in the Encoder's quadrature format.</td><td>Any application where two feedbacks are used by the drive.
The Auxiliary Feedback port serves as an input for the auxiliary incremental encoder.
For applications such as Follower, ECAM, or Dual Loop.</td><td>Any application where two feedbacks are used by the drive.
The Auxiliary Feedback port serves as an input for Pulse & Direction Commands.</td></tr>
</table>

3.10.2. Auxiliary Feedback: Emulated Encoder Output Option (YA[4]=4)

Pin (J1)	Signal	Function	Pin Positions
4	SUPRET	Supply return	
19	INDEX+	Index output	
18	CHBO	Channel B output	
5	CHAO	Channel A output	

Notes:

The Emulated Encoder Output Option is only available when using a Resolver or Interpolated Analog Encoder as the main feedback device.
The Whistle and Tweeter's Auxiliary Feedback is single-ended. When mounted on an integration board, circuitry can be added to make it differential (Figure 20 (highly recommended)).

Table 5: Emulated Single-Ended Encoder Output Pin Assignments

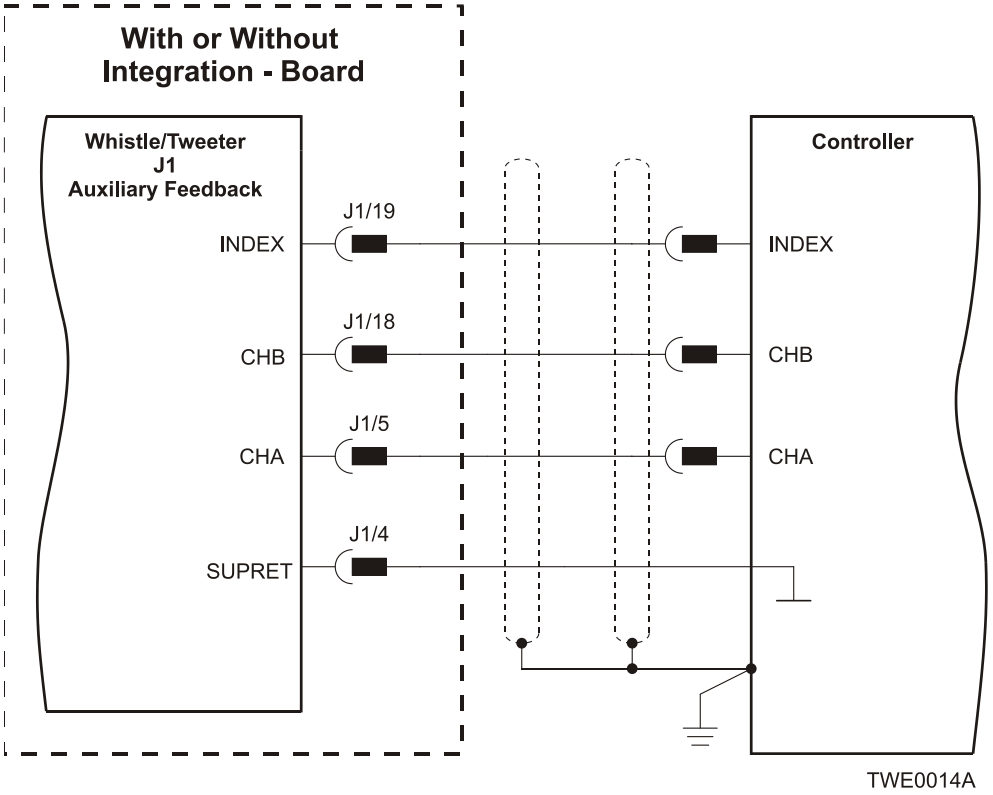


Figure 18: Emulated Encoder Direct Output – Acceptable Connection Diagram

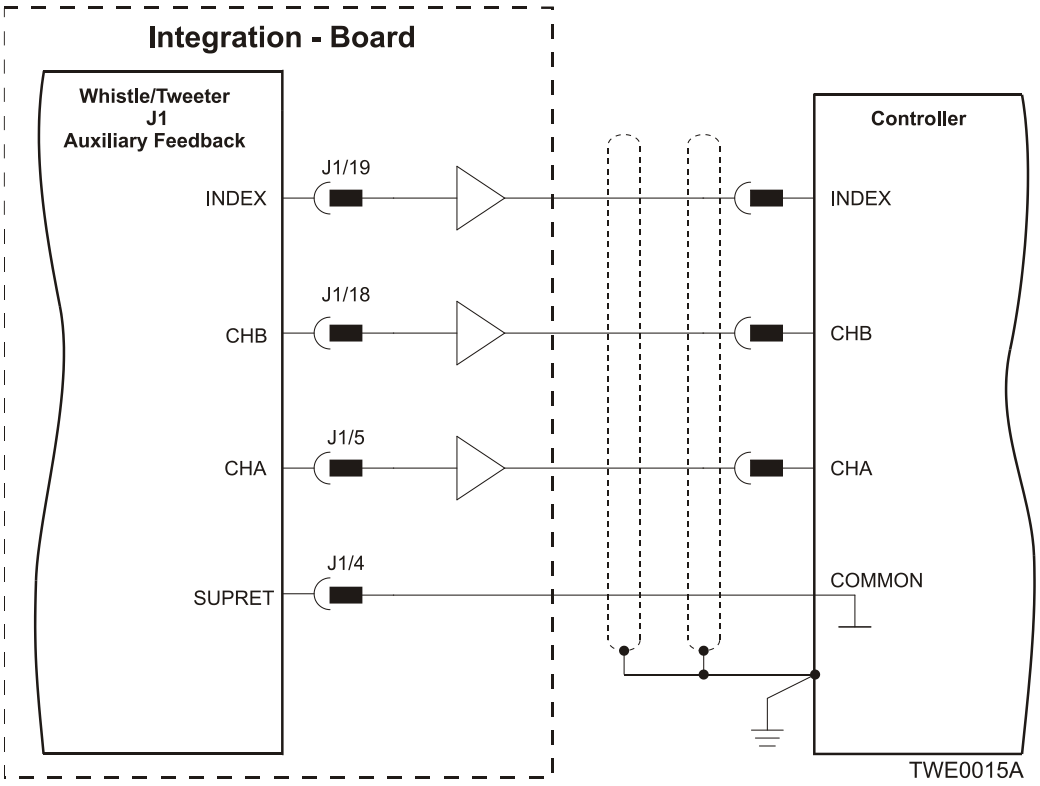


Figure 19: Emulated Encoder Buffered Output – Recommended Connection Diagram

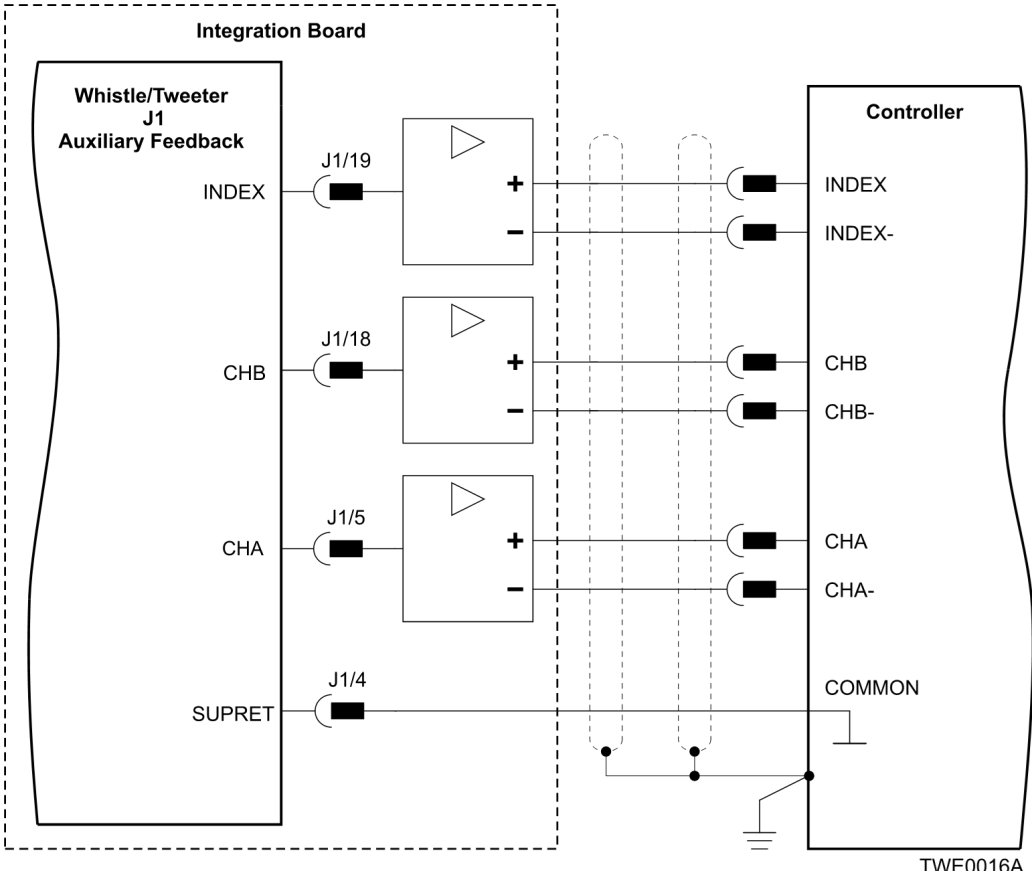
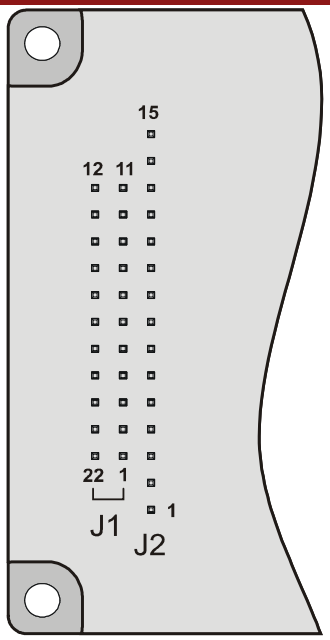


Figure 20: Emulated Encoder Differential Output – Highly Recommended Connection Diagram

3.10.3. Auxiliary Feedback: Single-Ended Encoder Input Option (YA[4]=2)

Pin	Signal	Function	Pin Positions
J1/4	SUPRET	Supply return	
J1/19	INDEX	Auxiliary index input	
J1/18	CHB	Auxiliary channel B input	
J1/5	CHA	Auxiliary channel A input	

Note: The Whistle and Tweeter's Auxiliary Feedback is single-ended (Figure 21 (acceptable) and Figure 22 (recommended)). When mounted on an integration board, circuitry can be added to make it differential (Figure 23 (highly recommended).

Table 6: Single-Ended Auxiliary Encoder Pin Assignment

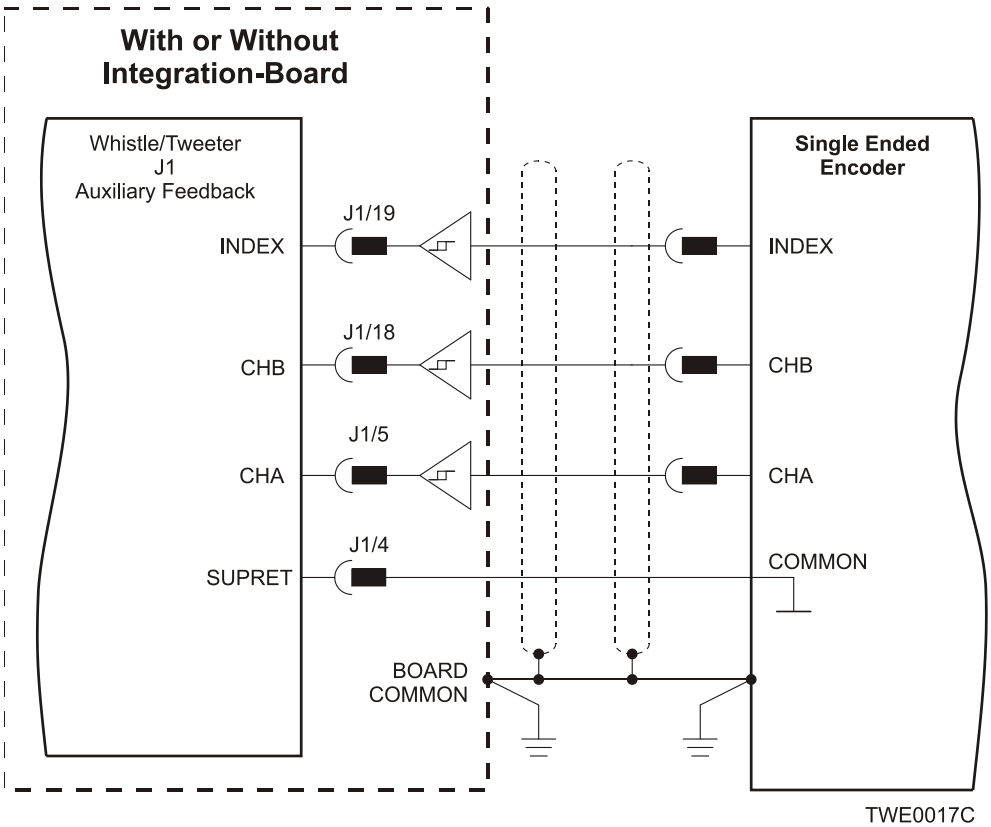


Figure 21: Single-Ended Auxiliary Encoder Input - Acceptable Connection Diagram

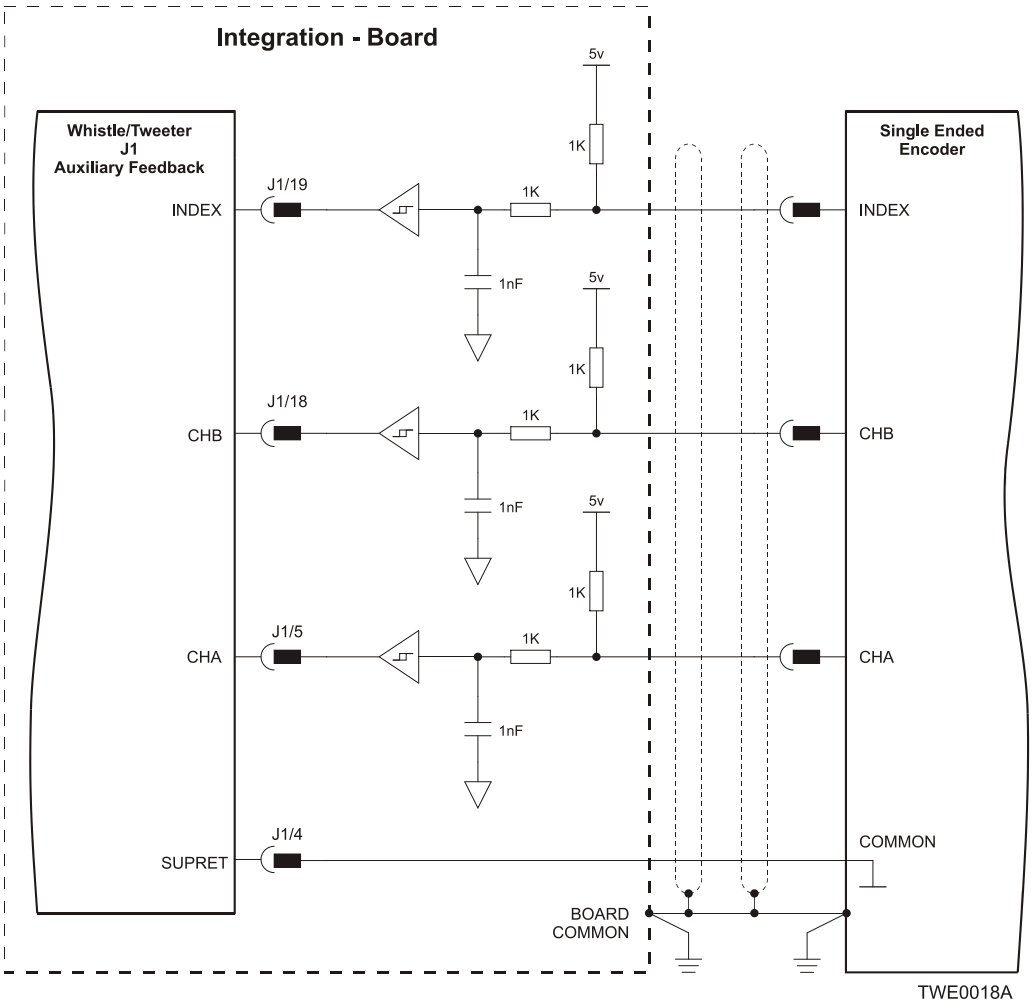


Figure 22: Single-Ended Auxiliary Encoder Input - Recommended Connection Diagram

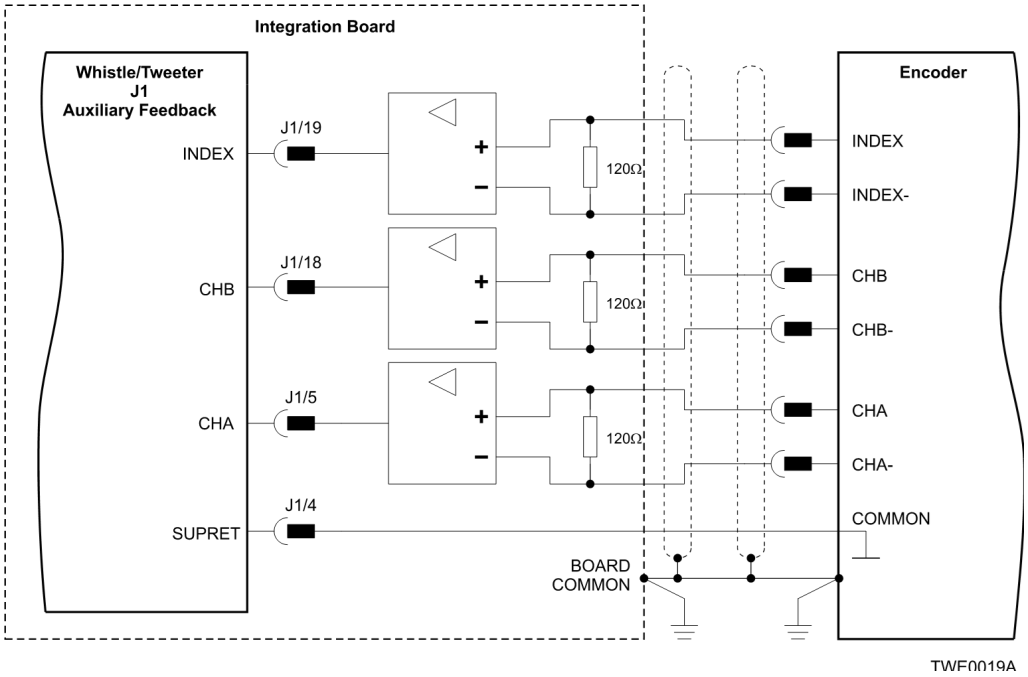


Figure 23: Differential Auxiliary Encoder Input – Highly Recommended Connection Diagram

3.10.4. Auxiliary Feedback: Pulse-and-Direction Input Option (YA[4]=0)

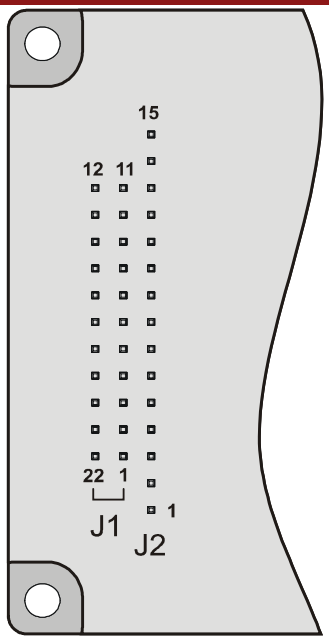
Pin (J1)	Signal	Function	Pin Positions
4	SUPRET	Supply return	
18	DIR/CHB	Direction input (push/pull 5 V or open collector)	
5	PULS/CHA	Pulse input (push/pull 5 V or open collector)	
Note: The Whistle and Tweeter's Auxiliary Feedback is single-ended. When mounted on an integration board, circuitry can be added to make it differential (Figure 26).			

Table 7: Pulse-and-Direction Pin Assignments

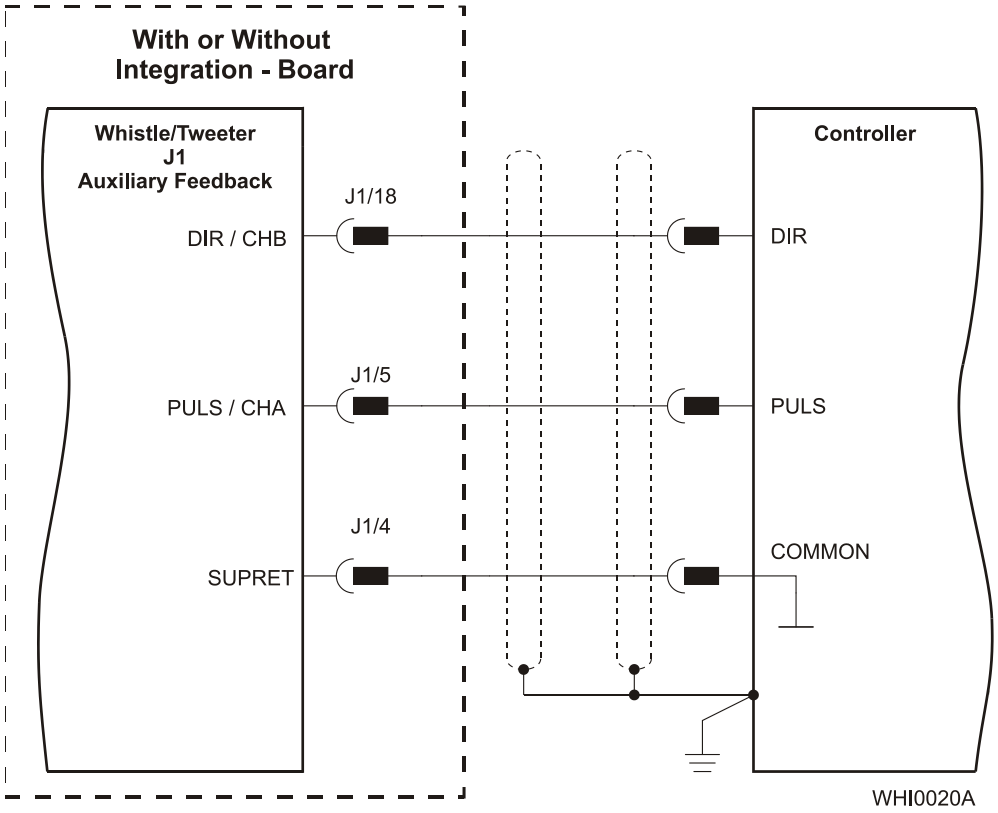


Figure 24: Pulse-and-Direction Auxiliary Encoder Input – Direct Connection Diagram

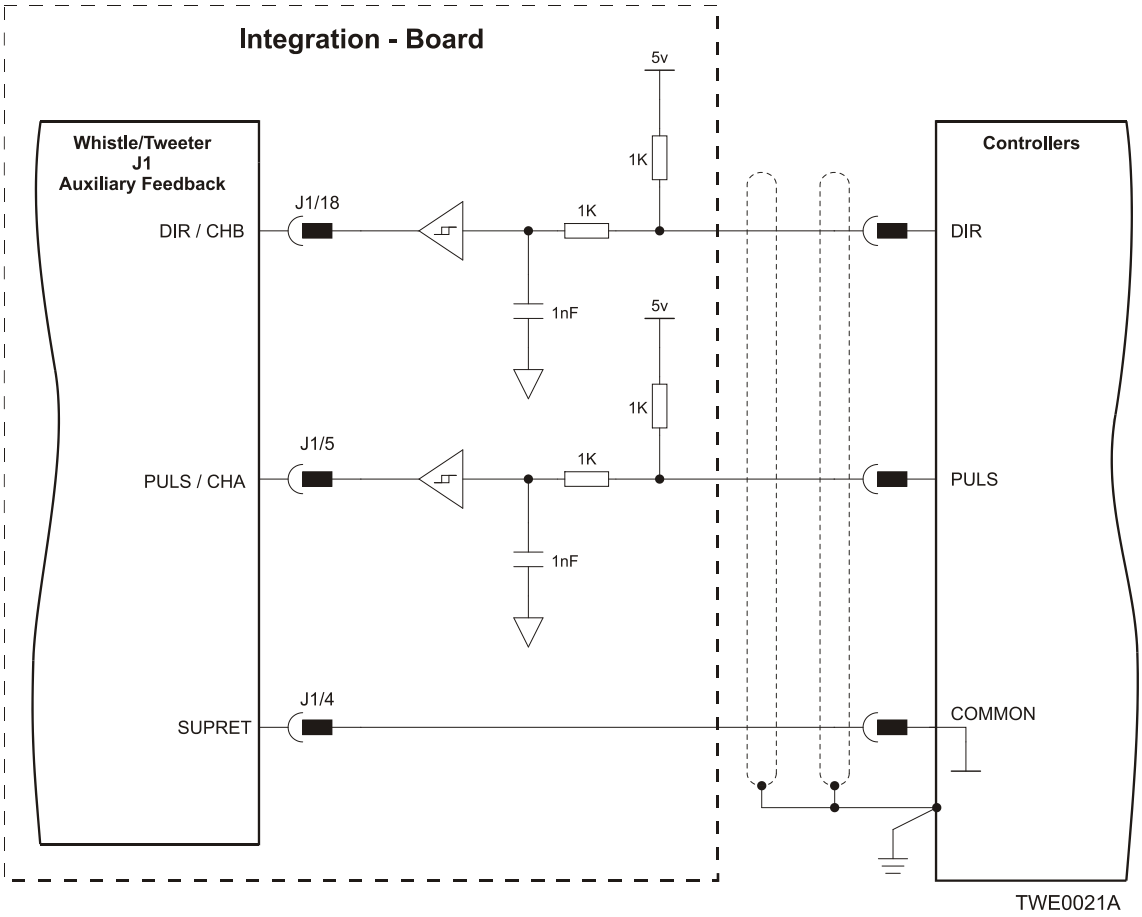


Figure 25: Pulse-and-Direction Auxiliary Encoder Input – Buffered Connection Diagram

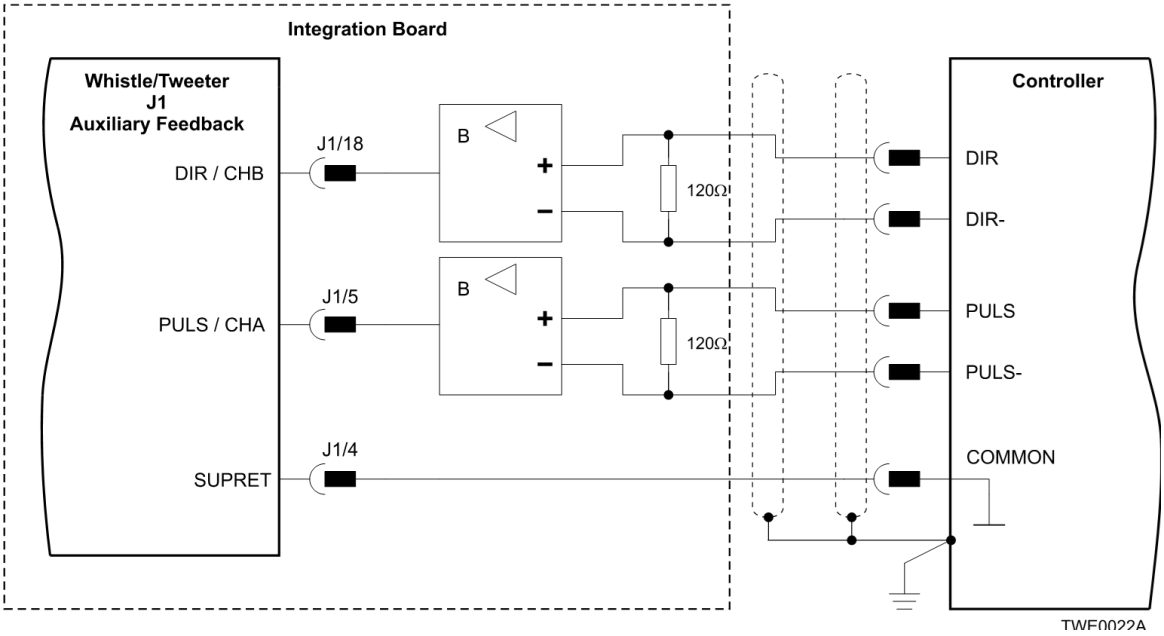


Figure 26: Pulse-and-Direction Auxiliary Encoder Input – Differential Connection Diagram

3.11. I/Os

The Whistle and Tweeter have the following I/Os:

- 6 digital inputs
- 2 digital outputs
- 1 analog input

I/O	J1	J2	Total
Digital Input	6	-	6
Digital Output	2	-	2
Analog Input	-	1	1

3.11.1. Digital Input

Each of the pins below can function as an independent input.

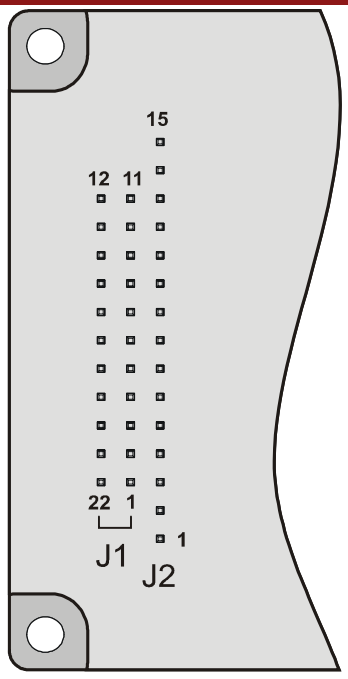
Pin (J1)	Signal	Function	Pin Positions
9	IN1	Programmable input 1 (general purpose, RLS, FLS, INH)	
10	IN2	Programmable input 2 (general purpose, RLS, FLS, INH)	
11	IN3	Programmable input 3 (general purpose, RLS, FLS, INH)	
12	IN4	Programmable input 4 (general purpose, RLS, FLS, INH)	
13	IN5	Hi-Speed Programmable input 5 (event capture, Main Home, general purpose, RLS, FLS, INH)	
14	IN6	Hi-Speed Programmable input 6 (event capture, Auxiliary Home, general purpose, RLS, FLS, INH)	
15	INRET	Programmable input return	

Table 8: Digital Input Pin Assignments

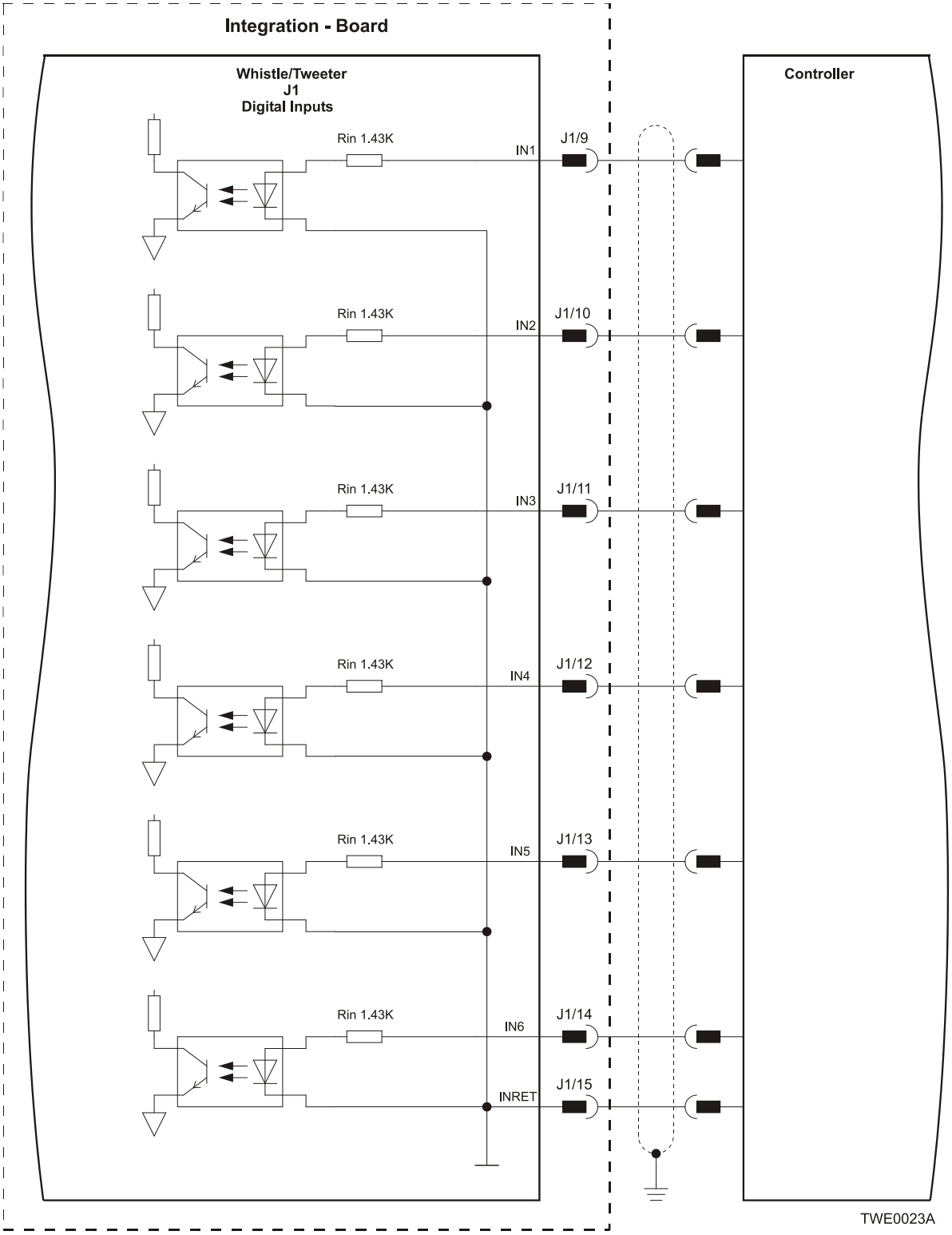


Figure 27: Digital Input Connection Diagram

3.11.2. Digital Output

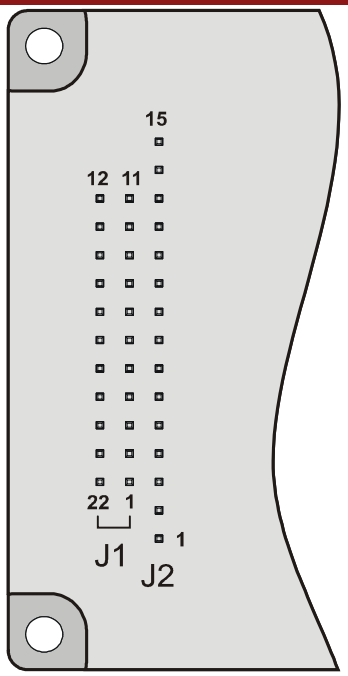
Pin (J1)	Signal	Function	Pin Positions
J1/7	OUT1	High-Speed Programmable digital output 1	
J1/17	OUTRET1	Programmable digital output return 1	
J1/8	OUT2	Programmable digital output 2	
J1/16	OUTRET2	Programmable digital output return 2	

Table 9: Digital Output Pin Assignment

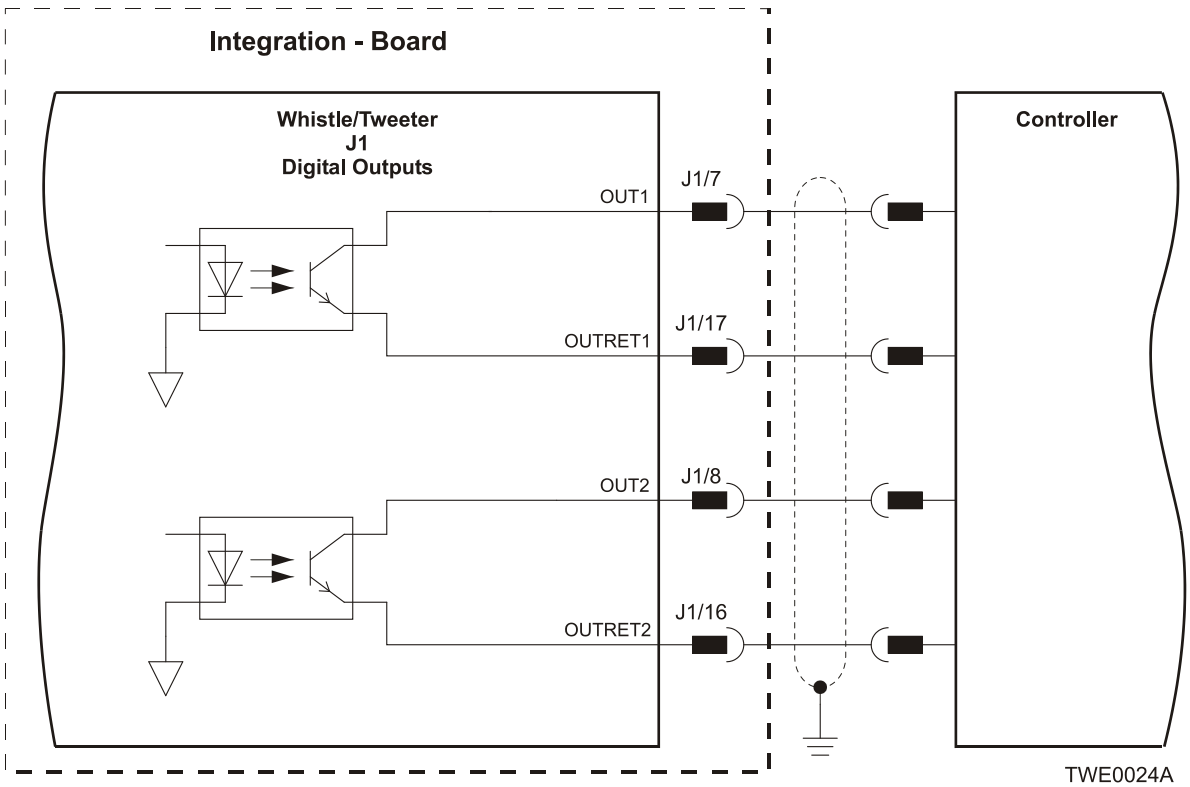


Figure 28: Digital Output Connection Diagram

3.11.3. Analog Input

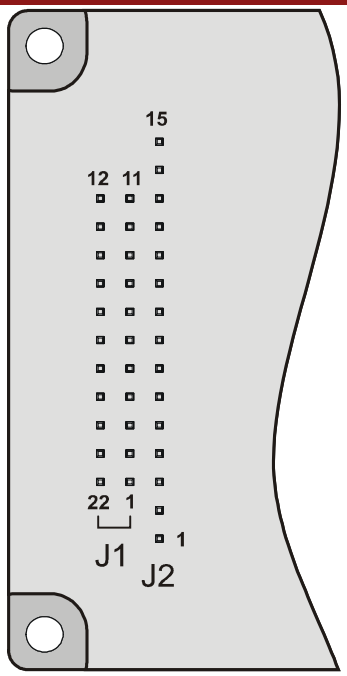
Pin (J2)	Signal	Function	Pin Positions
J2/3	ANLIN1+	Analog input 1+	
J2/4	ANLIN1-	Analog input 1-	
J2/2	ANLRET	Analog ground	

Table 10: Interpolated Input Pin Assignments

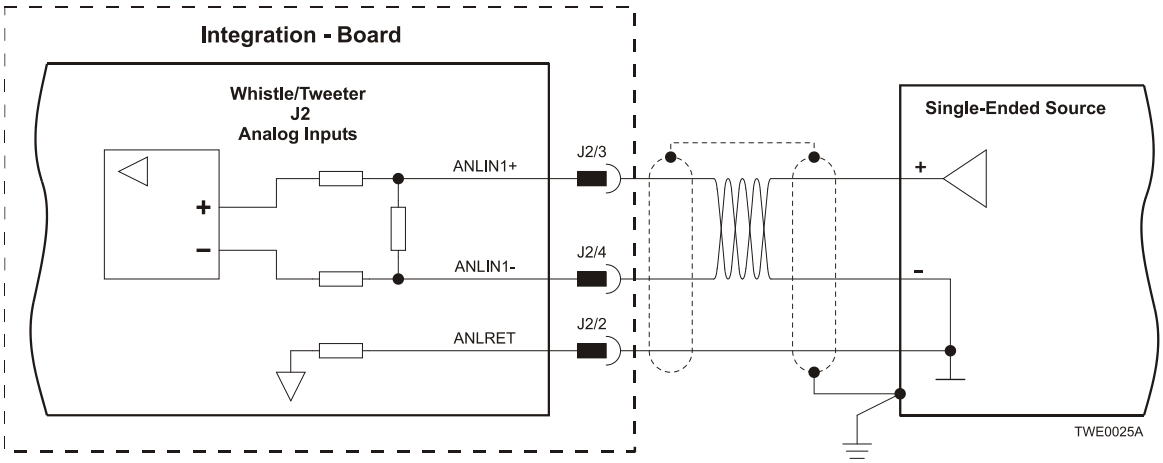


Figure 29: Analog Input with Single-Ended Source

3.12. Communications

The communication interface may differ according to the user's hardware. The Whistle and Tweeter can communicate using the following options:

a. RS-232, full duplex

b. CAN

RS-232 communication requires a standard, commercial 3-core null-modem cable connected from the Whistle or Tweeter to a serial interface on the PC. The interface is selected and set up in the Composer software.

In order to benefit from **CAN** communication, the user must have an understanding of the basic programming and timing issues of a CAN network.
For ease of setup and diagnostics of CAN communication, RS-232 and CAN can be used simultaneously.

3.12.1. RS-232 Communication

Notes for connecting the RS-232 communication cable:

Connect the shield to the ground of the host (PC). Usually, this connection is soldered internally inside the connector at the PC end. You can use the drain wire to facilitate connection.

The RS-232 communication port is **non-isolated**.

Ensure that the shield of the cable is connected to the shield of the connector used for RS-232 communications. The drain wire can be used to facilitate the connection.

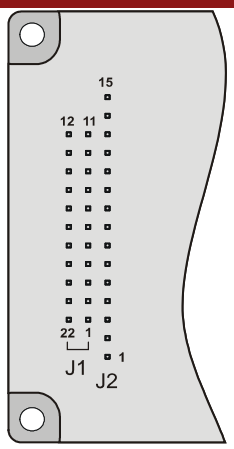
Pin (J1)	Signal	Function	Pin Locations
1	RS232_Rx	RS-232 receive	
2	RS232_Tx	RS-232 transmit	
3	RS232_COMRET	Communication return	

Table 11: RS-232 Pin Assignments

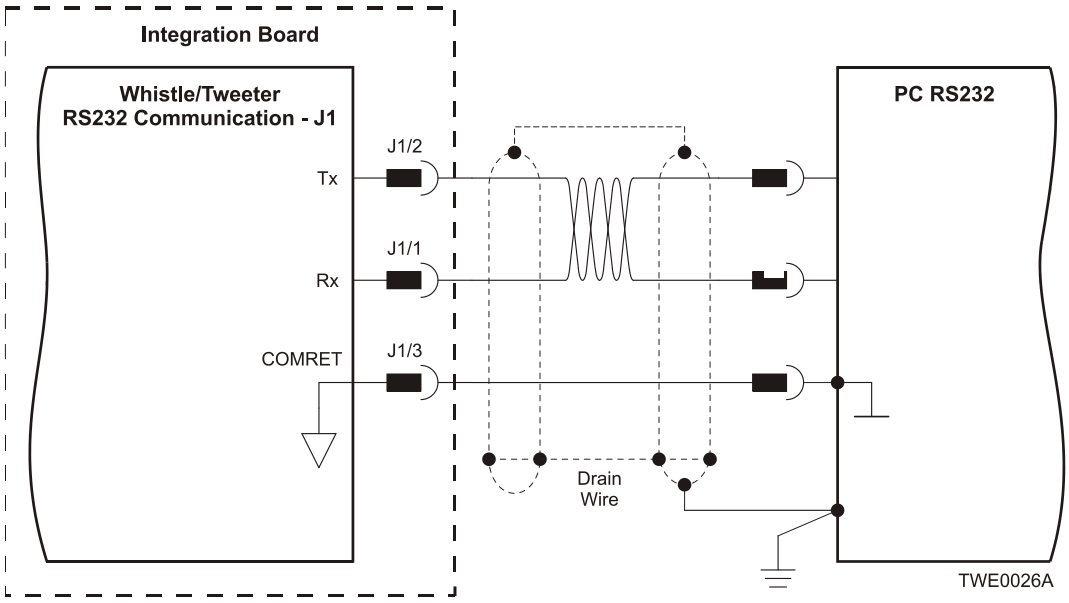


Figure 30: RS-232 Connection Diagram

3.12.2. CAN Communication

Notes for connecting the CAN communication cable:

Connect the shield to the ground of the host (PC). Usually, this connection is soldered internally inside the connector at the PC end. You can use the drain wire to facilitate connection.

Ensure that the shield of the cable is connected to the shield of the connector used for communications. The drain wire can be used to facilitate the connection.

Make sure to have a 120 Ω resistor termination at each of the two ends of the network cable.

The Whistle and Tweeter's CAN ports are **non-isolated**.

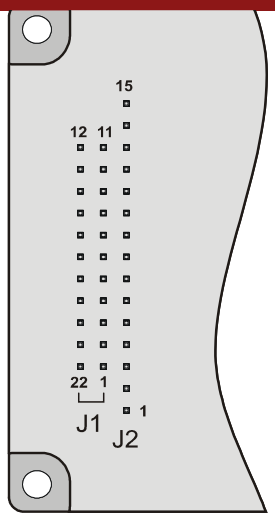
Pin (J1)	Signal	Function	Pin Positions
20	CAN_GND	CAN ground	
21	CAN_L	CAN_L busline (dominant low)	
22	CAN_H	CAN_H busline (dominant high)	

Table 12: CAN - Pin Assignments

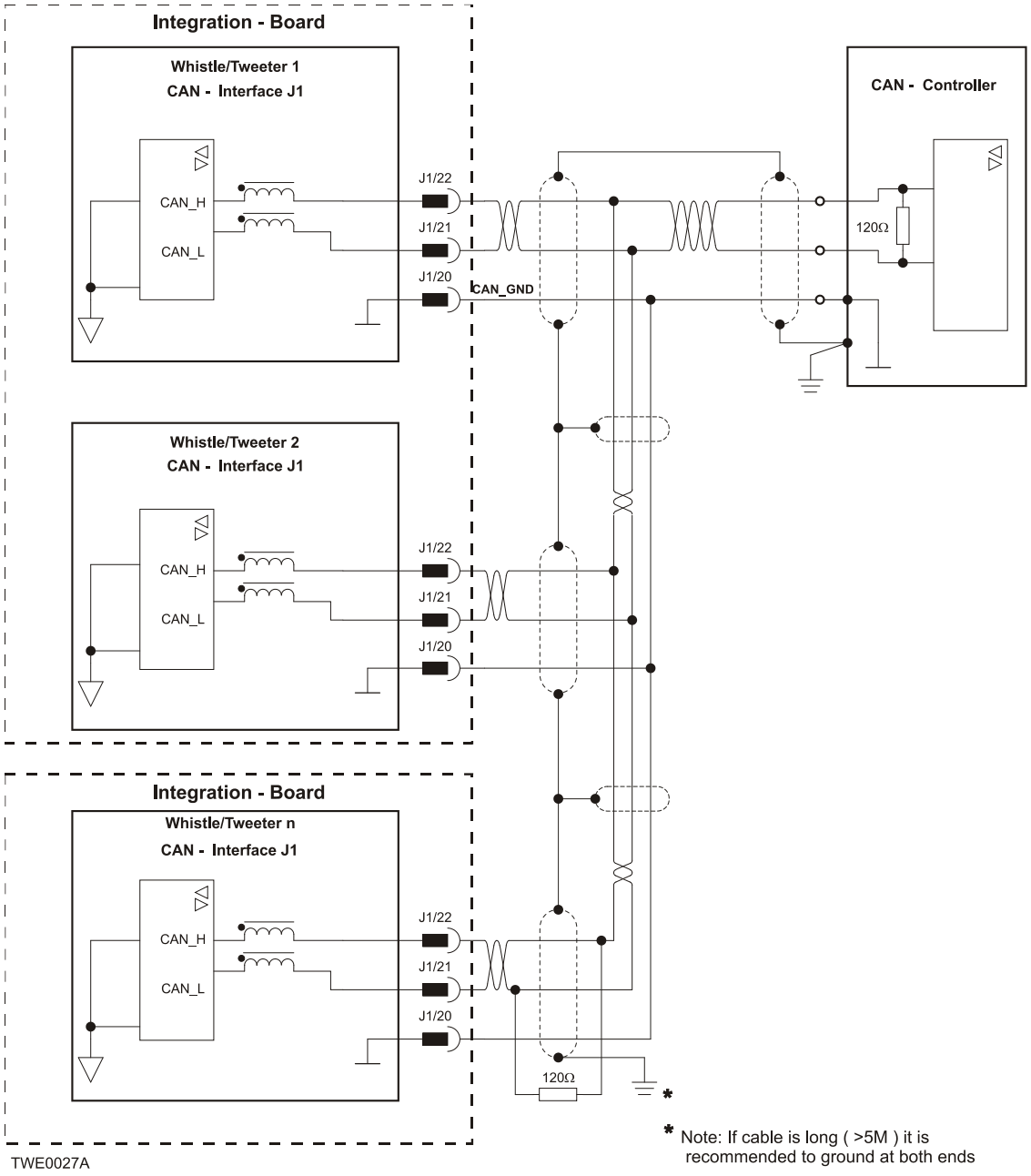


Figure 31: CAN Network Diagram

Caution:

When installing CAN communication, ensure that each servo drive is allocated a unique ID. Otherwise, the CAN network may hang.

3.13. Powering Up

After the Whistle or Tweeter is connected to its device, it is ready to be powered up.

Caution:
Before applying power, ensure that the DC supply is within the specified range and that the proper plus-minus connections are in order.

3.14. Initializing the System

After the Whistle/Tweeter has been connected and mounted, the system must be set up and initialized. This is accomplished using the *Composer*, Elmo's Windows-based software application. Install the application and then perform setup and initialization according to the directions in the *Composer Software Manual*.

3.15. Heat Dissipation

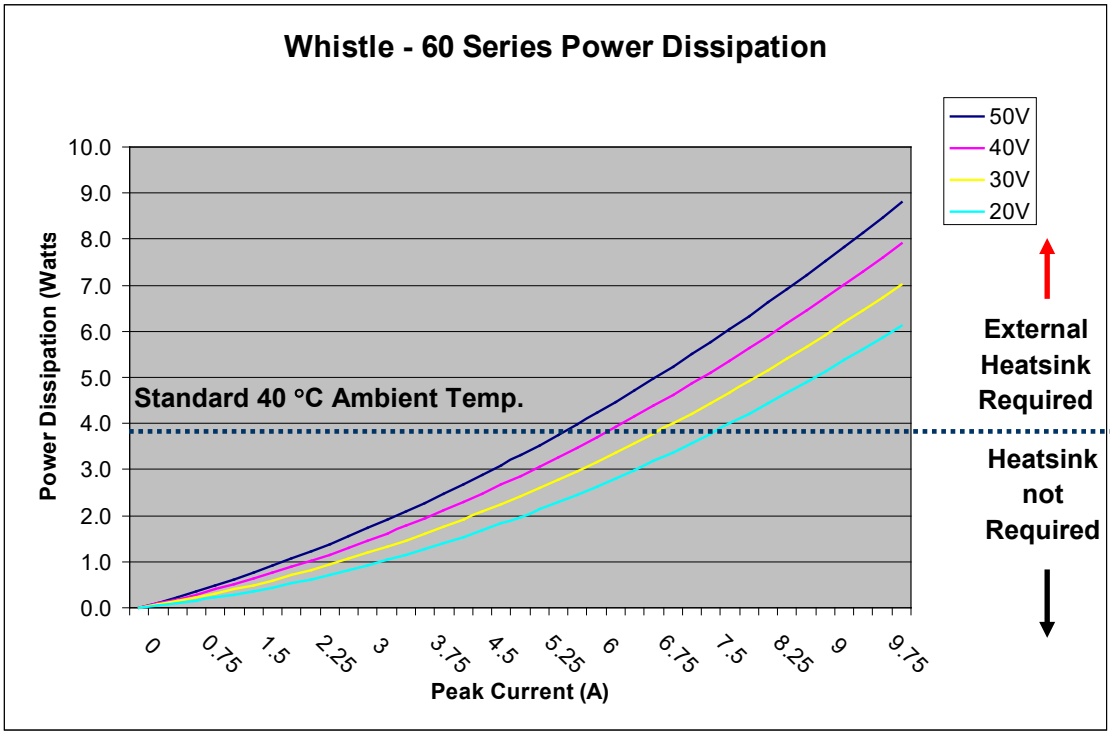
The best way to dissipate heat from the Whistle is to mount it so that its heatsink faces up. For best results leave approximately 10 mm of space between the Whistle's heatsink and any other assembly.

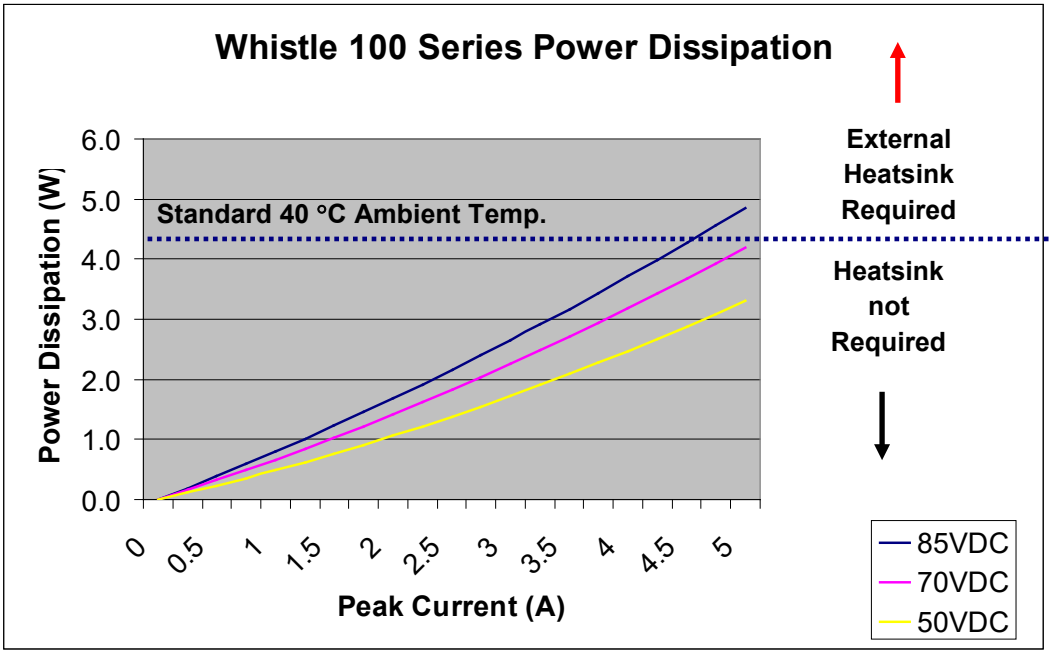
3.15.1. Whistle Thermal Data

- Heat dissipation capability (θ): Approximately 10 °C/W
- Thermal time constant: Approximately 240 seconds (thermal time constant means that the Whistle will reach 2/3 of its final temperature after 4 minutes)
- Shut-off temperature: 86 °C to 88 °C (measured on the heatsink)

3.15.2. Heat Dissipation Data

Heat dissipation is shown graphically below:





3.15.3. How to Use the Charts

The charts above are based upon theoretical worst-case conditions. Actual test results show 30% - 50% better power dissipation.

To determine if your application needs a heatsink:

1. Allow maximum heatsink temperature to be 80 °C or less.
2. Determine the ambient operating temperature of the Whistle.
3. Calculate the allowable temperature increase as follows:
   - for an ambient temperature of 40 °C , ΔT= 80°C – 40 °C = 40 °C
4. Use the chart to find the actual dissipation power of the drive. Follow the voltage curve to the desired output current and then find the dissipated power.
5. If the dissipated power is below 4 W the Whistle will need no additional cooling.

Notes:

The chart above shows that no heatsink is needed when the heatsink temperature is 80 °C, ambient temperature is 40 °C and heat dissipated is 4 Watts.

When an external heatsink is required, you can use the Elmo external heatsink (Catalog number: WHI-HEATSINK-2) – see Figure 4.

3.15.4. Tweeter Thermal Data

The best way to dissipate heat from the Tweeter is to mount it so that its lower board faces upward. For best results leave approximately 10 mm of space between the Tweeter's lower board and any other assembly.

3.16. Evaluation Board and Cable Kit

A circuit board is available for evaluating the Whistle and Tweeter. It comes with standard terminal blocks for power connections and D-Sub plugs/sockets for signals connection. The Evaluation Board is provided with a cable kit.

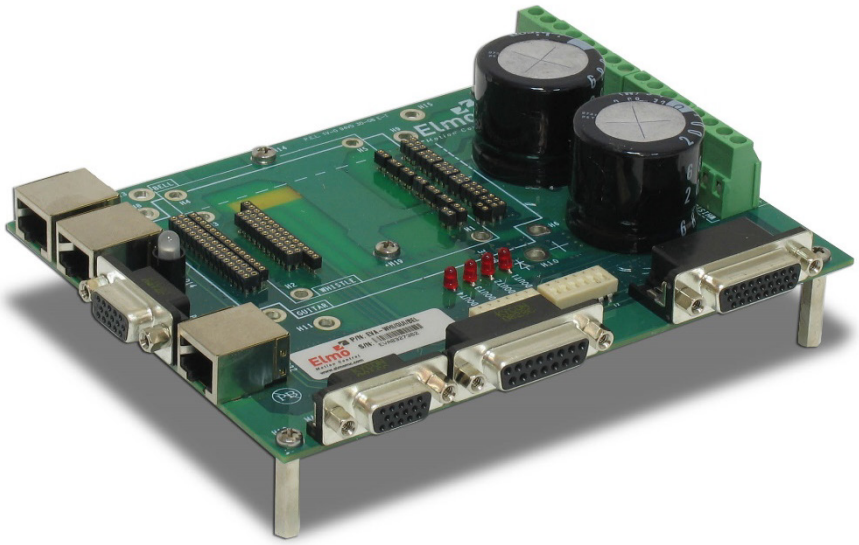


Figure 32: The Evaluation Board (can be ordered separately)

Evaluation Board **Evaluation Board User Manual**	**Catalog Number:** EVA-WHI/GUI/BEL MAN-EVLBRD-WHI_BEL_GUI-UG.pdf (available on our website)

Chapter 4: Technical Specifications

This chapter provides detailed technical information regarding the Whistle and Tweeter. This includes its dimensions, power ratings, the environmental conditions under which it can be used, the standards to which it complies and other specifications.

4.1. Features

The features of the Whistle and Tweeter determine how they control motion, as well as how they process host commands, feedback and other input.

4.1.1. Motion Control Modes

- Current/Torque - up to 14 kHz sampling rate
- Velocity - up to 7 kHz sampling rate
- Position - up to 3.5 kHz sampling rate

4.1.2. Advanced Positioning Control Modes

- PTP, PT, PVT, ECAM, Follower, Dual Loop, Current Follower
- Fast event capturing inputs
- Fast output compare (OC)
- Motion Commands: Analog current and velocity, pulse-width modulation (PWM) current and velocity, digital (SW) and Pulse and Direction

4.1.3. Advanced Filters and Gain Scheduling

- “On-the-fly” gain scheduling of current and velocity
- Velocity and position with “1-2-4” PIP controllers
- Automatic commutation alignment
- Automatic motor phase sequencing

4.1.4. Fully Programmable

- Third generation programming structure with motion commands - “Composer”
- Event capturing interrupts
- Event triggered programming

4.1.5. Feedback Options

- Incremental Encoder – up to 20 Mega-Counts (5 Mega-Pulse) per second
- Digital Halls – up to 2 kHz
- Incremental Encoder with Digital Halls for commutation – up to 20 Mega-Counts per second for encoder
- Interpolated Analog (Sine/Cosine) Encoder – up to 250 kHz (analog signal)
  - Internal Interpolation - up to x4096
  - Automatic Correction of amplitude mismatch, phase mismatch, signal offset
  - Emulated encoder outputs, single-ended, unbuffered of the Analog
  - encoder
- Analog Hall Sensor
- Resolver
  - Programmable 10 to 15 bit resolution
  - Up to 512 revolutions per second (RPS)
  - Emulated encoder outputs, single-ended, unbuffered of the Resolver
- Auxiliary Encoder inputs (ECAM, follower, etc.) single-ended, unbuffered
- Tachometer & Potentiometer
- Provide power (5 V, 200 mA max) for one Encoder, Resolver or Hall

4.1.6. Input/Output

- One **Analog Input** – up to 14-bit resolution
- Six programmable **Digital Inputs**, optically isolated (two of which are fast event capture inputs):
  - Inhibit/Enable motion
  - Software and analog reference stop
  - Motion limit switches
  - Begin on input
  - Abort motion
  - Homing
  - General-purpose
- Two programmable **Digital Outputs**, optically isolated (open collector) one with fast output compare (OC)
  - Brake Control
  - Amplifier fault indication
  - General-purpose
  - Servo enable indication
- Pulse and Direction inputs (single-ended)
- PWM current command output for torque and velocity

4.1.7. Built-In Protection

- Software error handling
- Abort (hard stops and soft stops)
- Status reporting
- Protection against:
  - Shorts between motor power outputs
  - Shorts between motor power output and power input/return
  - Failure of internal power supplies
  - Over temperature
    - Cont. temperature measurement. Temp can be read on the fly, Warning can be initiated X degrees before temp disable is activated.
  - Over/Under voltage
  - Loss of feedback
  - Following error
  - Current limits

4.1.8. Accessories

- External heatsink (Whistle). See Section 3.4.1 for more details. Catalog number: WHI-HEATSINK-2.
- Evaluation Board. See Section 3.16 for a picture and more details. Catalog number: EVA-WHI/GUI/BEL.
- Cable Kit. See Section 3.16 for more details. Catalog number: CBL-EVAUNIKIT01.

4.1.9. Status Indication

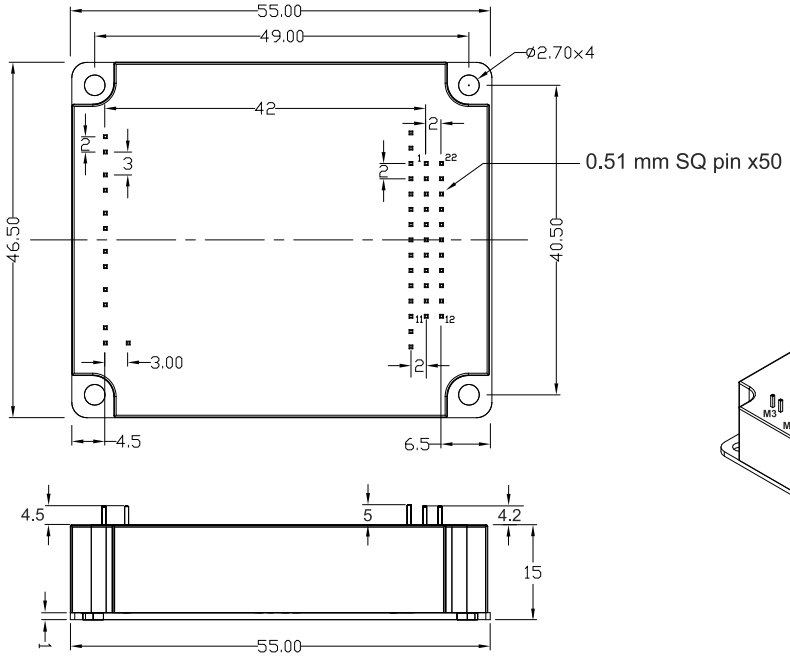
- Output for a bi-color LED

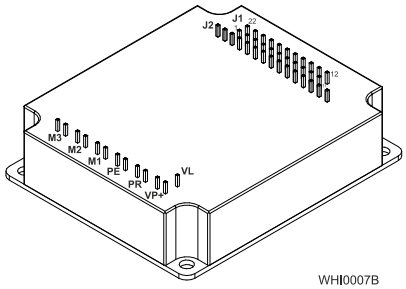
4.1.10. Automatic Procedures

- Commutation alignment
- Phase sequencing
- Current loop offset adjustment
- Current loop gain tuning
- Current gain scheduling
- Velocity loop offset adjustment
- Velocity gain tuning
- Velocity gain scheduling
- Position gain tuning

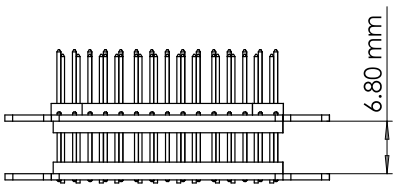
4.2. Dimensions

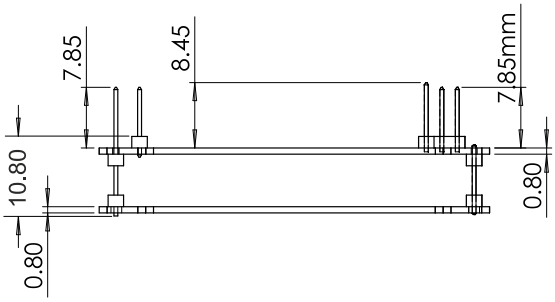
4.2.1. Whistle

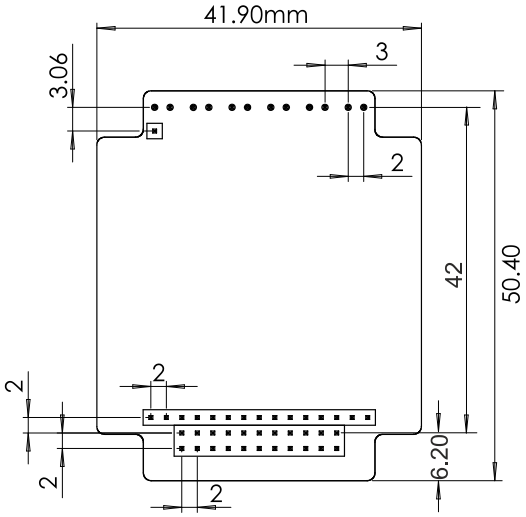


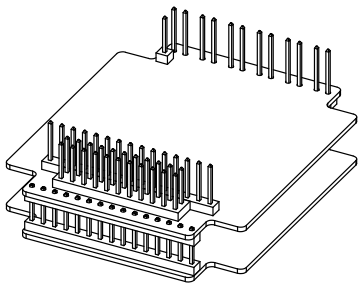


4.2.2. Tweeter









TWE002A.SLDDRW
TWE0029B

4.3. Power Ratings

4.3.1. Whistle (Up to 60V)

Feature	Units	15/48	20/48	1/60	2.5/60	5/60	10/60	15/60	20/60
Minimum supply voltage	VDC	6		7.5					
Nominal supply voltage	VDC	42		50					
Maximum supply voltage	VDC	48		59					
Maximum continuous power output	W	600	800	50	120	240	480	720	960
Efficiency at rated power (at nominal conditions)	%	> 99							
Maximum output voltage		> 95% of DC bus voltage at f=22 kHz							
Auxiliary power supply	VDC	12 – 95 VDC (up to 2.5 VA inc. 5 V/200 mA for encoder)							
Amplitude sinusoidal/DC continuous current	A	15	20	1	2.5	5	10	15	20
Sinusoidal continuous RMS current limit (Ic)	A	10.6	14.1	0.7	1.8	3.5	7	10.6	14.1
Peak current limit	A	2 x Ic							
Weight	g (oz)	50 g (1.8 ounces)							
Dimensions	mm (in)	55 x 15 x 46.5 (2" x 0.6" x 1.8")							
Digital in/Digital out/ Analog in		6/2/1							
Mounting method		PCB mount							

4.3.1. Whistle (100V)

Feature	Units	1/100	2.5/100	5/100	10/100	15/100	20/100	25/100	R50/100
Minimum supply voltage	VDC	12							
Nominal supply voltage	VDC	85							
Maximum supply voltage	VDC	95							
Maximum continuous power output	W	80	200	400	800	1200	1600	2000	4000
Efficiency at rated power (at nominal conditions)	%	> 99							
Maximum output voltage		> 95% of DC bus voltage at f=22 kHz							
Auxiliary power supply	VDC	12 – 95 VDC (up to 2.5 VA inc. 5 V/200 mA for encoder)							
Amplitude sinusoidal/DC continuous current	A	1	2.5	5	10	15	20	25	50
Sinusoidal continuous RMS current limit (Ic)	A	0.7	1.8	3.5	7	10.6	14.1	17.7	35.4
Peak current limit	A	2 x Ic							No Peak
Weight	g (oz)	50 g (1.8 ounces)							
Dimensions	mm (in)	55 x 15 x 46.5 (2" x 0.6" x 1.8")							
Digital in/Digital out/ Analog in		6/2/1							
Mounting method		PCB mount							

4.3.1. Whistle (200V)

Feature	Units	3/200	6/200	10/200
Minimum supply voltage	VDC	24		
Nominal supply voltage	VDC	170		
Maximum supply voltage	VDC	195		
Maximum continuous power output	W	480	960	1600
Efficiency at rated power (at nominal conditions)	%	> 99		
Maximum output voltage		> 95% of DC bus voltage at f = 22 kHz		
Auxiliary power supply	VDC	12 – 95 VDC (up to 2.5 VA inc. 5 V/200 mA for encoder)		
Amplitude sinusoidal/DC continuous current	A	3	6	10
Sinusoidal continuous RMS current limit (Ic)	A	2.12	4.24	7.07
Peak current limit	A	2 x Ic		
Weight	g (oz)	50 g (1.8 ounces)		
Dimensions	mm (in)	55 x 15 x 46.5 (2" x 0.6" x 1.8")		
Digital in/Digital out/Analog in		6/2/1		
Mounting method		PCB mount		

4.3.2. Tweeter

Feature	Units	3/60	2.5/100
Minimum supply voltage	VDC	7.5	12
Nominal supply voltage	VDC	50	85
Maximum supply voltage	VDC	59	95
Maximum continuous power output	W	160	200
Efficiency at rated power (at nominal conditions)	%	> 99	
Maximum output voltage		> 95% of DC bus voltage at f=22 kHz	
Auxiliary power supply	VDC	12 to 95 VDC (up to 2.5 VA inc. 5 V/200 mA for encoder)	
Amplitude sinusoidal/ DC continuous current	A	3.3	2.5
Sinusoidal continuous RMS current limit (Ic)	A	2.3	1.8
Peak current limit	A	2 x Ic	
Weight	g (oz)	27 g (0.95 oz)	
Dimensions	mm (in)	51 x 12.5 x 42 (2" x 0.49" x 1.65")	
Digital in/Digital out/Analog in		6/2/1	
Mounting method		PCB mount or soldered pins	

4.3.3. Auxiliary Supply

Feature	Details
Auxiliary power supply	*Isolated DC source only*
Auxiliary supply input voltage	12 VDC to 95 VDC
Auxiliary supply input power	< 2.5 VA (this includes the 5 V/200 mA load for the main encoder only)

4.4. Environmental Conditions

Feature	Details
Operating ambient temperature according to IEC60068-2-2	0 °C to 40 °C (32 °F to 104 °F)
Storage temperature	-20 °C to +85 °C (-4 °F to +185 °F)
Maximum non-condensing humidity according to IEC60068-2-78	95%
Maximum Operating Altitude	2,000 m (6562 feet)
Mechanical Shock according to IEC60068-2-27	15g / 11ms Half Sine
Vibration according to IEC60068-2-6	5 Hz ≤ f ≤ 10 Hz: ±10mm 10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 57 Hz: 4G 57 Hz ≤ f ≤ 500 Hz:5G
Feature	Details

4.4.1. Control Specifications

4.4.2. Current Loop

Feature	Details
Controller type	Vector, digital
Compensation for bus voltage variations	“On-the-fly” automatic gain scheduling
Motor types	AC brushless (sinusoidal) DC brushless (trapezoidal) DC brush Linear motors "Voice" coils
Current control	Fully digital Sinusoidal with vector control Programmable PI control filter based on a pair of PI controls of AC current signals and constant power at high speed
Current loop bandwidth	< 2.5 kHz
Current loop sampling time	Programmable 70 to 120 µsec
Current sampling rate	Up to 16 kHz; default 11 kHz

4.4.3. Velocity Loop

Feature	Details
Controller type	PI
Velocity control	Fully digital Programmable PI and FFW control filters "On-the-fly" gain scheduling Automatic, manual and advanced manual tuning
Velocity and position feedback options	Incremental Encoder Digital Halls Interpolated Analog (Sine/Cosine) Encoder (optional) Resolver (optional) Tachometer and Potentiometer (optional) **Note:** With all feedback options, 1/T with automatic mode switching is activated (gap, frequency and derivative).
Velocity loop bandwidth	< 350 Hz
Velocity loop sampling time	140 to 240 µsec (2x current loop sample time)
Velocity loop sampling rate	Up to 8 kHz; default 5.5 kHz
Velocity command options	Analog Internally calculated by either jogging or step **Note:** All software-calculated profiles support on-the-fly changes.

4.4.4. Position Loop

Feature	Details
Controller type	“1-2-4” PIP
Position command options	Software Pulse and Direction Analog Potentiometer
Position loop bandwidth	< 80 Hz
Position loop sampling time	280 to 480 µsec (4x current loop sample time)
Position loop sampling rate	Up to 4 kHz; default 2.75 kHz

4.5. Feedbacks

The Whistle and Tweeter can receive and process feedback input from diverse types of devices.

4.5.1. Feedback Supply Voltage

The Whistle and Tweeter have two feedback ports (Main and Auxiliary). The drives supply voltage only to the main feedback device. The user must provide a separate power supply for auxiliary feedback devices if needed.

Feature	Details
Main encoder supply voltage	5 V ±5% @ 200 mA maximum

4.5.2. Main Feedback Options

4.5.2.1. Incremental Encoder Input

Feature	Details
Encoder format	A, B and Index Differential Quadrature
Interface	RS-422
Input resistance	Differential: 120 Ω
Maximum incremental encoder frequency	Maximum absolute: 5 MHz pulses
Minimum quadrature input period (P_{IN})	112 nsec
Minimum quadrature input high/low period (P_{HL})	56 nsec
Minimum quadrature phase period (P_{PH})	28 nsec
Maximum encoder input voltage range	Common mode: ±7 V Differential mode: ±7 V

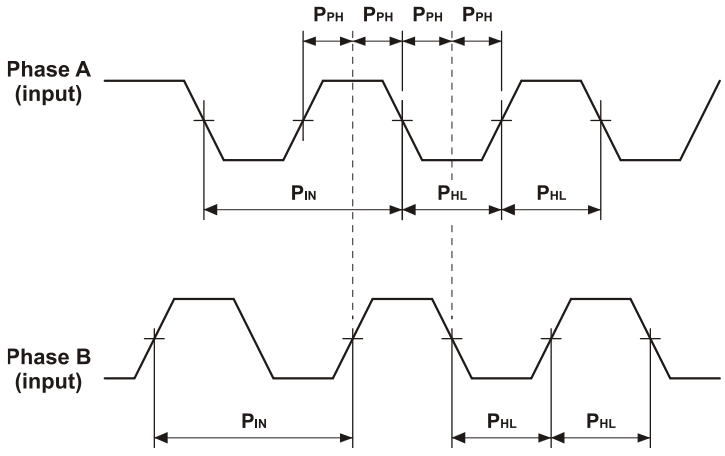


Figure 33: Main Feedback - Encoder Phase Diagram

4.5.2.2. Digital Halls

Feature	Details
Halls inputs	H_A, H_B, H_C Single ended inputs Built in hysteresis of 1 V for noise immunity
Input voltage	Nominal operating range: 0 V < V_{In_Hall} < 5 V Maximum absolute: -1 V < V_{In_Hall} < 15 V High level input voltage: V_{InHigh} > 2.5 V Low level input voltage: V_{InLow} < 1 V
Input current	Sink current (when input pulled to the common): 3 mA Source current: 1.5 mA (designed to also support open collector Halls)
Maximum frequency	f_{MAX} : 2 kHz

4.5.2.3. Interpolated Analog (Sine/Cosine) Encoder

Feature	Details
Analog encoder format	Sine and Cosine signals
Analog input signal level	Offset voltage: 2.2 V – 2.8 V Differential, 1 V peak to peak
Input resistance	Differential 120 Ω
Maximum analog signal frequency	f_{MAX} : 250 kHz
Interpolation multipliers	Programmable: x4 to x4096
Maximum “counts” frequency	80 mega-counts/sec “internally”
Automatic errors correction	Signal amplitudes mismatch Signal phase shift Signal offsets
Encoder outputs	See Auxiliary Encoder Outputs specifications (4.5.3)

4.5.2.4. Resolver

Feature	Details
Resolver format	Sine/Cosine Differential
Input resistance	Differential 2.49 kΩ
Resolution	Programmable: 10 to 15 bits
Maximum electrical frequency (RPS)	512 revolutions/sec
Resolver transfer ratio	0.5
Reference frequency	1/Ts (Ts = sample time in seconds)
Reference voltage	Supplied by the Whistle and Tweeter
Reference current	Up to ±50 mA
Encoder outputs	See Auxiliary Encoder Output specifications (4.5.3)

4.5.2.5. Tachometer*

Feature	Details
Tachometer format	Differential
Maximum operating differential voltage for TAC1+, TAC1-	±20 V
Maximum absolute differential input voltage for TAC1+, TAC1-	±25 V
Maximum operating differential voltage for TAC2+, TAC2-	±50 V
Maximum absolute differential input voltage for TAC2+, TAC2-	±60 V
Input resistance for TAC1+, TAC1-	46 kΩ
Input resistance for TAC2+, TAC2-	100 kΩ
Resolution	14 bit

***** Only one Tachometer port can be used at a time (either TAC1+/TAC1- or TAC2+/TAC2-).
TAC1+/TAC1- is used in applications with having a Tachometer of less than 20 V.
TAC2+/TAC2- is used in applications with having a Tachometer of between 20 V and 50 V.

4.5.2.6. Potentiometer

Feature	Details
Potentiometer Format	Single-ended
Operating Voltage Range	0 to 5 V supplied by the Whistle and Tweeter
Potentiometer Resistance	100 Ω to 1 kΩ above this range, linearity is affected detrimentally
Input Resistance	100 kΩ
Resolution	14 bit

4.5.3. Auxiliary Feedback Port (Output mode YA[4]= 4)

Feature	Details
Emulated output	A, B, Index Single ended
Output current capability	Maximum output current: I_{OH} (max) = 2 mA High level output voltage: V_{OH} > 3.0 V Minimum output current: I_{OL} = 2 mA Low level output voltage: V_{OL} < 0.4 V
Available as options	Emulated encoder outputs of the analog encoder Emulated encoder outputs of the resolver
Maximum frequency	f_{MAX} : 5 MHz pulses/output
Edge separation between A & B	Programmable number of clocks to allow adequate noise filtering at remote receiver of emulated encoder signals
Index (marker):	Length of pulse is one quadrature (one quarter of an encoder cycle) and synchronized to A&B

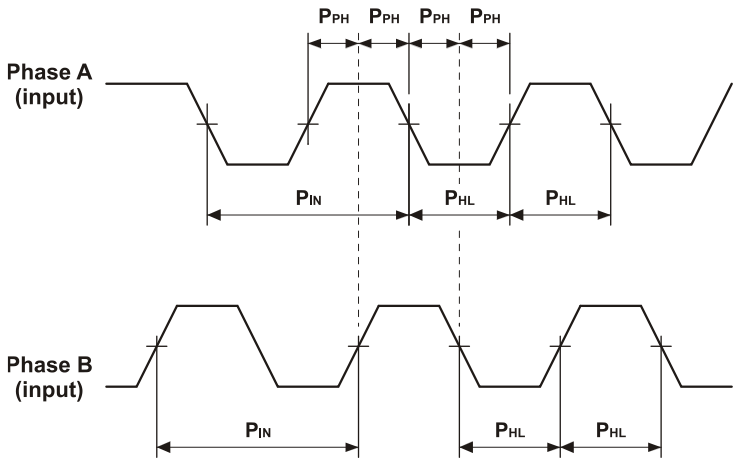


Figure 34: Auxiliary Feedback - Encoder Phase Diagram

4.5.4. Auxiliary Feedback Port (Input mode YA[4]= 2, 0)

Feature	Details
Encoder input, pulse and direction input	A, B, Index Single ended
Output current capability	V_{In} Low: 0 V < V_{IL} < 0.8 V V_{In} High: 2 V < V_{IH} < 5 V Maximum absolute voltage: 0 < V_{In} < 5.5 V Input current: ±1 µA
Available as options	Single-ended Encoder inputs Pulse and Direction inputs
Edge separation between A & B	Programmable number of clocks to allow adequate noise filtering at remote receiver of emulated encoder signals
Index (marker):	Length of pulse is one quadrature (one quarter of an encoder cycle) and synchronized to A&B

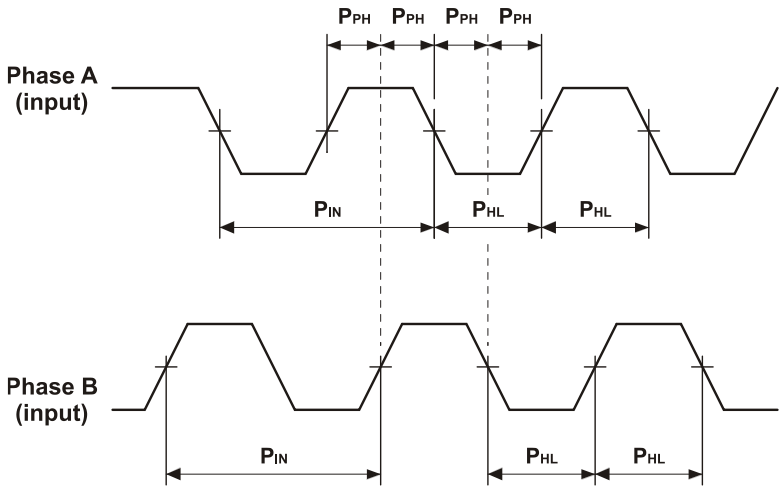


Figure 35: Auxiliary Feedback - Encoder Phase Diagram

4.6. I/Os

The Whistle and Tweeter have:

- 6 Digital Inputs
- 2 Digital Outputs
- 1 Analog Input

4.6.1. Digital Input Interfaces

Feature	Details
Type of input	Optically isolated All six inputs share one signal return line
Input current for all inputs	Iin = 2.4 mA @ Vin = 5 V
High-level input voltage	3.0 V < Vin < 10 V, 5 V typical
Low-level input voltage	0 V < Vin < 1 V
Minimum pulse width	> 4 x TS, where TS is sampling time
Execution time (all inputs): the time from application of voltage on input until execution is complete	If input is set to one of the built-in functions — Home, Inhibit, Hard Stop, Soft Stop, Hard and Soft Stop, Forward Limit, Reverse Limit or Begin — execution is immediate upon detection: 0<T<4xTS If input is set to General input, execution depends on program. Typical execution time: ≅ 0.5 msec.
High-speed inputs – 5 & 6 minimum pulse width, in high-speed mode	T < 5 µsec **Notes:** Home mode is high-speed mode and can be used for fast capture and precise homing. High speed input has a digital filter set to same value as digital filter (EF) of main encoder. Highest speed is achieved when turning on optocouplers.

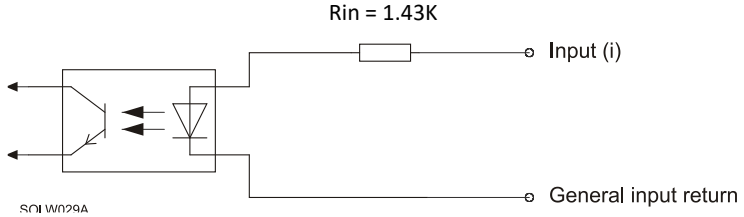


Figure 36: Digital Input Schematic

4.6.2. Digital Output Interface

Feature	Details
Type of output	Optically isolated Open collector and open emitter
Maximum supply output (VCC)	30 V
Max. output current I_{out} (max) (V_{out} = Low)	I_{out} (max) ≤ 10 mA
VOL at maximum output voltage (low level)	V_{out} (on) ≤ 0.3 V
R_L	The external resistor R_L must be selected to limit the output current to no more than 10 mA. $R_L = \frac{VCC - VOL}{I_{out}(max)}$
Executable time	If output is set to one of the built-in functions — Home flag, Brake or AOK — execution is immediate upon detection: 0 < T < 4 x TS If output is set to General output and is executed from a program, the typical time is approximately 0.5 msec.

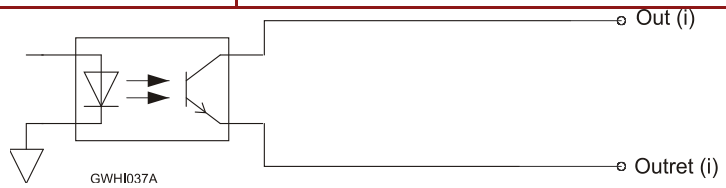


Figure 37: Digital Output Schematic

4.6.3. Analog Input

Feature	Details
Maximum operating differential voltage	± 10 V
Maximum absolute differential input voltage	± 16 V
Differential input resistance	3.74 kΩ
Analog input command resolution	14-bit

4.7. Communications

Specification	Details
RS-232	**Signals:** RxD , TxD , Gnd Full duplex, serial communication for setup and control. Baud Rate of 9,600 to 57,600 bit/sec.
CAN	**CAN bus Signals:** CAN_H, CAN_L, CAN_GND Maximum Baud Rate of 1 Mbit/sec. **Version:** DS 301 V4.01 **Layer Setting Service and Protocol Support:** DS 305 **Device Profile** (drive and motion control)**:** DS 402

4.8. Pulse-Width Modulation (PWM)

Feature	Details
PWM resolution	12-bit
PWM switching frequency on the load	2/Ts (factory default 22 kHz on the motor)

4.9. Compliance with Standards

Specification	Details
Quality Assurance	
ISO 9001:2008	Quality Management
Design	
Approved **IEC/EN 61800-5-1, Safety**	Printed wiring for electronic equipment (clearance, creepage, spacing, conductors sizing, etc.)
MIL-HDBK- 217F	Reliability prediction of electronic equipment (rating, de-rating, stress, etc.)
• **UL 60950** • **IPC-D-275** • **IPC-SM-782** • **IPC-CM-770** • **UL 508C** • **UL 840**	Printed wiring for electronic equipment (clearance, creepage, spacing, conductors sizing, etc.)
In compliance with **VDE0160-7 (IEC 68)**	Type testing
Safety	
Recognized **UL 508C**	Power Conversion Equipment
In compliance with **UL 840**	Insulation Coordination Including Clearances and Creepage Distances for Electrical Equipment
In compliance with **UL 60950**	Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including Electrical Business Equipment
Approved **IEC/EN 61800-5-1, Safety**	Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems
In compliance with **EN 60204-1**	Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC

Specification	Details
EMC	
Approved **IEC/EN 61800-3, EMC**	Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems
In compliance with **EN 55011** Class A with **EN 61000-6-2**: Immunity for industrial environment, according to: **IEC 61000-4-2** / criteria B **IEC 61000-4-3** / criteria A **IEC 61000-4-4** / criteria B **IEC 61000-4-5** / criteria B **IEC 61000-4-6** / criteria A **IEC 61000-4-8** / criteria A **IEC 61000-4-11** / criteria B/C	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)
Workmanship	
In compliance with **IPC-A-610**, level 3	Acceptability of electronic assemblies
PCB	
In compliance with **IPC-A-600**, level 2	Acceptability of printed circuit boards
Packing	
In compliance with **EN 100015**	Protection of electrostatic sensitive devices
Environmental	
In compliance with **2002/96/EC**	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment regulations (WEEE) **Note:** Out-of-service Elmo drives should be sent to the nearest Elmo sales office.
In compliance with **2002/95/EC** (effective July 2006)	Restrictions on Application of Hazardous Substances in Electric and Electronic Equipment (RoHS)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