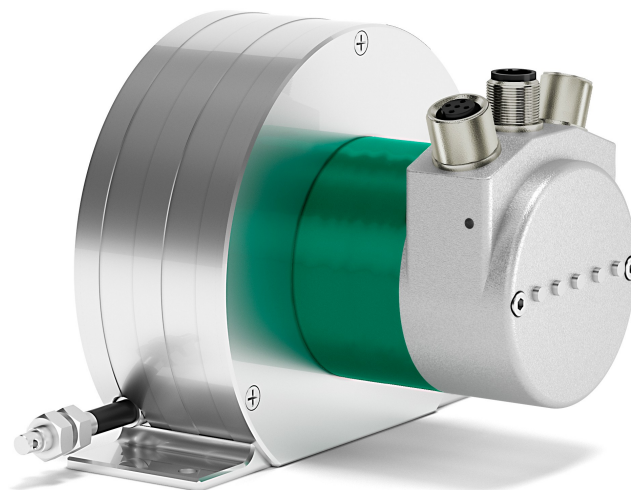


SFA-5000-PT SFA-10000-PT



- 5000 mm & 10000 mm draw-wire encoder
- Integrated 27 bit absolute multiturn encoder
- Programmable resolution down to 24 μ m
- M12 connectors
- Encoder Profile Specifications V4.1 version 3.162

Suitable for the following models:

- SFA-5000-PT
- SFA-10000-PT

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The logo for Lika Electronic s.r.l. features the word "lika" in a bold, lowercase, sans-serif typeface. The letters are black and have a modern, clean appearance.

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Typographic and iconographic conventions

In this guide, to make it easier to understand and read the text the following typographic and iconographic conventions are used:

- parameters and objects of both Lika device and interface are coloured in **GREEN**;
- alarms are coloured in **RED**;
- states are coloured in **FUCSIA**.

When scrolling through the text some icons can be found on the side of the page: they are expressly designed to highlight the parts of the text which are of great interest and significance for the user. Sometimes they are used to warn against dangers or potential sources of danger arising from the use of the device. You are advised to follow strictly the instructions given in this guide in order to guarantee the safety of the user and ensure the performance of the device. In this guide the following symbols are used:

	This icon, followed by the word WARNING , is meant to highlight the parts of the text where information of great significance for the user can be found: user must pay the greatest attention to them! Instructions must be followed strictly in order to guarantee the safety of the user and a correct use of the device. Failure to heed a warning or comply with instructions could lead to personal injury and/or damage to the unit or other equipment.
	This icon, followed by the word NOTE , is meant to highlight the parts of the text where important notes needful for a correct and reliable use of the device can be found. User must pay attention to them! Failure to comply with instructions could cause the equipment to be set wrongly: hence a faulty and improper working of the device could be the consequence.
	This icon is meant to highlight the parts of the text where suggestions useful for making it easier to set the device and optimize performance and reliability can be found. Sometimes this symbol is followed by the word EXAMPLE when instructions for setting parameters are accompanied by examples to clarify the explanation.

Preliminary information

This guide is designed to provide the most complete and exhaustive information the operator needs to correctly and safely install and operate the **SFA-5000 and SFA-10000 absolute draw-wire encoders with Profinet interface**.

The cable pulling mechanism integrates a 13 x 14 bit absolute multiturn encoder (13 bits = singleturn resolution = 8,192 cpr; 14 bits = 16,384 revolutions).

SFA-5000/SFA-10000 cable-pulling encoder is aimed at speed and position measurements and controls in a variety of industrial applications through the movement of a **5,000 mm (196.85") or 10,000 mm (393.7")** stainless steel wire. The typical back and forth travel of the moving equipment causes the wire to reel and unreel and thus the linear movement to be converted into a rotative motion detected by the encoder which is coupled to the drum.

The stroke per turn is always 200 mm (7.874"), the maximum number of turns is 25 for SFA-5000 and 50 for SFA-10000.

To make it easier to read the text, this guide can be divided into some main sections.

In the first section (from chapter 1 to chapter 4) general information concerning the safety, the mechanical installation and the electrical connection of the SFA-5000/SFA-10000 cable-actuated encoder.

In the second section (chapter 5) information on how to install and configure the encoder in the STEP 7 development environment as well as tips for setting up and running properly and efficiently the unit are provided.

In the third section (from chapter 6 to chapter 12) both general and specific information is given on the Profinet interface. In this section the interface features and the parameters implemented in the unit are fully described.

In the last section (from chapter 13 to chapter 15) some examples of programming and advanced maintenance information are explained.



WARNING

If the encoder is used as a **TO Technology Object**, please refer to the "5.7 TO Technology Objects" section on page 62.

Glossary of Profinet terms

PROFINET IO, like many other networking systems, has a set of unique terminology. Table below contains a few of the technical terms used in this guide to describe the PROFINET IO interface. Sometimes they also refer more specifically to the S7 programming environment. They are listed in alphabetical order.

Acyclic Communications	Unscheduled, on demand communications. Diagnostic messages from an IO Supervisor to an IO Device are Acyclic. Refer to page 81.
AP	Application Process - The application process running in the device. PROFINET supports a default Application Processes and additional profile specific application processes.
API	The value of the API (Application Process Identifier) parameter specifies the application that is processing the IO data. PROFINET standard IEC 61158 assigns profiles to certain APIs (PROFIdrive, PROFIslave) which are defined by the PROFINET User Organization. The standard API is 0.
Application class	An application class specifies a number of mandatory functions and addition optional functions to be supported by an IO device. The Profinet encoders can be configured as CLASS 3 and CLASS 4 PROFINET IO devices according to the encoder profile. Refer to page 66.
AR	Application Relation - The relationship between a PROFINET IO Controller and an IO device. A PROFINET IO device can support more than one Application Relationship.
Bus	A bus is a communication medium connecting several nodes. Data can be transferred via serial or parallel circuits, that is, via electrical conductors or fiber optic.
Channel	A single IO point. A Channel can be discrete or analog.
Consumer Status	The Status an IO device provides to an IO Controller for the data it consumes from IO Controller.
CR	Communication Relationship - A virtual communication channel within an AR.
Cyclic Communications	Scheduled, repetitive communications. IO data and alarm transfers are cyclic.
Data block	In contrast to code blocks, data blocks (DB) do not contain Step 7 statements. They are used to save data, i.e. variable data which are processed by the user program. Global data blocks serve to accommodate user data which can be used by all other blocks.
DCP	Discovery Control Protocol - A communications protocol with PROFINET IO that allows an IO Controller or Supervisor to find every PROFINET IO device on a subnet.

Determinism	Determinism means that a system responds in a predictable (deterministic) manner.
Device name	Before an IO device can be addressed by an IO controller, it must have a device name. In PROFINET, this method was selected because it is simpler to work with names than with complex IP addresses. Refer to page 41.
Encoder Profile	The PROFINET profile for Encoders is intended to define a standard application interface for encoders. The profile is a supplement to the PROFIdrive profile, so it is mandatory to read the PROFIdrive profile before implementing the encoder profile. Profinet encoders from Lika Electronic comply with the Encoder Profile Specifications V4.1 version 3.162. See also "Profile".
Function	Functions (FC) are code blocks which can be programmed by the user. A FC does not have a "memory". Temporary variables as well as parameters transferred to the function when the latter is called are saved in a L stack. They are lost following processing of the FC.
Function block	Function blocks (FB) are code blocks with a "memory" which are programmed by the user. They have an assigned instance data block (instance DB) as memory. Parameters transferred to a FB as well as the static variables are saved in this data block. An FB contains a program which is always executed when the FB is called by another code block. Function blocks facilitate the programming of frequently repeated, complex functions.
Frame ID	The two-byte field in the Ethernet frame which defines the type of PROFINET IO message.
GSD	The properties of a PROFINET device are described in a GSD file (General Station Description) that contains all the information required for configuration. In PROFINET IO, the GSD file is in XML format. The structure of the GSD file conforms to ISO 15734, which is the world-wide standard for device descriptions. Refer to page 34.
GSDML	General Station Description Markup Language – The file containing the XML description of the PROFINET IO device. Refer to page 34.
IO Controller	Device used to address the connected IO devices. This means that the IO controller exchanges input and output signals with assigned field devices. The IO controller is often the controller on which the automation program runs. Refer to page 64.
IO Device	A decentralized field device that is assigned to one of the IO controllers (e.g. remote IO, encoders, valve terminals, frequency converters, switches, etc.). Refer to page 64.
IO Parameter Server	An IO Parameter Server is a server station, usually a PC, for loading and saving the configuration data (records) of IO Devices.
IO Supervisor	Programming device, PC or HMI device used for

	commissioning and diagnostics of IO Controllers and IO Devices. Refer to page 64.
IP address	The IP address is the name of the unit in a network using the Internet protocol. Refer to page 29.
IRT	Synchronized transmission procedure for the cyclic exchange of IRT data between PROFINET devices. A reserved bandwidth within the send clock is available for the IRT IO data. The reserved bandwidth ensures that the IRT data can be transmitted at reserved, synchronized intervals whilst remaining uninfluenced even by other greater network loads (e.g. TCP/IP communication or additional real time communication). The "high flexibility" enables simple planning and expansion of the system. A topological configuration is not required. Refer to page 102.
MAC address	The MAC address is an identifier unique worldwide consisting of two parts: the first 3 bytes are the manufacturer ID and are provided by IEE standard authority; the last three bytes represent a consecutive number of the manufacturer. Refer to page 29.
Module	Modules are user defined components that plug into slots. Modules can be real or virtual.
NRT	Non Real Time - The non Real Time PROFINET IO Channel. Configuration and diagnostic messages are transferred over the NRT Channel.
Organization block	A range of organization blocks (OB) are designed to execute the user program. OBs are the interface interface between the user program and the operating system of a CPU. They permit event-controlled processing of special program components within the user program. The order in which the user program is executed is defined in the organization blocks.
Profile	Profiles define application-specific functionality to ensure the openness of PROFIBUS and PROFINET is utilized consistently. PI Profiles can cover simple devices such as encoders by defining how signals are used and how they are physically connected. However, profiles are increasingly covered more complex systems or requirements. Profiles such as PROFIdrive and PROFI-safe deliver active functionality as well. An advanced profile covering active power management for end devices like lasers and robots is now under development with the aim of bringing significant reductions in energy consumption for the automotive industry. Profiles guarantee quicker system design and they support faster device interchange, promoting competition amongst vendors, increased choice for users and full interoperability.
Provider Status	The Status an IO device provides to an IO Controller with the data transferred to the Controller.
Proxy	A device which maps non PROFINET IO data to PROFINet.

Real-time	Real-time means that a system processes external events within a defined time. If the reaction of a system is predictable, one speaks of a deterministic system. The general requirements for real-time are therefore: deterministic response and defined response time. Refer to page 102.
RT	Real Time - The Real Time PROFINET IO Channel. I/O and Alarm Data are transferred over the RT Channel. Refer to page 102.
Slot	A group of one or more Subslots. Slots can be real or virtual.
Standard signal	The encoder profile defines a series of standard signals which are used to configure the IO data. Refer to page 71.
Submodule	A component of a module that is plugged into a subslot. A submodule is real or virtual.
Subslot	A group of one or more channels. Subslots can be real or virtual.
Sync domain	All PROFINET devices that are to be synchronized via PROFINET IO with IRT must belong to a sync domain. The sync domain consists of precisely one sync master and at least one sync slave. IO controllers and switches can hold the role of a sync master or sync slave. Other IO devices support only the role as sync slave. Refer to page 119.
System function	System functions (SFC) are integral functions in the operating system of a S7 CPU. In addition, SFCs are frequently called implicitly by SFBs. SFCs can be called by the user program like normal functions. SFCs are used to implement a number of important system functions for Profinet IO.
System function block	System function blocks (SFB) are integral functions in the operating system of a S7 CPU. SFBs can be called by the user program like normal function blocks. SFBs are used to implement a number of important system functions for Profinet IO.
TCP/IP	<p>The Ethernet system is designed solely to carry data. It is comparable to a highway as a system for transporting goods and passengers. The data is actually transported by protocols. This is comparable to cars and commercial vehicles transporting passengers and goods on the highway.</p> <p>Tasks handled by the basic Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and Internet Protocol (IP) (abbreviated to TCP/IP):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The sender splits the data into a sequence of packets. 2. The packets are transported over the Ethernet to the correct recipient. 3. The recipient reassembles the data packets in the correct order. 4. Faulty packets are sent again until the recipient acknowledges that they have been transferred successfully.
Telegram	A telegram is a rigidly defined bit stream carrying data. A telegram specifies the data length and the type of data which

	is sent to and from the IO controller. The encoder profile supports Standard Telegrams 81, 82, 83 and 84. Refer to page 69.
Topology	<p>Network structure. Commonly used structures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line topology; • Ring topology; • Star topology; • Tree topology. <p>Refer to page 123.</p>
Transmission rate	Data transfer rate (in bps).
User program	The user program contains all instructions, declarations and data for signal processing required to control a plant or a process. It is assigned to a programmable module (for example CPU) and can be structured in smaller units (blocks).

List of abbreviations

Table below contains a list of abbreviations (in alphabetical order) which may be used in this guide to describe the PROFINET IO interface. Sometimes they also refer more specifically to the S7 programming environment.

AR	Application Relation
API	Application Process Identifier
C-LS	Controller's Sign-Of-Life
CR	Communication Relation
DB	Data block
DO	Drive Object
DO-LS	Driver Object Sign-Of-Life
DU	Drive Unit
EO	Encoder Object
EU	Encoder Unit
FB	Function block
FC	Function
I&M	Identification & Maintenance
IRT	Isochronous Real Time Ethernet
IRT Flex	IRT "High Flexibility"
IRT Top	IRT "High Performance"
GSDML	General Station Description Markup Language
IO	Input/Output
IP	Internet Protocol
LLDP	Link Layer Discovery Protocol
LS	Sign-Of-Life
MAC	Media Access Control
MAP	Module Access Point
MLS	Master Sign-Of-Life
OB	Organization block
PAP	Parameter Access Point
PI	PROFIBUS and PROFINET International
RT	Real Time Ethernet

SFB	System function block
SFC	System function
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
T_{MAPC}	Master Application Cycle Time

References

- 1- Profile encoder. Technical Specification for PROFIBUS and PROFINET related to PROFIdrive Version 4.1
December 2008 Order No: 3.162
- 2- Profile Drive Technology PROFIdrive. Technical Specification for PROFIBUS and PROFINET Version 4.1
May 2006 Order No: 3.172
- 3- Profile Guidelines Part 1: Identification & Maintenance Functions. Guideline for PROFIBUS and PROFINET Version 1.2 October 2009 Order No: 3.502
- 4- Profibus Guidelines: Profibus Interconnection Technology Version V1.4 Order No: 2.142
- 5- Profinet Guidelines: Profinet Cabling and Interconnection Version V1.8 Order No: 2.252

1 Safety summary



1.1 Safety

- Always adhere to the professional safety and accident prevention regulations applicable to your country during device installation and operation;
- installation and maintenance operations have to be carried out by qualified personnel only, with power supply disconnected and stationary mechanical parts;
- device must be used only for the purpose appropriate to its design: use for purposes other than those for which it has been designed could result in serious personal and/or the environment damage;
- high current, voltage and moving mechanical parts can cause serious or fatal injury;
- warning ! Do not use in explosive or flammable areas;
- failure to comply with these precautions or with specific warnings elsewhere in this manual violates safety standards of design, manufacture, and intended use of the equipment;
- Lika Electronic assumes no liability for the customer's failure to comply with these requirements.



1.2 Electrical safety

- Turn OFF power supply before connecting the device;
- connect according to explanation in the "Electrical connections" section on page 27;
- in compliance with 2014/30/EU norm on electromagnetic compatibility, the following precautions must be taken:
 - before handling and installing the equipment, discharge electrical charge from your body and tools which may come in touch with the device;
 - power supply must be stabilized without noise; install EMC filters on device power supply if needed;
 - always use shielded cables (twisted pair cables whenever possible);
 - avoid cables runs longer than necessary;
 - avoid running the signal cable near high voltage power cables;
 - mount the device as far as possible from any capacitive or inductive noise source; shield the device from noise source if needed;
 - to guarantee a correct working of the device, avoid using strong magnets on or near by the unit;
 - minimize noise by connecting the shield and/or the connector housing and/or the frame to ground. Make sure that ground is not affected by



noise. The connection point to ground can be situated both on the device side and on user's side. The best solution to minimize the interference must be carried out by the user. Provide the ground connection as close as possible to the encoder. We suggest using the ground point provided in the cap, use one TCEI M3 x 6 cylindrical head screw with two tooth lock washers.



1.3 Mechanical safety

- Install the device following strictly the information in the "Mechanical installation" section on page 23;
- mechanical installation has to be carried out with stationary mechanical parts;
- do not disassemble the unit;
- do not tool the unit;
- delicate electronic equipment: handle with care; do not subject the device to knocks or shocks;
- respect the environmental characteristics of the product;
- we suggest installing the unit providing protection means against waste, especially swarf as turnings, chips, or filings; should this not be possible, please make sure that adequate cleaning measures are in place in order to prevent the wire from jamming;
- to avoid failures, never exceed the maximum measuring length and prevent the wire from tangling up;
- never release the wire freely, always help the wire wind properly: risk of personal injury and/or equipment damage;
- always keep the wire aligned not to damage the equipment;
- the stroke per turn of the draw-wire unit is 200 mm (7.874").

2 Identification

Device can be identified through the **order code**, the **serial number** and the **MAC address** printed on the label applied to its enclosure. Information is listed in the delivery document too. Please always quote the order code, the serial number and the MAC address when reaching Lika Electronic for purchasing spare parts or needing assistance. For any information on the technical characteristics of the product refer to the technical catalogue.



Warning: encoders having order code ending with "/Sxxx" may have mechanical and electrical characteristics different from standard and be supplied with additional documentation for special connections (Technical info).

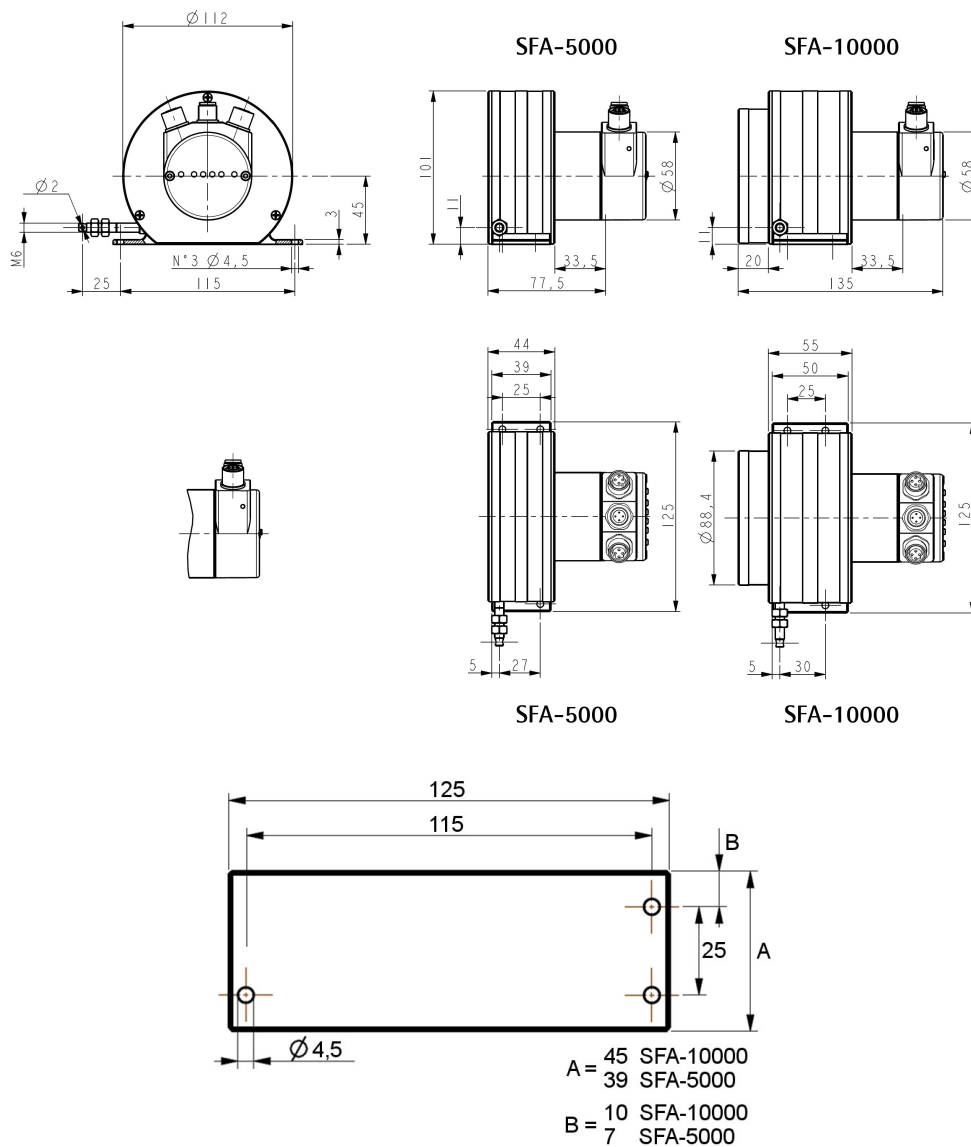
3 Mechanical installation



WARNING

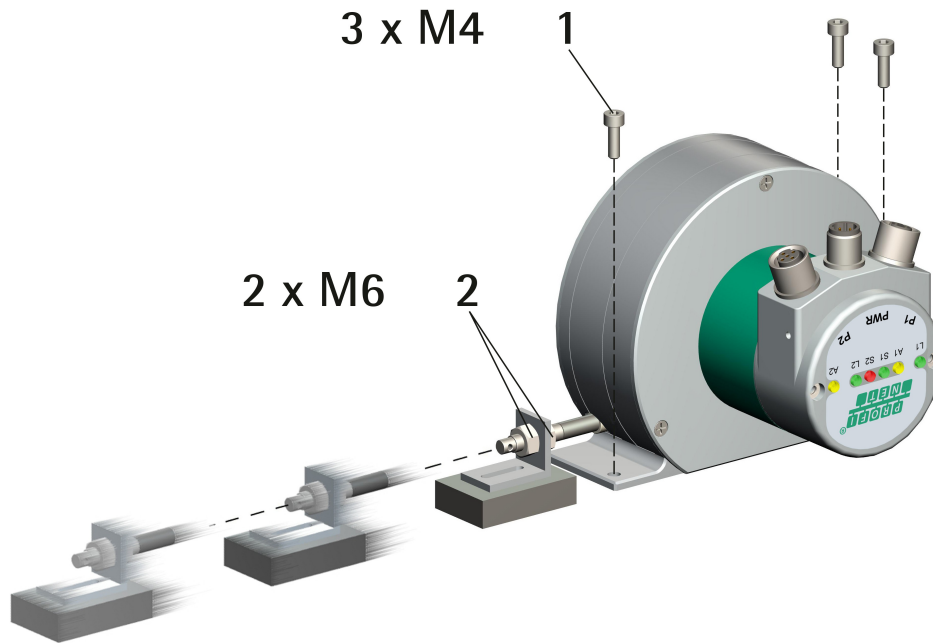
Installation, electrical connection and maintenance operations must be carried out by qualified personnel only, with power supply disconnected. Mechanical components must be in stop.

3.1 Overall dimensions



Values are expressed in mm

3.2 Mounting instructions



- Fasten the draw-wire unit onto a fixed support using three M4 screws **1**;
- remove the transport safety wire that pins the end of the measuring wire;
- fix the end of the measuring wire to the moving unit using the provided M6 nuts **2**.

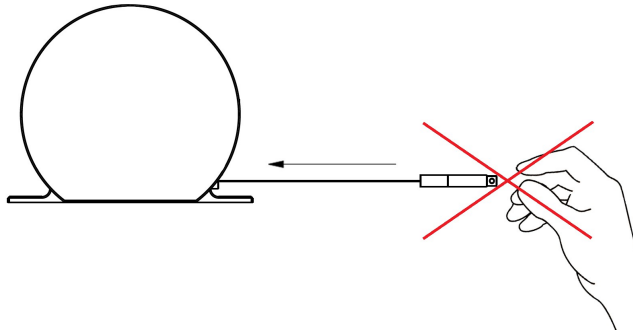


WARNING

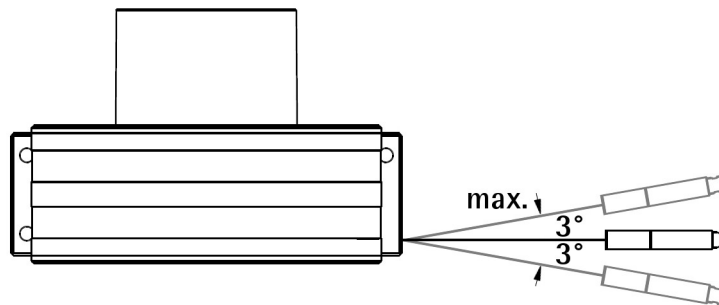
We suggest installing the unit providing protection means against waste, especially swarf as turnings, chips, or filings; should this not be possible, please make sure that adequate cleaning measures are in place in order to prevent the wire from jamming.

To avoid irreparable failures, never exceed the maximum measuring length and prevent the wire from tangling up.

Never release the wire freely, always help the wire wind properly: risk of personal injury and/or equipment damage.



Always keep the wire aligned not to damage the equipment (maximum deviation: 3°).



3.3 Useful information

If you want to know the **maximum measuring length** and the **physical linear resolution** of the draw-wire encoder please refer to the order code. The stroke per turn is always 200 mm (7.874"), the maximum number of turns is 25 for SFA-5000 and 50 for SFA-10000.



EXAMPLE 1

SFA-5000-PT-8192-M12 using the physical resolution (**Scaling function control** = 0)

Stroke per turn of the drum = 200 mm (7.874")

Physical resolution per turn = 13 bits = 8,192 cpr

Max. number of physical revolutions = 16,384

Total physical resolution = 27 bits = 134,217,728 information

Physical linear resolution = 0.024 mm = 24 µm

Max. number of turns of the drum = 25
 Max. measuring length = 5,000 mm (196.85")
 Number of information = 204,800



EXAMPLE 2

SFA-10000-PT-8192-M12 using a custom resolution (**Scaling function control** = 1)

Stroke per turn of the drum = 200 mm (7.874")

Physical resolution per turn = 13 bits = 8,192 cpr

Max. number of physical revolutions = 16,384

Custom resolution per turn = **Measuring units / Revolution** = 2,000 cpr (example)

Total measuring range = 8,192,000 information (example)

Custom number of encoder revolutions =
$$\frac{\text{Total measuring range}}{\text{Measuring units / Revolution}} = 4,096$$

Linear resolution = 0.1 mm = 100 µm

Max. number of turns of the drum = 50

Max. measuring length = 10,000 mm (393.7")

Number of information = 100,000

3.4 Maintenance

The measuring system does not need any particular maintenance; anyway it has to be handled with the utmost care as any delicate electronic equipment. From time to time we recommend the following operations:

- the unit and the wire have to be cleaned regularly using a soft and clean cloth to remove dust, chips, moisture etc.; do not use oil to clean the wire.

4 Electrical connections



WARNING

Installation, electrical connection and maintenance operations must be carried out by qualified personnel only, with power supply disconnected. Mechanical components must be in stop.

For any information on the mechanical and electrical characteristics of the encoder please [refer to the technical catalogue](#).

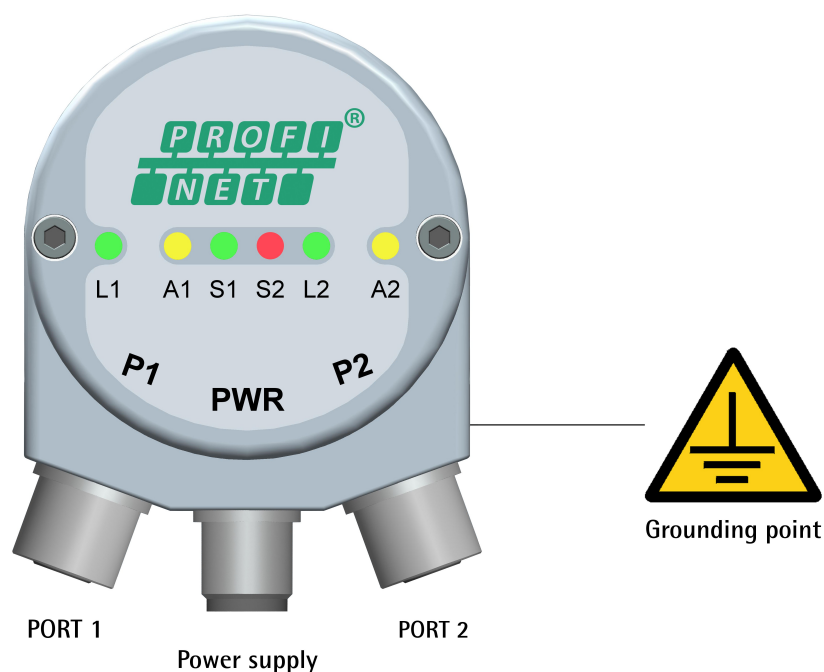
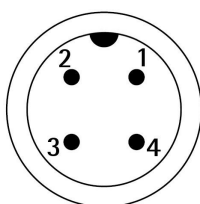


Figure 1 - Connectors and diagnostic LEDs

4.1 PWR Power supply connector (Figure 1)

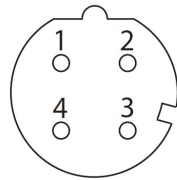
M12 4-pin male connector with A coding is used for power supply.



Description	Pin
+10Vdc +30Vdc	1
n.c.	2
0Vdc	3
n.c.	4

4.2 P1 Port 1 and P2 Port 2 connectors (Figure 1)

Two M12 4-pin female connectors with D coding are used for Ethernet connection through port 1 and port 2.



Description	Pin
Tx Data +	1
Rx Data +	2
Tx Data -	3
Rx Data -	4

4.3 Network configuration: cables, hubs, switches – Recommendations

PROFINET is based on a 100 Mbps, full-duplex Ethernet network. Faster communication is also possible on all transmission sections (e.g., between switches, PC systems, or camera systems).

Using Ethernet several topologies of connection are supported by Profinet networks: line, tree, daisy-chain, star, ... Furthermore Profinet networks can be configured in almost any topology in the same structure.

The connection of PROFINET IO field devices occurs exclusively with switches as network components. Switches typically integrated in the field device are used for this (with 2 ports assigned). PROFINET-suitable switches must support "autonegotiation" (negotiating of transmission parameters) and "autocrossover" (autonomous crossing of send and receive lines).

Cables and connectors comply with the Profinet specifications. The cabling guide defines for all Conformance Classes a 2-pair cable according to IEC 61784-5-3.

Standard Profinet cables commercially available can be used.

The maximum segment length for electrical data transmission with copper cables between two nodes (field devices or switches) is 100 m. The copper cables are designed uniformly in AWG 22. The installation guide defines different cable types, whose range has been optimally adapted to general requirements for industry. Sufficient system reserves allow industry-compatible installation with no limitation on transmission distance.

The PROFINET cables conform to the cable types used in industry:

- PROFINET Type A: Standard permanently routed cable, no movement after installation
- PROFINET Type B: Standard flexible cable, occasional movement or vibration
- PROFINET Type C: Special applications: for example, highly-flexible, constant movement (trailing cable or torsion)

For complete information please refer to IEC 61918, IEC 61784-5-13 and IEC 61076-2-101.

To increase noise immunity only S/FTP or SF/FTP cables must be used (CAT-5). The maximum cable length (100 meters) predefined by Ethernet 100Base-TX must be compulsorily fulfilled. Regarding wiring and EMC measures, the IEC 61918 and IEC 61784-5-13 must be considered.

For a complete list of the available cordsets and connection kits please refer to the product datasheet ("Accessories" list).

4.4 Ground connection (Figure 1)

To minimize noise connect properly the shield and/or the connector housing and/or the frame to ground. Connect properly the cable shield to ground on user's side. Lika's EC- pre-assembled cables are fitted with shield connection to the connector ring nut in order to allow grounding through the body of the device. Lika's E- connectors have a plastic gland, thus grounding is not possible. If metal connectors are used, connect the cable shield properly as recommended by the manufacturer. Anyway make sure that ground is not affected by noise. It is recommended to provide the ground connection as close as possible to the device. We suggest using the ground point provided in the cap (see Figure 1, use 1 TCEI M3 x 6 cylindrical head screw with 2 tooth lock washers).

4.5 MAC address and IP address

The unit can be identified in the network through the **MAC address** and the **IP address**. MAC address has to be intended as a permanent and globally unique identifier assigned to the unit for communication on the physical layer; while the IP address is the name of the unit in a network using the Internet protocol. MAC address is 6-byte long and cannot be modified. It consists of two parts, numbers are expressed in hexadecimal notation: the first three bytes are used to identify the manufacturer (OUI, namely Organizationally Unique Identifier), while the last three bytes are the specific identifier of the unit. The MAC address can be found on the label applied to the encoder. The IP address (and the subnet mask) must be assigned by the user to each interface of the unit to be connected in the network. For additional information on the MAC address refer to the "5.3 Mac address" section on page 33. For additional information on the IP address refer to the "5.4.7 Setting the IP address" section on page 51.

4.6 Diagnostic LEDs (Figure 1)

Six LEDs located in the cap of the encoder (see Figure 1) are meant to show visually the operating or fault status of the encoder and the Profinet interface. The meaning of each LED is explained in the following tables.

LED	Description
L1 (green)	Link 1: link to another Ethernet component through port 1
A1 (yellow)	Activity 1: incoming and outgoing traffic through port 1
S1 (green)	Status 1: see table below
S2 (red)	Status 2: see table below
L2 (green)	Link 2: link to another Ethernet component through port 2
A2 (yellow)	Activity 2: incoming and outgoing traffic through port 2

S1 Status 1 green	S2 Status 2 red	Meaning	Cause
OFF	OFF	No power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit switched off • Cable disconnected
ON	ON	No connection to another device Criteria: no data exchange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bus disconnected • Master not available or switched off
ON	Blinking at 1 Hz	Parametrization fault, no data exchange Criteria: data exchange is correct but the encoder does not switch to the data exchange mode	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slave not configured yet or wrong configuration • A wrong address has been assigned to the unit • Current configuration of the Slave differs from the nominal configuration
OFF	ON	System failure	Diagnostic data exists, Slave in data exchange mode
ON	OFF	Data exchange, the encoder is working properly	Correct operation
Blinking at 1 Hz	OFF	Flash memory upgrade process is active (see on page 149)	The user is upgrading the flash memory
OFF	Blinking at 1 Hz	Flash memory upgrade process failed (see on page 149)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable disconnected • Power switched off • Internal error • Flash memory damaged • Upgrade process aborted before completion

5 Getting started

5.1 Quick instructions to start the Profinet encoder

The following instructions allow the operator to quickly and safely set up the draw-wire encoder in a standard operating mode. Please read the complete information in this guide before configuring and starting the device.

- Mechanically install the device, see on page 23 ff;
- execute the electrical and network connections, see on page 27 ff;
- switch on the +10Vdc +30Vdc power supply;
- install the GSDML file, see on page 34 ff;
- install the Lika module and the desired type of telegram in the PROFINET-IO system, see on page 38 ff;
- set the device name, see on page 41 ff;
- if required¹, set the IP address and the subnet mask of the node, see on page 51 ff; the default address set by Lika Electronic to all devices is **0.0.0.0**;
- to set the parameters enter the **Parameter Access Point** slot 1.1, see on page 55 ff; in this page it is possible, for example, to set the singleturn resolution or the total resolution, to enable the scaling function or to reverse the code sequence; after changing the parameters, download data; the list of the default parameters is available on page 160;
- to use the scaling function, reverse the code sequence and execute the preset operation, the **Class 4 functionality** parameter must be enabled (= "1"), see on page 89;

setting the resolution and the scaling

- if you want to use the physical resolution of the encoder, please check that the **Scaling function control** parameter is disabled (= "0"), see on page 90; the function of this parameter is available only if the **Class 4 functionality** parameter is enabled (= "1"), see on page 89;
- otherwise, if you need a specific resolution value, enable the scaling function next to the **Scaling function control** parameter (= "1"), then set the resolution required by the specific application:

¹ The setting of the IP address is not really mandatory. If the **Assign IP address via IO controller** checkbox in the **Properties** dialog window is not selected (see on page 51), the IP address that is stored in the encoder memory is used (this operation can be accomplished, for instance, by using the Siemens PST Primary Setup Tool; please note that the encoder is configured at our premises with address 0.0.0.0, in compliance with specifications). Otherwise, if the checkbox is not selected, the controller suggests an IP address for the device automatically (it can be changed, if required). For any information please refer to page 51.

- set the singleturn resolution next to the **Measuring units / Revolution** parameter, enter the **Properties – Parameter Access Point** dialog window, see on pages 55 and 92;
- set the total resolution next to the **Total measuring range** parameter, enter the **Properties – Parameter Access Point** dialog window, see on pages 55 and 93;

reading the position

- to read the absolute position value use one of the variable tables at your choice (for instance use the **Telegram 0x53** table in the Lika Electronic's example project provided by Lika, if the Standard Telegram 83 is installed, see on page 137 and the **G1_XIST1** parameter on page 73);

setting and executing the preset

- to set and execute the preset please proceed as follows:
 - check that the bit 10 **Control by PLC** of the **STW2_ENC** signal is ="1", see on page 75;
 - check that the **Class 4 functionality** parameter is enabled (="1"), see on page 89;
 - check that the **G1_XIST1 preset control** parameter is enabled (="0"), see on page 89;
 - set the preset value by means of an acyclic data exchange: it is possible to use the **P65000-Preset** variable table in the example project provided by Lika Electronic (see on page 136 and the **P65000 – Preset value** parameter on page 85); or enter the **Change the preset value** page in the web server, see on page 156;
 - execute the preset by setting high the bit 12 **Request set/shift of home position** in the control word **G1_STW**, see on page 77;
 - the encoder will reply by setting high the bit 12 **Set/shift of home position executed** in the status word **G1_ZSW**, see on page 80;
 - now the Master must set back to zero the bit 12 **Request set/shift of home position** in the control word **G1_STW**;
 - the bit 12 **Set/shift of home position executed** in the status word **G1_ZSW** is set back to 0, see the Preset diagram on page 140.

To save the set values, use the PROFIdrive parameter **P971 – Transfer to non volatile memory** (="1"), see on page 83.

5.2 Configuring the encoder with Siemens SIMATIC STEP 7

In this manual some screenshots are shown to explain how to install and configure the draw-wire encoder in a supervisor. In the specific example the development environment is STEP 7 V5.5 + SP1 with SIEMENS PLC CPU 315-2 PN / DP. Therefore, the installation of the GSDML file, the assignment of the IP address and the device name, the configuration of the encoder in the network, topology, diagnostics, etc. will always refer to the aforementioned development tools. If you need to install the encoder using a different configuration tool, please read and follow carefully the instructions given in the documentation provided by the manufacturer.



WARNING

If the encoder is used as a **TO Technology Object**, please refer to the "5.7 TO Technology Objects" section on page 62.

5.3 Mac address

The MAC address is an identifier unique worldwide.

The MAC-ID consists of two parts: the first 3 bytes are the manufacturer ID and are provided by IEE standard authority; the last three bytes represent a consecutive number of the manufacturer.



NOTE

The MAC address is always printed on the encoder label for commissioning purposes.

The MAC address has the following structure:

Bit value 47 ... 24			Bit value 23 ... 0		
10	B9	FE	X	X	X
Company code (OUI)			Consecutive number		

5.4 Encoder installation under STEP 7 environment

5.4.1 Description of the GSDML file

The functionality of a PROFINET IO device is always described in a GSDML file. This file contains all data that is relevant for engineering as well as for data exchange with the IO device.

PROFINET IO devices can be described using XML-based GSD. The description language of the GSD file, i.e. GSDML (General Station Description Markup Language) is based on international standards. As the name suggests, the GSD file is a language-independent XML file (Extensible Markup Language).

Profinet draw-wire encoders from Lika Electronic are supplied with their own GSDML file **GSDML-V2.25-LIKA-0239-DRAW_WIRE-XXXXXXXX.XML** where XXXXXXXX is the release date of the file in a 8-digit format encompassing information about year (4 digits), month (2 digits) and day (2 digits): **20160613** is the first GSDML file released by Lika Electronic for Profinet draw-wire encoders. See the enclosed documentation or click **www.lika.biz > ROTARY ENCODERS > DRAW-WIRE UNITS (DRAW-WIRE) > ABSOLUTE** to get the GSDML file.



WARNING

Please always comply with the specifications indicated in the following table:

GSDML file version	Encoder HW version	Encoder SW version	User's guide version
From release 20160613 to ...	1	1.0.1	1.0

5.4.2 Installing the GSDML file

In the menu bar of the **HW Config** window, press **Options** and then **Install GSD File ...** command.

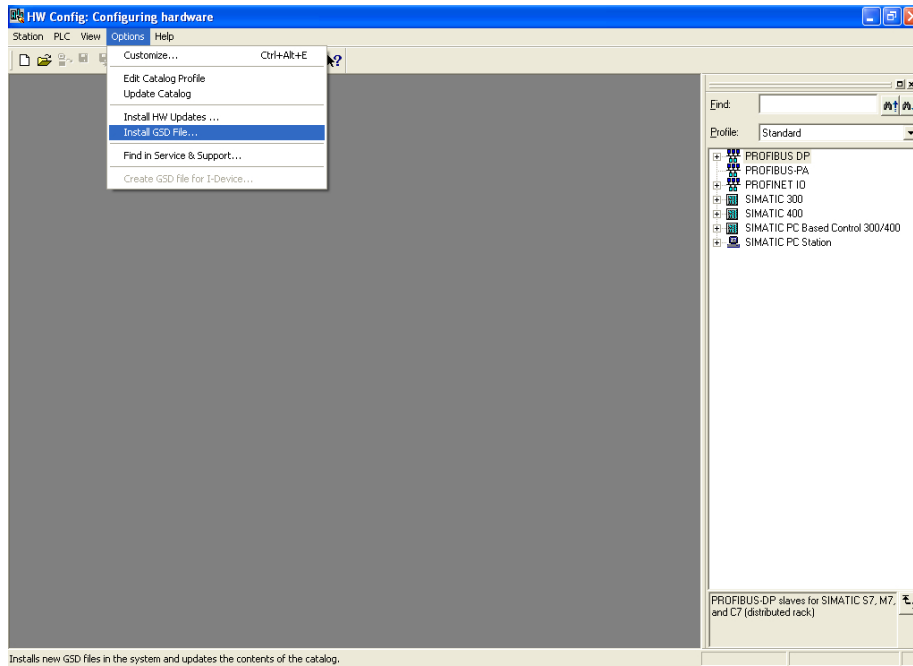


Figure 2 - Installing the GSDML file

The **Install GSD Files** dialog box will appear. Press the **Browse ...** button to choose the folder where the GSDML file is located. Please make sure that the bitmap file representing the encoder is located in the same folder as the GSDML file. Select the file and press the **Install** button to install it.

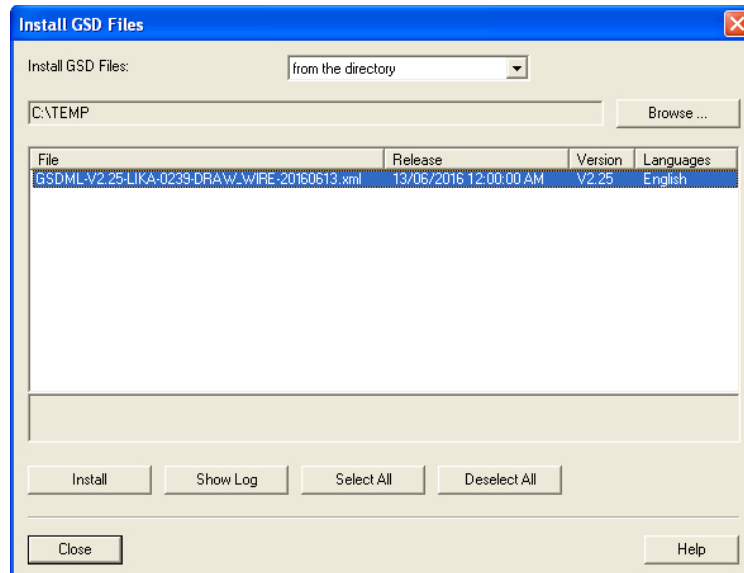


Figure 3 - Selecting the GSDML file

As soon as the operation is carried out, a confirmation dialog box will appear on the screen.

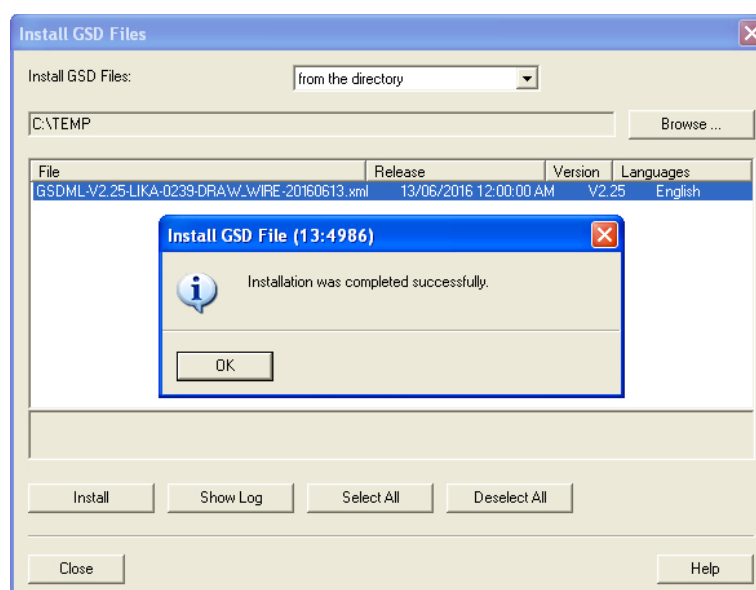


Figure 4 - GSDML file installation

Now scroll through the directory tree in the left pane of the **HW Config** window and select the path **Catalog \ PROFINET IO \ Additional Field Devices \ Encoders**: the **LIKA DRAW_WIRE** family can be found inside the folder. The installation modules are contained in the MULTITURN directory.

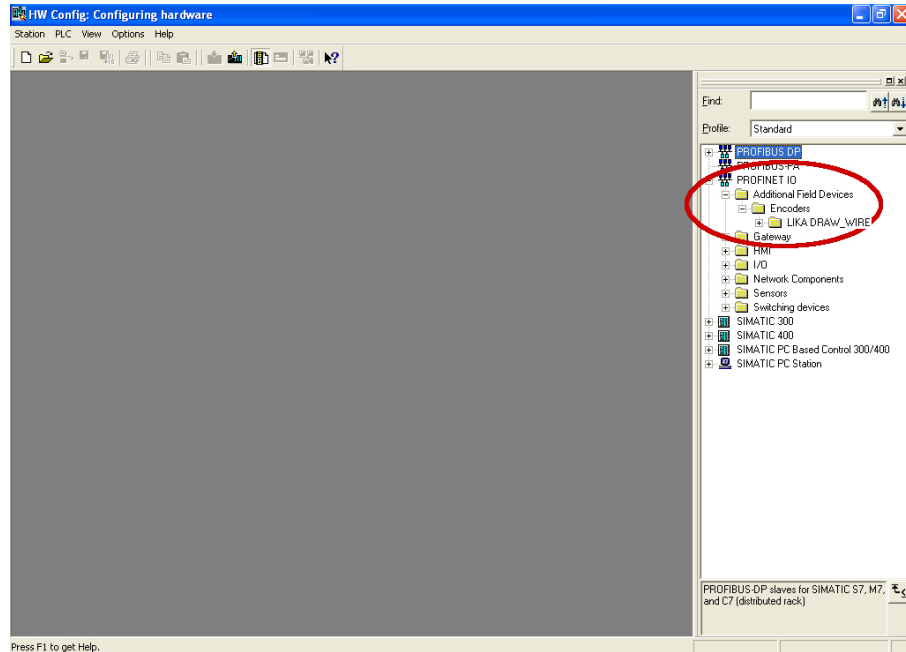


Figure 5 - Scrolling through Profinet families and categories

5.4.3 Inserting the module in the Profinet-IO system

Now we need to install the module of the available model, we configure the LIKA SFA PT model.

In the right pane open the LIKA DRAW_WIRE directory and then choose the MULTITURN directory. Drag the required module LIKA SFA PT to the window on the left and drop it on the PROFINET-IO system.

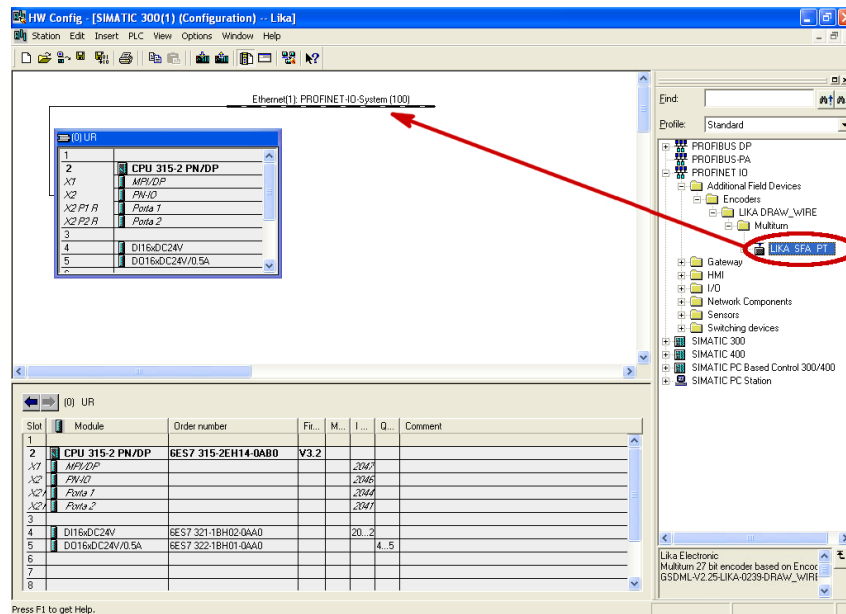


Figure 6 - Inserting a module in the Profinet-IO system

The inserted module will appear as shown in the following screenshot:

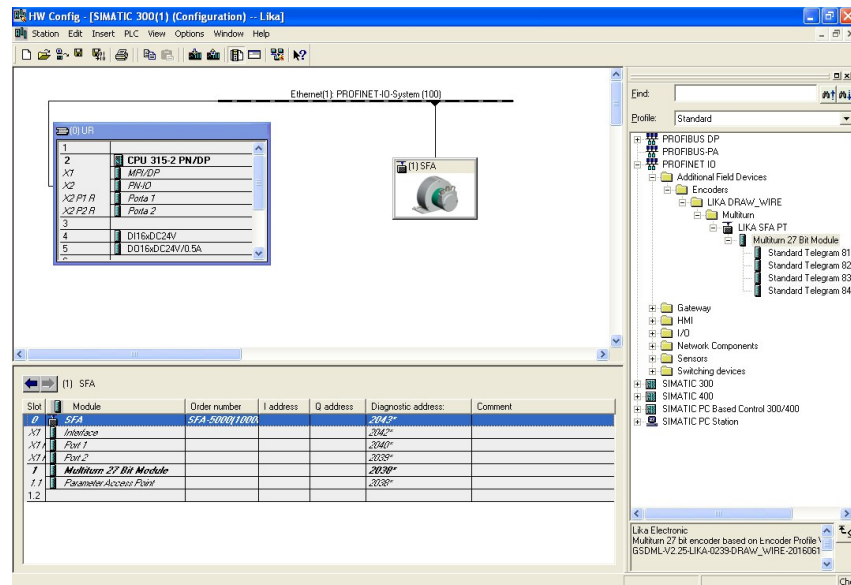


Figure 7 - Inserted module

Now we need to choose the data length and the type of data that should be sent to and from the IO controller, thus we need to install a Standard Telegram. Four types of telegrams with different characteristics are available: Standard Telegram 81, Standard Telegram 82, Standard Telegram 83 and Standard Telegram 84. For detailed information on the Standard Telegrams refer to the "7.1 Telegrams" section on page 69.

For instance we need to install the Standard Telegram 83. To do this select the desired Telegram available for the LIKA SFA PT module (it can be found under LIKA SFA PT\MULTITURN 27 BIT MODULE) and drag and drop it onto the variables table in the bottom left, as shown in the Figure.

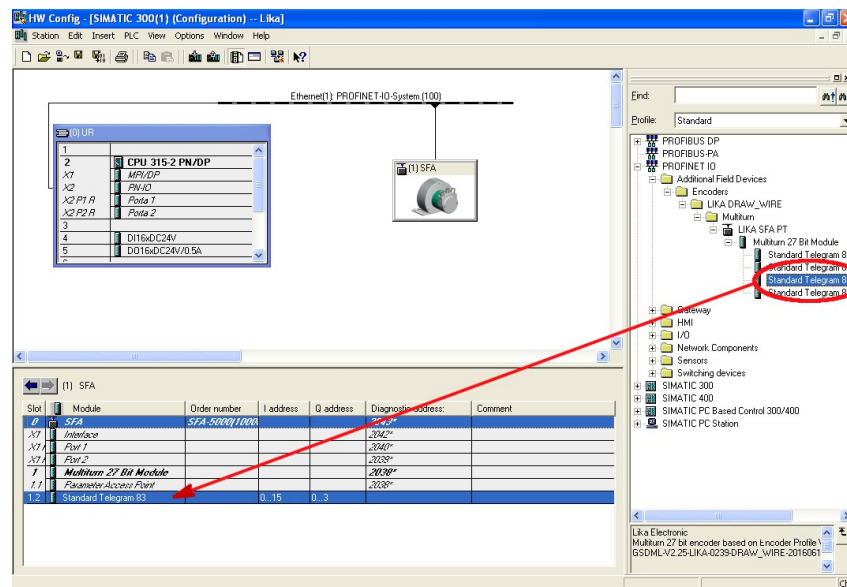


Figure 8 - Adding the Standard Telegram

5.4.4 Device name and IP address at delivery

In a Profinet network it is mandatory that each IO device is provided with its own Device name and IP address. By default, before delivery the device name of the encoder is set to a **blank string** and its IP address is set to **0.0.0.0..** When the system boots up, the IO controller assigns the IP address to the IO device. Please make sure that the **Assign IP address via IO controller** check box in the **Properties** dialog box is selected if the IP address has to be assigned to the encoder via the IO controller. Anyway the assignment of the IP Address can be disabled by deselecting the **Assign IP address via IO controller** check box. In this case the IP address set in the IO device is used (the IP address is uploaded from the internal memory). You are required to enter the Device name first and then the IP address.

5.4.5 Setting the device name

Before the PROFINET IO controller can address a PROFINET IO device, a name has to be assigned to the PROFINET IO device. PROFINET uses this method because names are easier to use and recall than complex IP addresses. Devices on an Ethernet subnet must have unique names.



NOTE

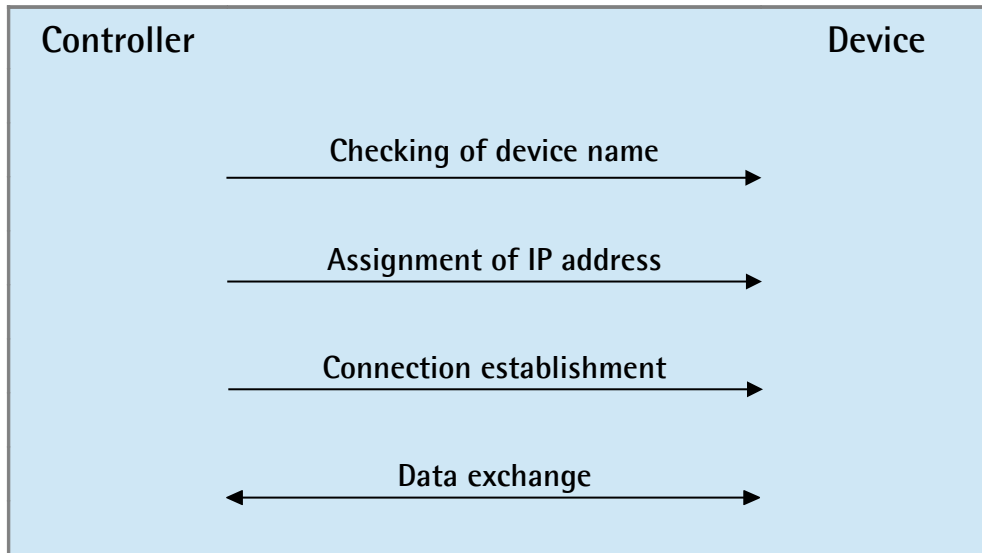
An IO Device does not have a device name when delivered. By default, the device name of Lika's Profinet encoders is set to a **blank string**.

The device names must satisfy DNS (Domain Name System) conventions:

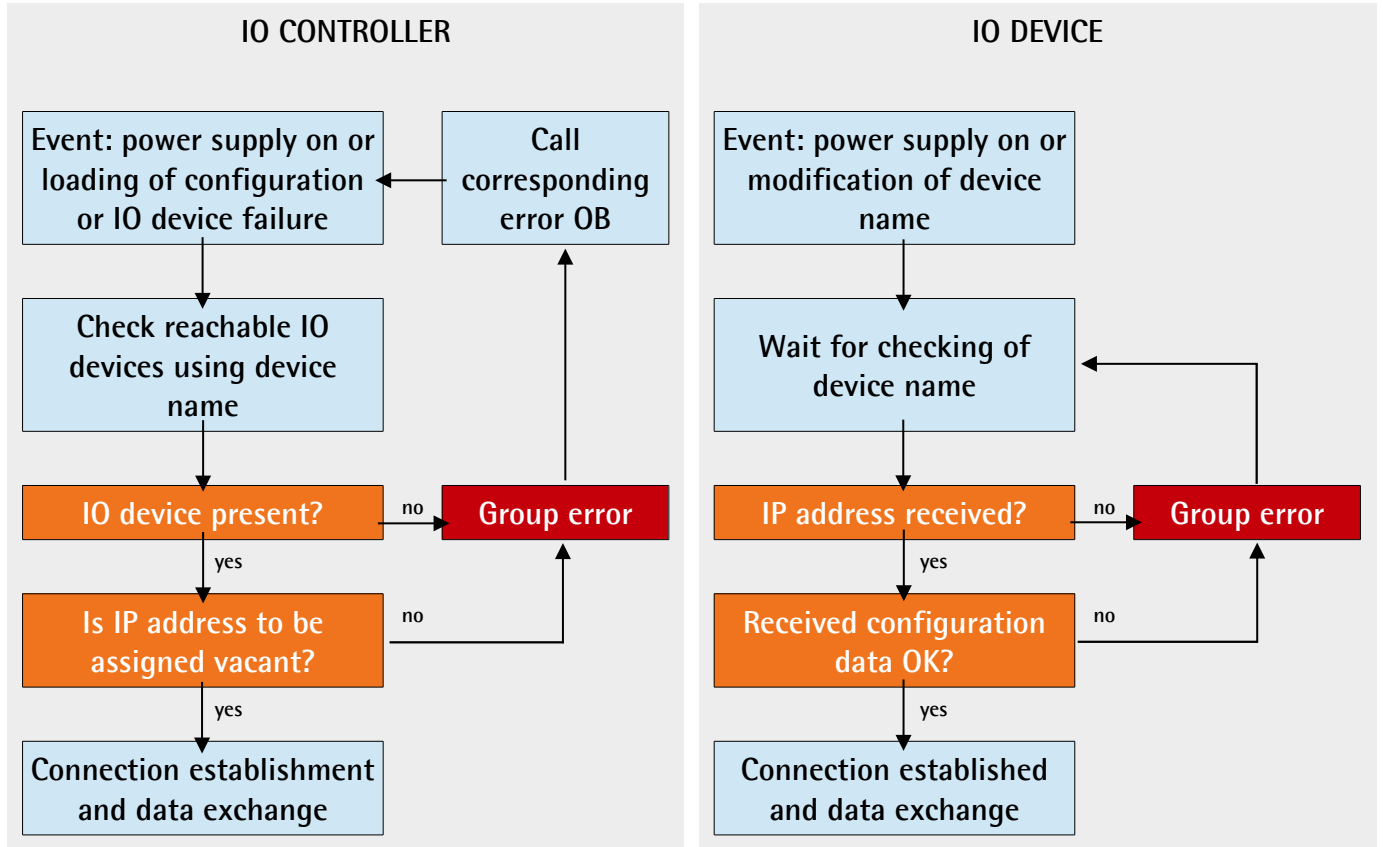
- Names are limited to a total of 127 characters (letters, numbers, dashes or dots).
- Any component part (that is, a character string between two dots) of the device name may only be up to 63 characters long.
- Names cannot contain any special character such as umlauts, parentheses, underscores, forward or backward slashes, empty spaces, etc. The dash is the only special character allowed.
- Names must neither start nor end with the minus "-" sign.

There are a couple of ways to assign the device name to the encoder. The steps are described in the following tables.

Steps for system start-up



Start-up response



Mode 1

Enter the **Properties** dialog box by double clicking the encoder icon in the **HW Config** window and set the device name in the **Device name** field. Check that the **Assign IP address via IO controller** check box is selected if you want the IP address being assigned by the IO controller; otherwise deselect it if you want it to be uploaded from the internal memory of the IO device.

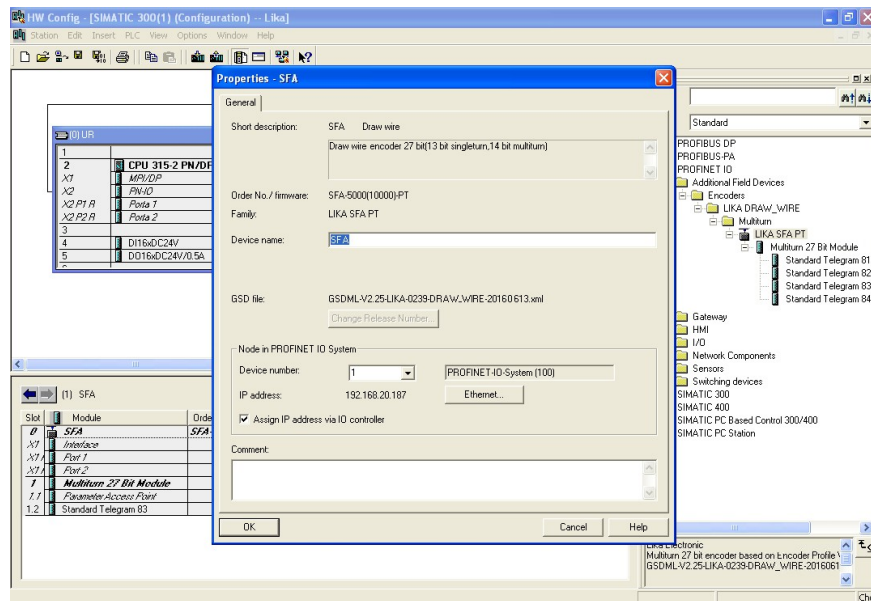


Figure 9 - Assigning the device name



NOTE

The device name default setting is the name from the GSD file. With integral Profinet interfaces, the device name is derived from the short description. If several devices of the same type are arranged in the same Profinet IO system, Step 7 automatically supplements the name from the GSD file with a serial number. The second device is assigned the extension "-1", the third device the extension "-2", etc.

Press the **Ethernet...** button in the **Node in PROFINET IO system** group if you want to assign an IP address different from the one suggested by the system.

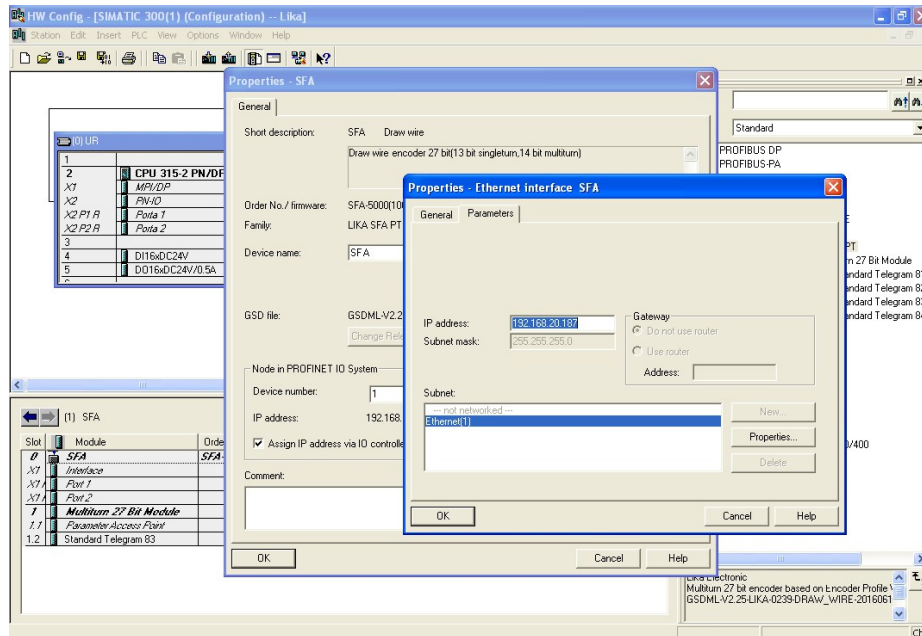


Figure 10 - Assigning the IP address

Download data to the PLC pressing the **Download** button in the Toolbar.

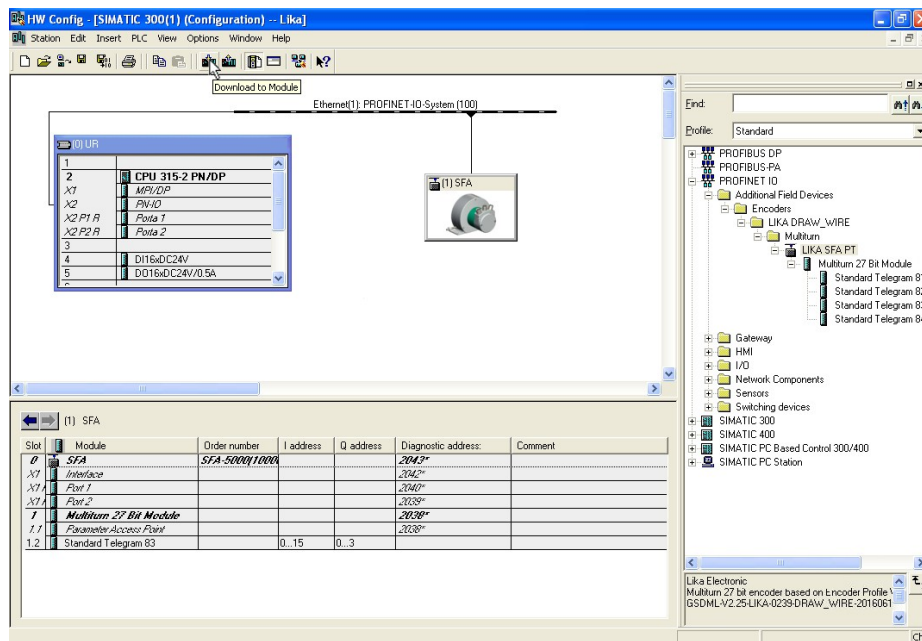


Figure 11 - Downloading data to the PLC

Now press **PLC**, **Ethernet** and then **Assign Device Name...** command in the menu bar of the **HW Config** window.

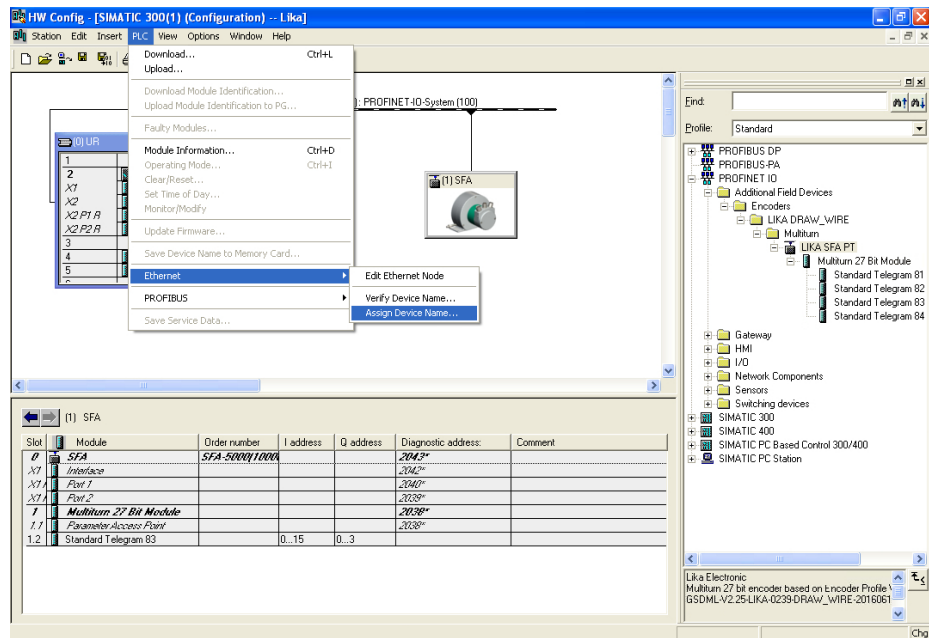


Figure 12 - Assigning the device name

Choose the device that needs to the name to be changed in the **Device name** drop box and then press the **Assign name** button.

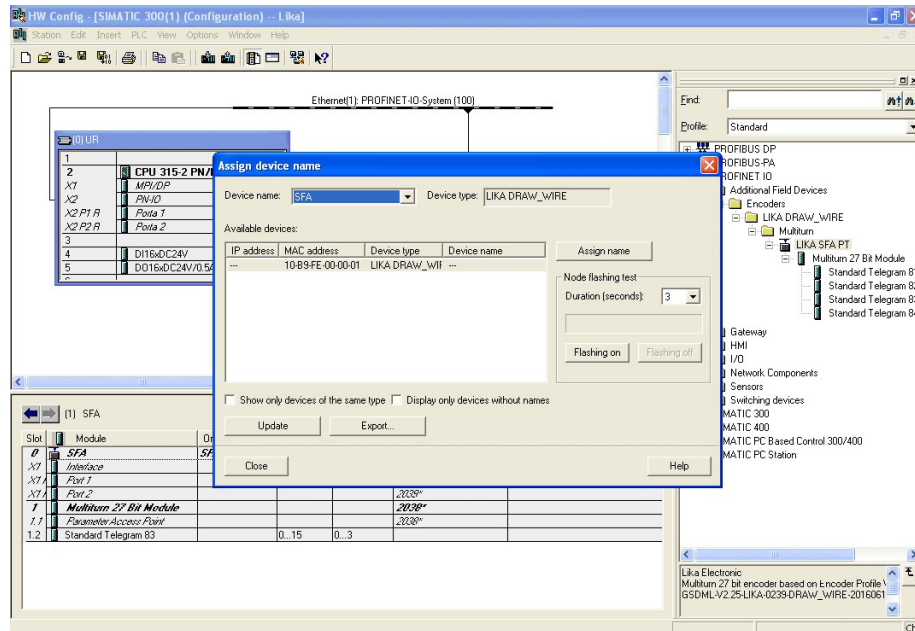


Figure 13 - Confirming the device name

Mode 2

As explained for the Mode 1, first of all enter the **Properties** dialog box by double clicking the encoder icon in the **HW Config** window and set the device name in the **Device name** field. Then press **PLC, Ethernet** and then **Edit Ethernet node** command in the menu bar of the **HW Config** window. Press the **Browse...** button to find all the nodes connected to the network. Select the IO device you want to assign the Device name to. The MAC address of the encoder is written on the encoder label. In the **Assign device name** group below in the dialog box, enter the desired name in the **Device name** field. Press the **Assign Name** button to confirm.

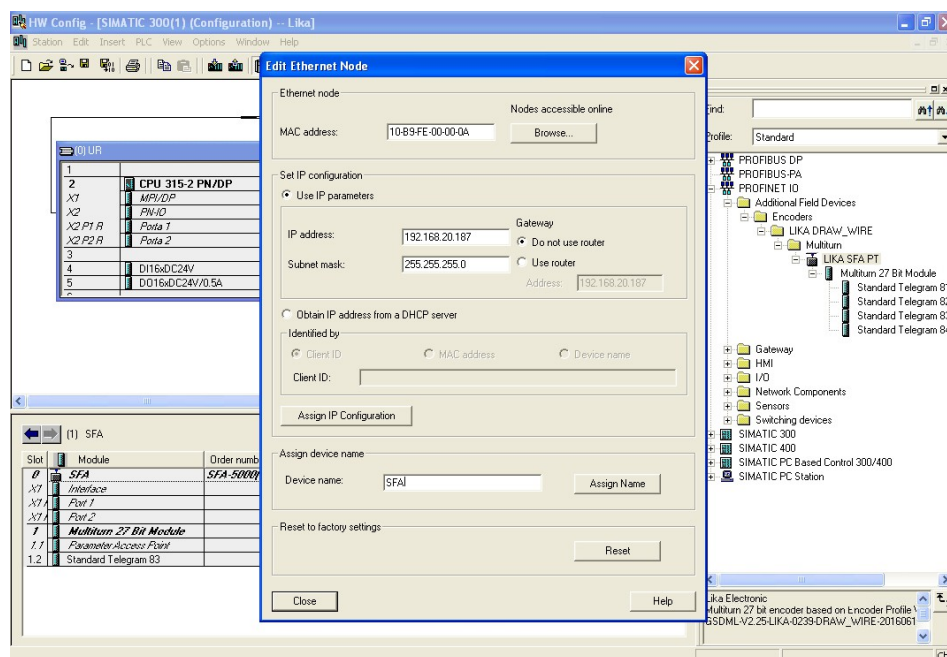


Figure 14 - Edit Ethernet Node dialog box



NOTE

The device name default setting is the name from the GSD file. With integral Profinet interfaces, the device name is derived from the short description. If several devices of the same type are arranged in the same Profinet IO system, Step 7 automatically supplements the name from the GSD file with a serial number. The second device is assigned the extension "-1", the third device the extension "-2", etc.

The following confirmation message will appear on the screen.

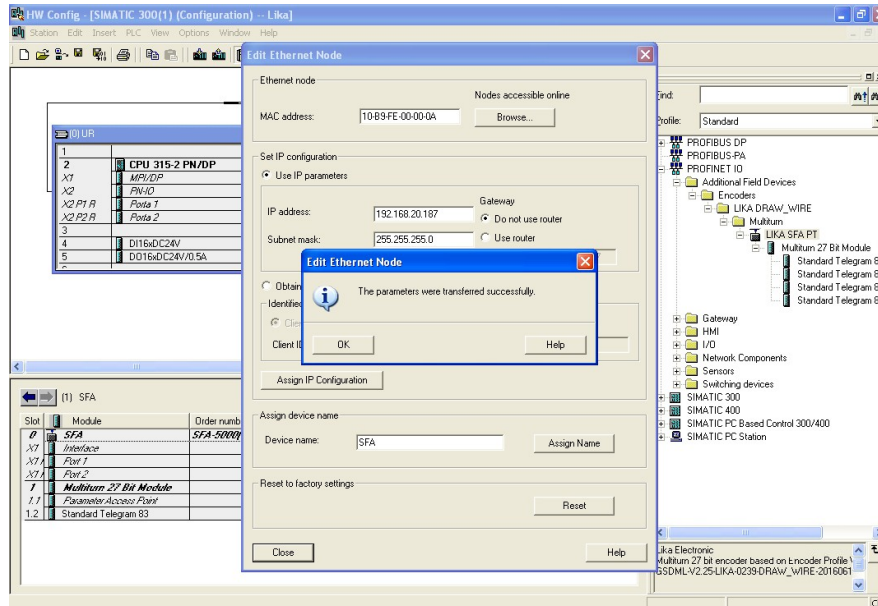


Figure 15 - Edit Ethernet Node confirmation

After completing the operation, we can easily check the entered Device Name. To do this press again the **Browse...** button in the **Edit Ethernet node** page to find all the nodes connected to the network. Check that the encoder is listed properly in the page.

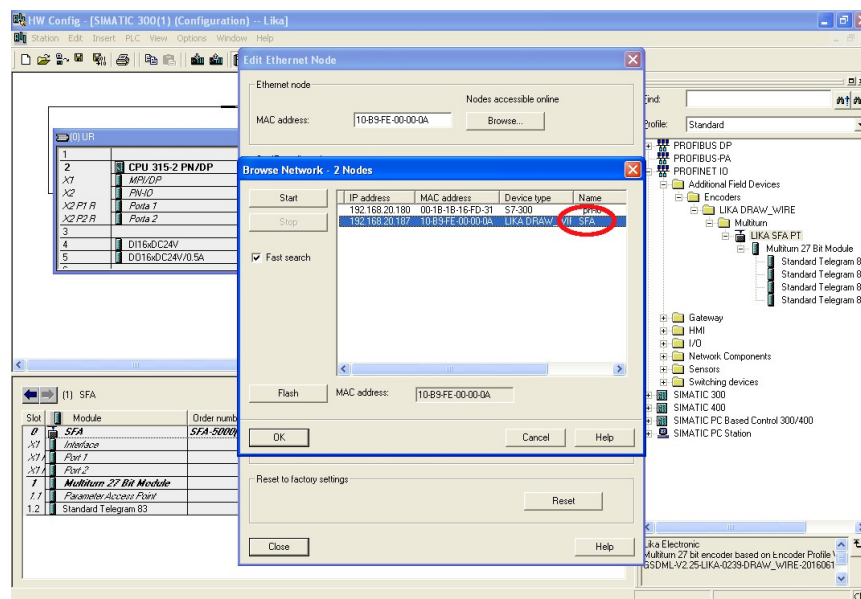


Figure 16 - Browsing the network

5.4.6 Checking the device name

After completing the operation, we recommend the Device Name to be checked. To do this press **PLC, Ethernet** and then **Verify Device Name...** command in the menu bar of the **HW Config** window.

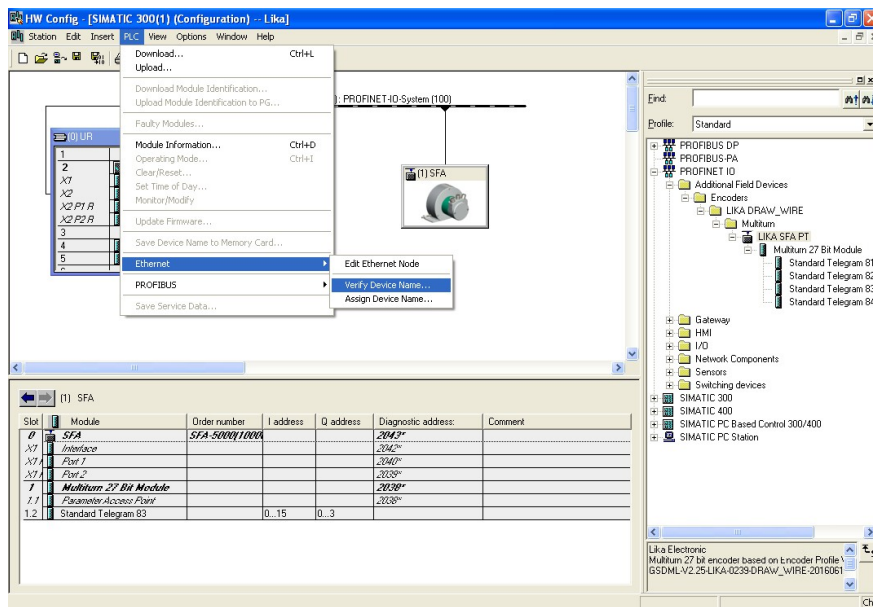


Figure 17 - Verifying device name

In the **Verify Device Name** dialog box, check that the encoder is listed properly with correct Device name and status.

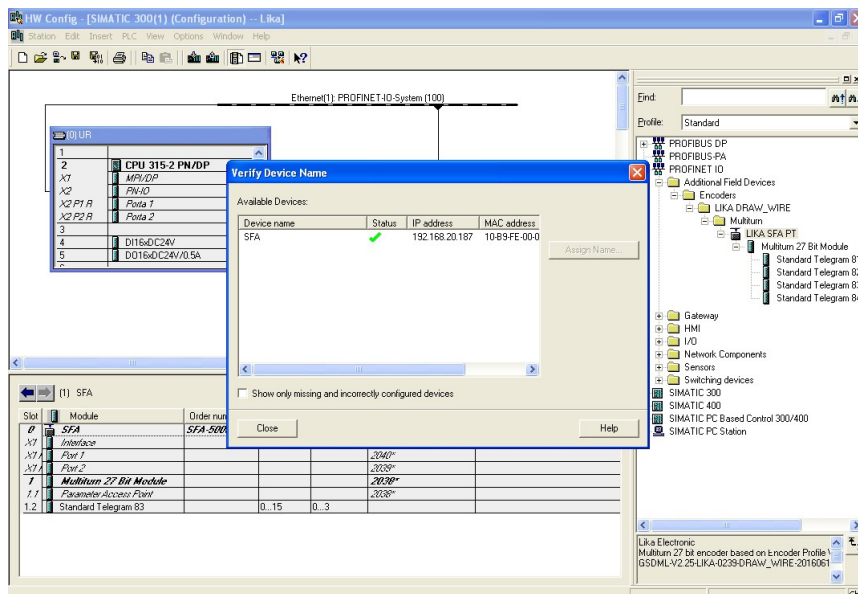


Figure 18 - Verifying device name

5.4.7 Setting the IP address

To help with configuration you are required only once to assign an IP address. When configuring the PROFINET IO controller in the **HW Config** window, STEP 7 opens a dialog box for selecting the IP address and the Ethernet subnetwork. When the system boots up, the IO controller assigns the IP address to the IO device. Please make sure that the **Assign IP address via IO controller** check box in the **Properties** dialog box is selected if the IP address has to be assigned to the encoder via the IO controller. Anyway the assignment of the IP Address can be disabled by deselecting the **Assign IP address via IO controller** check box. In this case the IP address set in the IO device is used (the IP address is uploaded from the internal memory). By default, before delivery the IP address of the encoder is set to **0.0.0.0**.

After having set the Device name, you can set the IP Address. To set the IP address first enter the **Properties** dialog box by double clicking the encoder icon in the **HW Config** window. Check that the **Assign IP address via IO controller** check box is selected if you want the IP address being assigned by the IO controller; otherwise deselect it if you want it to be uploaded from the internal memory of the IO device. Press the **Ethernet...** button in the **Node in PROFINET IO system** group if you want to assign an IP address different from the one suggested by the system. Press the **OK** button to confirm. Download data to the PLC pressing the **Download** button in the Toolbar.

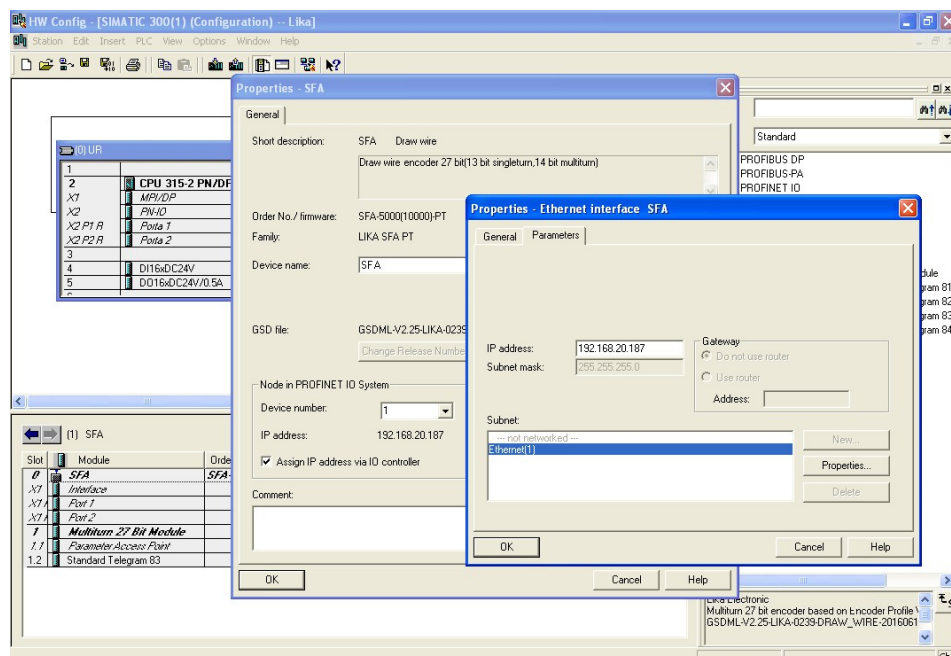


Figure 19 - Setting the IP address

If you want to change both the IP address and the subnet mask you can also proceed as follows.

Press **PLC**, **Ethernet** and then **Edit Ethernet node** command in the menu bar of the **HW Config** window. Press the **Browse...** button to find all the nodes connected to the network. Select the IO device you want to assign the IP address to. The MAC address of the encoder is written on the encoder label. Select the LIKA DRAW_WIRE device type and then press the **OK** button to confirm.

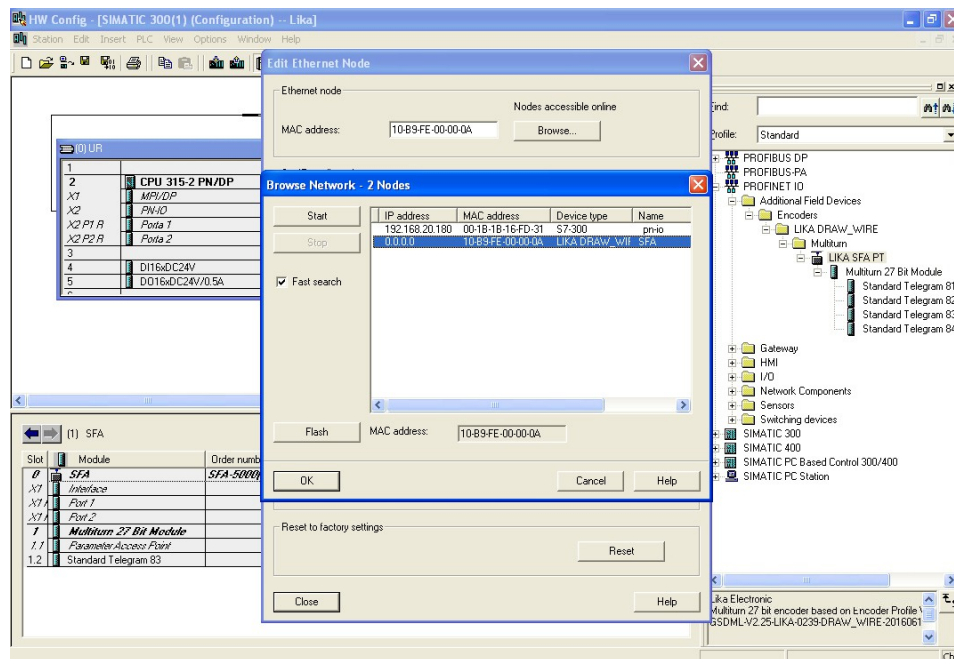


Figure 20 - Browsing the network

In the **Set IP configuration** group, enter the required IP address in the **IP address** field; enter the required subnet mask in the **Subnet mask** field below. Press the **Assign IP configuration** button to confirm.

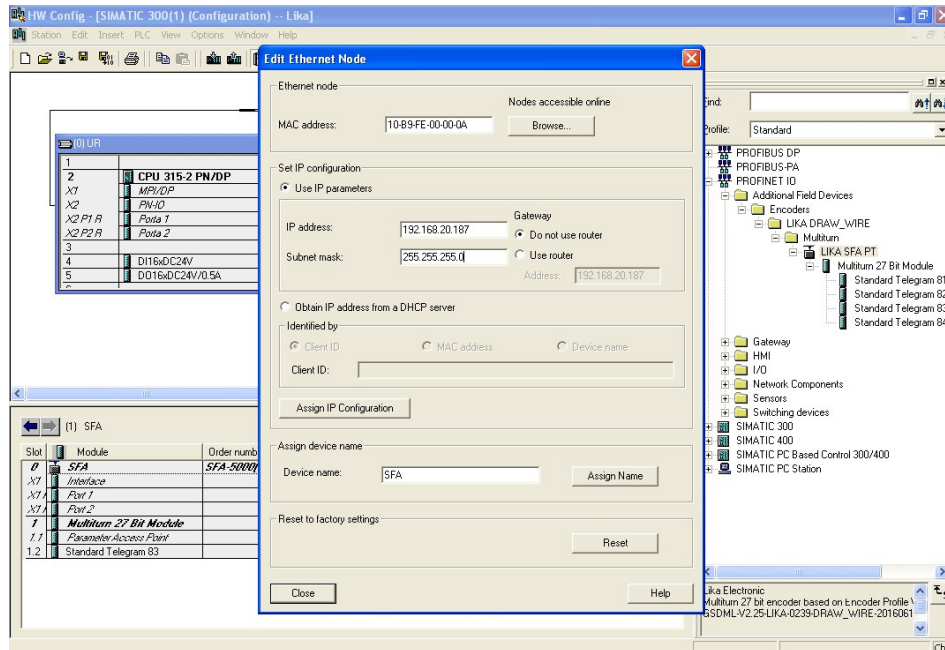


Figure 21 - Assigning IP configuration

The following confirmation message will appear on the screen.

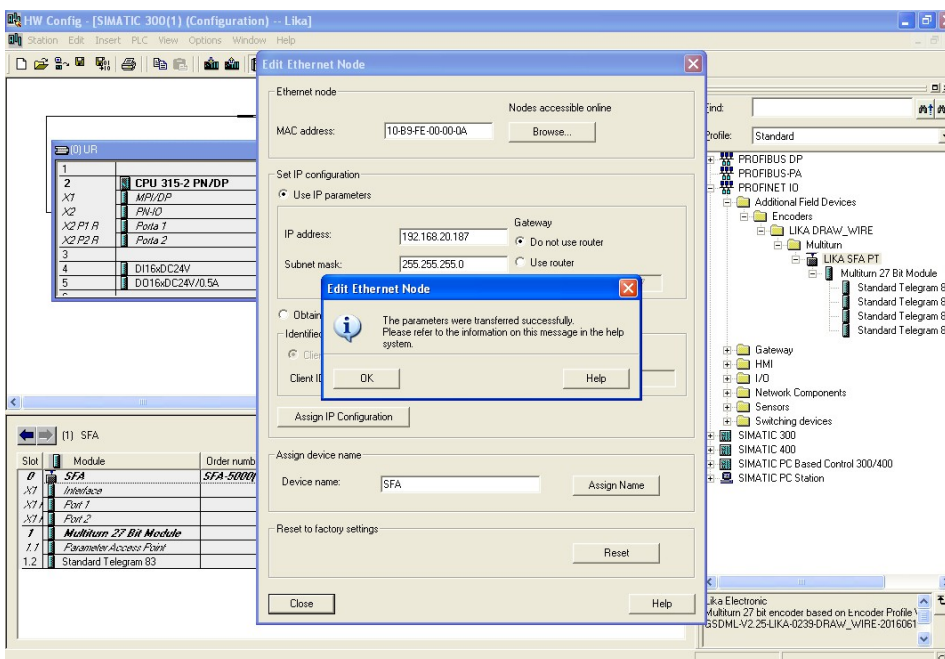


Figure 22 - Edit Ethernet Node confirmation

Now press the **OK** button to close the message and then press again the **Browse...** button in the **Edit Ethernet node** page to find all the nodes connected to the network and check whether the encoder is listed properly in the page.

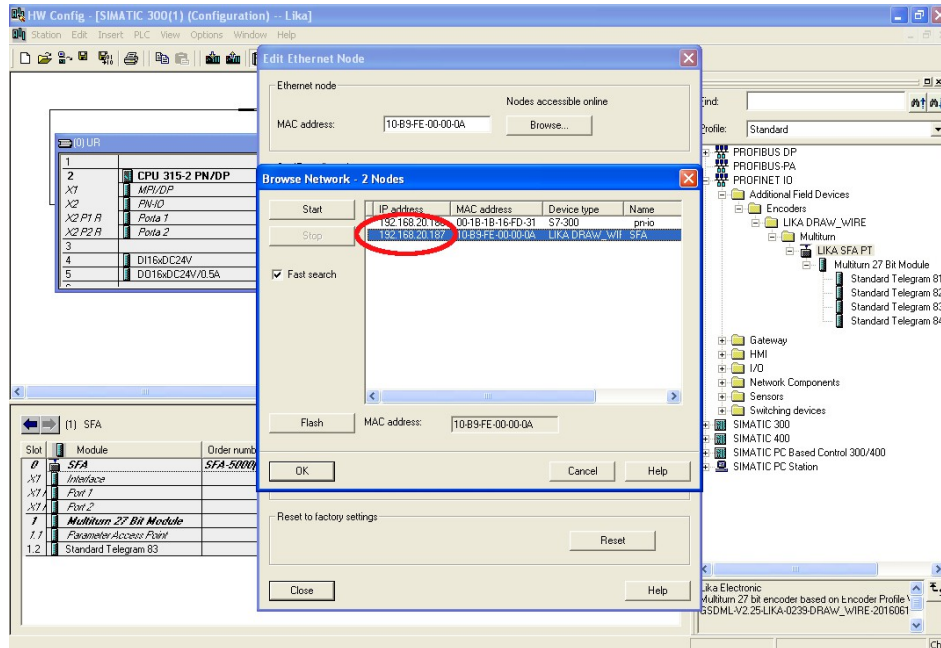


Figure 23 - Browsing the network

The new IP address has been assigned.

5.5 Setting the parameters: Parameter Access Point

Double click the **Parameter Access Point** slot 1.1 of the module to open the dialog box where the encoder parameters are listed.

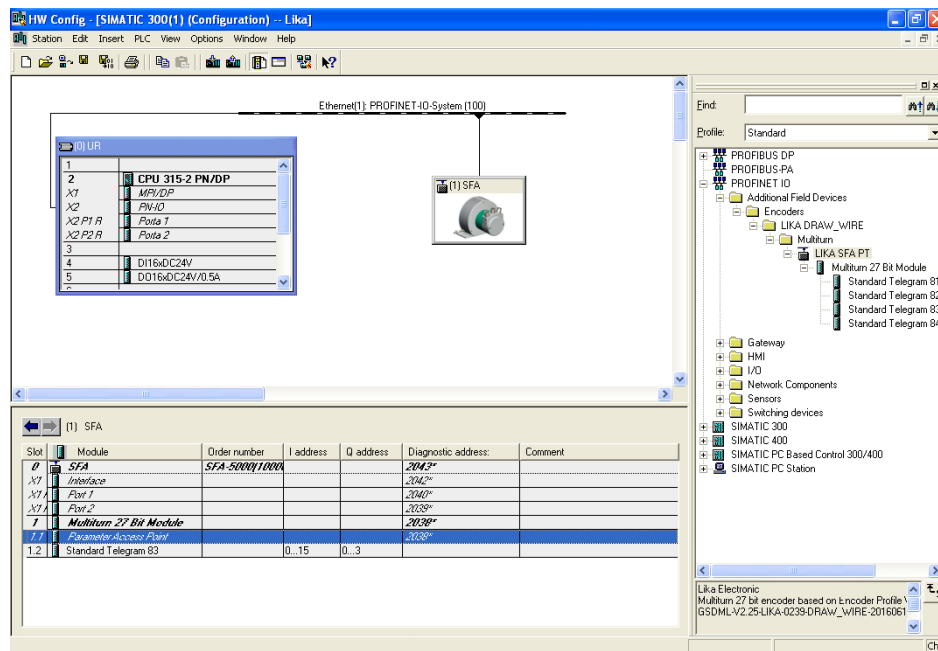


Figure 24 - Entering the Parameter Access Point dialog box

The **Properties – Parameter Access Point** property sheet will appear. Enter the **Parameters** tabbed page to display the complete list of the parameters available for the Profinet encoder.

The encoder specific parameters implemented by the manufacturer are shown in the table. The parameters data is transferred to the encoder using 0xBF00 data record at each system boot up.

To set the parameter data, select the value in the drop-down list next to each parameter in the column **Value**.

For detailed information on the implemented parameters, please refer to the "9.4 Index 0xBF00 : user parameter data" section on page 88.

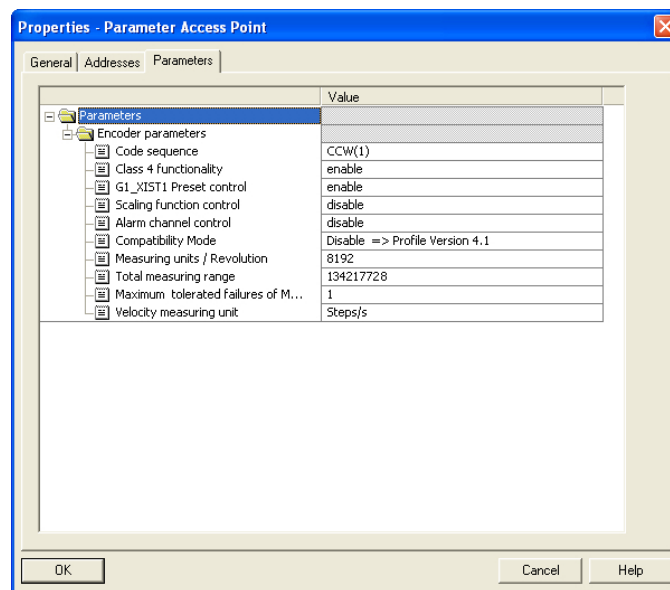


Figure 25 – Parameter Access Point properties

After having changed any parameter values, you need to download data to the PLC pressing the **Download** button in the Toolbar.

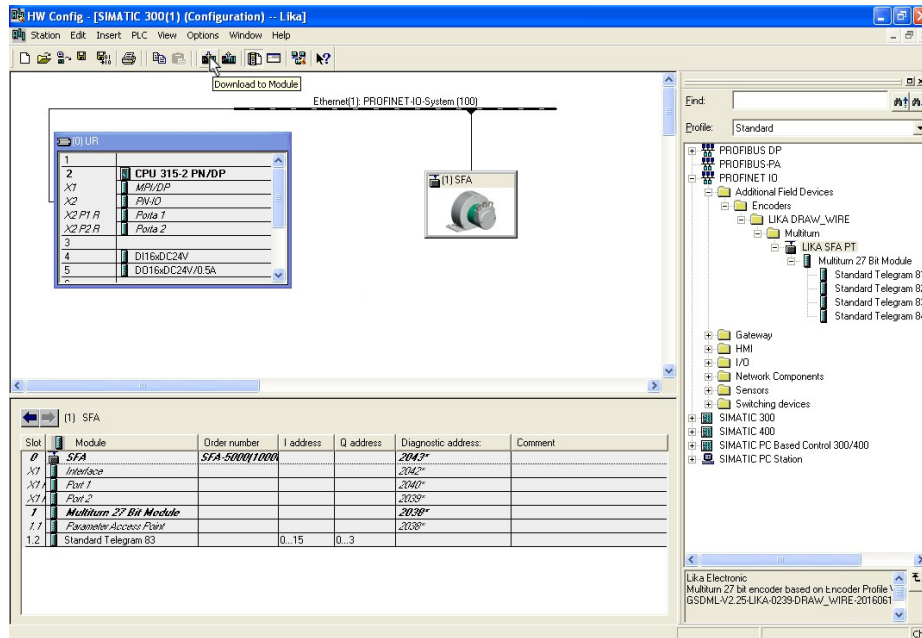


Figure 26 - Downloading data to the PLC

Please note that a description / help message appears on the display when you move the cursor over the items listed on the left.

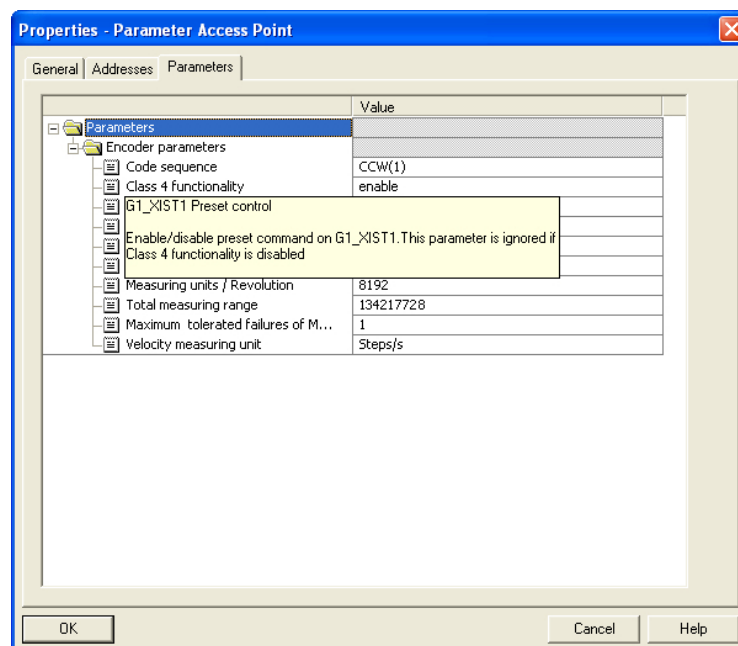


Figure 27 - Parameter Access Point help messages

5.6 Resetting the parameters to default factory values

Default values are provided to each parameter of the device and are preset at the factory by Lika Electronic engineers. The first time you install the encoder, it will operate using the default values. They allow the operator to run the IO device for standard and safe operation. They are plainly not optimized for specific application yet they provide maximum performance for most systems. To suit the specific application requirements it may be advisable and even necessary to enter new parameters instead of the factory default settings. There could be exceptional circumstances where it would be necessary for you to restore the default values of the settable parameters. When this is the case, you have to use the **Reset** command.



NOTE

When you restore the default values, please always consider that:

- the encoder parameters will be restored to the default values;
- the encoder offset will be reset;
- the Device Name will be lost and replaced with a blank string;
- the IP address will be set to 0.0.0.0;
- the parameters associated with the IP range will be set to 0.



WARNING

The execution of this command causes all the values which have been set previously next to each parameter to be overwritten!



NOTE

The complete list of machine data and relevant default parameters preset by Lika Electronic engineers is available on page 160.

When you need to restore the default values proceed as follows.
Press **PLC**, **Ethernet** and then **Edit Ethernet node** command in the menu bar of the **HW Config** window. In the **Edit Ethernet Node** dialog box press the **Browse...** button to find all the nodes connected to the network. Select the LIKA DRAW_WIRE device type whose parameters you need to reset. The MAC address of the encoder is written on the encoder label. Press the **OK** button to confirm.

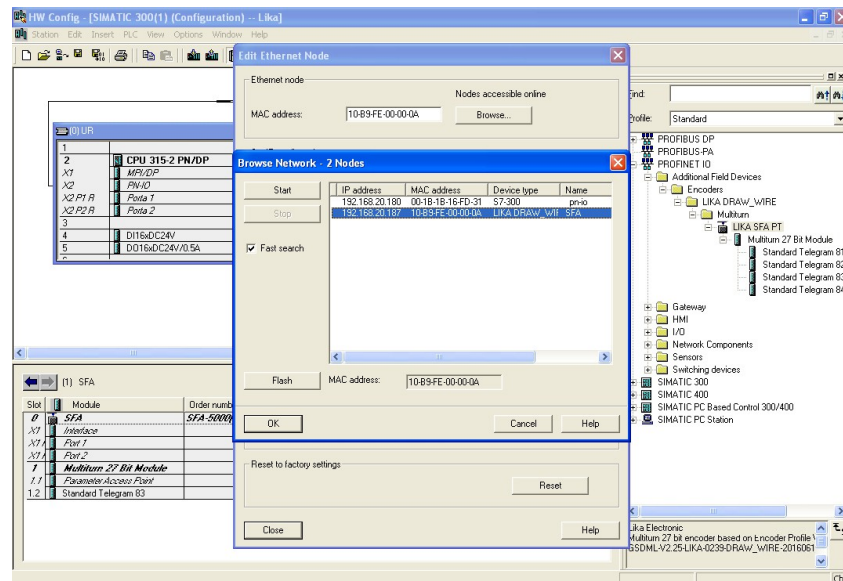


Figure 28 - Restoring default values

The **Edit Ethernet Node** dialog box will show the identification parameters of the chosen device. Now press the **Reset** button in the **Reset to factory settings** box below in the dialog box.

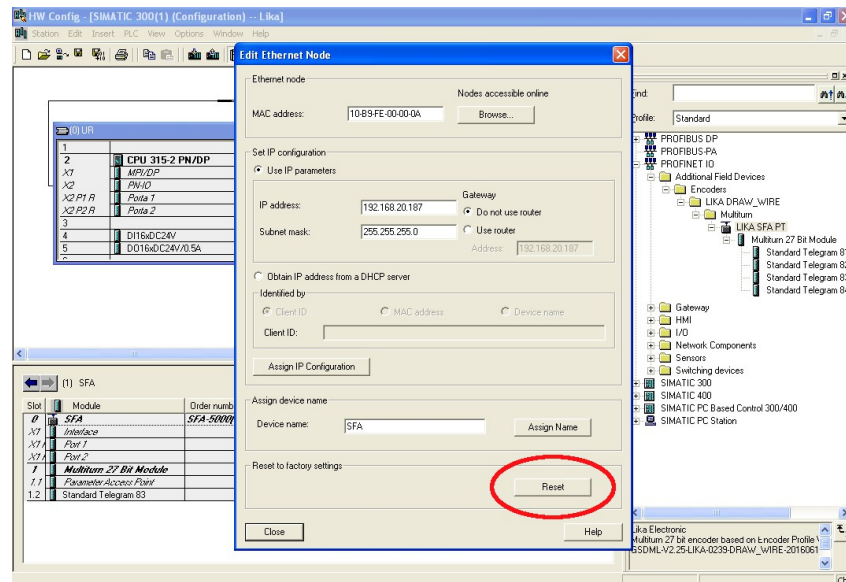


Figure 29 - Reset to factory settings

You will be requested to confirm the operation. Press the **YES** button in the message that appears on the screen.

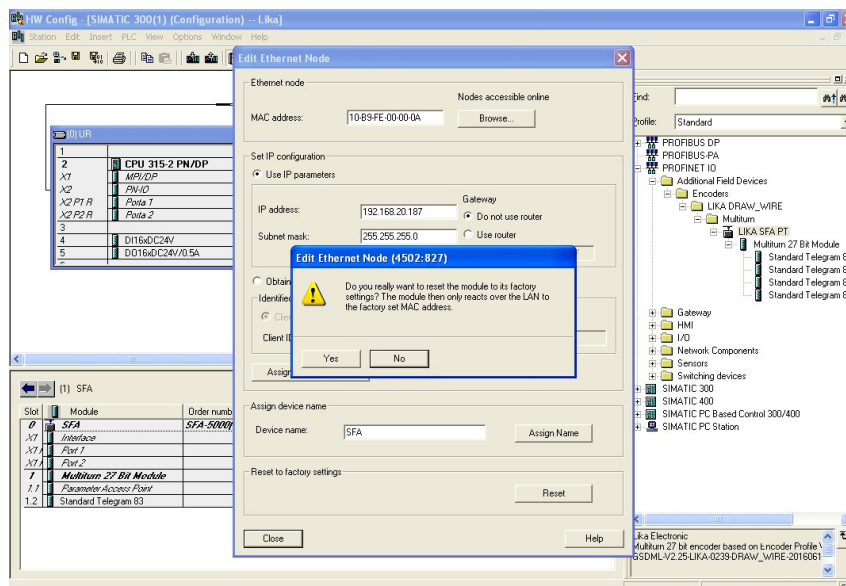


Figure 30 - Reset first confirmation message

If the device is online and an application relation (AR) is currently established, a second message will appear on the screen. Again you will be requested to confirm the operation by pressing the **YES** button.

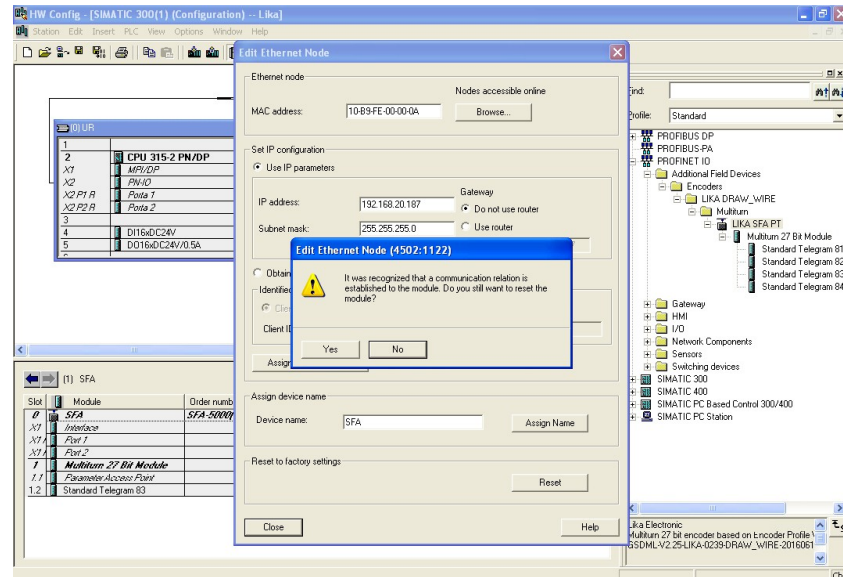


Figure 31 - Reset second confirmation message

Press the **OK** button to close the message.

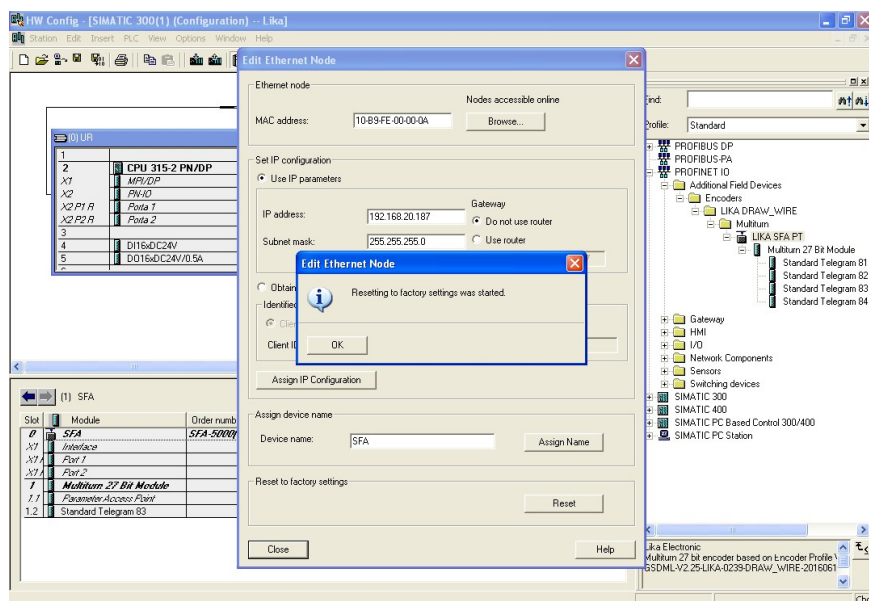


Figure 32 - Reset executed message

When the operation is carried out, browse the network by pressing the **Browse...** button in the **Edit Ethernet Node** dialog box to find all the nodes connected to the network. The LIKA DRAW_WIRE device type will provide the value 0.0.0.0 under the IP address item and a blank string under the Name item.

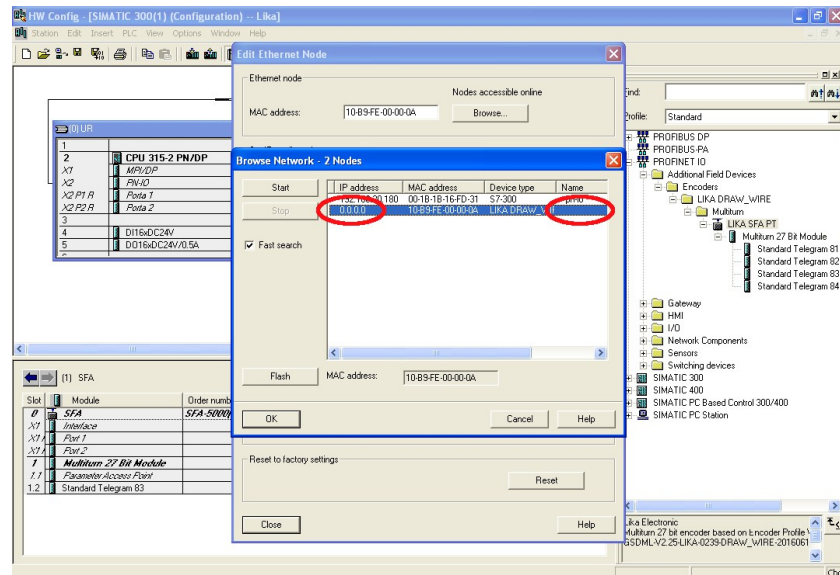


Figure 33 - Checking data after reset

5.7 TO Technology Objects

In order to be able to facilitate the use of technological functions that can be used with a SIMATIC controller, what is known as **Technology Objects** have been introduced in the programming environment of SIMATIC. Within these technology objects, the available functions are encapsulated and provided to the creator of the user program for easy access and the easy use in the programming environment.

Particularly in the "motion control" area are these technology objects used to simplify the control and handling of axes and additional motion control functionalities and to support the user in the creation of a user program with motion control functionalities.

5.7.1 Properties of a technology object (TO)

A technology object (TO) for motion control in the SIMATIC has the following properties:

- The technology object represents a software object in the controller.
- The technology object represents the mechanical components.
- The technology object encapsulates the technological functionality.

- The technology object allows a uniform setting and configuration.
- The technology object ensures a simple connection of the drives and encoders as well as the distributed I/O.
- The technology object encapsulates the mechanical configuration, the monitoring and limitations of the drive and the mechanic that is connected to it.
- The technology object is addressed via PLCopen motion control instructions from the user program.

This guarantees a simple and standardized use of the motion control functionalities in the SIMATIC.

5.7.2 Installing the encoder as a technology object (TO)

If the encoder is used as a TO Technology Object, **Compatibility mode** parameter must be set to 0 = Enable = Compatible with Encoder Profile V3.1.

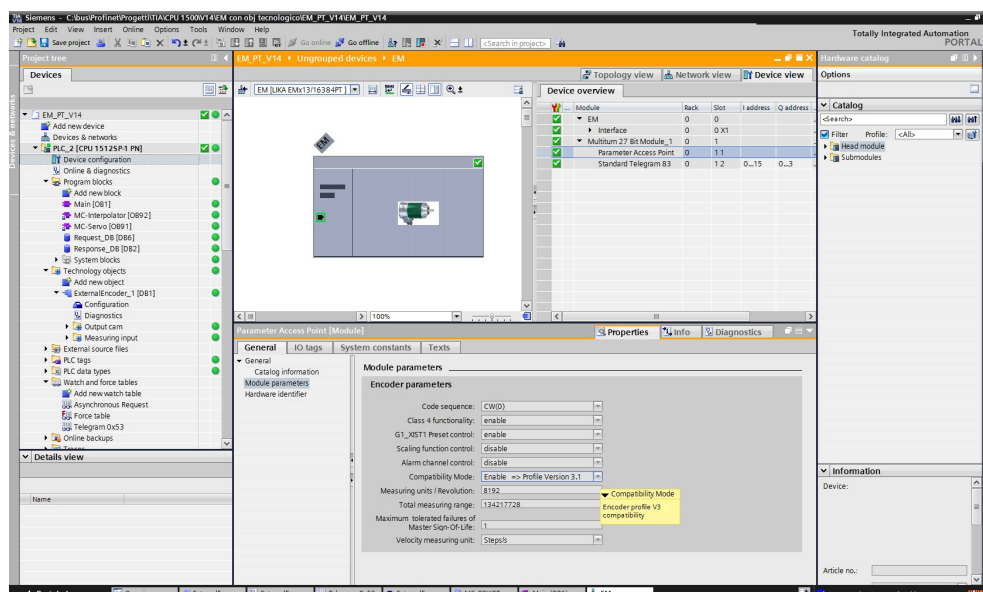


Figure 34 – Checking the **Compatibility mode** parameter setting

The screenshot above was taken using TIA PORTAL V14 with SIEMENS PLC CPU 1512SP-1 PN.

6 Profinet interface

6.1 A brief introduction to Profinet

PROFINET IO is the open industrial network devised for automation applications and built on the Ethernet application layer (TCP/IP and IT standards). For PROFINET IO the layers 1 through 7a of the ISO/OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) reference model are exclusively based on internationally proven standards. The functionality of PROFINET is defined in layer 7b. PROFINET IO complies with IEEE802.3 Ethernet Standard and follows the standards IEC 61158 and IEC61784, so it is 100% Ethernet compatible.

Its technology development and standardization are entrusted to Profibus & Profinet International (PI), the international umbrella organization including members of more than 1400 companies (www.profibus.com).

PROFINET IO is expressly developed to connect controllers (named IO controllers, equivalent to Profibus DP Masters), peripheral devices (named IO devices, similar to Profibus DP Slaves) and programming devices / PCs (named IO supervisors) with Ethernet Real Time (RT) and Isochronous Real Time (IRT) communication all the way. Real Time channel is used for time-critical process data and allows to meet the real-time requirements of the automation engineering (cycle times < 500 μ s, jitter < 1 μ s); while IRT is suitable for sophisticated motion control and high performance applications in factory automation and permits cycle times lower than 250 μ s with less than 1 μ s jitter. The standard TCP/IP channel is used for parametrization, configuration and acyclic read/write operations.

A PROFINET IO system requires at least one IO Controller and one IO Device. The most frequent network topologies can be implemented and even mixed together including Star, Line, Tree and Ring structures by means of copper or fiber-optic cables. The number of devices (each one fitted with its own MAC address, IP address and device name) which can be connected in the PROFINET network is virtually unlimited. The transmission rate is 100Mbit/s with full duplex communication (Fast Ethernet).

PROFINET IO Devices are configured using a configuration tool which acts as the IO Supervisor. The IO Supervisor uses a GSD (General Station Description) file based on XML language, thus it is called GSDML file, see on page 34.

6.2 Profinet encoders from Lika Electronic

PROFINET encoders from Lika Electronic fully comply with the encoder profile specifications V4.1 version 3.162, the encoder profile is based on the PROFIdrive profile. For any information on the encoder profile please refer to the following document:

ENCODER PROFILE. Technical specifications for Profibus and Profinet related to PROFIdrive

edited by PI International.

Furthermore these encoders fulfil the requirements of the Application Classes 3 and 4, thus they are intended for clock-synchronous (isochronous) real-time applications with cyclic and synchronous data transmission. Anyway they can also be used in applications without clock synchronization. For detailed information on the application classes refer to the "6.3 Application Class definition" section on page 66.

PROFINET encoders supports the standard telegrams 81, 82, 83 and 84. Further information can be found in the "7.1 Telegrams" section on page 69.

The IO data is transferred to and from the Encoder Object (EO, see the "6.4 Encoder Object model" section on page 67) via the Cyclic Data Exchange Service. The EO comprises the following mandatory functionalities:

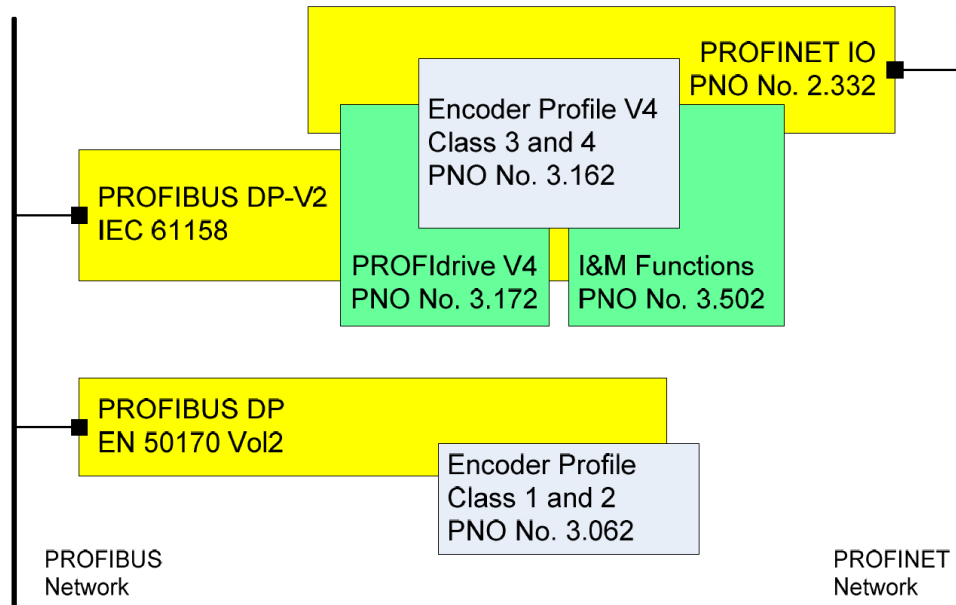
- parameters;
- measuring task (i.e. position value, velocity value, ...);
- IO data (cyclical transmission of control and current values);
- support for Alarm Mechanism.

Among the parameters available in the Profinet draw-wire encoders from Lika Electronic: code sequence, scaling function, preset (Class 4 functionalities), position readout, offset value, velocity value, velocity measuring unit, acyclic Error Data communication and diagnostic information.

PROFINET at a glance

Number of stations	Setting the IP-Address	Setting the baud rate	Transmission rate	Cable length	Cable
Virtually unlimited	Software / automatic via DCP	-	100 Mbit/s full duplex	Up to 100 m / 330 ft	M12 D-coded Profinet connectors

6.2.1 Overview of the encoder profiles



6.3 Application Class definition

The encoder profile defines two application classes: **Class 3** and **Class 4**. A number of mandatory functions are specified for each application class, in addition all optional functions must be recognized by the encoder and handled so that the controller is able to determine whether an optional function is supported.



NOTE

There is no relation between the Encoder application classes and the application classes defined in the PROFIdrive profile.

6.3.1 Application Class 3

Encoder with base mode parameter access and limited parametrization of the encoder functionality. Isochronous mode is not supported.

6.3.2 Application Class 4

Encoder with scaling, preset, isochronous mode and base mode parameter access. A Class 4 configured encoder fully supports all functionalities according to the encoder profile V4.1.

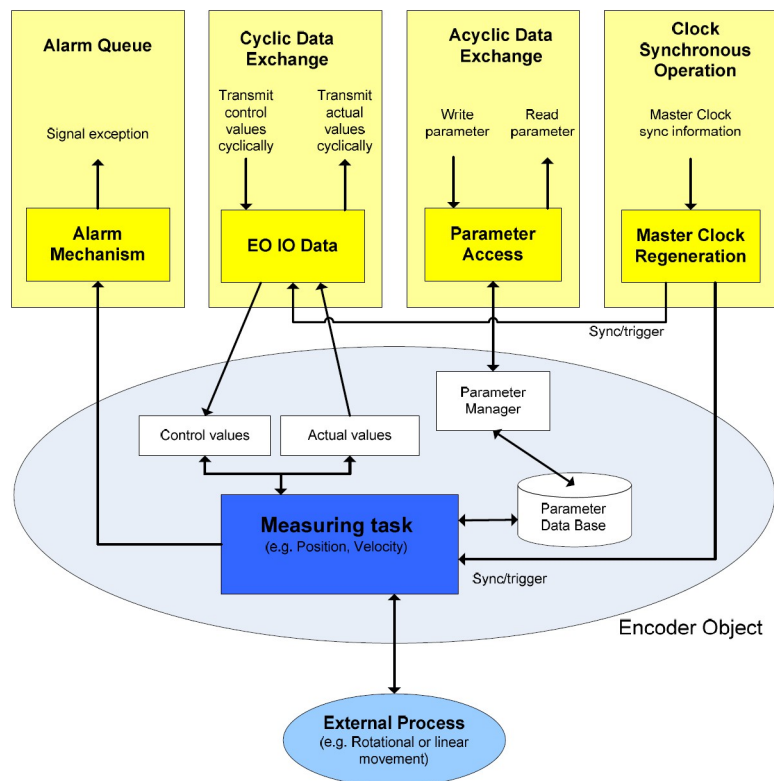
Lika Electronic encoders fulfil the requirements of CLASS 4

6.4 Encoder Object model

The Figure shows the general Encoder Object (EO) architecture. Central element of the EO is the Measuring Task where the measurements are made and the results are calculated. The properties of the EO is represented and controlled by parameters. The parameters are administered in the Parameter Data Base. To access EO parameters, Acyclic Data Exchange service is used. For periodic transportation of control values to the EO and current values from the EO, the Cyclic Data Exchange service is used. Exception situations out of the Measuring Task and the General State Machine may be signalled by the Alarm Mechanism to the controlling device.

The EO shall comprise as minimum mandatory functionality:

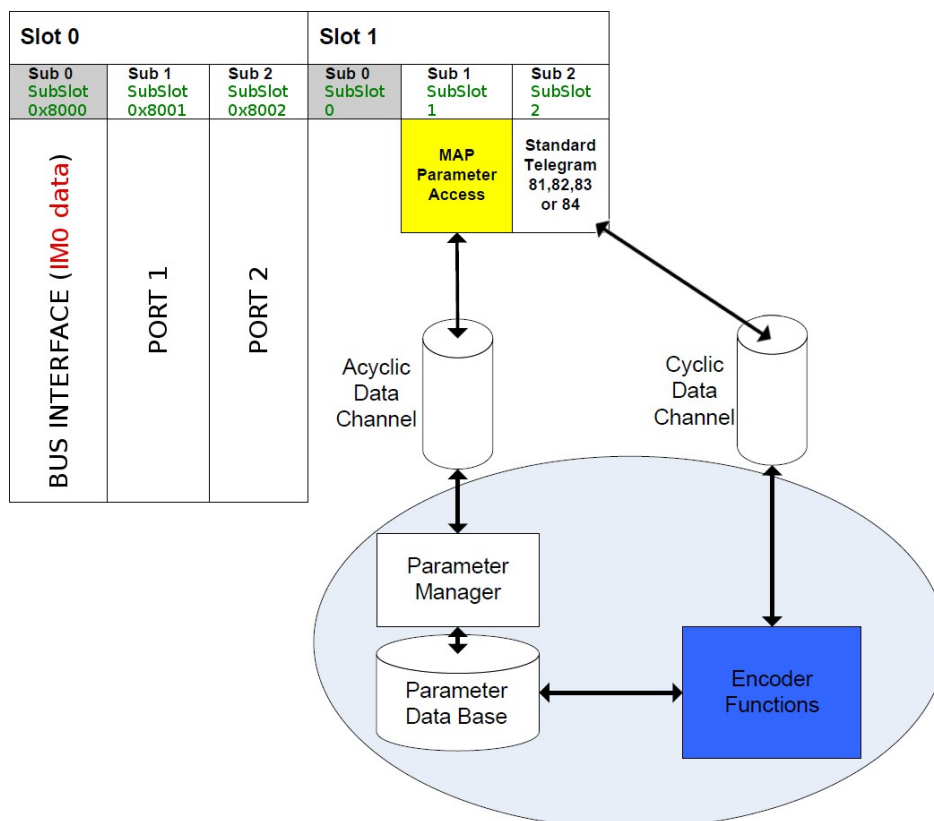
- Parameters;
- Measuring Task;
- IO Data (control value, current value);
- Support for Alarm Mechanism;
- Optional functionality;
- Clock Synchronous operation.



6.5 Encoder object architecture

The Figure shows the general architecture and the mapping of the Encoder Object (EO) architectural elements to Communication Objects of the Peripheral Device for PROFINET IO. General with PROFINET IO the EO is mapped exactly to one Module/Slot. Slot 0 is exclusively reserved for Device representative purpose and therefore shall not be used for any Encoder module. Valid Slot numbers for Encoder Objects are from 1 to 0x7FFF. Every EO contains at least the mandatory Module Access Point (MAP) which is mapped to a dedicated EO representative Submodule. This MAP Submodule contains at least the mandatory Parameter Access Point (PAP) which is mapped to a dedicated Record Data Object. Via the EO representative Submodule (MAP) and the specified Record Data Object the access to the EO parameter manager is possible. The EO parameter manager has access to the EO local Parameter Data Base. In addition to the mandatory MAP submodule, the EO may contain additional submodules which may be used to:

- represent communication end points for IO Data (cyclic data channel) and also to structure the IO Data in data blocks (telegrams, signals).
- represent physical or logical Subobjects of the EO.



7 PROFINET IO data description

7.1 Telegrams

A telegram is a rigidly defined bit stream carrying data. In each telegram the data length and the type of data which is sent to and from the IO controller is specified. PROFINET interface devices communicate and stay in sync by sending each other telegrams. The encoder profile supports four types of telegrams: Standard Telegram 81, Standard Telegram 82, Standard Telegram 83 and Standard Telegram 84. They are described hereafter. Standard signals are fully described in the "Cyclic Data Exchange – Std signals" section on page 71.

7.1.1 Standard Telegram 81

The Standard Telegram 81 is the default telegram. It uses 4 bytes to output data from the IO controller to the encoder and 12 bytes to input data from the encoder to the IO controller.

Output data CONTROLLER => DEVICE

	2 bytes	2 bytes
IO Data	1	2
Set point	STW2_ENC	G1_STW

Input data DEVICE => CONTROLLER

	2 bytes	2 bytes	4 bytes	4 bytes
IO Data	1	2	3 4	5 6
Current value	ZSW2_ENC	G1_ZSW	G1_XIST1	G1_XIST2

7.1.2 Standard Telegram 82

The Standard Telegram 82 uses 4 bytes to output data from the IO controller to the encoder and 14 bytes to input data from the encoder to the IO controller.

Output data CONTROLLER => DEVICE

	2 bytes	2 bytes
IO Data	1	2
Set point	STW2_ENC	G1_STW

Input data DEVICE => CONTROLLER

	2 bytes	2 bytes	4 bytes	4 bytes	2 bytes
IO Data	1	2	3 4	5 6	7
Current value	ZSW2_ENC	G1_ZSW	G1_XIST1	G1_XIST2	NIST_A

7.1.3 Standard Telegram 83

The Standard Telegram 83 uses 4 bytes to output data from the IO controller to the encoder and 16 bytes to input data from the encoder to the IO controller.

Output data CONTROLLER => DEVICE

	2 bytes	2 bytes
IO Data	1	2
Set point	STW2_ENC	G1_STW

Input data DEVICE => CONTROLLER

	2 bytes	2 bytes	4 bytes		4 bytes		4 bytes	
IO Data	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Current value	ZSW2_ENC	G1_ZSW	G1_XIST1		G1_XIST2		NIST_B	

7.1.4 Standard Telegram 84

The Standard Telegram 84 uses 4 bytes to output data from the IO controller to the encoder and 20 bytes to input data from the encoder to the IO controller.

Output data CONTROLLER => DEVICE

	2 bytes	2 bytes
IO Data	1	2
Set point	STW2_ENC	G1_STW

Input data DEVICE => CONTROLLER

	2 bytes	2 bytes	8 bytes				4 bytes		4 bytes	
IO Data	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Current value	ZSW2_ENC	G1_ZSW	G1_XIST3				G1_XIST2		NIST_B	



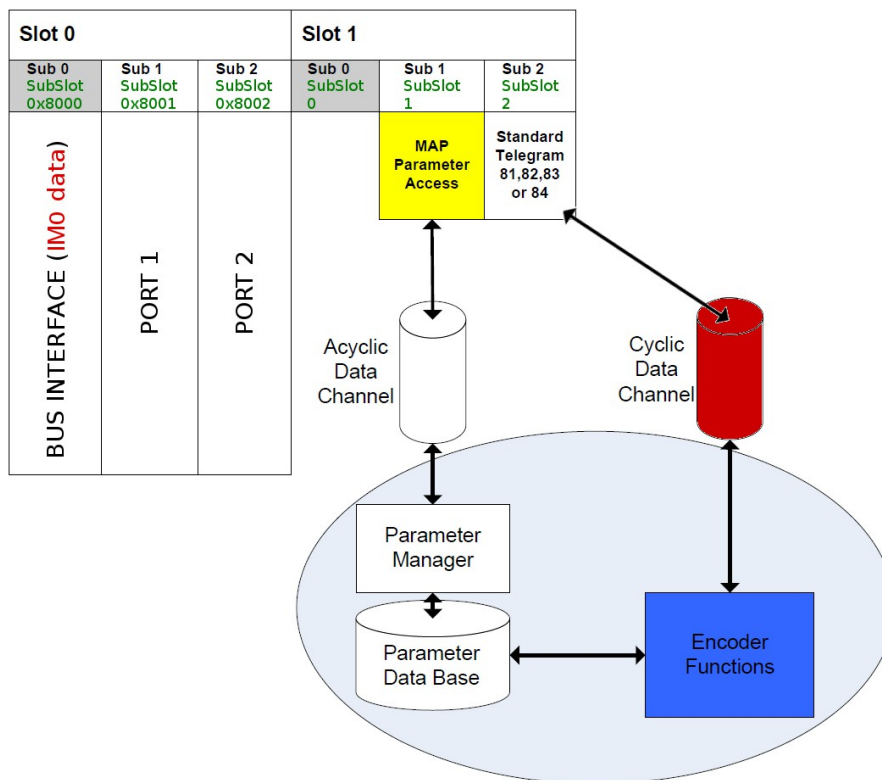
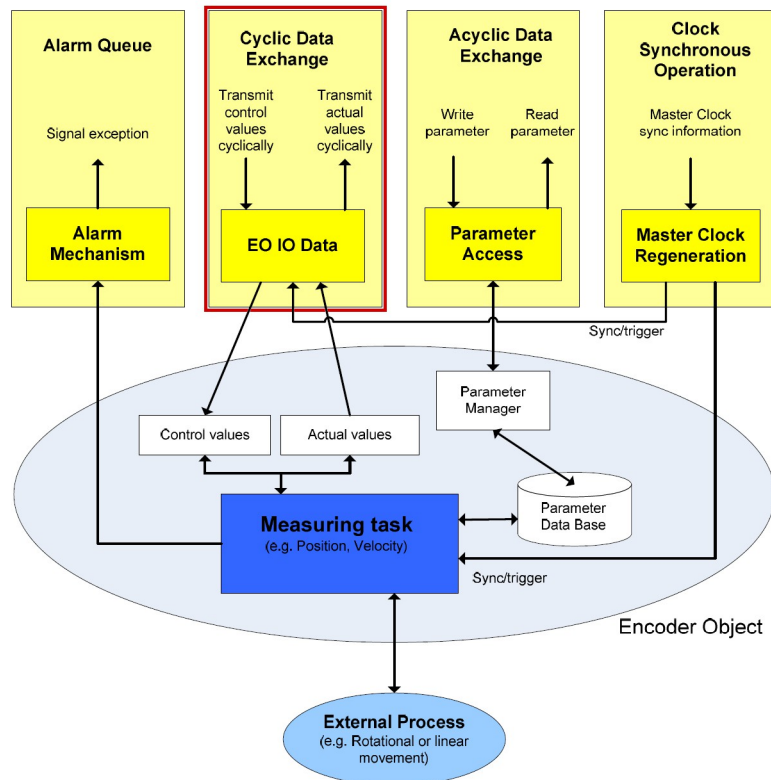
NOTE

In the Standard Telegram 84, **G1_XIST2** is used to transfer the error codes and optionally the position values if the measuring length exceeds 64 bits.

8 Cyclic Data Exchange – Std signals

IO data is transferred via the Cyclic Data Exchange. A series of standard signals are defined to configure the IO data. In the following table the standard signals are summarily described.

Significance	Abbreviation	Length (bits)	Data type	Page
Sensor 1 position current value 1	G1_XIST1	32	Unsigned	73
Sensor 1 position current value 2	G1_XIST2	32	Unsigned	74
Sensor 1 position current value 3	G1_XIST3	64	Unsigned	74
Encoder Control word 2	STW2_ENC	16	Unsigned	75
Encoder Status word 2	ZSW2_ENC	16	Unsigned	76
Sensor 1 Control word	G1_STW	16	Unsigned	76
Sensor 1 Status word	G1_ZSW	16	Unsigned	80
Speed current value A	NIST_A	16	Signed	80
Speed current value B	NIST_B	32	Signed	80



8.1 List of the available standard signals

G1_XIST1

[Unsigned, 32 bits]

It is defined as Sensor 1 current position value 1. This signal is the current (real) absolute position of the encoder expressed in binary notation.

Format definition:

- all values are represented in binary notation;
- the recommended default shift factor is zero (right aligned value) for both **G1_XIST1** and **G1_XIST2**;
- the settings in the encoder parameter data affect the position value in both **G1_XIST1** and **G1_XIST2**.



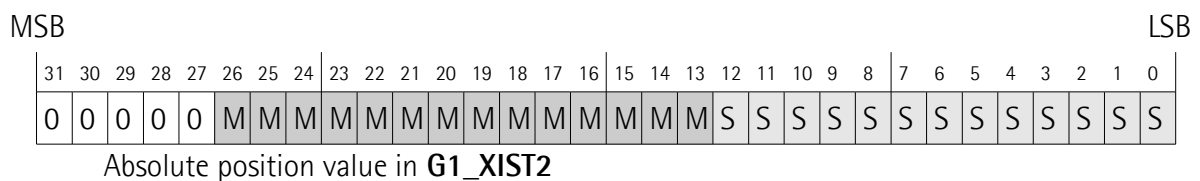
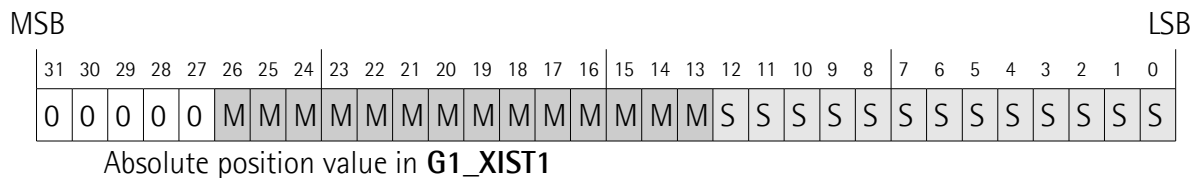
EXAMPLE

Here follows a format example.

27-bit absolute multiturn encoder, 13-bit singleturn resolution (8192 counts per revolution), 14-bit number of revolutions (16384 revolutions)

M = Multiturn value, number of revolutions

S = Singleturn value, number of counts per revolution



G1_XIST2

[Unsigned, 32 bits]

It is defined as Sensor 1 current position value 2. By default this signal is the current (real) absolute position of the encoder expressed in binary notation yet it has a different meaning if an error is active.

If no error is active:

this signal informs about the current position value of the encoder, provided that the bit **Request absolute value cyclically** (bit 13 of control word **G1_STW**) is set to 1; otherwise this value is 0.

If an error is active:

this signal informs about the active error. For the complete list of the error codes refer to the "10.3 Error codes in G1_XIST2" section on page 101.

Format definition:

- all values are represented in binary notation;
- the recommended default shift factor is zero (right aligned value) for both **G1_XIST1** and **G1_XIST2**;
- the settings in the encoder parameter data affect the position value in both **G1_XIST1** and **G1_XIST2**;
- **G1_XIST2** displays the error telegram instead of the position value if an error occurs.

For the format example see **G1_XIST1** above.

G1_XIST3

[Unsigned, 64 bits]

It is defined as Sensor 1 current position value 3. This 64-bit position value is intended to support the encoders having a measuring length which exceeds 32 bits. **G1_XIST3** has the following format:

- binary format;
- the current position value is always right aligned, a shifting factor is not used;
- the settings in the encoder parameter data affect the position value in **G1_XIST3** if Application Class 4 is enabled.

IO data	1	2	3	4
Format	64-bit position value			

STW2_ENC

[Unsigned, 16 bits]

It is defined as Encoder control word 2. Control word **STW2_ENC** includes the **Control by PLC** mechanisms from PROFIdrive STW1 and the **Controller Sign-Of-Life** mechanism from PROFIdrive STW2.

Bit	Meaning
0 ... 6	Reserved
7	Not used
8 & 9	Reserved
10	Control by PLC
11	Reserved
12 ... 15	Controller Sign-Of-Life

Control by PLC

Bit 10

If the **Compatibility mode** is enabled (see on page 91), then bit 10 **Control by PLC** is ignored. In this case control word **G1_STW** and setpoint are always checked.

If the **Compatibility mode** is disabled (see on page 91), then bit 10 **Control by PLC** is checked. So control word **G1_STW** and setpoint are checked only if the bit **Control by PLC** is set.

Bit	Value	Significance	Comment
10	1	Control from PLC	Control via interface, EO IO Data is processed.
	0	No control from PLC	EO IO Data not valid, except Sign-Of-Life.

Controller Sign-Of-Life

Bits 12 ... 15

For more information on the control word **STW2_ENC** please refer to the PROFIdrive Technical Specification document.

ZSW2_ENC

[Unsigned, 16 bits]

It is defined as Encoder status word 2. The encoder status word 2 **ZSW2_ENC** includes the Control by PLC mechanism from PROFIdrive ZSW1 and the Slave Sign-Of-Life mechanism from PROFIdrive ZSW2.

Bit	Meaning
0 ... 2	Reserved
3	Not used
4 ... 8	Reserved
9	Control requested
10 & 11	Reserved
12 ... 15	Encoder Sign-Of-Life

Control requested

Bit 9

Bit	Value	Significance	Comment
9	1	Control Requested	The automation system is requested to assume control.
	0	No Control requested	Control by the automation system is not possible, only possible at the device or by another interface.

Encoder Sign-Of-Life

Bits 12 ... 15

For more information on the status word 2 **ZSW2_ENC** please refer to the PROFIdrive Technical Specification document.

G1_STW

[Unsigned, 16 bits]

It is defined as Sensor 1 control word. This control word controls the functionality of major encoder functions.

Bit	Meaning
0 ... 7	Not used
8 ... 10	Reserved
11	Home position mode
12	Request set/shift of home position

13	Request absolute value cyclically
14	Activate parking sensor
15	Acknowledging a sensor error



NOTE

If the **Activate parking sensor** is activated (bit 14 = 1) the encoder is still on bus with the Slave Sign-Of-Life active and the encoder error and diagnostics switched off.

Home position mode

Bit 11

Request set/shift of home position

Bit 12

The preset function is controlled by bits 11 and 12 in this Sensor 1 control word **G1_STW** and acknowledged by the bit 12 **Set/shift of home position executed** in the sensor status word **G1_ZSW**. The preset value is 0 by default and may be set by an acyclic data exchange parameter defined in the parameters section (see **P65000 – Preset value** on page 85). The preset function has an absolute and a relative operating mode selectable by means of the bit 11 **Home position mode** in this Sensor 1 control word **G1_STW** (0 = absolute; 1 = relative). Bit 11 and bit 12 in the Sensor 1 control word **G1_STW** control the preset function as described in the table below.

Bit 12	Bit 11	Action
0	X	Normal operating mode. The encoder will make no change in the output value.
1	0	Preset mode absolute The encoder reads the current position value and calculates an internal offset value from the preset value P65000 – Preset value and the read position value. The position value is then shifted with the calculated offset value to get the current position value equal to the preset value. The encoder acknowledges the preset by setting the bit 12 Set/shift of home position executed in the sensor status word G1_ZSW . Now bit 12 Request set/shift of home position in the sensor 1 control word G1_STW can be set to zero by the Master. The encoder will end the preset cycle by clearing the bit 12 Set/shift of home position executed in the sensor status word G1_ZSW . The new internal offset value can be read with an acyclic data exchange parameter (if implemented) and is securely stored

		in case of voltage breakdown and uploaded again at each power on.
1	1	<p>Preset mode relative (offset)</p> <p>The encoder uses the preset value P65000 – Preset value as a relative offset value. In this mode the current position value is shifted by the value deriving from the preset value.</p> <div data-bbox="550 548 683 678" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>EXAMPLE</p> <p>A preset value "1000" is intended to shift the current position value by 1000 steps in the positive counting direction. So a "real" position value of "5000" will have the value "6000" after the relative shifting sequence. The encoder will set bit 12 Set/shift of home position executed in the sensor status word G1_ZSW to acknowledge the execution of the shifting. Bit 12 Request set/shift of home position in the sensor control word G1_STW can now be set to zero by the Master. The encoder will end the preset cycle by clearing the bit 12 Set/shift of home position executed in the sensor status word G1_ZSW. The internal offset value will be shifted according to the transferred preset value. The new offset value is securely stored in case of voltage breakdown and uploaded again at each power on.</p>

The Preset command automatically saves the calculated internal offset values.



NOTE

Refer also to the index **P65000 – Preset value** on page 85; to **G1_XIST1 preset control** on page 89; and to the "14.2 Preset diagram" section on page 140. See also the "15.2 Setting the preset value" section on page 156.



EXAMPLE

An example of setting the Preset value is provided on page 131.

Request absolute value cyclically

Bit 13

Bit	Significance	Comment
13	=1 : Request absolute value cyclically	Request of additional cyclic transmission of the current absolute position in G1_XIST2 .

Activate parking sensor

Bit 14

Bit	Significance	Comment
14	=1 : Activate parking sensor	Request to stop monitoring the measuring system and the current value measurements in the drive. This makes it possible to disconnect the encoder from the line without having to change the drive configuration or causing a fault. In this case all current errors of the encoder are cleared. The parking of the encoder while the drive is running is not allowed and will result in a sensor interface error (error code 0x03 in G1_XIST2).

See also "14.3 Parking sensor diagram" on page 141.

Acknowledging a sensor error

Bit 15

Bit	Significance	Comment
15	=1 : Acknowledging a sensor error	Request to acknowledge a sensor error (bit 15 Sensor error of G1_ZSW).

G1_ZSW

[Unsigned, 16 bits]

It is defined as Sensor 1 status word. This status word defines the states, acknowledgements and error messages of the encoder and its main functions.

Bit	Meaning
0 ... 9	Not used
10	Reserved
11	Requirements of error acknowledge detected
12	Set/shift of home position executed
13	Transmit absolute value cyclically
14	Parking sensor active
15	Sensor error



NOTE

If bit 13 **Transmit absolute value cyclically** or bit 15 **Sensor error** are not set, there is no valid value or error code transferred in **G1_XIST2**.



NOTE

Bit 13 **Transmit absolute value cyclically** and bit 15 **Sensor error** cannot be set at the same time as they are used to indicate either a valid position value transmission (bit 13) or the error code transmission (bit 15) in **G1_XIST2**.

NIST_A

[Signed, 16 bits]

It is defined as current velocity value A.

Velocity value is calculated every 100 ms.

Refer also to the parameter **Velocity measuring units** on page 96.

NIST_B

[Signed, 32 bits]

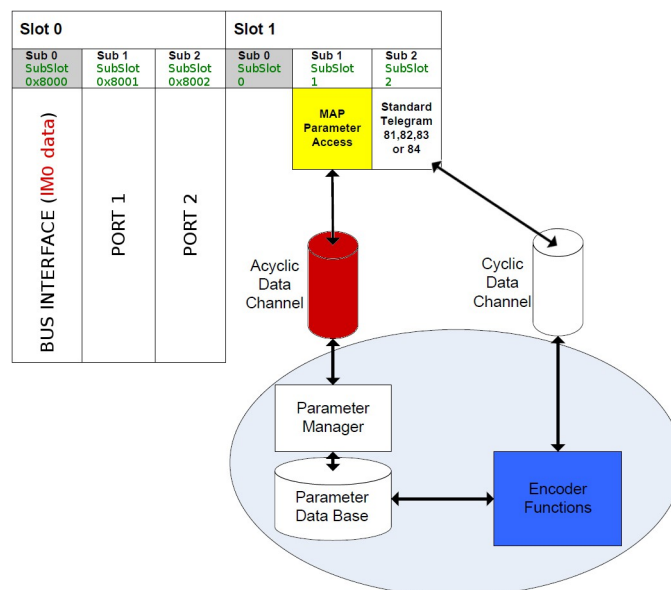
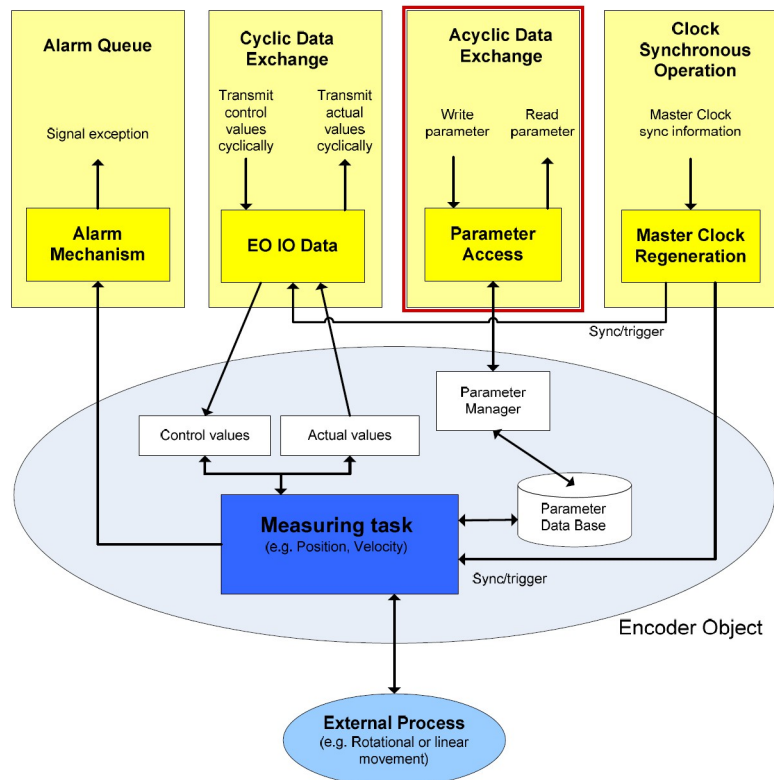
It is defined as current velocity value B.

Velocity value is calculated every 100 ms.

Refer also to the parameter **Velocity measuring units** on page 96.

9 Acyclic Data Exchange

In addition to the Cyclic Data Exchange (see the "Cyclic Data Exchange – Std signals" section on page 71), the Acyclic Data Exchange gives the possibility to read and write parameters over the non real time channel.



9.1 Index 0xAFF0: Identification & Maintenance (I&M) functions

Profinet encoders from Lika Electronic only implement I&M 0 Module (IM0).

IM0 is accessible with record 0xAFF0 and provides general information on the device such as vendor ID, order ID, serial number, etc.

Description	Number of bytes
BLOCKHEADER	6
MANUFACTURER ID (VENDOR ID)	6
ORDER ID	20
SERIAL NUMBER	16
HARDWARE REVISION	2
SOFTWARE REVISION	4
REVISION COUNTER	2
PROFILE ID (API)	2
PROFILE SPECIFIC TYPE	2
IM VERSION	2
IM SUPPORTED	2

9.2 Index 0xB02E : supported PROFIdrive specific parameters

P922 – Telegram Selection

[Unsigned16, RO]

It indicates the type of telegram which is currently in use. Possible values: 81, 82, 83 and 84.

P964 – Profidrive Parameter : Device identification

[Array[0 ... 5], unsigned16, RO]

Index	Sub	Meaning	Value	Access
964	0	Manufacturer ID (Vendor ID assigned by PI)	0x239	RO
964	1	DU Drive unit type (Vendor specific)	1	RO
964	2	Software version	xxxx	RO
964	3	Software year	yyyy	RO
964	4	Software day and month	dd.mm	RO
964	5	Number of Drive Object (DO)	1	RO

P965 – Encoder profile number

[Octet string 2, RO]

Index	Sub	Meaning	Value	Access
965	0	Encoder profile number	0x3D	RO
965	1	Encoder profile version, set by customer	31 or 41	RO

P971 – Transfer to non volatile memory

[Unsigned16, RW]

It is used to save the current local parameters on a non volatile memory. Write "1" to save the parameters. The encoder confirms save by writing "0" on this parameter.

Index	Sub	Meaning	Value	Access
971	0	Save on non volatile memory	variable	RW

P975 – Encoder object identification

[Array[0 ... 7], unsigned16, RO]

Index	Sub	Meaning	Value	Access
975	0	Manufacturer ID (Vendor ID assigned by PI)	0x239	RO
975	1	DO type (Vendor specific)	0x01	RO
975	2	Software version	xx.xx	RO
975	3	Software year	yyyy	RO
975	4	Software day and month	dd.mm	RO
975	5	Profidrive DO type classification	0x05 encoder interface	RO
975	6	Profidrive DO subclassification 1	0x8000 (encoder Application Class 4 supported)	RO
975	7	Drive object ID (DO ID)	0x01	RO

P979 – Sensor format

[Array[0 ... 5], unsigned16, RO]

Index	Sub	Meaning	Value	Access
979	0	Header	0x00005011	RO
979	1	Sensor type	0x80000000	RO
979	2	Sensor Resolution	variable	RO
979	3	Shift factor for G1_XIST1	0	RO
979	4	Shift factor for G1_XIST2	0	RO
979	5	Determinable resolutions	variable	RO

P980 – Number list of defined parameter

[Array[0 ... 8], unsigned16, RO]

Index	Sub	Meaning	Value	Access
980	0	P922 – Telegram Selection	922	RO
980	1	P964 – Profidrive Parameter : Device identification	964	RO
980	2	P965 – Encoder profile number	965	RO
980	3	P971 – Transfer to non volatile memory	971	RO
980	4	P975 – Encoder object identification	975	RO
980	5	P979 – Sensor format	979	RO
980	6	P61001 – IP of station	61001	RO
980	7	P65000 – Preset value	65000	RO
980	8	P65001 – Operating status	65001	RO

P61001 – IP of station

[Unsigned32, RO]

Index	Sub	Meaning	Value	Access
61001	0	IP address assigned to the encoder	variable	RO

9.3 Index 0xB02E : supported encoder specific parameters

P65000 – Preset value

[Unsigned32, RW]

Preset mode absolute

Preset function is meant to assign a desired value to a known physical position of the system. The chosen physical position will get the value set next to this index and all the previous and following mechanical positions will get a value according to it.

Preset mode relative (offset)

The encoder uses this preset value **P65000 – Preset value** as a relative offset value. In this mode the current position value is shifted by the value deriving from this preset value.

Preset value can be saved on the internal memory using the parameter **P971 – Transfer to non volatile memory**.

See also **Home position mode** and **Request set/shift of home position** in **G1_STW** on page 77; and **G1_XIST1 preset control** on page 89.

Index	Sub	Meaning	Value	Access
65000	0	Preset value	variable	RW



EXAMPLE

An example of setting the Preset value is provided on page 131.

P65001 – Operating status

[Array[0 ... 11], unsigned32, RO]

This parameter has a read only structure where information on the encoder operating status can be found. It is a complement to the PROFDriver parameter **979** described in the PROFDriver profile.

Index	Sub	Meaning	Value	Access
65001	0	Header	0x000C0101	RO
65001	1	Operating status	See "Operating status table values"	RO
65001	2	Faults	See "Faults table"	RO

65001	3	Supported faults	0x0030	R0
65001	4	Warnings (*)	0x0	R0
65001	5	Supported warnings	0x0	R0
65001	6	Encoder profile version (**)	0x401	R0
65001	7	Operating time	0xFFFFFFFF	R0
65001	8	Offset value (related to G1_XIST1)	variable	R0
65001	9	Measuring units per revolution	variable	R0
65001	10	Total measuring range in measuring units	variable	R0
65001	11	Velocity measuring unit (user setting)	variable (***)	R0

(*) Warnings are not supported in this encoder.

(**) The encoder profile version is the version of the encoder profile document implemented in the encoder. This parameter is not affected by the **Compatibility mode** settings.

(***) See **Velocity measuring units** in the "9.4 Index 0xBF00 : user parameter data" section on page 96.

Operating status table values

Bit	Meaning
0	Code sequence
1	Class 4 functionality
2	G1_XIST1 preset control
3	Scaling function control
4	Alarm channel control
5	Compatibility mode
6 & 7	Reserved to the encoder manufacturer
8 ... 31	Reserved for future use

Faults table

Bit	Meaning
0 ... 3	Not used
4	Commissioning diagnostic
5	Memory error
6 ... 31	Not used

Supported faults table

Bit	Meaning
0 ... 3	Not used
4	Commissioning diagnostics supported
5	Memory error supported
6 ... 31	Not used

Offset value is calculated in the preset function and is intended to shift the position value. The offset value is saved on the internal memory. This parameter is a read-only parameter.

9.4 Index 0xBF00 : user parameter data

The 31-byte user parameter data listed in the table below is sent to the encoder in the start-up phase using the data record 0xBF00.

Parameter	Data Type	Default	Comment	User Data Octet Number
Code sequence	Bit	1 (CCW)		Byte 0 bit 0
Class 4 functionality	Bit	1 (enabled)		Byte 0 bit 1
G1_XIST1 preset control	Bit	0 (enabled)		Byte 0 bit 2
Scaling function control	Bit	0 (disabled)		Byte 0 bit 3
Alarm channel control	Bit	0 (disabled)	Only supported in Compatibility mode	Byte 0 bit 4
Compatibility mode	Bit	1 (disabled) (profile V4.1)		Byte 0 bit 5
Reserved		0	Set to 0	Byte 0 bits 6-7
Measuring units / Revolution	Unsigned64	variable		Bytes 1-8
Total measuring range	Unsigned64	variable		Bytes 9-16
Maximum Master Sign-Of-Life failures	Unsigned8	1	Only supported in Compatibility mode	Byte 17
Velocity measuring units	Unsigned8	0 (Steps/rev)		Byte 18
Reserved		0x00	Set to 0	Bytes 19-30



NOTE

Default values are highlighted in **bold** in the following tables.

Code sequence

Code sequence sets whether the absolute position value output by the encoder increases when you rewind the wire (0 = CW = count up information rewinding the wire) or when you pull the wire out (1 = CCW = count up information pulling the wire out). This parameter is processed only if **Class 4 functionality** is enabled.

Attribute	Meaning	Value
CW	Absolute position value increasing when rewinding the wire	0
CCW	Absolute position value increasing when pulling the wire out	1



WARNING

Changing this value causes also the position calculated by the controller to be necessarily affected. Therefore it is mandatory to execute a new preset after setting this parameter.

Class 4 functionality

For any information on the implemented Application Classes refer to the "6.3 Application Class definition" section on page 66.

If it is enabled, **Code sequence**, **G1_XIST1 preset control** and **Scaling function control** affect the position value in **G1_XIST1**, **G1_XIST2** and **G1_XIST3**. However the preset will not affect the position value in **G1_XIST1** if the parameter **G1_XIST1 preset control** is disabled; it will always affect **G1_XIST2** and **G1_XIST3** instead.

Attribute	Meaning	Value
Disable	Code sequence , G1_XIST1 preset control and Scaling function control are disabled	0
Enable	Code sequence , G1_XIST1 preset control and Scaling function control are enabled	1

G1_XIST1 preset control

This parameter is available only if **Class 4 functionality** is enabled.

This parameter controls the effect of a preset on the **G1_XIST1** current value. When it is enabled, Preset will affect the position value in **G1_XIST1**.

Attribute	Meaning	Value
Enable	G1_XIST1 is affected by a Preset command	0
Disable	Preset does not affect G1_XIST1	1



WARNING

G1_XIST1 preset control is disabled by setting the value 1.



NOTE

There is no functionality of this parameter if the **Class 4 functionality** parameter is disabled.



EXAMPLE

An example of setting the Preset value is provided on page 131.

Scaling function control

This parameter enables / disables the Scaling function. When this parameter is disabled, the device uses the **hardware** singleturn and multiturn resolutions (see on page 25); when it is enabled, the device uses the resolutions set next to the parameters **Measuring units / Revolution** and **Total measuring range**. Refer also to the "Scaling function parameters" section on page 91.

Attribute	Meaning	Value
Disable	Scaling function disabled	0
Enable	Scaling function enabled	1



NOTE

There is no functionality of this parameter if the **Class 4 functionality** parameter is disabled.

Alarm channel control

This parameter enables / disables the encoder specific Alarm channel transferred as Channel Related Diagnosis. This functionality is used to limit the amount of data sent in isochronous mode.

If the value is zero (0 = default value), only the communication related alarms are sent via the alarm channel. If the value is one (1), also the encoder specific faults and warnings are sent via the alarm channel.

For further information refer also to the "10.2 Error messages via the Alarm Channel" section on page 100.

Attribute	Meaning	Value
Disable	No profile specific diagnosis	0
Enable	Profile specific diagnosis	1



NOTE

This parameter is only supported in compatibility mode (see **Compatibility mode** on page 91).

Compatibility mode

This parameter defines whether the encoder has to run in a mode compatible with Version 3.1 of the Encoder Profile. See the table below for an overview of the functions affected when the compatibility mode is enabled.

Attribute	Meaning	Value
Enable	Compatibility with Encoder Profile V3.1	0
Disable	No backward compatibility	1

Function	Compatibility mode Enabled (=0)	Compatibility mode Disabled (=1)
Control by PLC (STW2_ENC)	Ignored. The control word G1_STW and setpoint values are always valid. Control requested (ZSW2_ENC) is not supported and is set to 0	Supported
User parameter Maximum Master Sign-Of-Life failures	Supported	Not supported. One Sign-Of-Life failure tolerated. P925 is optional to control the life sign monitoring
User parameter Alarm channel control	Supported	Not supported. The application alarm channel is active and controlled by a PROFIdrive parameter
P965 – Encoder profile number	31 (V3.1)	41 (V4.1)



WARNING

If the encoder is used as a TO Technology Object (see "5.7 TO Technology Objects" section on page 62), **Compatibility mode** parameter must be set to 0 = Enable = Compatible with Encoder Profile V3.1.

Scaling function parameters

Using the scaling function parameters the encoder absolute position value is converted by software in order to change the resolution of the encoder. The scaling parameters will only be activated if the parameters **Class 4 functionality** and **Scaling function control** are enabled.

The permissible range for the scaling parameters is limited by the hardware encoder resolution.



EXAMPLE

In the 27-bit encoder having a singleturn resolution of 13 bits (8192 cpr) and a multiturn resolution of 14 bits (16384 revolutions), the permissible value for the **Measuring units / Revolution** is between 2^0 and 2^{13} ($2^{13} = 8192$) while the permissible value for the **Total measuring range** is between 2^0 and 2^{27} ($2^{27} = 134\,217\,728$).

Measuring units / Revolution

It is used to program a user specific resolution per each revolution (singleturn resolution). Allowed values are equal to or lower than the hardware counts per revolution (physical singleturn resolution = 8192 cpr). We suggest setting values that are a power of 2 (1, 2, 4, ... 2048, 4096, 8192). See the parameter **Total measuring range** below.

Default = 8192 (min. = 1, max. = 8192)



NOTE

There is no functionality of this parameter if the **Scaling function control** parameter is disabled.



EXAMPLE

The SFA-5000-PT-... Profinet draw-wire encoder has a singleturn resolution of 13 bits (8192 cpr); the permissible value for the **Measuring units / Revolution** will be between 2^0 and 2^{13} ($2^{13} = 8192$).



WARNING

When you set a new value next to the **Measuring units / Revolution** parameter, please always check also the **Total measuring range** parameter value and be sure that the resulting number of revolutions complies with the Hardware number of revolutions of the device (4,096 revolutions).

Let's suppose that our encoder is programmed as follows:

Measuring units / Revolution: 8192 cpr

Total measuring range = $134\,217\,728_{10} = 8192 \text{ (cpr)} * 16384 \text{ (rev.)}$

Let's set a new singleturn resolution, for instance: **Errore: sorgente del riferimento non trovata** = 360.

If we do not change the **Total measuring range** value at the same time, we will get the following result:

$$\text{Number of revolutions} = \frac{134\,217\,728 \text{ (Total measuring range)}}{360 \text{ (Measuring units / Revolution)}} = 372\,827...$$

As you can see, the encoder is required to carry out more than 372,000 revolutions, this cannot be as the hardware number of revolutions is, as stated, 8,192.



NOTE

When you change the value next to this parameter, then you are required to enter a new preset.

Total measuring range

This parameter sets the number of distinguishable steps over the total measuring range. Allowed values are equal to or lower than the total hardware resolution value (physical multiturn resolution = 134 217 728).

We recommend the **Number of revolutions** to be set to a power of 2.
The set **Number of revolutions** results from the following calculation:

$$\text{Number of revolutions} = \frac{\text{Total measuring range}}{\text{Measuring units / Revolution}}$$

Setting the **Number of revolutions** to a value which is a power of 2 is meant to avoid problems when using the device in endless operations requiring the physical zero to be overstepped. If you set the **Number of revolutions** which is not a power of 2, a so-called "Red Zone" is generated before the physical zero. For more detailed information refer to the 9.5 "Red Zone" section on page 97).
Default = 134 217 728 (min. = 2, max. = 134 217 728)



NOTE

There is no functionality of this parameter if the **Scaling function control** parameter is disabled.



WARNING

When you set a new value next to the **Total measuring range** parameter, please always check also the **Measuring units / Revolution** parameter value and be sure that the resulting number of revolutions complies with the Hardware number of revolutions of the device (16384 revolutions).

Let's suppose that our encoder is programmed as follows:

Measuring units / Revolution: 8192 cpr

Total measuring range = $134\,217\,728_{10} = 8192 \text{ (cpr)} * 16384 \text{ (rev.)}$

Let's set a new total resolution, for instance: **Total measuring range** = 360.

As the **Total measuring range** must be greater than or equal to the **Measuring units / Revolution**, the above setting is not allowed.



EXAMPLE

We install the following draw-wire encoder: **SFA-5000-PT-8192-M12**.

The physical values are:

Stroke per turn of the drum = 200 mm (7.874")

Physical resolution per turn = 13 bits = 8,192 cpr

Max. number of physical revolutions = 16,384

Total physical resolution = 27 bits = 134 217 728 information

Physical linear resolution = 0.024 mm = 24 µm

Max. number of turns of the drum = 25

Max. measuring length = 5,000 mm (196.85")

Number of information = 204,800

Let's suppose that we need a tenth of a millimetre linear resolution in the specific installation.

- Enable the scaling function: **Scaling function control** = 1
- Custom resolution per turn = **Measuring units / Revolution** = 2,000 cpr
- Linear resolution = 0.1 mm = 100 µm

$$\text{Linear resolution} = \frac{\text{Stroke per turn}}{\text{Measuring units / Revolution}} = \frac{200 \text{ mm}}{2,000} = 0.1 \text{ mm}$$

The custom number of revolutions can be as the physical number of revolutions:

$$\text{Custom number of encoder revolutions} = \frac{\text{Total measuring range}}{\text{Measuring units / Revolution}} = 16,384$$

- **Total measuring range** = 32 768 000



NOTE

Please note that if you set a preset along the path, when the encoder moves back and cross the zero, the value immediately after 0 will be 32 768 000 - 1, i.e. 32 767 999.

←							
...	32,767,997	32,767,998	32,767,999	0	1	2	...



EXAMPLE

Using the values in the previous example let's suppose that the travel in the application is 2 m long. As the stroke per turn is 200 mm you need 10 revolutions to cover the travel length.

- **Total measuring range** = **Measuring units / Revolution** * custom number of revolutions = 2,000 * 10 = 20,000

In fact:

$$\text{Custom number of encoder revolutions} = \frac{\text{Total measuring range}}{\text{Measuring units / Revolution}} = 10$$

In this case you will obtain several 20,000 information sections following each other all along the whole measuring length. The position information will be from 0 to 19,999; then again from 0 to 19,999 and so on.

...	19,997	19,998	19,999	0	1	2	...	19,997	19,998	19,999	0	1	2	...
← max. measuring length →														



NOTE

When you change the value next to this parameter, then you are required to enter a new preset.

Maximum Master Sign-Of-Life failures

With this parameter the number of allowed failures of the Master's sign of life is defined. The default value is one (1).

Default = 1 (min. = 1, max. = 255)



NOTE

This parameter is only supported in compatibility mode (see [Compatibility mode](#) on page 91).

Velocity measuring units

This parameter defines the coding of the velocity measuring units used to configure the signals **NIST_A** and **NIST_B**. Standard telegram 81 has no velocity information included and the encoder does not use the velocity measuring unit information in this case. Standard telegrams 82, 83 and 84 include velocity output and need a declaration of the velocity measuring unit.

Parameter	Meaning	Value
Velocity measuring units	Definition of the units for the encoder velocity output value	See table below

Velocity measuring units	Value
Steps / s	0
Steps / 100 ms	1
Steps / 10 ms	2
RPM	3

Default = 0 (min. = 0, max. = 3)



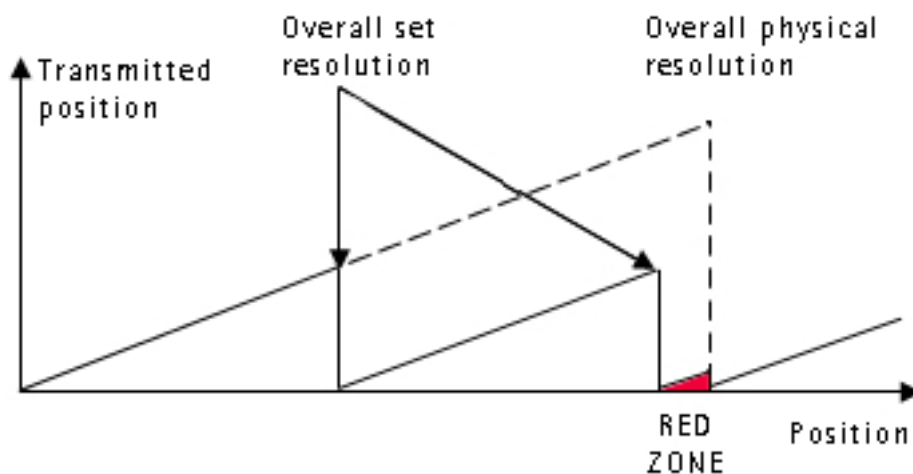
NOTE

Please note that the velocity value is always calculated every 100 ms.

9.5 "Red Zone"

The so-called "Red Zone" problem occurs when the **Number of revolutions** (i.e. the **Total measuring range / Measuring units / Revolution**) is not a power of 2.

When this problem arises, the device must operate within the "red zone" for a certain number of positions. The size of the "red zone" is variable. To calculate it we must subtract the overall set resolution from the overall physical resolution of the device as many times as until the difference is less than the overall set resolution. When the encoder crosses the limit of the last value in the overall physical resolution, a counting error occurs, i.e. a jump in the position count. The problem is represented graphically in the following Figure.



EXAMPLE

SFA-10000-PT-... draw-wire encoder

Physical resolution:

- Singleturn physical resolution = 8192 counts/rev. = 13 bits (2^{13})
- Multiturn physical resolution = 16384 revolutions = 14 bits (2^{14})
- Overall physical resolution = 134 217 728 = 27 bits (2^{27})

Set values:

- **Measuring units / Revolution** = 8192 = 2^{13}
- **Total measuring range** = 65 536 000 = it is NOT a power of 2

It results from this:

- **Number of revolutions** = 8000 = it is NOT a power of 2

This can be proved easily:

$$\frac{\text{Overall physical resolution}}{\text{Overall set resolution}} = \frac{134\,217\,728}{65\,536\,000} = 2,048...$$

It follows that for 3 145 728 positions ($134\,217\,728 - 65\,536\,000 * 2 = 189267968$), i.e. for 384 revolutions, the encoder will work within the limits of the so-called "red zone". After position 65 536 000 (i.e. at the end of the "red zone") a position error (namely, a "jump" in the position count) would happen as the following position would be "0". See the Figure in the previous page.



NOTE

Make attention using the values sent by the encoder while working within the limits of the "Red Zone". When the encoder changes from normal status to "Red Zone" status (and vice versa) a jump of position occurs.

10 Diagnostics and Alarms

Diagnostics data is always transferred acyclically using Record Data communication over the non real time channel. A PN-IO controller can request diagnostic data from the PN-IO device using RDO (Record Data Object) services.

Alarm data is transmitted from the IO device to the IO controller via the RT channel.

The encoder errors are divided into **Faults** and **Warnings**, they are defined as follows.

FAULT

A Fault is set if a malfunction in the encoder could lead to incorrect position values.

WARNING

Warnings indicate that the tolerance for certain internal parameters of the encoder has been exceeded. Unlike faults, warnings do not imply incorrect position values.



NOTE

Please note that warnings are not supported in this encoder.

There are several diagnosis mechanisms that are used to monitor encoder diagnostics.

Please refer to the table below for an overview of the available diagnosis mechanisms.

Function	Reference
Acyclic diagnosis parameter P65001 – Operating status	See on page 100
Channel related diagnosis via the Alarm Channel	See on page 100
Error codes in G1_XIST2	See on page 101
LED indication	See on page 101

10.1 Acyclic diagnosis parameter P65001 – Operating status

With the Acyclic parameter **P65001 – Operating status** the current status of the Encoder Faults and Warnings as well as the support of the individual Fault and Warning bits can be read from the encoder. For detailed information on the parameter **P65001 – Operating status** please refer to page 85.

10.2 Error messages via the Alarm Channel

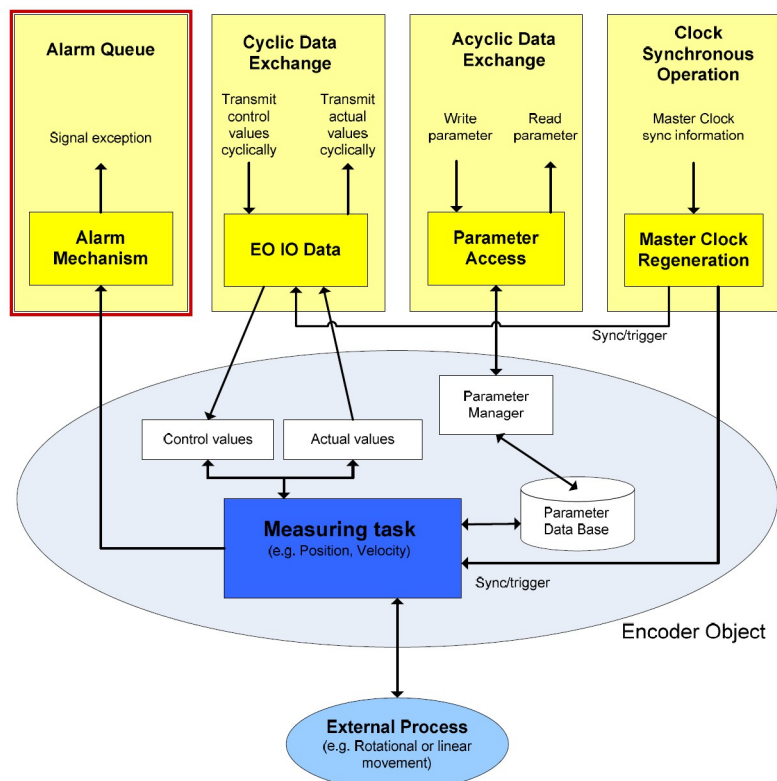
The encoder diagnosis is reported to the controller via the Alarm channel as Channel Related Diagnosis. Both warnings and faults are reported in the same manner but with different error types.



NOTE

In compatibility mode (see the parameter **Compatibility mode** on page 91), channel related diagnostics can be switched off by the **Alarm channel control** parameter, please refer to its description on page 90.

For a detailed definition of the use of the channel related diagnosis please refer to the Alarm mechanism definition for the respective communication system in the mapping part of the profile.



10.2.1 Use of the ChannelErrorType

For Profinet the encoder faults and warnings are mapped to the ChannelErrorTypes defined in the PROFIdrive profile, see the tables below. This means that there are no specific codes defined for standalone encoders and a PROFINET controller will interpret the errors from an encoder in the same ways as an error coming from a drive. Refer also to the parameter **P65001 – Operating status** on page 85.

Error type	Definition	Explanation
0x9000	Memory error	The encoder failed to read saved offset or preset values from the internal non volatile memory.
0x9011	Commissioning diagnostic	User parameter data assignment error.

10.3 Error codes in G1_XIST2

Error codes are sent in **G1_XIST2** if an error occurs. For information about **G1_XIST2** refer to page 74.

G1_XIST2	Meaning	Explanation
0x0F02	Master's sign of life fault	The number of permissible failures of the Master's sign of life was exceeded.
0x0F04	Synchronization fault	The number of permissible failures for the bus cycle was exceeded.
0x1001	Memory error	Error while writing on or reading the internal non volatile memory.
0x1002	Parametrization error	User parameter data assignment error. Example: Measuring units / Revolution and Total measuring range not compatible.

10.4 LED indication

Errors are further indicated through LEDs. Six LEDs located in the cap of the encoder (see Figure 1) are meant to show visually the operating or fault status of the encoder and the Profinet interface.

For detailed information refer to the "4.6 Diagnostic LEDs (Figure 1)" section on page 30.

11 Real time class communication

Within PROFINET IO, process data and alarms are always transmitted in real time. Real-Time for PROFINET (RT) is based on the definitions of IEEE and IEC for high-performance data exchange of I/O data. RT communication constitutes the basis for data exchange in PROFINET IO.

Real-time data are handled with higher priority compared to TCP(UDP)/IP data. This method of data exchange allows bus cycle times in the range of a few hundred milliseconds to be achieved.

Isochronous data exchange with PROFINET is defined in the Isochronous-Real-Time (IRT) concept. IRT communication is always clock synchronized and only possible within an IRT domain. Isochronous real-time communication differs from real-time communication mainly in its isochronous behaviour: the start of a bus cycle can deviate by a maximum of 1 μ s (jitter is less than 1 μ s). IRT is required in motion control applications (positioning operations), for example. This communication is required, for example, for high-accuracy closed-loop control tasks.

11.1 Real-time classes in PROFINET IO

To enable enhanced scaling of communication options and, thus, also of determinism in PROFINET IO, real-time classes have been defined for data exchange. From the user perspective, these classes involve unsynchronized and synchronized communication.

PROFINET IO differentiates the following classes for RT communication. They differ not in terms of performance but in determinism.

11.2 Real-Time class 2 (RT2) – Not synchronized

In real-time class 2 frames are transmitted via unsynchronized communication (anysochronous communication).

To activate the real-time class 2 both the IO controller and the IO device must be set exactly the same as "Not synchronized". To do this proceed as follows.

11.2.1 Setting an anisochronous communication

To configure the IO controller (Figure 35) double click the **PN-IO** slot X2 to open the PN-IO properties dialog box. The **Properties – PN-IO** property sheet will appear. Enter the **Synchronization** tabbed page and select the **Not synchronized** value in the drop-down menu of the **Synchronization role** item. Confirm pressing the **OK** button.

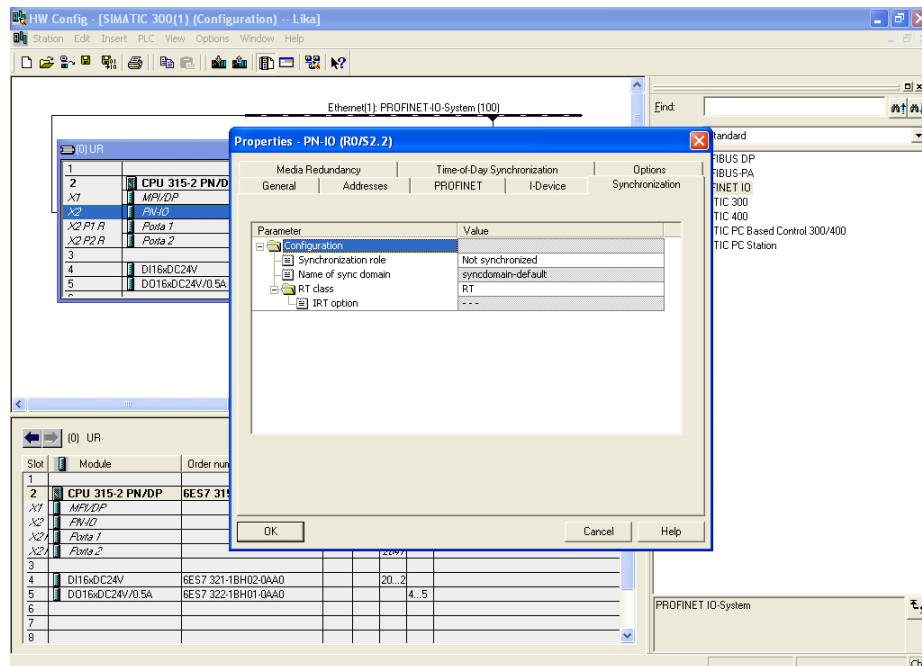


Figure 35 - Setting the Not synchronized role of the IO controller

To configure the IO device (Figure 36) double click the **Interface** slot X1 of the module to open the interface properties dialog box. The **Properties – Interface** property sheet will appear. Enter the **Synchronization** tabbed page and select the **Not synchronized** value in the drop-down menu of the **Synchronization role** item. Confirm pressing the **OK** button.

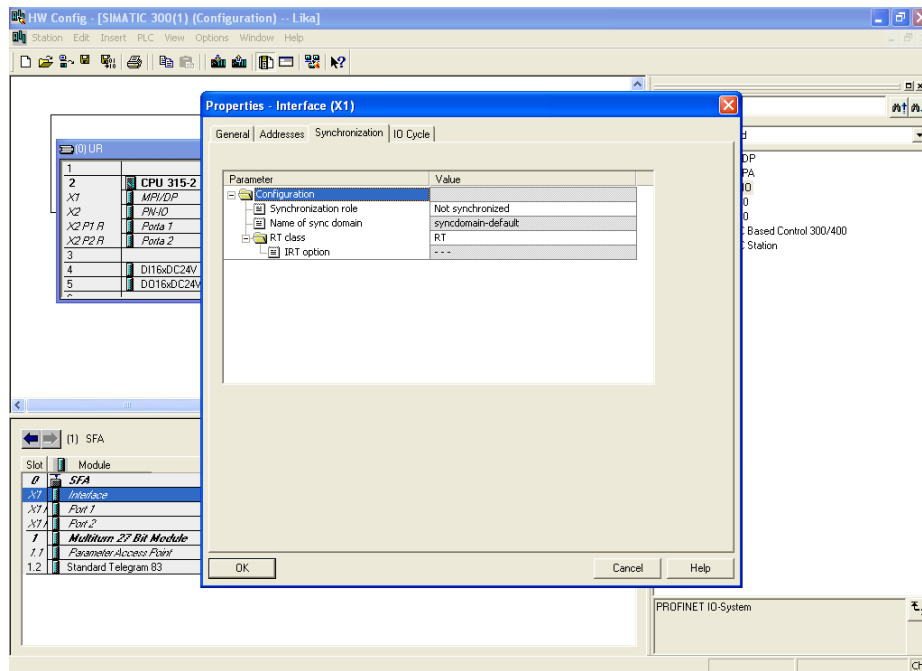


Figure 36 - Setting the Not synchronized role of the IO device

11.3 Real-Time class 3 (IRT_TOP) (RT3)

Isochronous data exchange with PROFINET is defined in the Isochronous-Real-Time (IRT) concept. IRT communication is always clock synchronized and only possible within an IRT domain. Isochronous real-time communication differs from real-time communication mainly in its isochronous behaviour: the start of a bus cycle can deviate by a maximum of 1 μ s (jitter is less than 1 μ s).

This communication is required, for example, for high-accuracy closed-loop control tasks.

Only industrial IRT switches can be used.

Typical cycle time is 1 ms or less. All network components must support PROFINET IRT frame priority processing. Position values are captured with an accuracy of +/- 1 μ s or better, with respect to the highly accurate bus clock.

11.3.1 Setting an isochronous communication

To activate the real-time class 3 both the IO controller and the IO device must be configured. To do this proceed as follows.

To configure the IO controller (Figure 37) double click the **PN-IO** slot X2 to open the PN-IO properties dialog box. The **Properties – PN-IO** property sheet will appear. Enter the **Synchronization** tabbed page and select the **Sync master** value in the drop-down menu of the **Synchronization role** item; select the **High performance** value in the drop-down menu of the **IRT option** item. Confirm pressing the **OK** button.

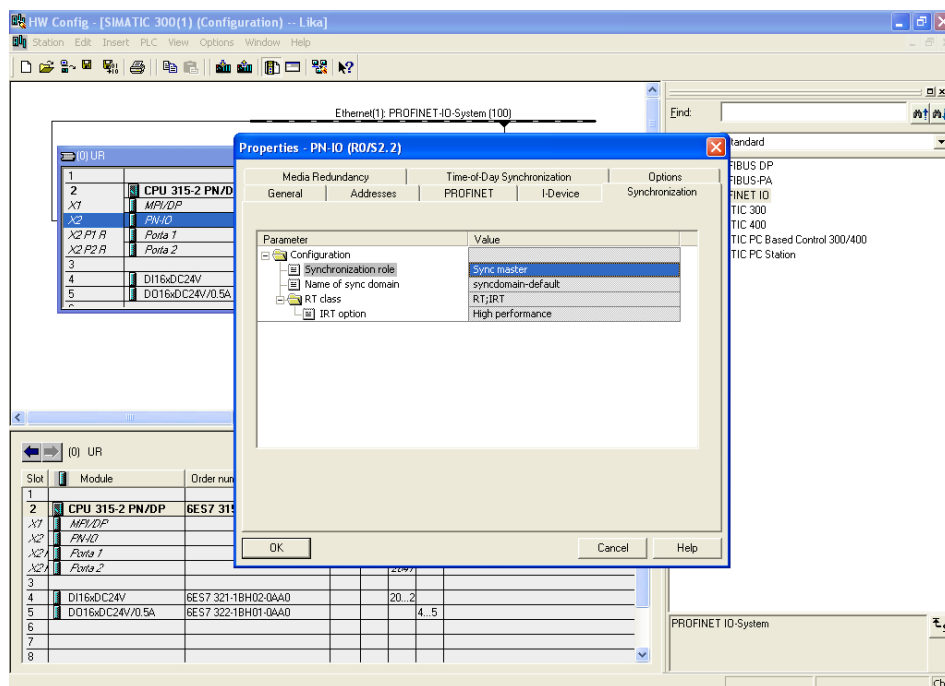


Figure 37 - Setting the sync master role of the IO controller

To configure the IO device (Figure 36) double click the **Interface** slot X1 of the module to open the interface properties dialog box. The **Properties – Interface** property sheet will appear. Enter the **Synchronization** tabbed page and select the **Sync slave** value in the drop-down menu of the **Synchronization role** item; select the **High performance** value in the drop-down menu of the **IRT option** item. Confirm pressing the **OK** button.

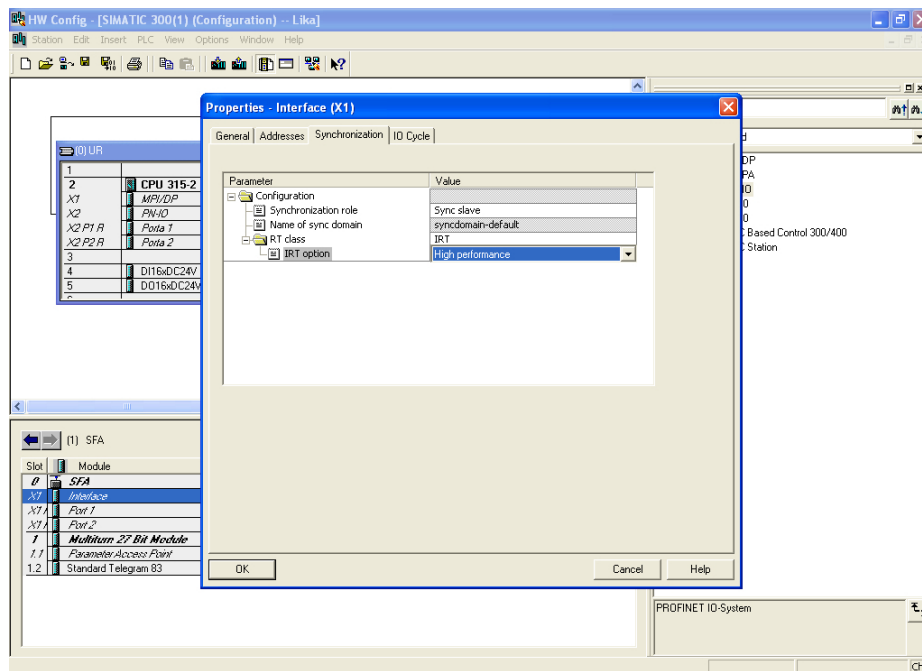


Figure 38 - Setting the sync slave role of the IO device

Now double click the **CPU** slot 2 in the CPU configuration table to open the CPU properties dialog box. The **Properties – CPU 315 ...** property sheet will appear. Enter the **Synchronous Cycle Interrupts** tabbed page and press the **Details** button.

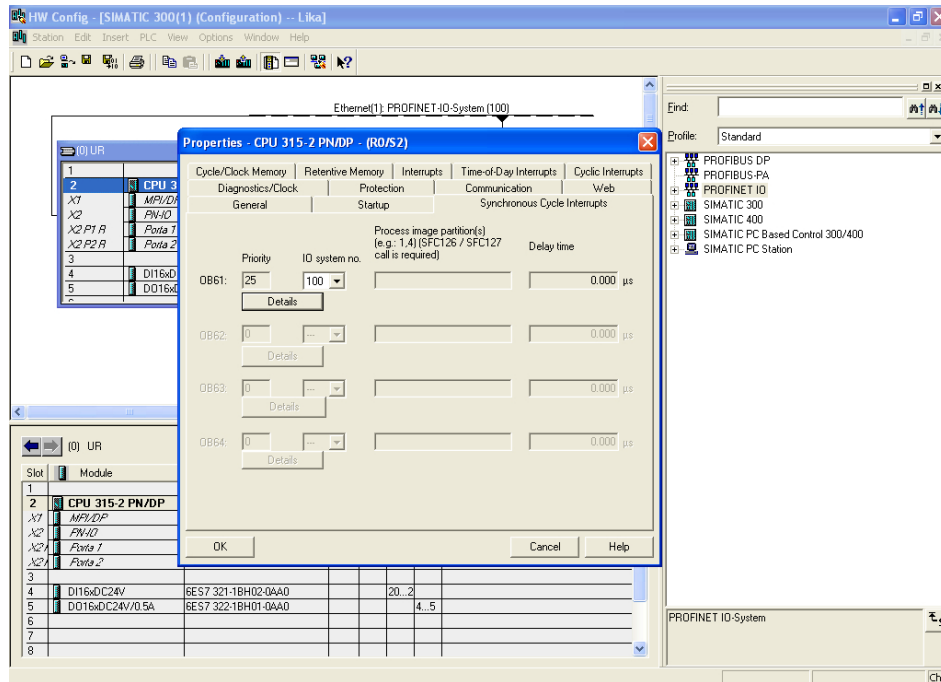


Figure 39 - CPU property sheet

The **OB61** dialog box will appear on the screen. Set the value "1" next to the **Process image partition(s)** item. Confirm pressing the **OK** button.



NOTE

For more information on PIPs (Process Image Partitions) refer to the "11.5 PIP (Process Image Partition)" section on page 117.

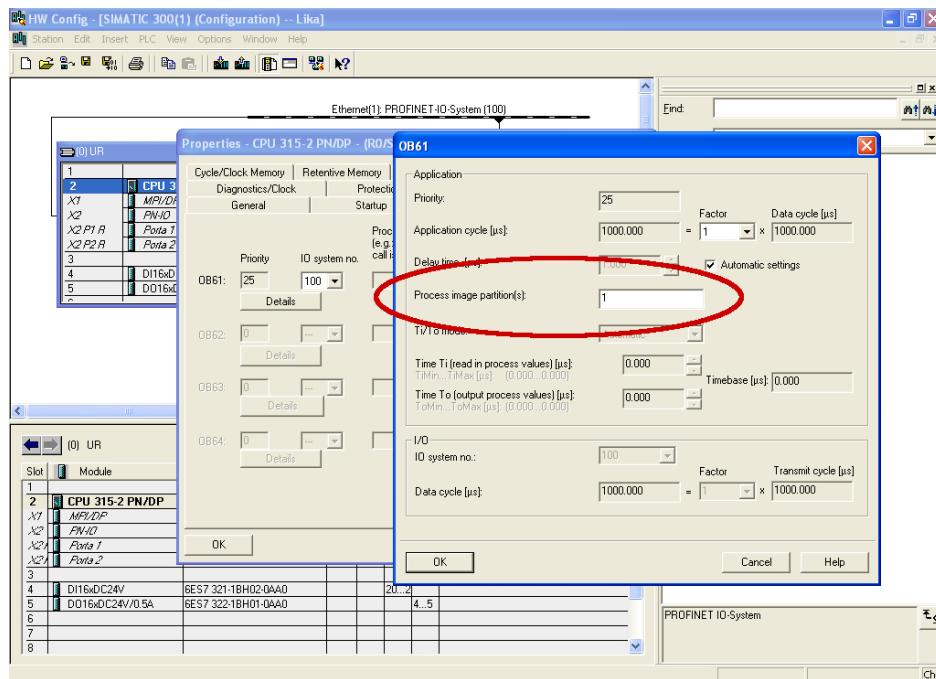


Figure 40 - PIP of OB61

Now set the encoder in isochronous mode. To do this double click the **Interface** slot X1 of the module to open the interface properties dialog box. The **Properties – Interface** property sheet will appear. Enter the **IO cycle** tabbed page and select the **OB61** value in the drop-down menu of the **Assign IO device in isochronous mode** item. For further information see also the "11.4 OB61" section on page 116.

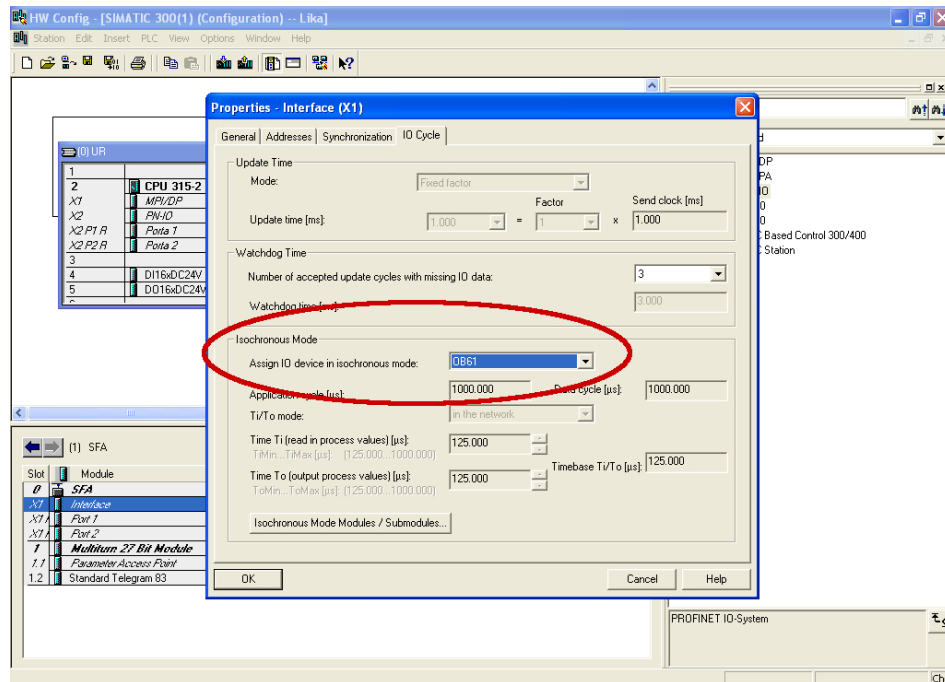


Figure 41 – OB61: assigning IO device in isochronous mode

Press the **Isochronous Mode Modules / Submodules ...** button below in the **Properties – Interface** property sheet and enter the **Isochronous Modules / Submodules** dialog box. Check that an isochronous submodule has been installed (Standard Telegram 83 in the example). Confirm pressing the **OK** button.

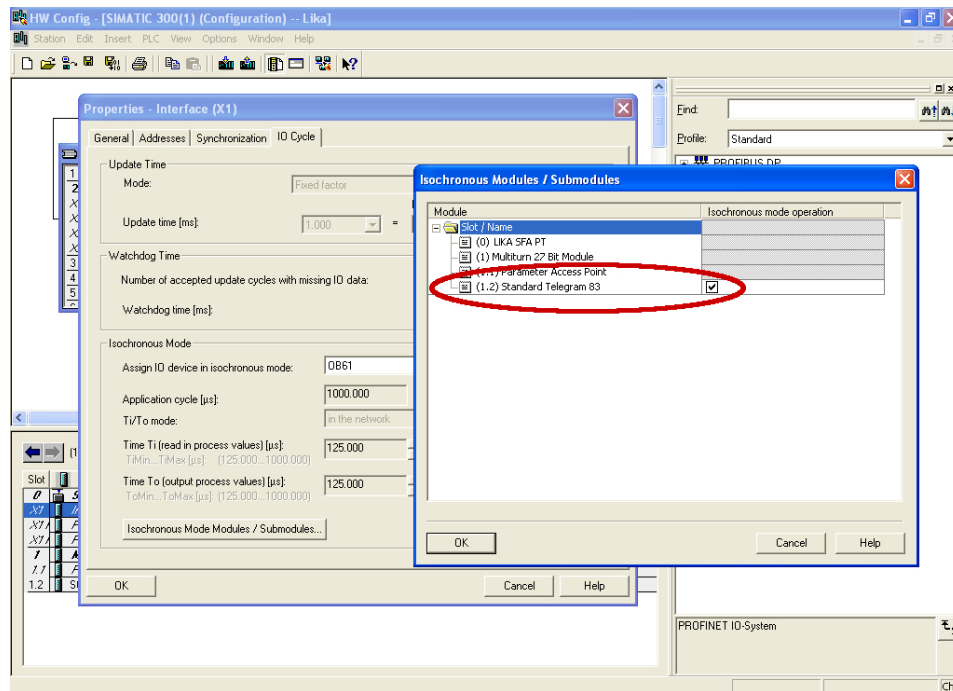


Figure 42 – Standard Telegram as isochronous submodule

Double click the **Standard Telegram** slot 1.2 of the module to open the telegrams properties dialog box. The **Properties – Standard Telegram** property sheet will appear. Enter the **Addresses** tabbed page and set the process image of the isochronous submodule as **PIP 1**. Select the **PIP1** value in the drop-down menu of the **Process image** items in both **Inputs** and **Outputs** group boxes. Confirm pressing the **OK** button.



NOTE

For more information on PIPs (Process Image Partitions) refer to the "11.5 PIP (Process Image Partition)" section on page 117.

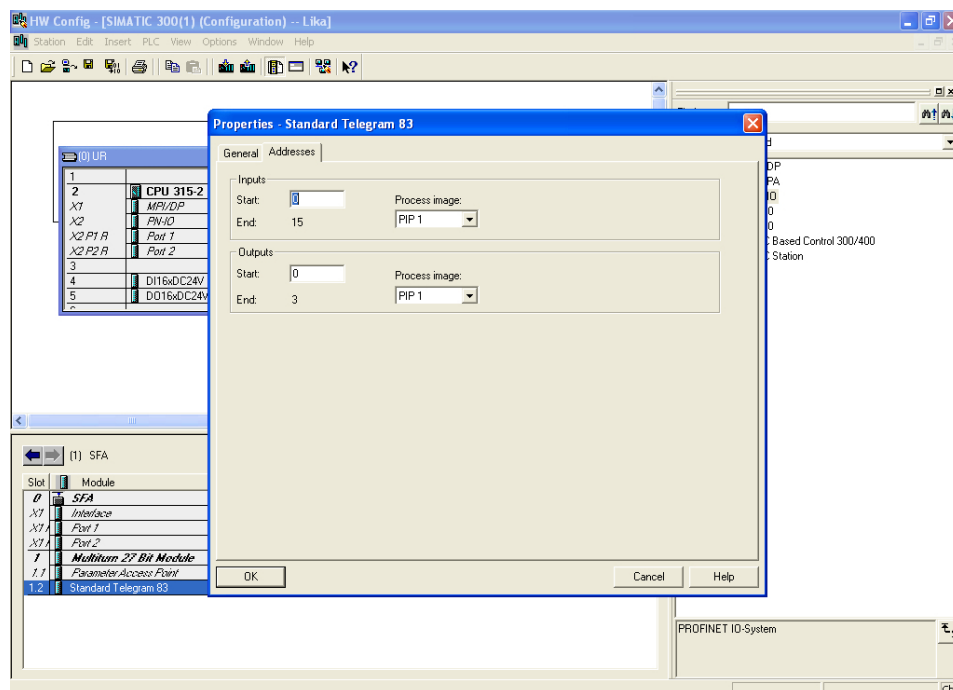


Figure 43 – Setting PIP for Standard Telegram IOs

Now you need to set a connection between the port of the controller and the port of the encoder. Please check the specific configuration of your Profinet network. In the example the port 2 of the IO controller is connected to the port 1 of the IO device; see Figure 56.

So, first configure the IO controller and set its port 2 to be connected to the port 1 of the IO device. Double click the **X2 P2 R PORT 2** slot in the CPU configuration table and open the Port 2 properties dialog box. The **Properties – PN-IO – Port 2** property sheet will appear. Enter the **Topology** tabbed page and set the **Port 1 (X1 P1)** value in the drop-down menu in the **Partner port** item of the **Partners** group box. Confirm pressing the **OK** button.

Refer also to the "11.7 Topology Editor" section on page 123.

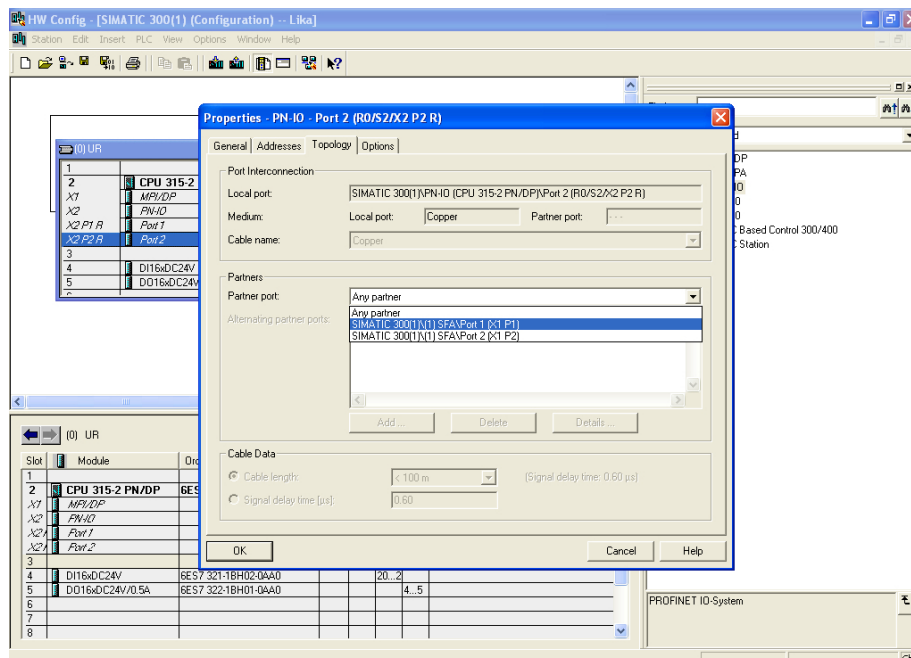


Figure 44- Configuring the IO controller topology

Then configure the IO device and set its port 1 to be connected to the port 2 of the IO controller. Double click the **X1 P1 PORT 1** slot in the Device configuration table and open the Port 1 properties dialog box. The **Properties – Interface – Port 1** property sheet will appear. Enter the **Topology** tabbed page and set the **Port 2 (X2 P2 R)** value in the drop-down menu in the **Partner port** item of the **Partners** group box. Confirm pressing the **OK** button.

Refer also to the "11.7 Topology Editor" section on page 123.

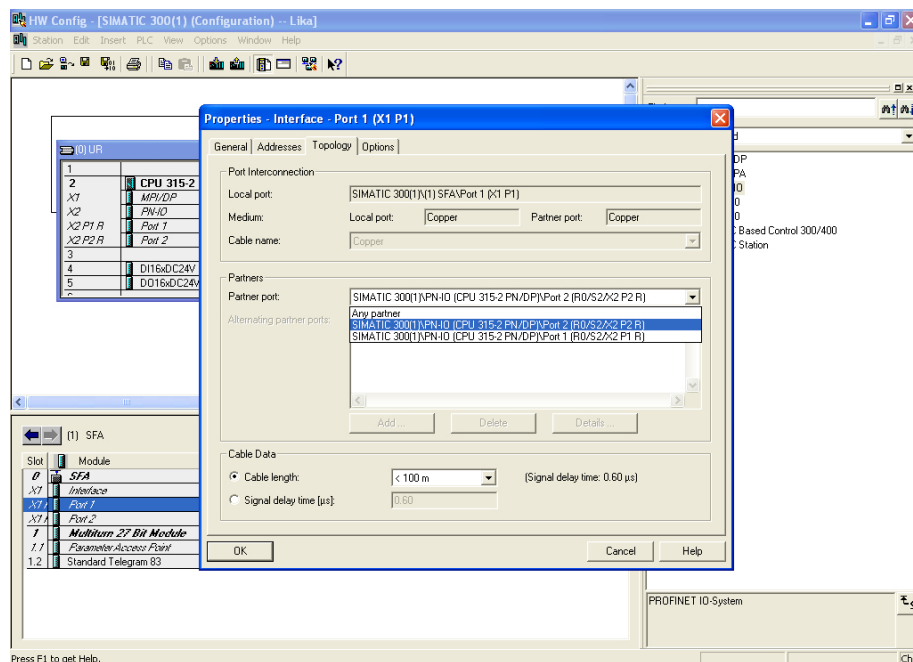


Figure 45 - Configuring the IO device topology

Finally check the Profinet IO isochronous mode.
Right click the **2 CPU** slot in the CPU configuration table and press the **PROFINET IO Isochronous mode** command.

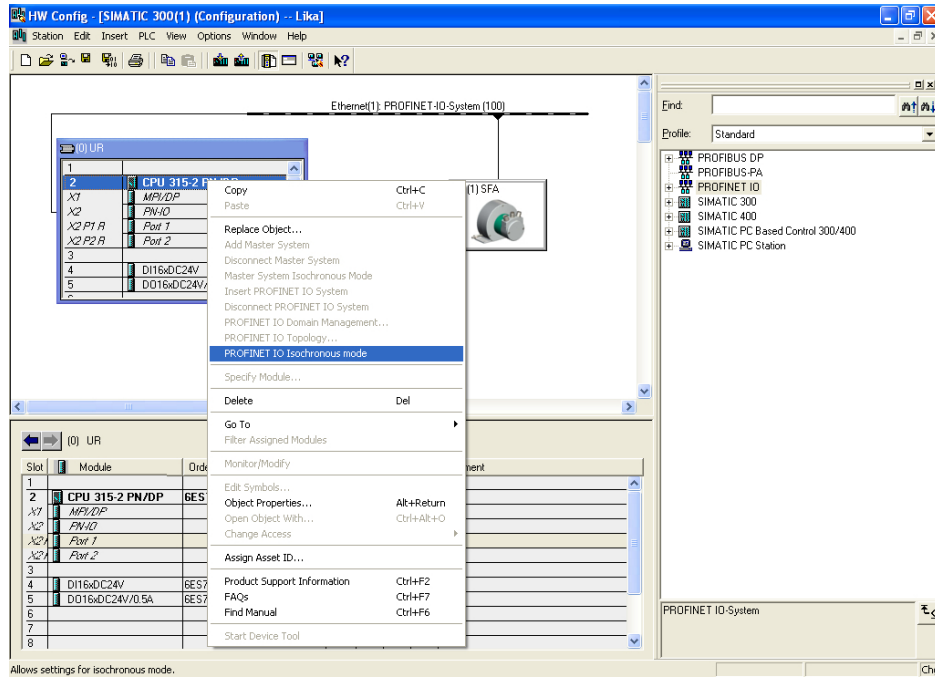


Figure 46 - Checking the Profinet IO isochronous mode

The **Isochronous Mode** dialog box will appear on the screen. The installed Standard Telegram is the only submodule which provides IO data. In this page you can check which IO devices / modules / submodules have been set in isochronous mode with the IO controller.

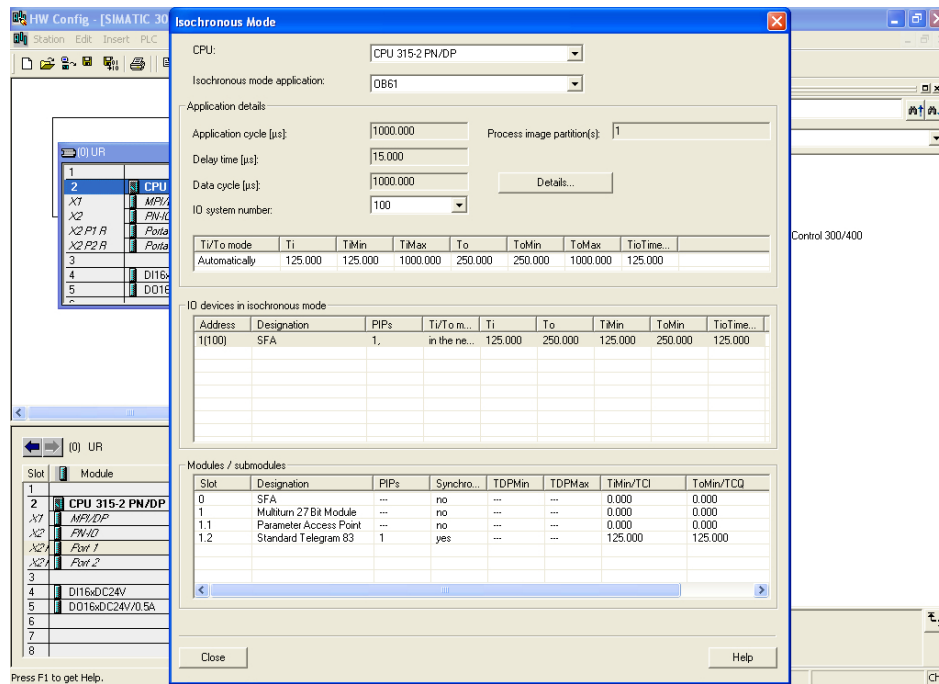


Figure 47 - Isochronous Mode dialog box

11.4 OB61



WARNING

Use of OBs requires both in-depth skills and specific expertise in SIMATIC STEP 7 programming environment. For detailed information please consult the STEP 7 Programmer's handbook and documentation.

Organization blocks (OBs) form the interface between the CPU operating system and the user program. The order in which the user program is executed is defined in the organization blocks.

The synchronization with the user program is maintained through the clocked interrupt OB61. OB61 is a synchronous cycle interrupt; in other words it is an isochronous event that is called with the start of every PROFINET cycle. It is synchronous with the Profinet send clock.

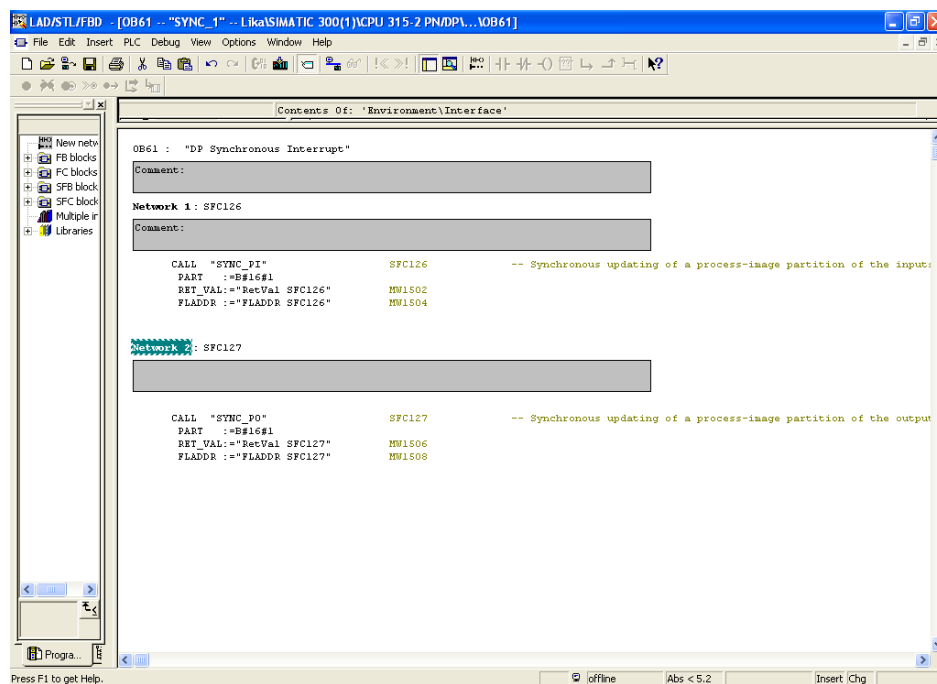


Figure 48 - OB61

11.5 PIP (Process Image Partition)



WARNING

Use of PIPs requires both in-depth skills and specific expertise in SIMATIC STEP 7 programming environment. For detailed information please consult the STEP 7 Programmer's handbook and documentation.

11.5.1 Consistency

PIPs (Process Image Partitions) are used to update the distributed IO device synchronously with the constant bus cycle time clock.

Compared with direct access to the input/output modules, the main advantage of accessing the process image is that the CPU has a consistent image of the process signals for the duration of one program cycle. If a signal state on an input module changes while the program is being executed, the signal state in the process image is retained until the process image is updated again in the next cycle. The process of repeatedly scanning an input signal within a user program ensures that consistent input information is always available. You define process image partition with STEP 7 when you assign addresses (which input/output addresses of the modules are listed in which process-image partition). The process image partition is updated by the user with SFCs.

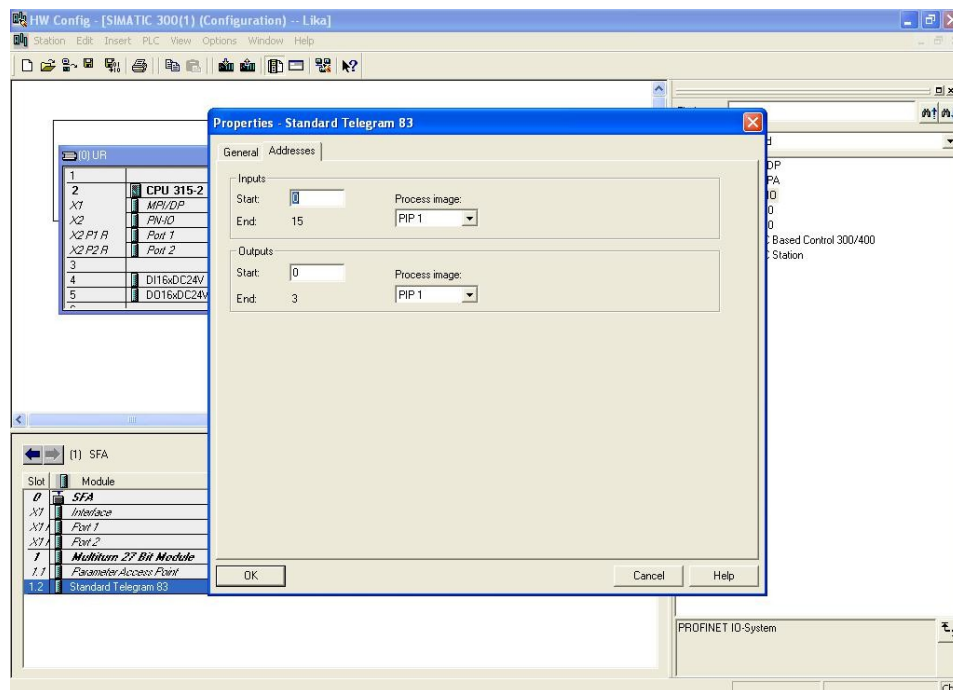


Figure 49 - Process Image Partition

The assigned process image partitions must be updated in the synchronous cycle interrupt OB61 at the call of the functions SFC126 "SYNC_PI" and SFC127 "SYNC_PO". The call of the function SFC126 "SYNC_PI" updates the process image partition input table; the call of the function SFC127 "SYNC_PO" updates the process image partition output table. So cyclic interrupt OB61 works with consistent image of the process signals. Refer also to page 111.

11.5.2 SFC126 "SYNC_PI"

This special function is used to update a process image partition input table in a synchronous cycle. Synchronous cycle interrupt OB61 calls the function SFC126 "SYNC_PI" to consistently and synchronously update the input data located in a process image partition.

11.5.3 SFC127 "SYNC_PO"

This special function update a process image partition output table in a synchronous cycle. Synchronous cycle interrupt OB61 calls the function SFC127 "SYNC_PO" to synchronously update the output data located in a process image partition and consistently transmit them to the encoder.

11.6 Domain Management



WARNING

The configuration of the Sync domain requires both in-depth skills and specific expertise in SIMATIC STEP 7 programming environment. For detailed information please consult the STEP 7 Programmer's handbook and documentation.

In the case of PROFINET IO with IRT, a sync Master transmits a synchronization message to which all sync Slaves synchronize themselves. The synchronization mechanisms will be controlled by ERTEC (Enhanced Real-Time Ethernet Controller) of the integrated PROFINET interface. This ensures a synchronization accuracy of less than one microsecond. The synchronization of all IRT-capable PROFINET devices on a common time base is the prerequisite for the scheduled communication control and the bandwidth reservation.

You assign the device roles sync Master and sync Slave by configuring the PROFINET devices in STEP 7, as described below. The role of a sync Master can be assigned both to an IO controller as well as a switched configured on an IO device, provided these support the "sync Master" function.

The sync Master and the sync Slaves together form the sync domain. A sync domain has exactly one active sync Master - for the runtime.

It is mandatory that all PROFINET devices that are to be synchronized via PROFINET IO with IRT must belong to a sync domain. The sync domain consists of precisely one sync Master and at least one sync Slave. IO controllers and switches can hold the role of a sync Master or sync Slave. Other IO devices support only the role as sync Slave. An IRT Class 3 Device must be member of a sync domain too. The properties of the sync domain must be set in the dialog boxes described in this section, especially the cycle time of the send clock. Only those values may be entered which are common to both the Master and all devices on the bus.

To assign the IO device to a sync domain select and right-click the **Profinet-IO system** in the **HW Config** window. Press the **PROFINET IO Domain Management...** command in the shortcut menu.

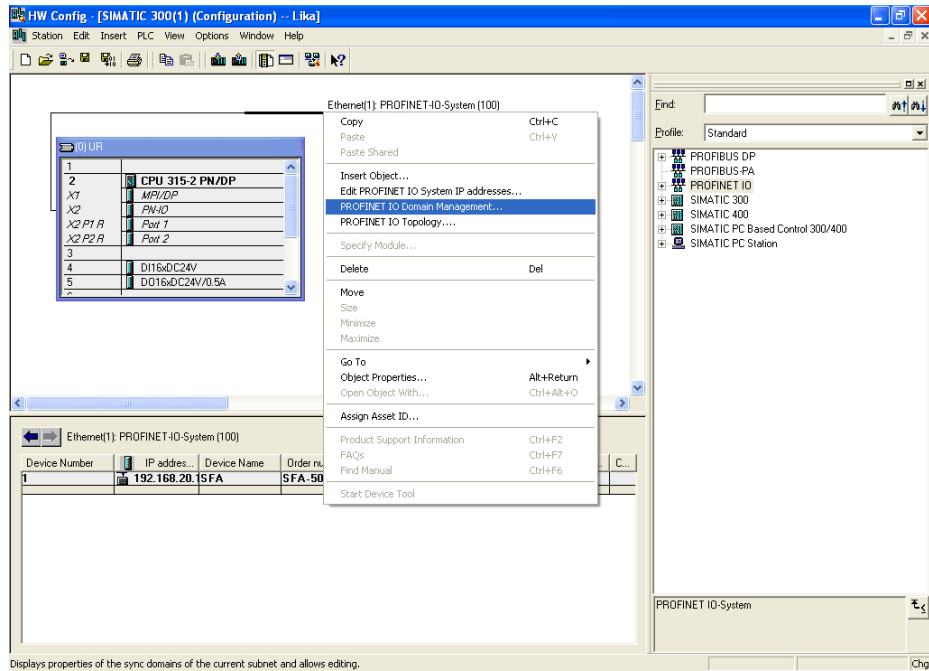


Figure 50 - Assigning the IO device to a sync domain

The **Domain Management** dialog box will appear on the screen.
Using the **Domain management** dialog box you can check the settings of the PROFINET IO system.

The name of the sync domain is automatically assigned by STEP 7 with "syncdomain-default" when the first sync domain is configured. You find it under the **Sync domain** item in the **Sync Domain** group box. Alternatively you can create further sync domains.

The **Send clock time (ms)** is the period between two successive intervals for IRT or RT communication. The send clock is the shortest possible transmit interval for exchanging data. You have the option to establish the send clock for your sync domain in order to achieve an optimum coordination of the transmission bandwidth to the data volume. Depending on the PROFINET devices of the respective PROFINET IO systems, STEP 7 calculates the possible values that can be set. Select one of the default send clock time values in the drop-down list.

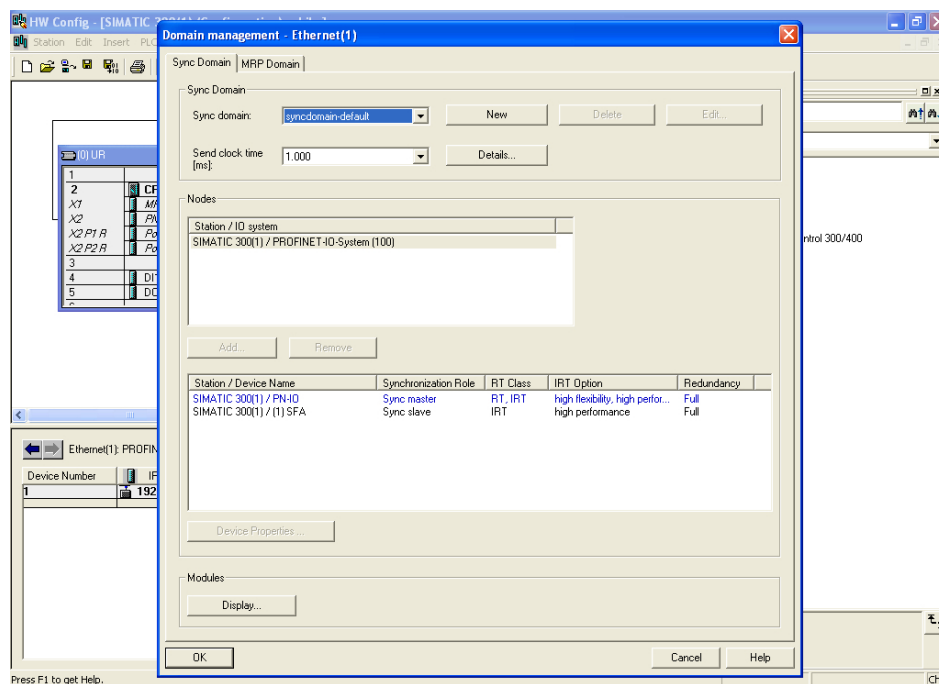


Figure 51 - Domain management dialog box

You have the option of establishing the reserved transmission bandwidth for IRT data as a proportion of the maximum reservable transmission bandwidth for cyclic user data communication. The proportion is specified in percent (%). In doing so, the maximum transmission bandwidth set by the system for cyclic data may not be exceeded by the reserved transmission bandwidth for IRT plus the transmission bandwidth that is required for the cyclic data in the free transmission bandwidth (RT communication).

Press the **Details...** button in the **Domain Management** dialog box. The **Details – Sync domain** dialog box will appear on the screen. In the **Upper limit for IRT** drop-down list available in the **Cyclic data** group box, select one of the default values (in %). STEP 7 offers the following selections: 0, 10, ... 100.

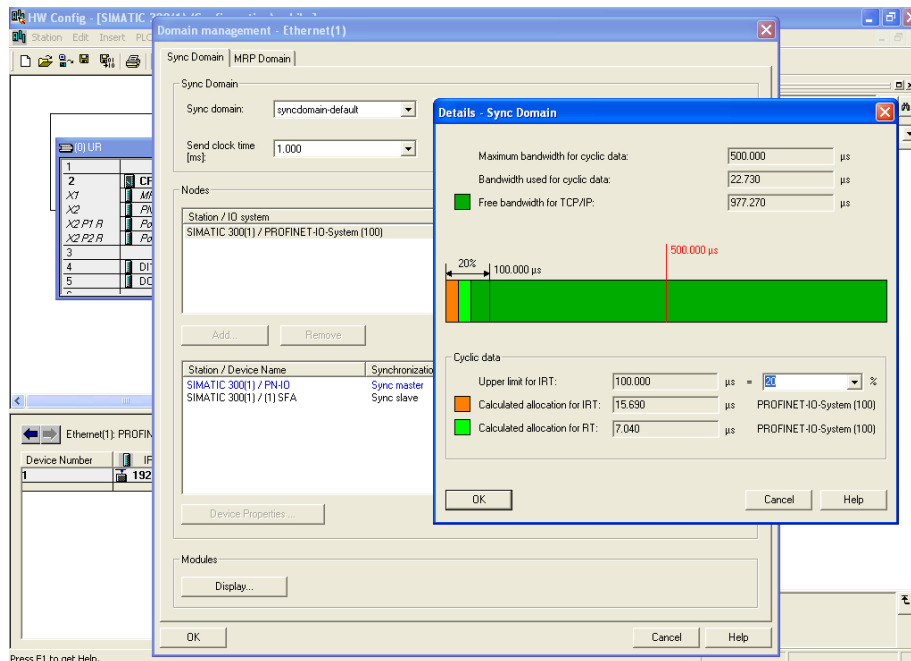


Figure 52 – Sync domain details dialog box

The PROFINET IO system of the sync domain is established now on a send clock. Save the settings and close both the **Details – Sync Domain** and the **Domain management** dialog boxes pressing the **OK** button. Finally save, compile and then download the configuration to the controller.

11.7 Topology Editor

Using the **Topology Editor** you can topologically configure your PROFINET IO system. The topology editor has a series of functions for setting, interconnecting and diagnosing the properties of all PROFINET devices including their ports. So it supports you in the following tasks:

- obtaining topology information about all ports of the PROFINET devices in the project;
- configuring the set topology on PROFINET by interconnecting the interfaces and ports by simply dragging and dropping and establishing properties.

Enter the **Topology Editor** dialog box to edit the topology of your Profinet-IO System. To do so select and right-click the **Profinet-IO system** in the **HW Config** window and then press the **PROFINET IO Topology...** command in the shortcut menu.

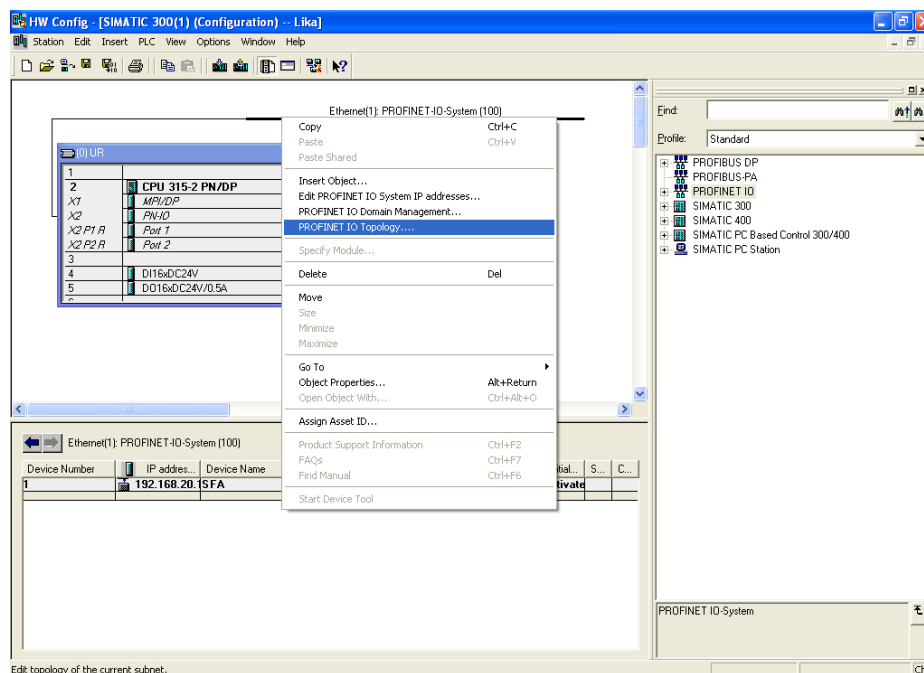


Figure 53 - Entering the Topology Editor

The **Topology Editor** dialog box will appear on the screen.

As the PROFINET IO system has already been set up and the PROFINET devices connected (to connect the port of the IO controller and the port of the IO device see on page 112), they do not need to be first of all interconnected to a topology within the project. So in the **Table view** tabbed page you will see the configured PROFINET devices and ports currently connected in the system.

The **Interconnection table** in the left area of the page lists all the configured PROFINET devices with their ports. The **Selection range** group box in the top right section lists all the PROFINET devices that are available for the topological interconnection.

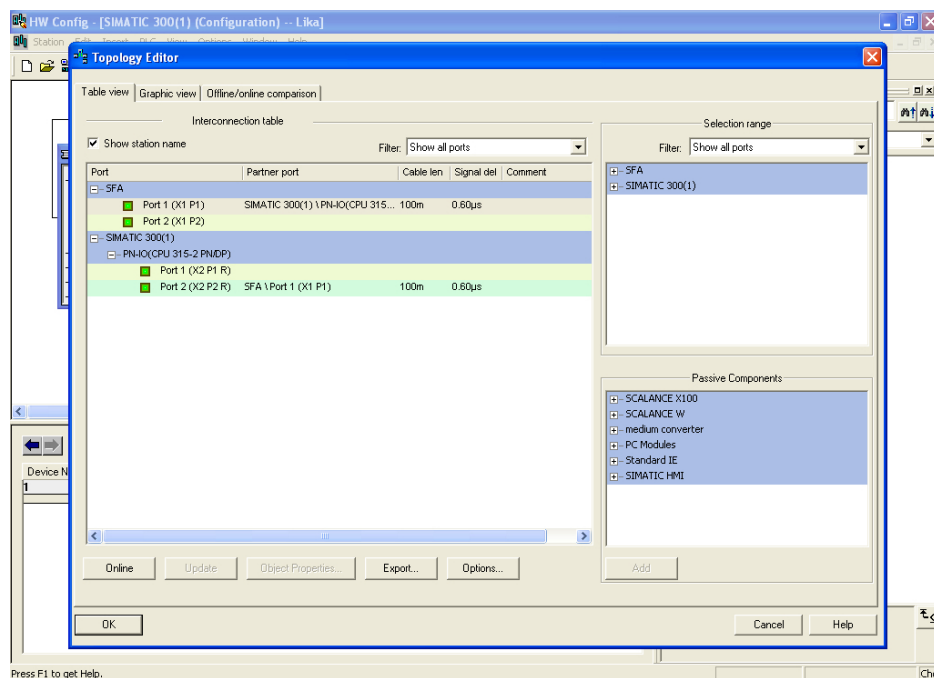


Figure 54 – Topology Editor: Table view

The **Offline/online comparison** tabbed page lists the configured PROFINET devices with their interfaces and ports and the associated neighbour ports in the left box **Configured topology (offline)**. The right box **Detected topology (online)** shows the online view of the PROFINET IO system with its interconnection for the runtime. Press the **START** button above in the box to import the PROFINET devices of your project.

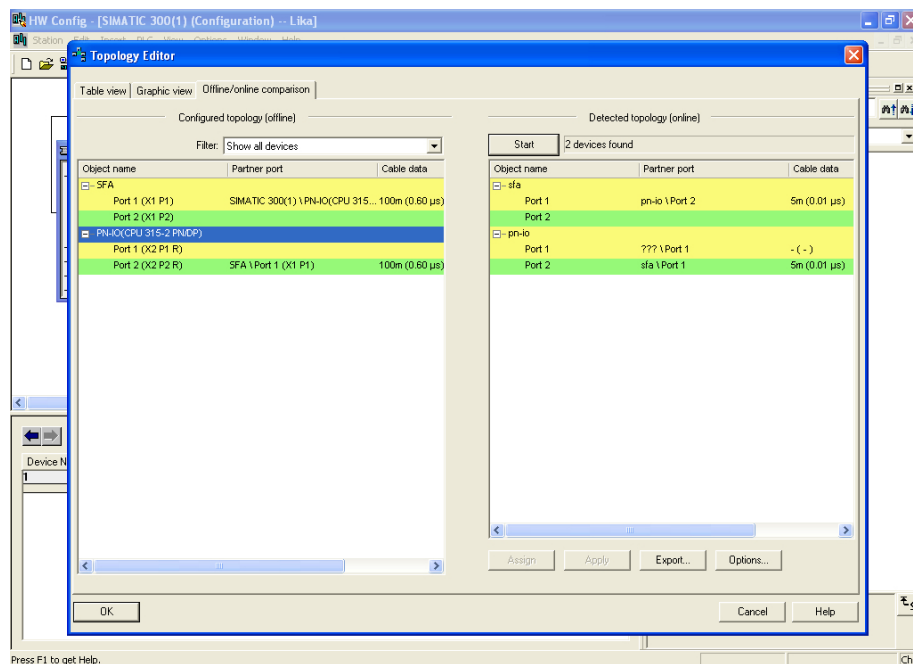


Figure 55 - Topology Editor: Offline/Online comparison

The **Graphic view** tabbed page displays the PROFINET devices in the project and their interconnections.

In the **Miniature View** in the top right section, you can use the slider to select the section of the PROFINET IO system and its enlargement factor. To change the section of the PROFINET IO system, use the mouse to drag the frame across the desired area that you wish to see in detail.

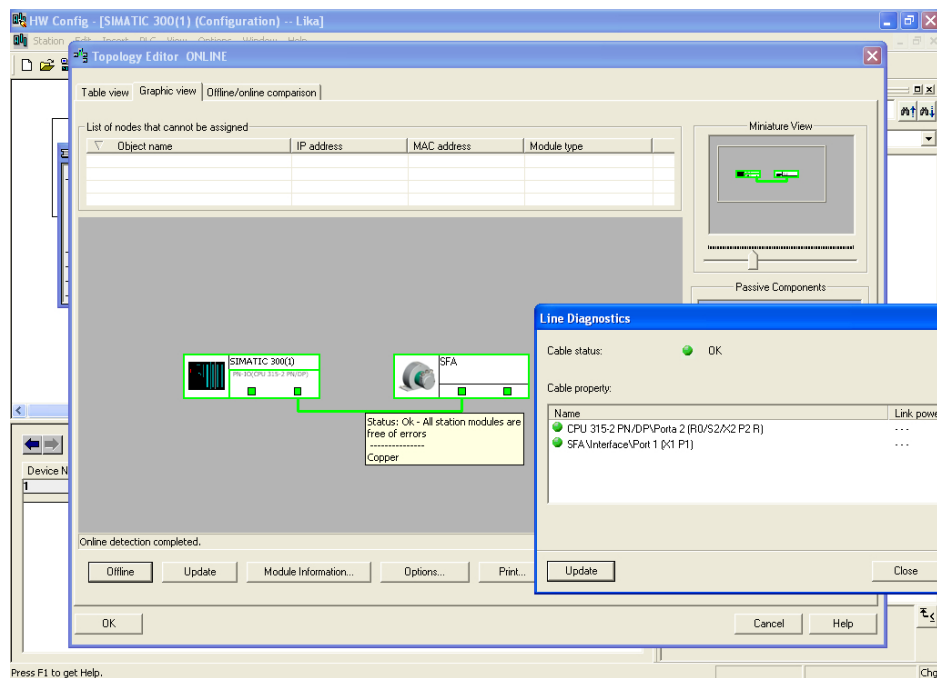


Figure 56 – Topology Editor: Graphic view

Save the settings and close the **Topology Editor** dialog page by pressing the **OK** button.

11.8 Message monitoring

Below is an example of traffic between the IO controller and the IO device in IRT mode.

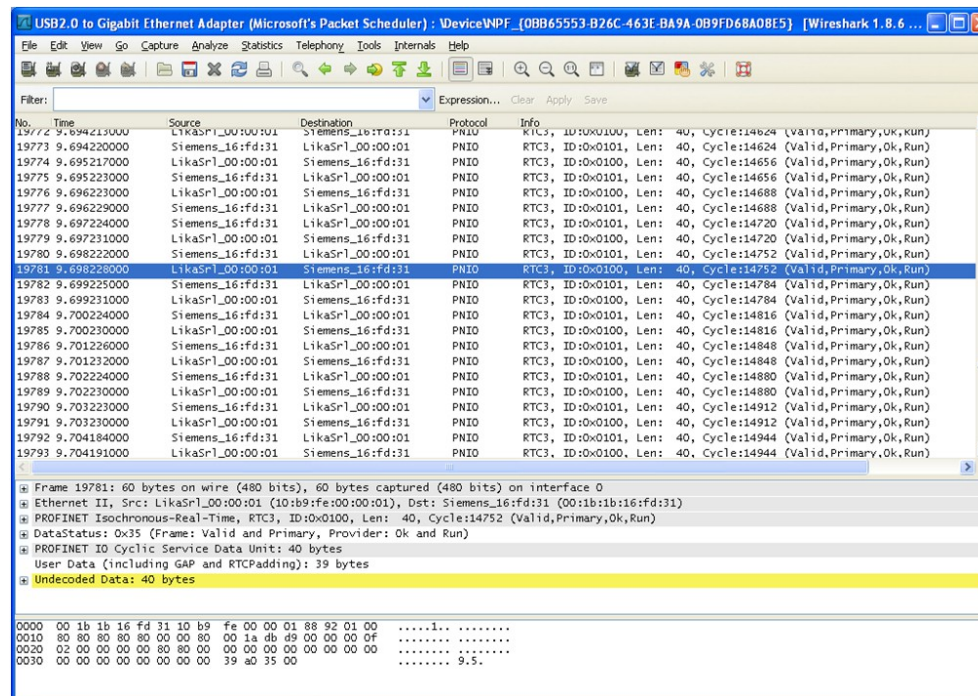


Figure 57 - Message monitoring

12 Encoder replacement using LLDP

LLDP (Link Layer Discovery Protocol) is a Layer 2 protocol that is used to detect the closest neighbours in the network. It enables a device to send information about itself and to save information received from neighbouring devices, i.e. it provides the option of communicating data between neighbouring devices (e.g. device name, port, MAC address). This information allows a network management system to determine the network topology. The protocol is formally referred to by the IEEE as *Station and Media Access Control Connectivity Discovery* specified in standards document IEEE 802.1AB.

Among the main uses, LLDP allows to replace a device of the Profinet network. The partner ports before and behind the replaced device save the relevant information so that no additional configuration is necessary. The flag **Support device replacement without exchangeable medium** must be activated in the Controller.

To activate / deactivate the function double click the **PN-IO** slot X2 to open the PN-IO properties dialog box. The **Properties – PN-IO** property sheet will appear. Enter the **General** tabbed page to find the **Support device replacement without exchangeable medium** check box. Please note that the **Support device replacement without exchangeable medium** function is activated by default in the IO controller.

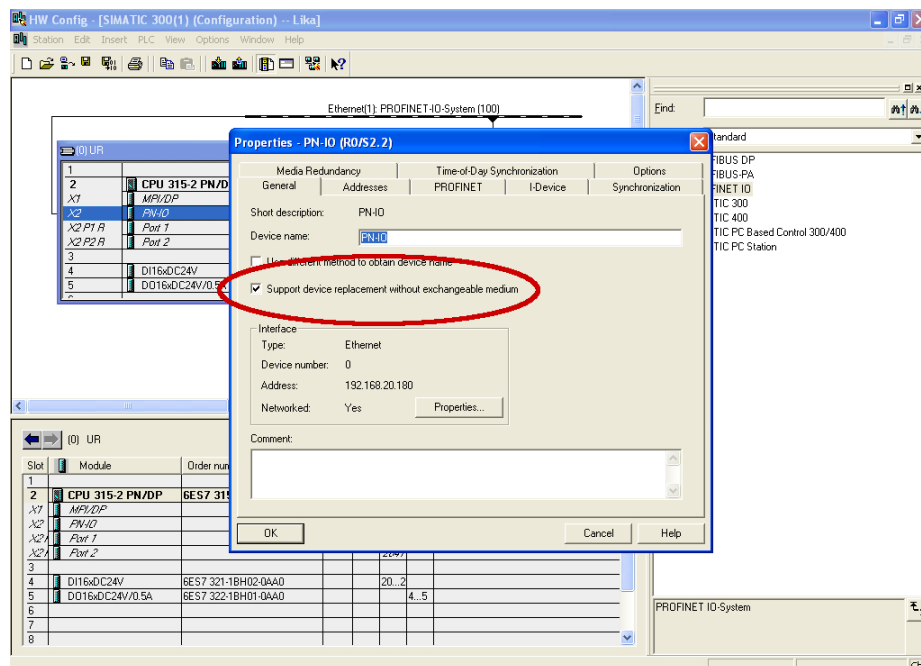


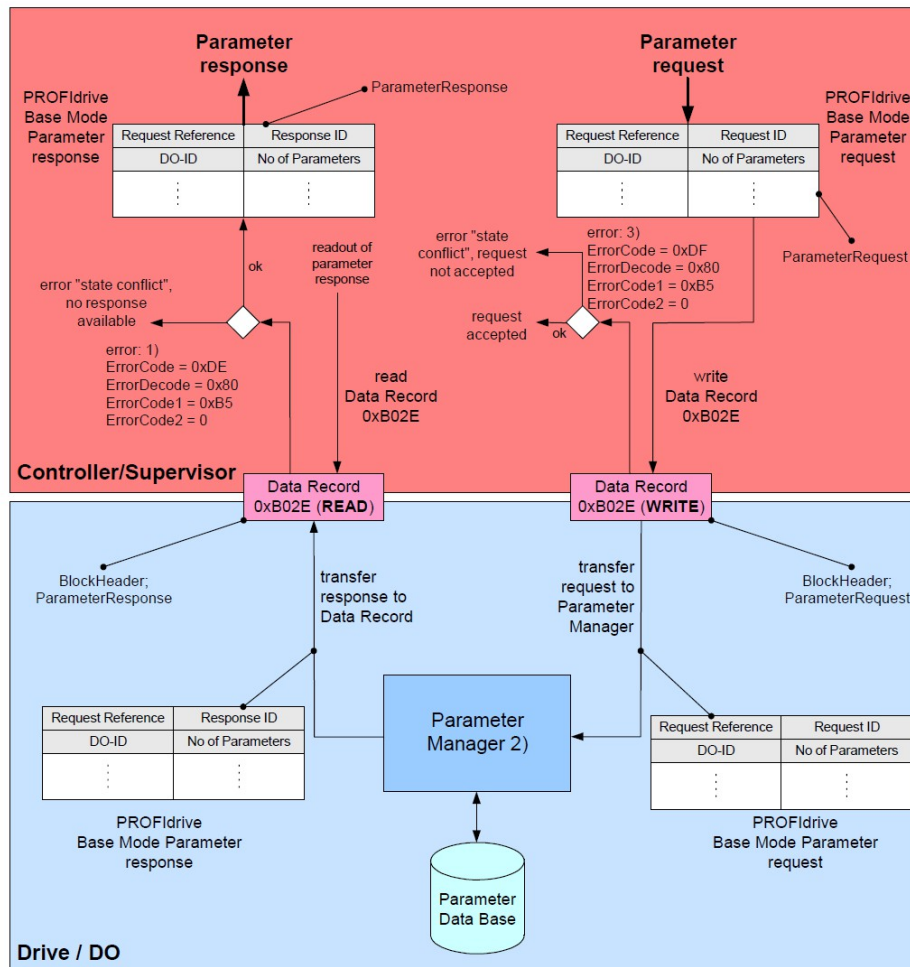
Figure 58 – Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP)



NOTE

When you replace a device, make sure that the PROFINET cable is then inserted into the correct port as it is configured in STEP 7. Otherwise, the system will not run.

13 Read & write in acyclic comm



- 1) Error because the parameter manager is busy but not finished with the processing yet, or the parameter manager is idle
- 2) Processing of only one parameter requests per connection. Multiple connections cause multiple state machines for the processing each for every connection
- 3) Also error 0xB0 may be used if there is no PAP available and error 0xB7 if there is an error in the request header

Figure 59 - Base mode parameter request and response

13.1 Example: reading and writing a parameter (Preset Value)

13.1.1 System Function Block 52 (SFB52)

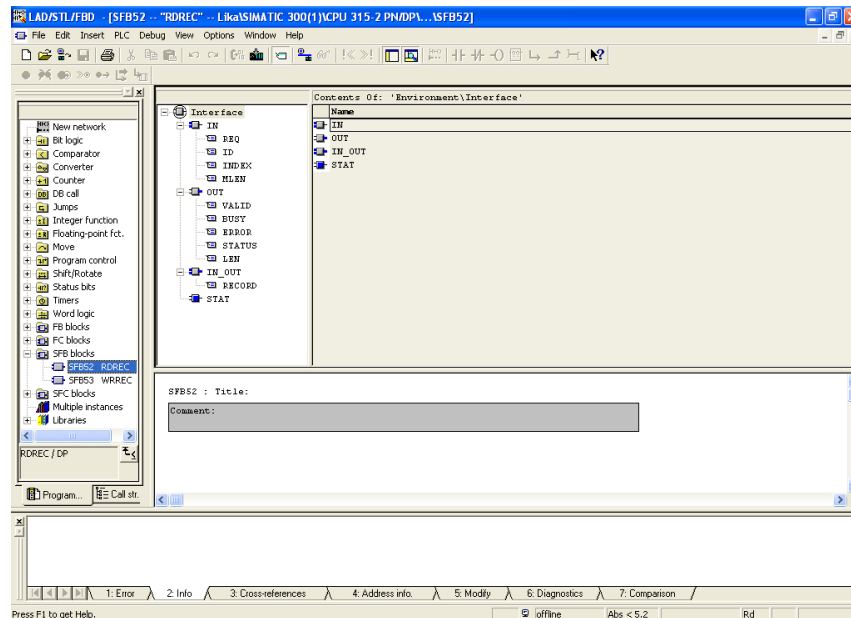


Figure 60 - SFB52

13.1.2 System Function Block 53 (SFB53)

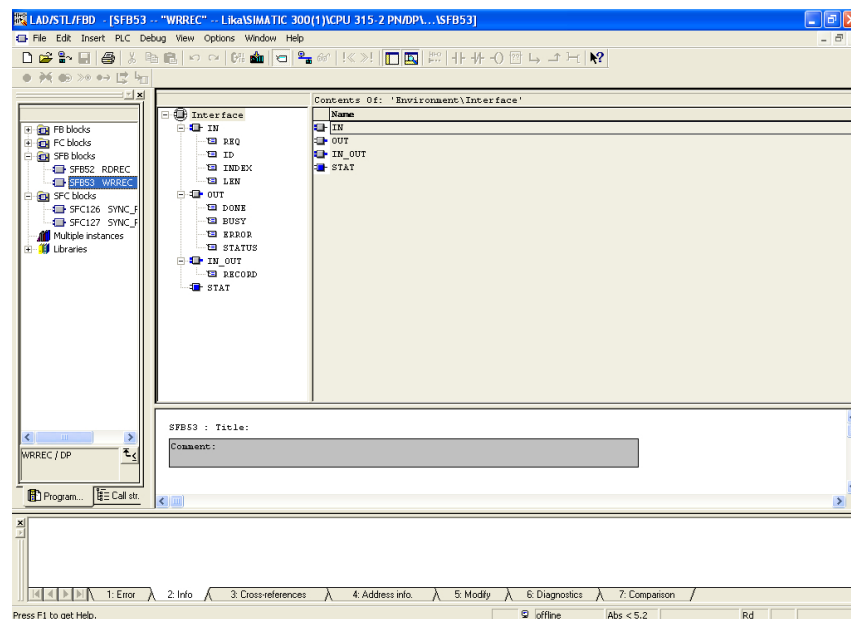
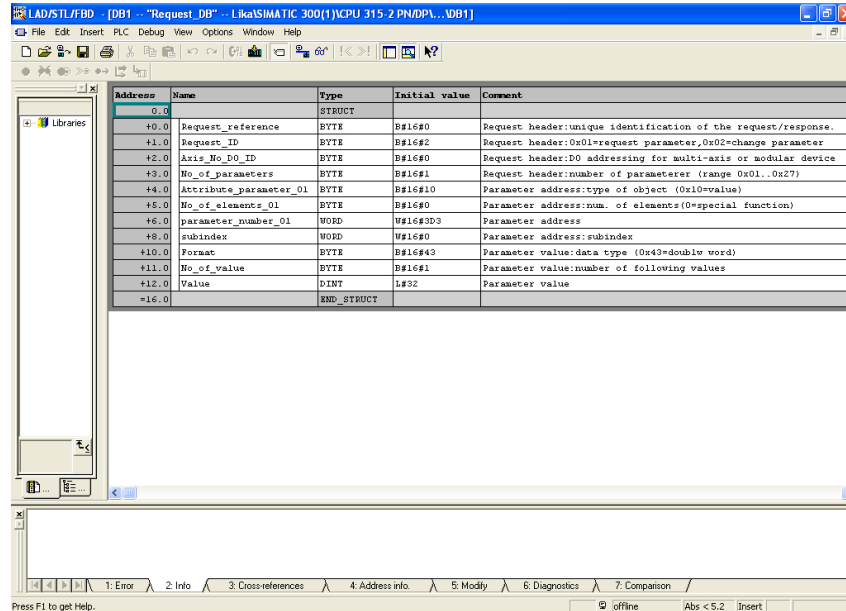


Figure 61 - SFB53

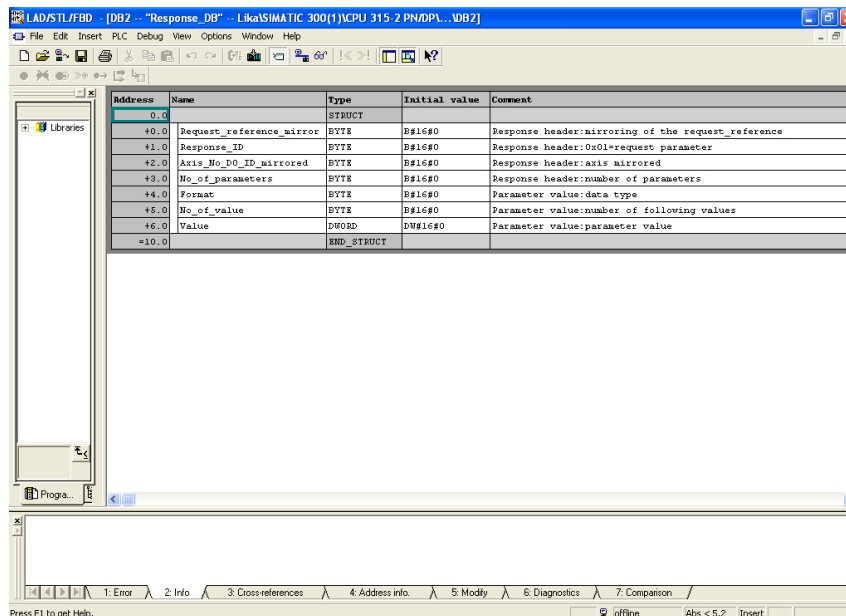
13.1.3 Data Block 1 (DB1)



Address	Name	Type	Initial value	Comment
0.0		STRUCT		
+0.0	Request_reference	DTT	B#16#0	Request header:unique identification of the request/response.
+1.0	Request_ID	DTT	B#16#2	Request header:0x01=request parameter,0x02=change parameter
+2.0	Axis_No_DO_ID	DTT	B#16#0	Request header:DO addressing for multi-axis or modular device
+3.0	No_of_parameters	DTT	B#16#1	Request header:number of parameter (range 0x01..0x27)
+4.0	Attribute_parameter_01	DTT	B#16#10	Parameter address:type of object (0x10=value)
+5.0	No_of_elements_01	DTT	B#16#0	Parameter address:nom. of elements(0=special function)
+6.0	parameter_number_01	WORD	W#16#3D3	Parameter address
+8.0	subindex	WORD	W#16#0	Parameter address:subindex
+10.0	Format	DTT	B#16#43	Parameter value:data type (0x43=doubly word)
+11.0	No_of_value	DTT	B#16#1	Parameter value:number of following values
+12.0	Value	DINT	L#32	Parameter value
+16.0		END_STRUCT		

Figure 62 - DB1

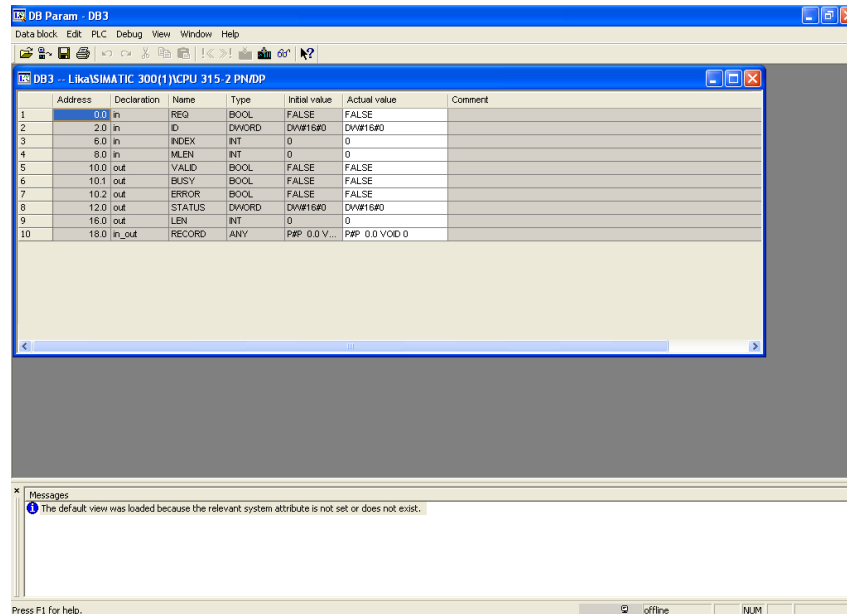
13.1.4 Data Block 2 (DB2)



Address	Name	Type	Initial value	Comment
0.0		STRUCT		
+0.0	Request_reference_mirror	DTT	B#16#0	Response header:mirroring of the request_reference
+1.0	Response_ID	DTT	B#16#0	Response header:0x01=request parameter
+2.0	Axis_No_DO_ID_mirrored	DTT	B#16#0	Response header:axis mirrored
+3.0	No_of_parameters	DTT	B#16#0	Response header:number of parameters
+4.0	Format	DTT	B#16#0	Parameter value:data type
+5.0	No_of_value	DTT	B#16#0	Parameter value:number of following values
+6.0	Value	DWORD	DW#16#0	Parameter value:parameter value
+10.0		END_STRUCT		

Figure 63 - DB2

13.1.5 Data Block 3 (DB3)



	Address	Declaration	Name	Type	Initial value	Actual value	Comment
1	0.0	in	REG	BOOL	FALSE	FALSE	
2	2.0	in	ID	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#0	
3	6.0	in	INDEX	INT	0	0	
4	8.0	in	MLEN	INT	0	0	
5	10.0	out	VALID	BOOL	FALSE	FALSE	
6	10.1	out	BUSY	BOOL	FALSE	FALSE	
7	10.2	out	ERROR	BOOL	FALSE	FALSE	
8	12.0	out	STATUS	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#0	
9	16.0	out	LEN	INT	0	0	
10	18.0	in_out	RECORD	ANY	P&P 0.0 V...	P&P 0.0 VOID 0	

Messages

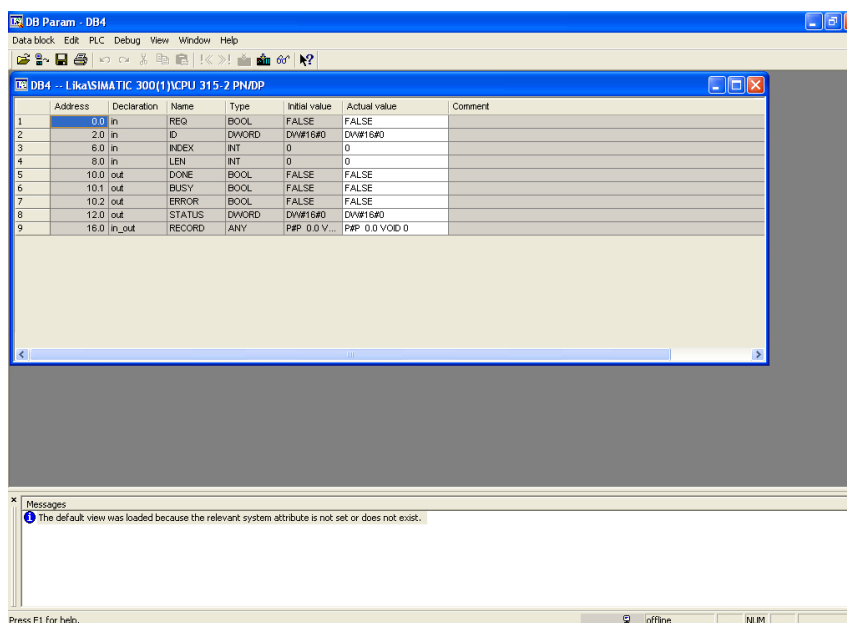
The default view was loaded because the relevant system attribute is not set or does not exist.

Press F1 for help.

offline NUM

Figure 64 - DB3

13.1.6 Data Block 4 (DB4)



	Address	Declaration	Name	Type	Initial value	Actual value	Comment
1	0.0	in	REG	BOOL	FALSE	FALSE	
2	2.0	in	ID	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#0	
3	6.0	in	INDEX	INT	0	0	
4	8.0	in	LEN	INT	0	0	
5	10.0	out	DONE	BOOL	FALSE	FALSE	
6	10.1	out	BUSY	BOOL	FALSE	FALSE	
7	10.2	out	ERROR	BOOL	FALSE	FALSE	
8	12.0	out	STATUS	DWORD	DW#16#0	DW#16#0	
9	16.0	in_out	RECORD	ANY	P&P 0.0 V...	P&P 0.0 VOID 0	

Messages

The default view was loaded because the relevant system attribute is not set or does not exist.

Press F1 for help.

offline NUM

Figure 65 - DB4

13.1.7 Organization Block 1 (OB1)

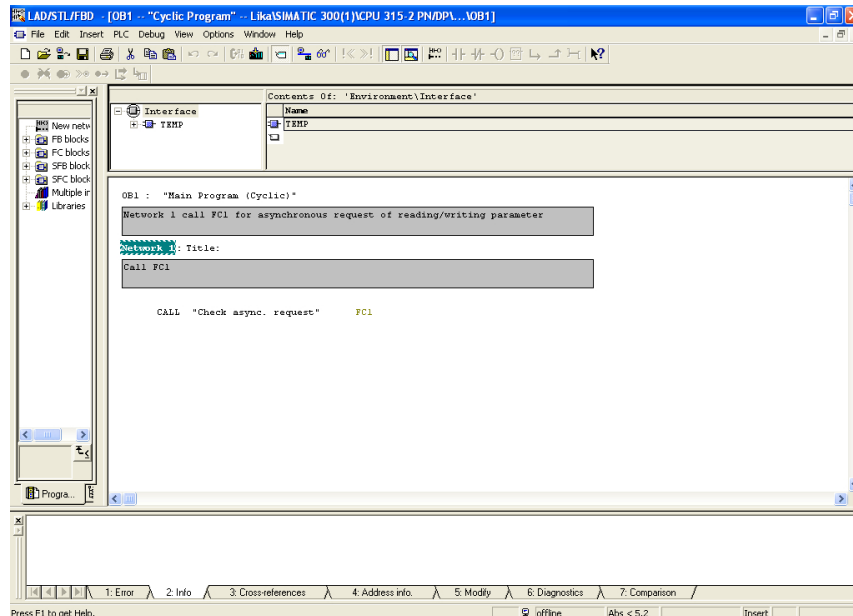


Figure 66 - OB1

13.1.8 Function 1 (FC1)

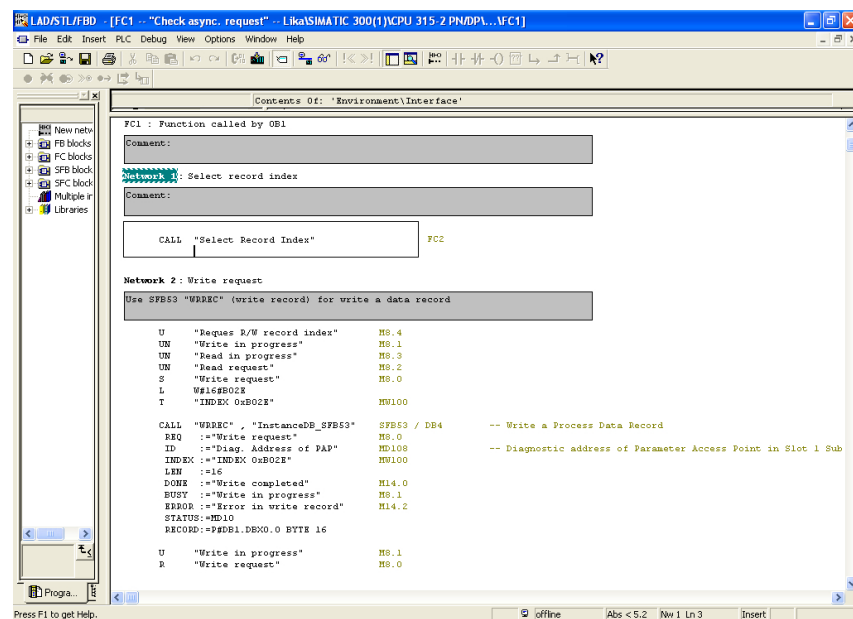


Figure 67 - FC1

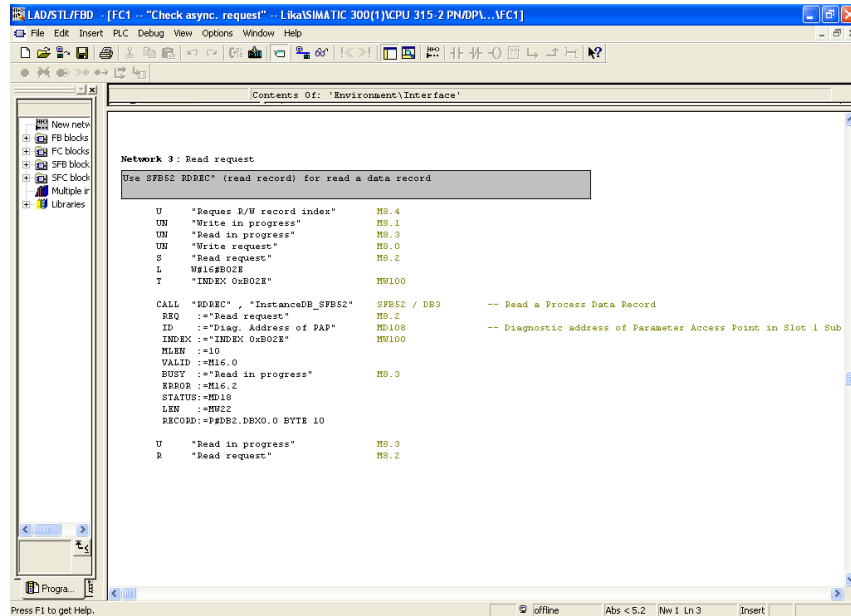


Figure 68 - FC1

13.1.9 Function 2 (FC2)

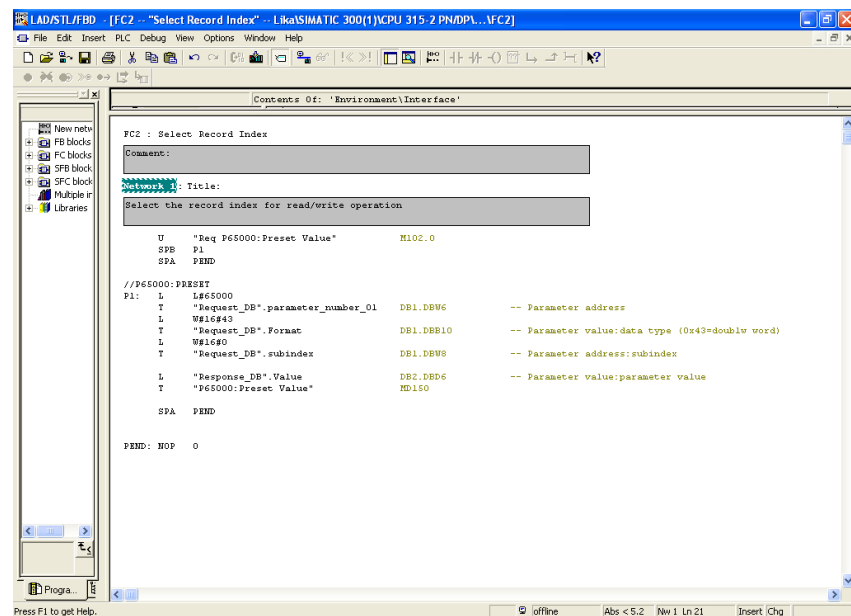
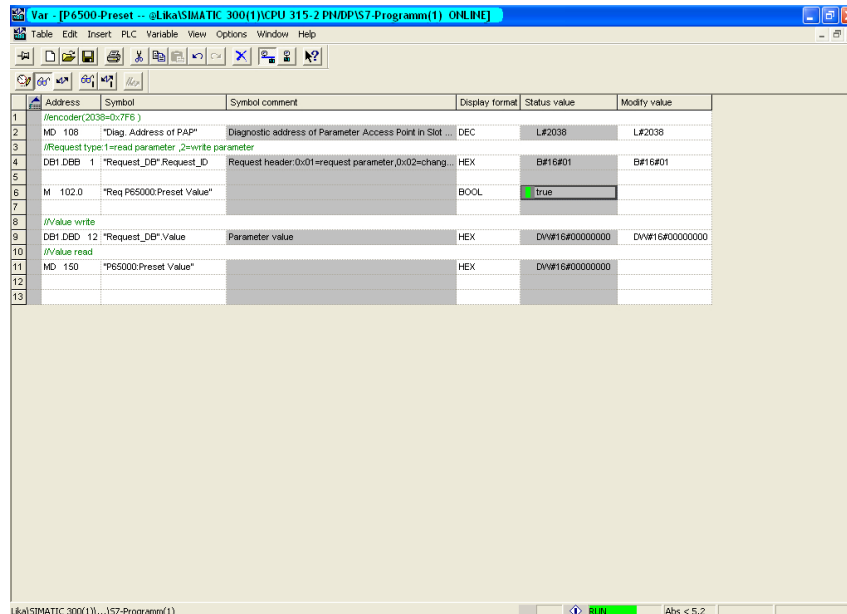


Figure 69 - FC2

13.1.10 Acyclic request of Preset

See P65000 – Preset value on page 85.



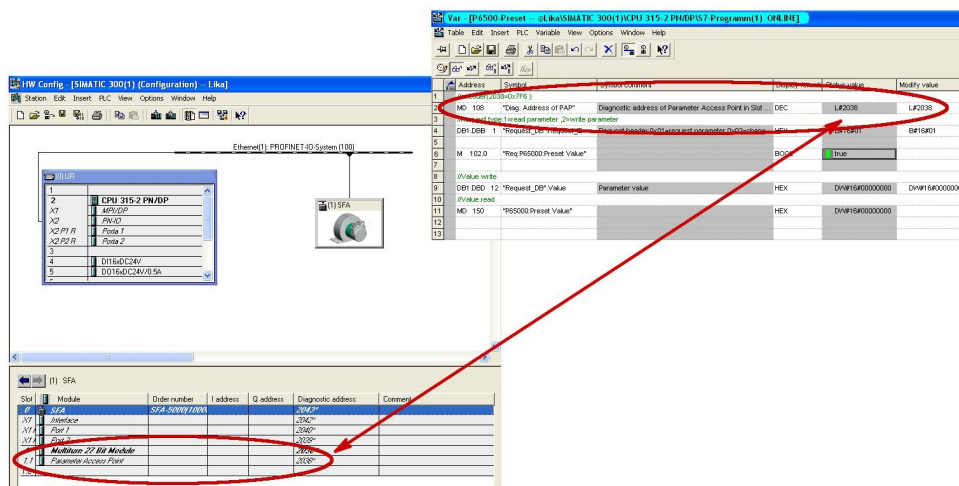
Address	Symbol	Symbol comment	Display format	Status value	Modify value
1	#encoder(2038=0x7F8)				
2	MD 108	"Diag. Address of PAP"	Diagnostic address of Parameter Access Point in Slot	DEC	LP2038
3	#request type:1=read parameter, 2=write parameter				
4	DB1.DBB 1	"Request_DB" Request_ID	Request header 0:01=request parameter, 0:02=change	HEX	B#16#01
5					
6	M 102.0	"Req P65000 Preset Value"		BOOL	true
7					
8	#value write				
9	DB1.DBB 12	"Request_DB" Value	Parameter value	HEX	DW#16#00000000
10	#value read				
11	MD 150	"P65000 Preset Value"		HEX	DW#16#00000000
12					
13					

Figure 70 - Acyclic request of Preset value



NOTE

Please always ascertain that MD 108 Diag. Address of PAP is the same as the diagnostic address of Parameter Access Point in Slot 1.1.



Slot	Module	Order number	I address	Q address	Diagnostic address	Comment
1	CP 315-2 PN/DP	6ES7 315-2EG00-0AB0			2038	
2	PS 307 5A	6ES7 307-1EA00-0AA0			2039	
3	DI16xDC24V	6ES7 321-1BH02-0AA0			2040	
4	DO16xDC24V/0.5A	6ES7 322-1BH01-0AA0			2041	
5	Multiport 27 Bit Module				2042	
6	Parameter Access Point				2043	

13.2 Monitoring a variable

Below is an example of variable monitor in case of Telegram 83 and IRT communication.



NOTE

Controller Sign-Of-Life is active.

Address	Symbol	Symbol comment	Display format	Status value	Modify value
1 STANDARD TELEGRAM 83 =====					
2 (/===== OUTPUT DATA (CONTROLLER => DEVICE) =====)					
AWW 0	"STW2_ENC"	Encoder control word	BN	2#0000_0100_0000_0000	2#0000_0000_0000_0000
A 0.2	"STW2_ENC.10"	Control by PLC	BOOL	true	true
6 AWW 2 "G1_STW"					
A 2.3	"G1_STW.11"	Home position mode (0=absolute,1=relative)	BOOL	false	
A 2.4	"G1_STW.12"	Set this bit for preset position (if enabled)	BOOL	false	
A 2.5	"G1_STW.13"	Transmit absolute value cyclically	BOOL	true	true
A 2.6	"G1_STW.14"	Activate parking sensor	BOOL	false	
A 2.7	"G1_STW.15"	Acknowledging a sensor error	BOOL	false	
12 (/===== INPUT DATA (DEVICE => CONTROLLER) =====)					
BW 0	"ZSW2_ENC"	Encoder status word	BN	2#0000_0000_0000_0000	
BW 2	"G1_ZSW"	Sensor status word	HEX	VW#16#2000	
E 2.3	"G1_ZSW.11"	Error ack detected	BOOL	false	
E 2.4	"G1_ZSW.12"	preset executed	BOOL	false	
E 2.5	"G1_ZSW.13"	Enc. is transmitting position value cyclically	BOOL	true	
E 2.6	"G1_ZSW.14"	Parking sensor active	BOOL	false	
E 2.7	"G1_ZSW.15"	Sensor error	BOOL	false	
ED 4	"G1_XIST1"	Enc. position value	HEX	DW#16#0DA0A064	
ED 8	"G1_XIST2"	Enc. position value/error telegram	HEX	DW#16#0DA0A064	
ED 12	"NIST_B"	Velocity 32 bit	DEC	L#0	

Figure 71 - Monitoring a variable

14 Encoder state machine

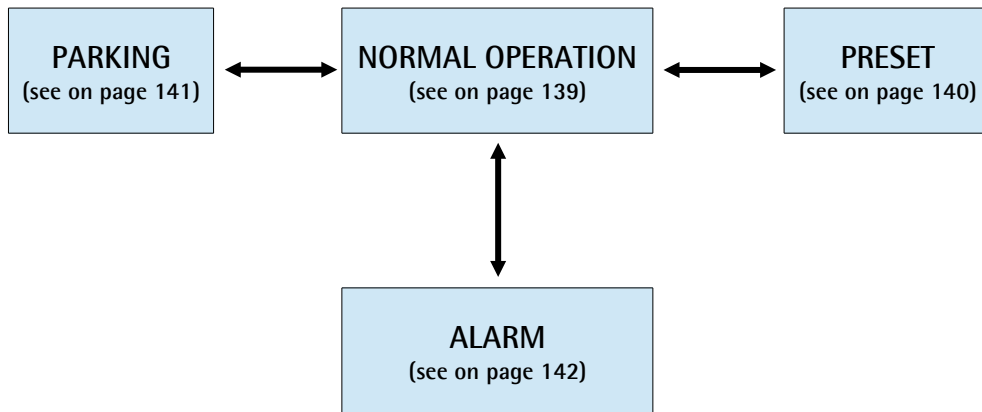
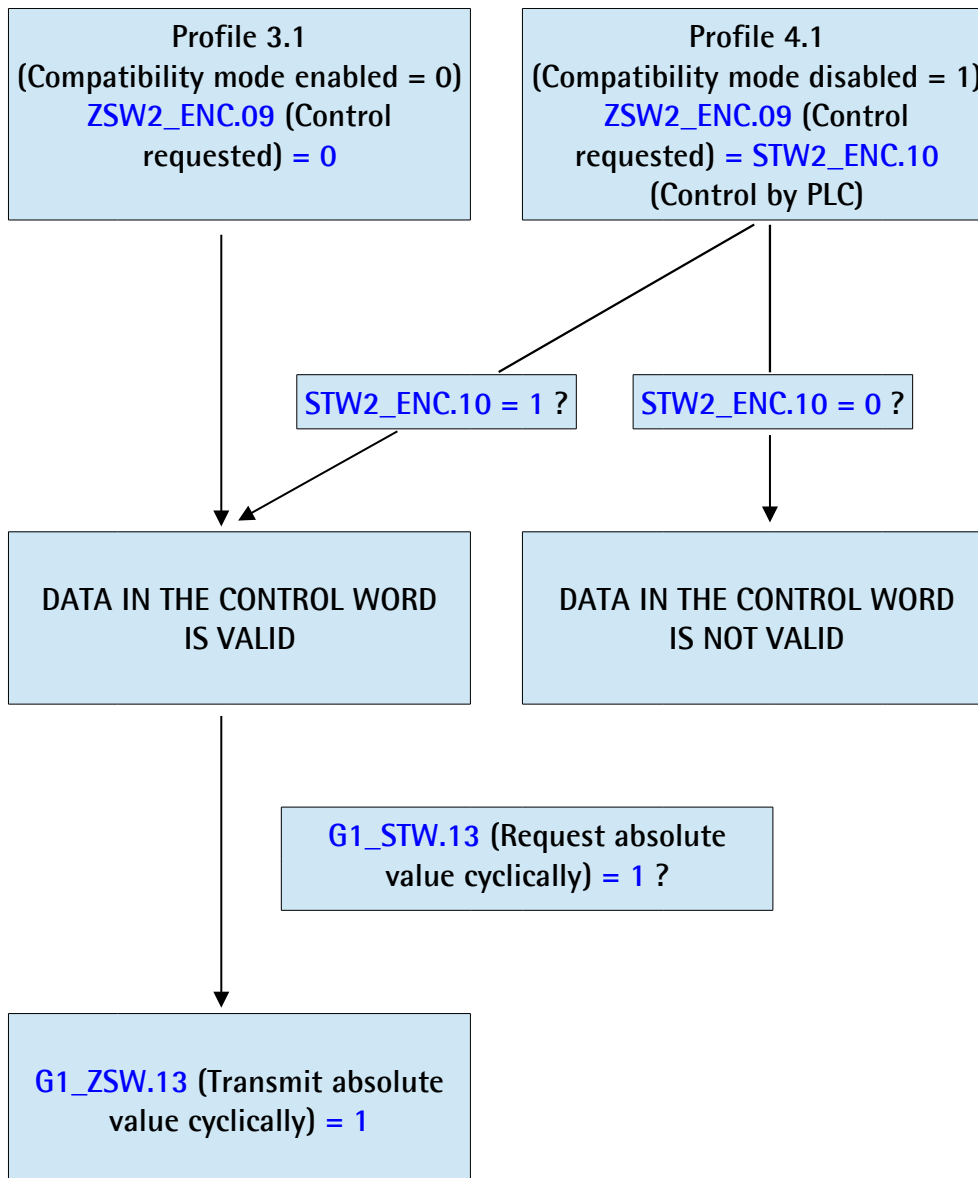
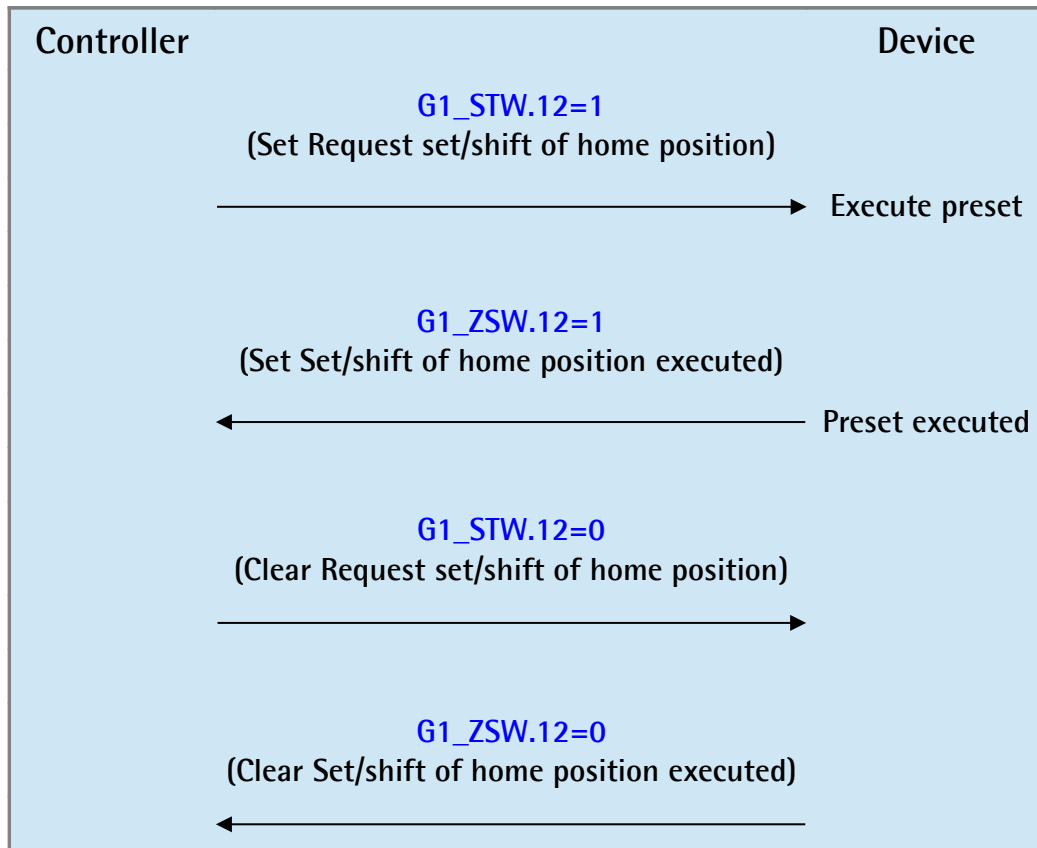


Figure 72 - Encoder state machine

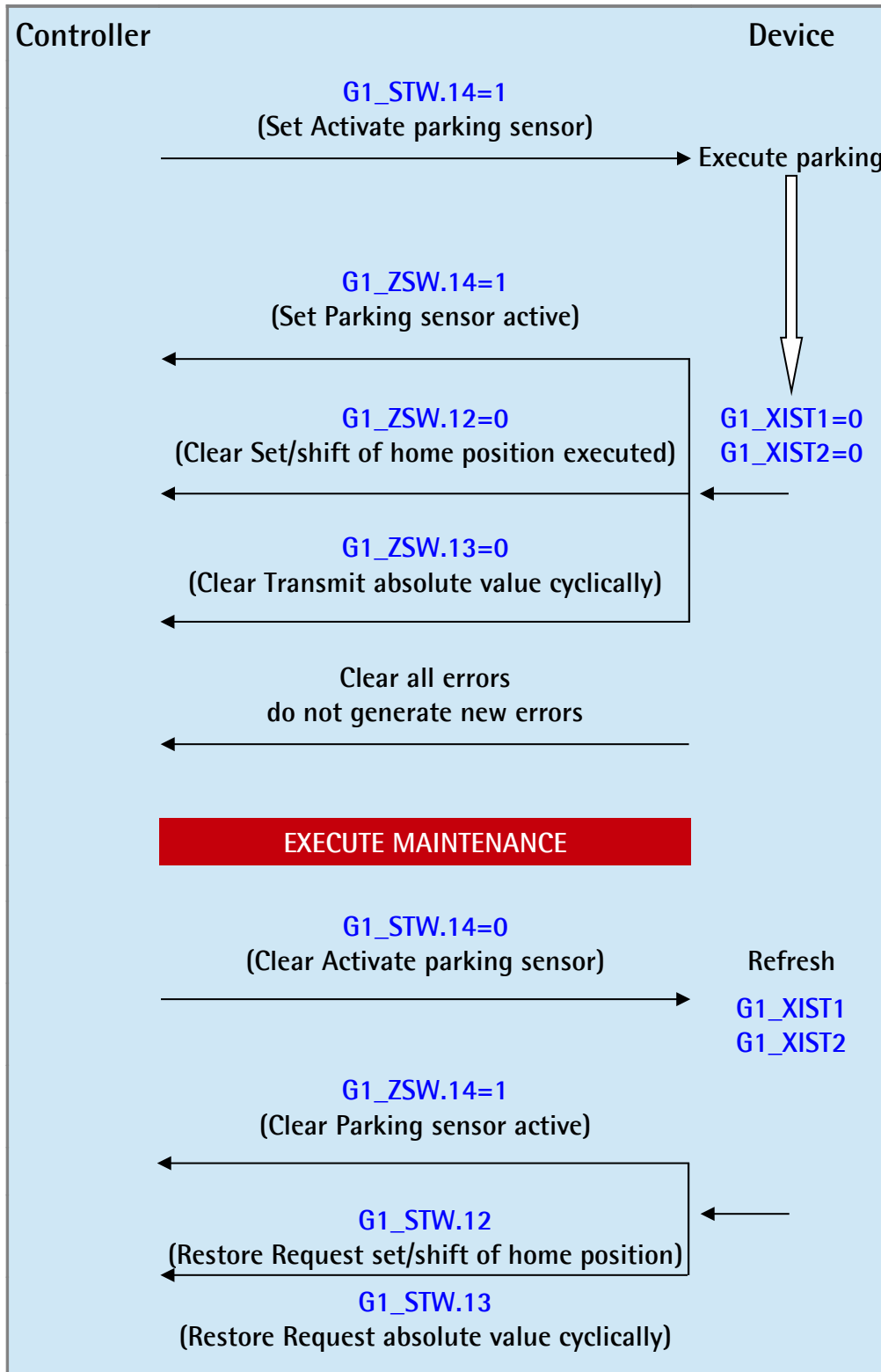
14.1 Normal operation diagram



14.2 Preset diagram

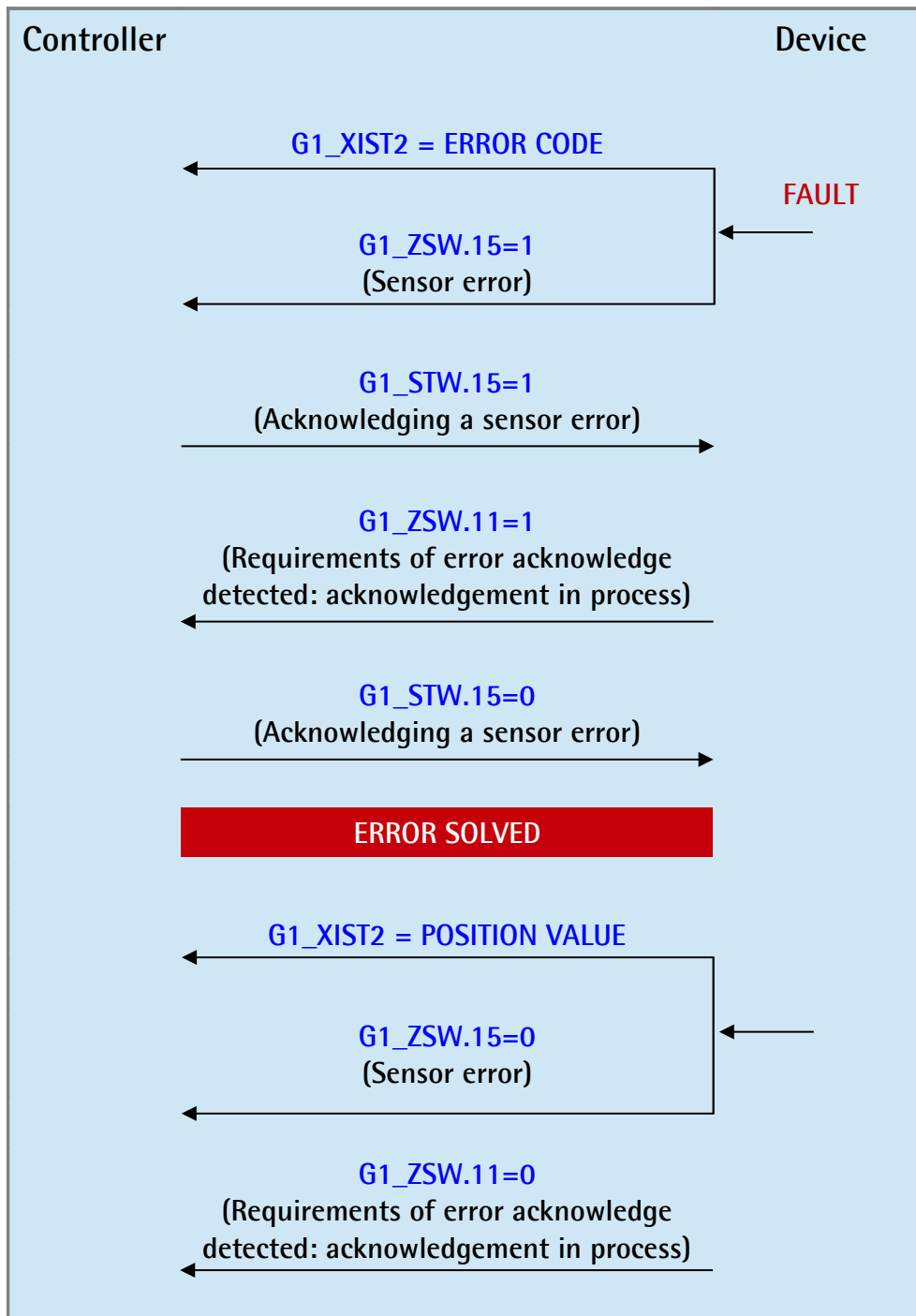


14.3 Parking sensor diagram

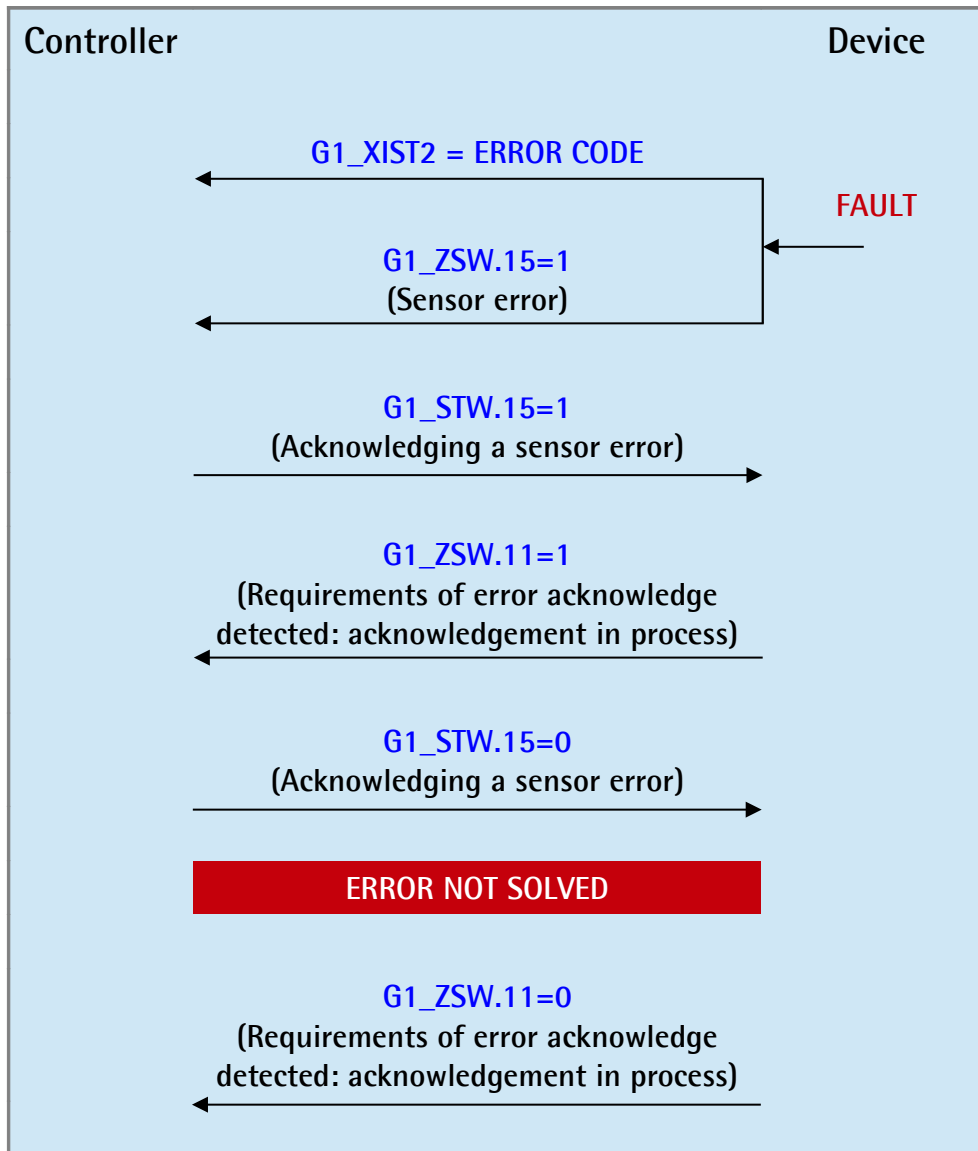


14.4 Error diagram

14.4.1 Acknowledgement of acknowledgeable sensor error



14.4.2 Acknowledgement of not acknowledgeable sensor error



15 Integrated web server

Profinet encoders from Lika Electronic integrate a web server. This web-based user interface is designed to deliver helpful information on the device that can be accessed through the Internet. In particular it makes monitoring and advanced maintenance of the encoder from every PC running a web browser possible. Since its only requirement is a HTTP connection between the web browser and the web server running on the device, it is perfectly fitted also for remote access scenarios.

Before opening the Profinet encoder web server please ascertain that the following requirements are fully satisfied:

- the encoder is connected to the network;
- the encoder has valid device name and IP address;
- the PC is connected to the network;
- a web browser (Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, Google Chrome, Opera, ...) is installed in the PC or in the device used for connection.



NOTE

This web server has been tested and verified using the following web browsers:

- Internet Explorer IE7 version 7.0.5730.13
- Mozilla Firefox version 28.0
- Google Chrome version 33.0.1847.116 m
- Opera version 20.0.1387.91



NOTE

Please note that the snapshot look may vary depending on the used web browser. The following snapshots have been taken from Internet Explorer.

To open the Profinet encoder web server proceed as follows:

1. type the IP address of the encoder you want to connect to (in the example: 192.168.20.195) in the address bar of your web browser and confirm by pressing **ENTER**;

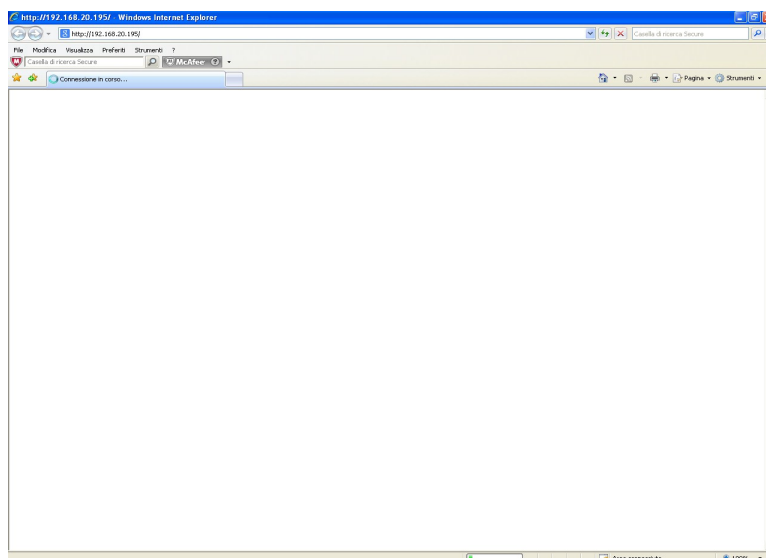


Figure 73 - Opening the web server

2. as soon as the connection is established, the web server Home page will appear on the screen;



Figure 74 - Web server Home page

In the Home page some commands are available in the menu bar.
Press the **website** command to enter Lika's web site (www.lika.biz).
Press the **certificates** command to enter the Product certifications page on Lika's web site (<http://www.lika.it/eng/certificazioni.php>).

Furthermore some commands are available in the left navigation bar. The menu bar is divided into two sections: the commands in the above section allow to enter freely accessible pages; while the commands in the below section (under the label **Password protected menus**) allow to enter password protected pages.

These commands allow to enter specific pages where information and diagnostics on the connected encoder can be achieved.
They are shown in the following snapshots.

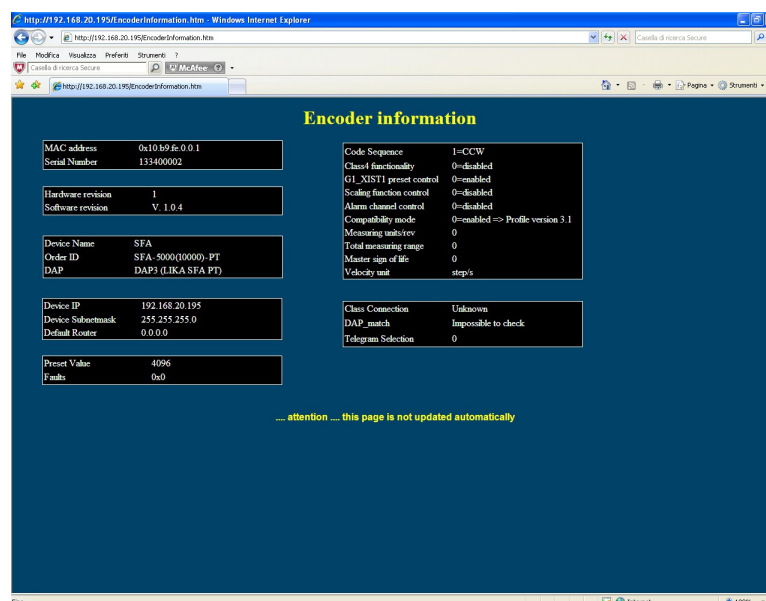


Figure 75 - Encoder Information page

Parameters listed in the **Encoder Information page** are sent by the controller to the encoder during initialization (for further information refer to the "9.4 Index 0xBF00 : user parameter data" section on page 88).

For further information on the encoder specific profile parameters refer to the sections "9.2 Index 0xB02E : supported PROFIdrive specific parameters" on page 82 and "9.3 Index 0xB02E : supported encoder specific parameters" on page 85.



Figure 76 – Encoder position page

In the Encoder position page the current encoder position is shown.

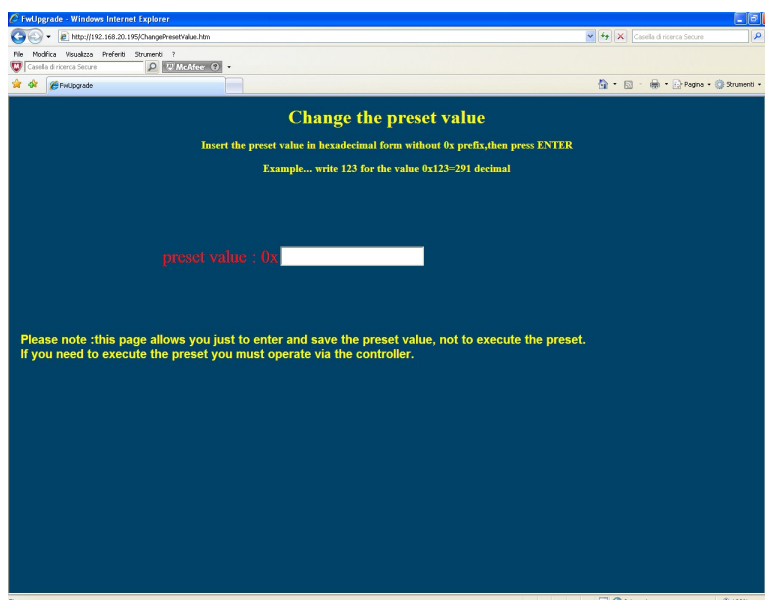


Figure 77 – Change the preset value page

For detailed information on setting the preset value please refer to the "15.2 Setting the preset value" section on page 156.

The **technical documentation** command allows to enter the web page (http://www.lika.it/eng/prodotti.php?id_cat=267&tid_fam=270&tid_sfam=492) in the corporate web site where specific technical information and documentation concerning the Profinet encoder can be found.

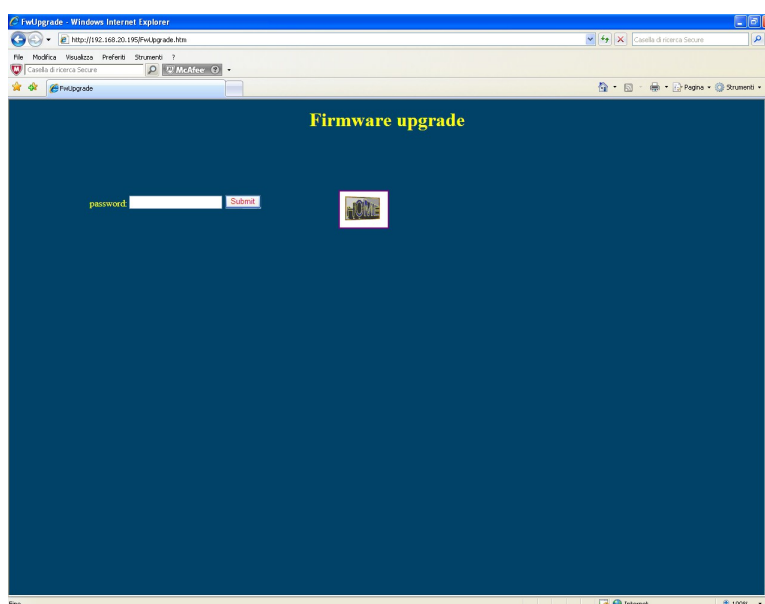


Figure 78 - Firmware upgrade page

This is a password protected page. For detailed information on the firmware upgrade please refer to the "15.1 Firmware upgrade" section on page 149.

15.1 Firmware upgrade



WARNING

Firmware upgrading process has to be accomplished by skilled and competent personnel. It is mandatory to perform the upgrade according to the instructions provided in this section.

Before installation always ascertain that the firmware program is compatible with the hardware and software of the device. Furthermore never turn off power during flash upgrade. In case of flash upgrade error, the program is lost irreversibly (there is not a bootloader) and the device must be sent back to Lika Electronic for restoring.

This operation allows to upgrade the unit firmware by downloading upgrading data to the flash memory.

Firmware is a software program which controls the functions and operation of a device; the firmware program, sometimes referred to as "user program", is stored in the flash memory integrated inside the unit. These encoders are designed so that the firmware can be easily updated by the user himself. This allows Lika Electronic to make new improved firmware programs available during the lifetime of the product.

Typical reasons for the release of new firmware programs are the necessity to make corrections, improve and even add new functionalities to the device.

The firmware upgrading program consists of a single file having .BIN extension. It is released by Lika Electronic Technical Assistance & After Sale Service.

If the latest firmware version is already installed in the unit, you do not need to proceed with any new firmware installation. Current firmware version can be verified in the Encoder Specific Profile Parameters page after connection to the web server.



NOTE

If you are not confident that you can perform the update successfully please contact Lika Electronic Technical Assistance & After Sale Service.

Before proceeding with the firmware upgrade please ascertain that the following requirements are fully satisfied:

- the encoder is connected to the network;
- the encoder has valid device name and IP address;
- the PC is connected both to the network and the IO controller;

- a web browser (Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, Google Chrome, Opera, ...) is installed in the PC or device used for connection;
- you have the SW_PN.EXE executable file;
- you have the .BIN file for firmware upgrade.

To upgrade the firmware program please proceed as follows:

1. open the Profinet encoder web server by typing the IP address of the encoder you want to connect to (in the example: 192.168.20.195) in the address bar of your web browser and confirm by pressing **ENTER**;

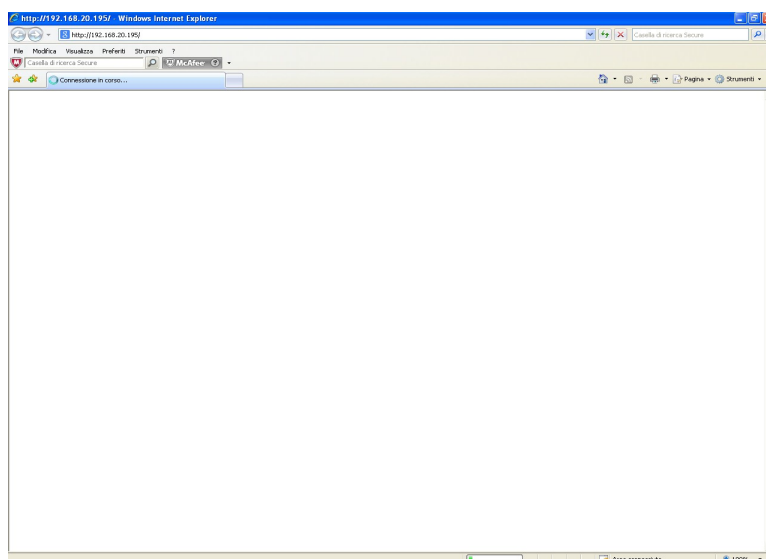


Figure 79 - Opening the web server

2. in the Home page press the **Firmware upgrade** command to enter the **Firmware upgrade** page;



Figure 80 - Web server Home page

3. before entering the page you are requested to confirm the operation; press **OK** to continue;



Figure 81 - Confirming the access to the Firmware upgrade page

4. in the **Password** text box type the password **lika** and then press the **Submit** button;

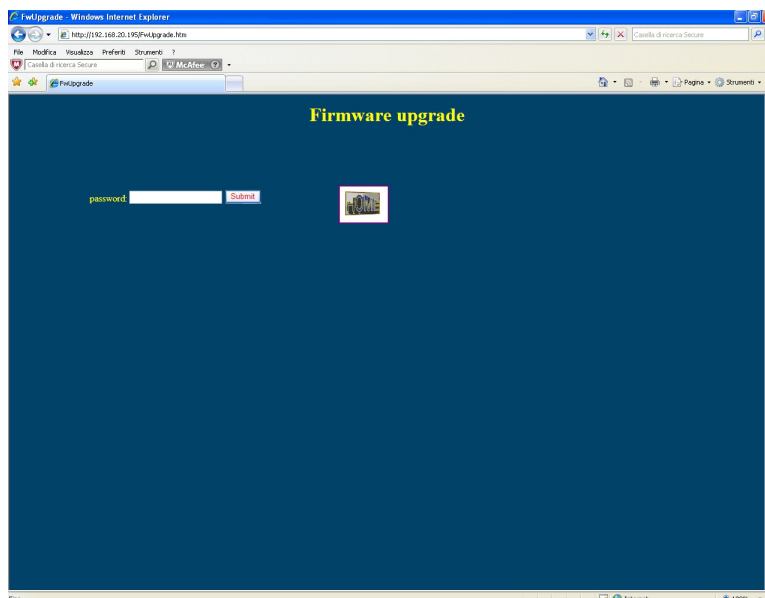


Figure 82 - Firmware upgrade page

5. a message will appear on the screen while the background colour of the page will be changed to red; now the web server is stopped and the encoder is ready to accept the firmware program;

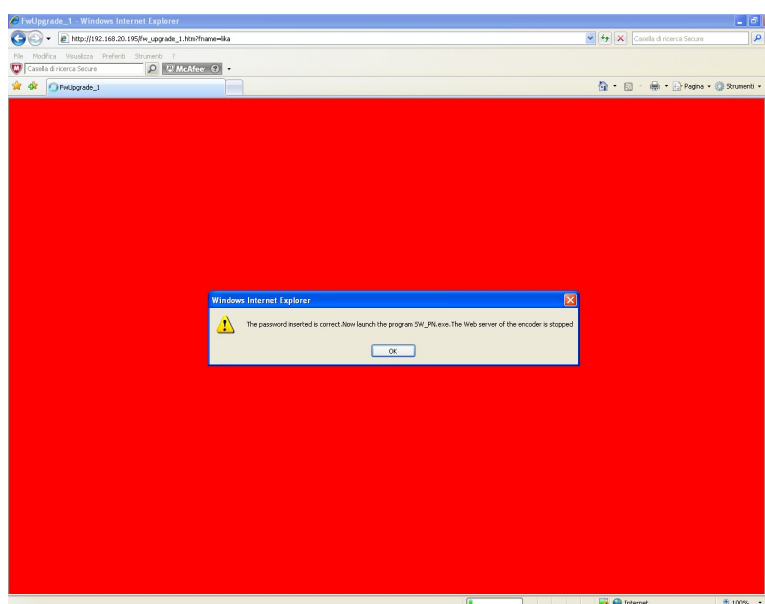


Figure 83 - Web server stopped

6. as soon as you press the **OK** button the following message will appear on the page: now you must launch the SW_PN.EXE executable file to continue with the procedure;

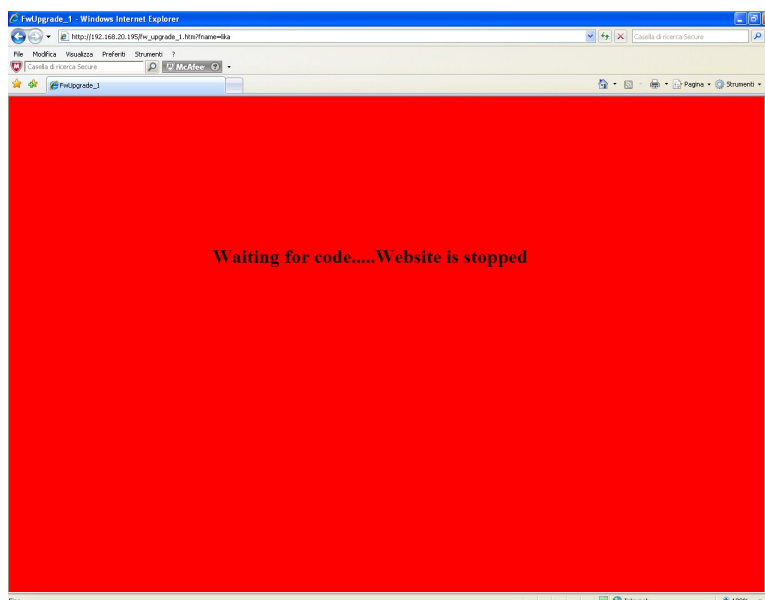


Figure 84 - Web server stopped

7. launch the SW_PN.EXE executable file provided with the technical documentation;
8. in the page that appears press the **SELECT FILE** button; once you press the button the **Open** dialog box appears on the screen: open the folder where the firmware upgrading .BIN file released by Lika Electronic is located, select the file and confirm;

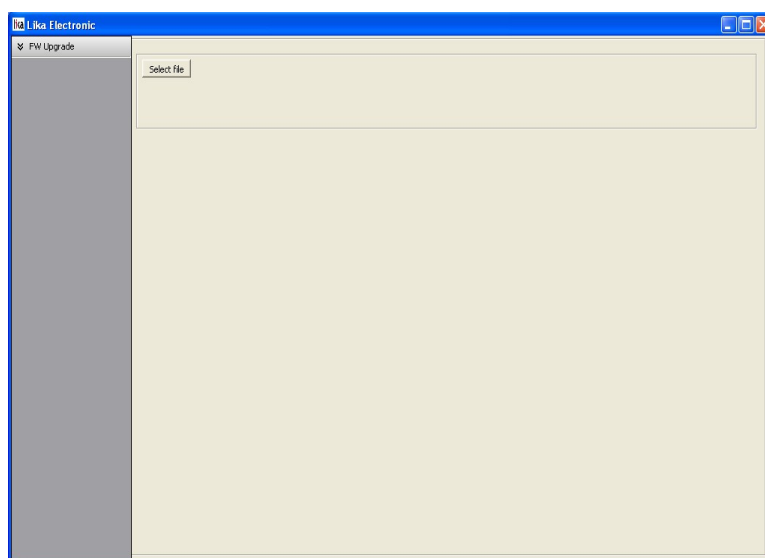


Figure 85 - Firmware upgrade executable file

9. in the **Remote host** text box type the IP address of the encoder you need to update; leave the **Remote port** box unchanged;
10. to start the upgrade press the **Upgrade FW** button;

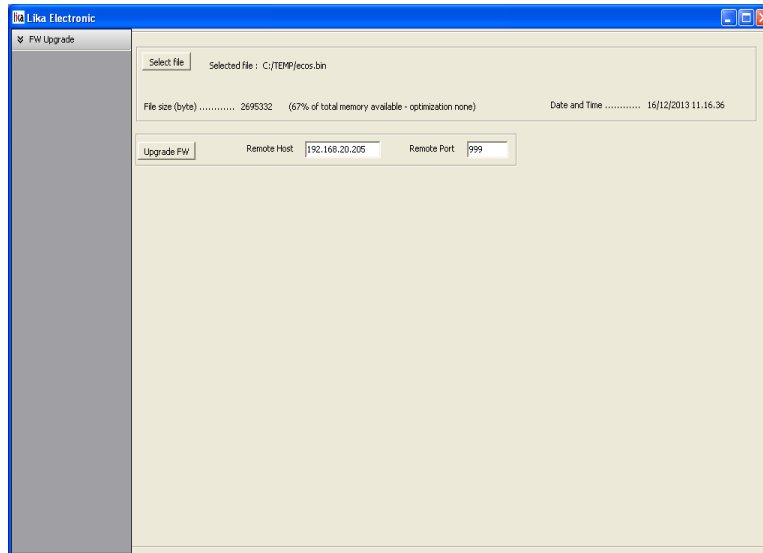


Figure 86 - Starting the firmware upgrade operation



WARNING

Before installation always ascertain that the firmware program is compatible with the hardware and software of the device.

Never turn off power during flash upgrade.

In case of flash upgrade error, the program is lost irreversibly (there is not a bootloader) and the device must be sent back to Lika Electronic for restoring.

11. download progress bars and additional information are shown in the page during operation;

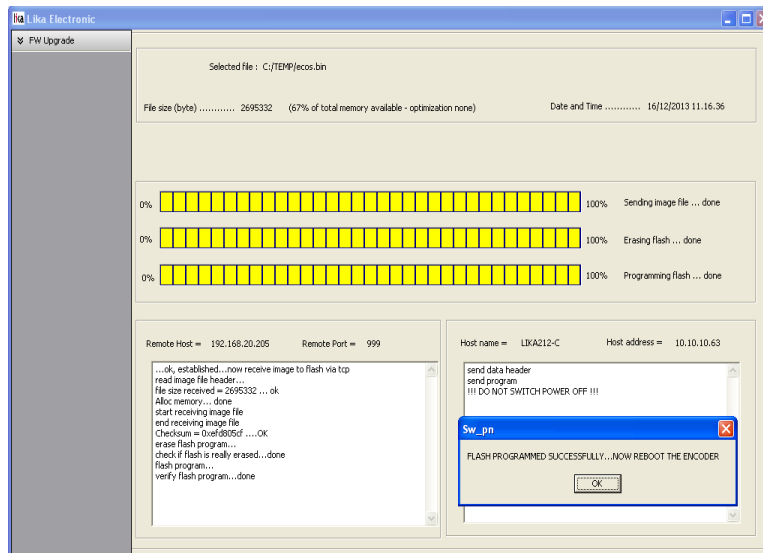


Figure 87 - Firmware upgrade operation process

12. during download operation S1 Status 1 LED starts blinking green at 1 Hz while S2 Status 2 LED is OFF (see on page 30);
13. as soon as the operation is carried out successfully, the FLASH PROGRAMMED SUCCESSFULLY message appears on the screen;
14. turn encoder power off and then on to complete the operation.



NOTE

While downloading the firmware upgrading program, unexpected conditions may arise which could lead to a failure of the installation process. When such a matter occurs, download process cannot be carried out successfully and thus the operation is aborted; S2 Status 2 LED starts blinking red at 1 Hz while S1 Status 1 LED is OFF (see on page 30). In case of flash upgrade error, the program is lost irreversibly (there is not a bootloader) and the device must be sent back to Lika Electronic for restoring.

15.2 Setting the preset value



NOTE

This page is designed to help you setting a Preset value easily. Please note it allows you just to enter and save the value, not to execute the preset. If you need to execute the preset you must set the bit 12 (**Request set/shift of home position**) of the **G1_STW** control word (see on page 76). Refer also to the index **P65000 – Preset value** on page 85; to **G1_XIST1 preset control** on page 89; and to the "14.2 Preset diagram" section on page 140. In a customary way you should always use the asynchronous transmission to set the preset value. Using this page the preset value is stored automatically on the non volatile memory (you do not need to use the parameter **P971 – Transfer to non volatile memory**).

To enter a preset value please proceed as follows:

1. open the Profinet encoder web server by typing the IP address of the encoder you want to connect to (in the example: 192.168.20.195) in the address bar of your web browser and confirm by pressing **ENTER**;

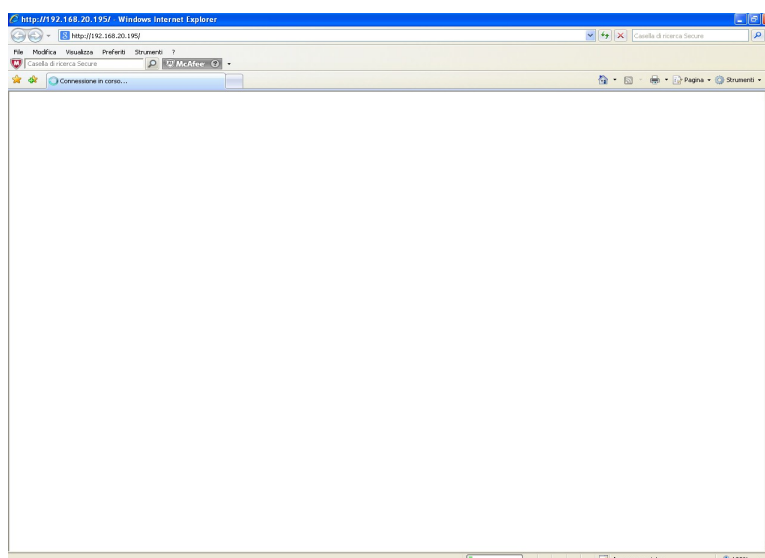


Figure 88 - Opening the web server

2. in the Home page press the **Change the preset value** command to enter the **Change the preset value** page;



Figure 89 - Web server Home page

3. before entering the page you are requested to confirm the operation; press **OK** to continue;



Figure 90 - Confirming the access to the Preset page

4. in the page that appears you have to enter the desired preset value expressed in hexadecimal format; please enter the value without the 0x prefix. Press **ENTER** to confirm. In the example, the value 0x1000 hex (= 4096 dec) is entered. The preset value is stored automatically on the non volatile memory (you do not need to use the parameter **P971 – Transfer to non volatile memory**);

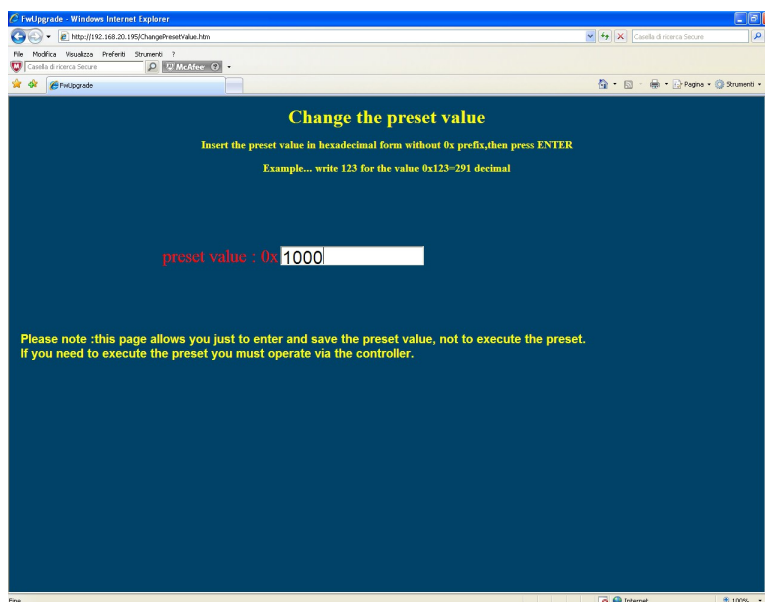


Figure 91 – Changing the Preset value

5. after completing the operation the following page will appear: the preset value has been stored properly on the non volatile memory.

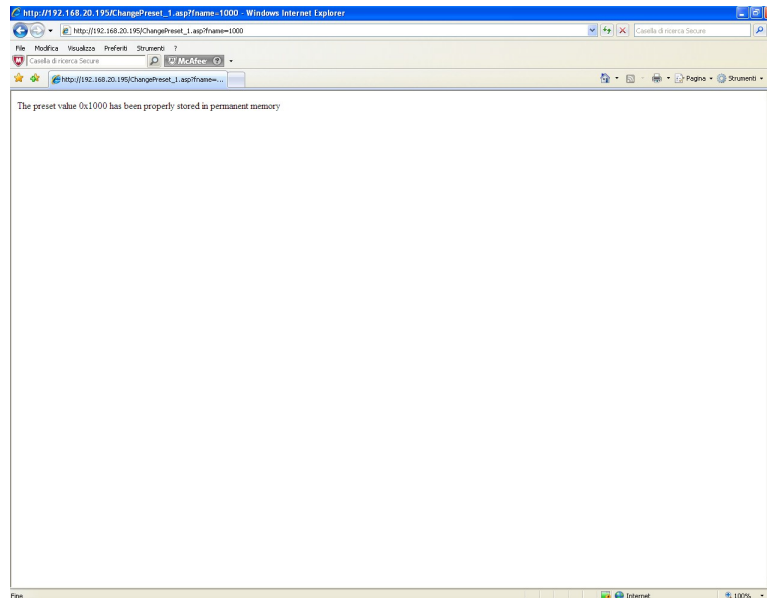


Figure 92 - Preset value stored properly

6. if you try to enter a preset value that is already stored on the memory the following message will be returned.

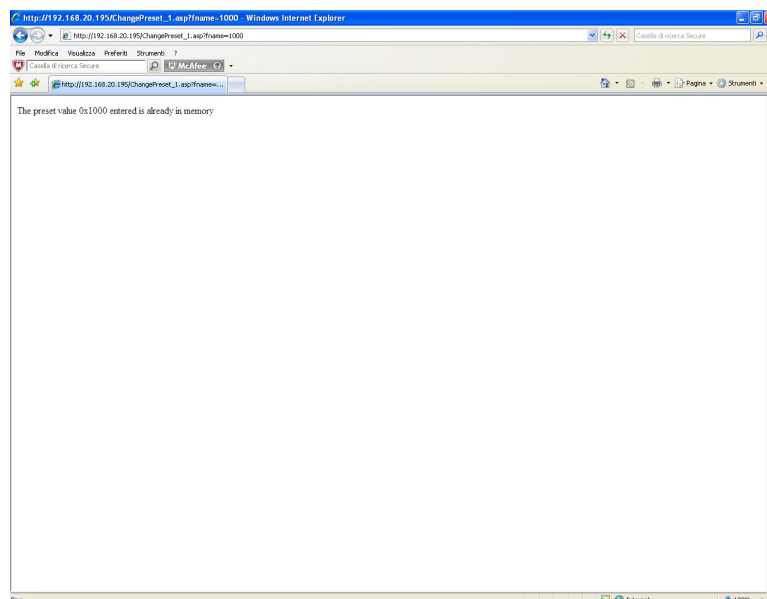


Figure 93 - Preset value already stored

16 List of the default parameters

Parameters list	Default value		
Code sequence	1		
Class 4 functionality	1		
G1_XIST1 preset control	0		
Scaling function control	0		
Alarm channel control	0		
Compatibility mode	1		
Measuring units / Revolution	8,192		
Total measuring range	16,384		
Maximum Master Sign- Of-Life failures	1		
Velocity measuring units	0		

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Document release	Release date	Description	HW	SW	GSDML file version
1.0	14.06.2016	First issue	1	1.0.1	From release 20160613 to ...
1.1	29.07.2019	General review. Information about TO Technology Objects added (page 62)	1	1.0.1	From release 20160613 to ...



Dispose separately

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