



台達電子



HOW TO OPERATE E-CAM ON ASDA-A2

To Audience

Advance level

**This slide will teach electronic cam on ASDA-A2.
For better understanding the content, the new PR of
ASDA-A2 should be known.**

Revision

February 21, 2011.

The Contents

Parameters of E-Cam

Master sources, Clutch, Master E-Gear, E-Cam curve, Slave E-Gear.

Rotary Shear

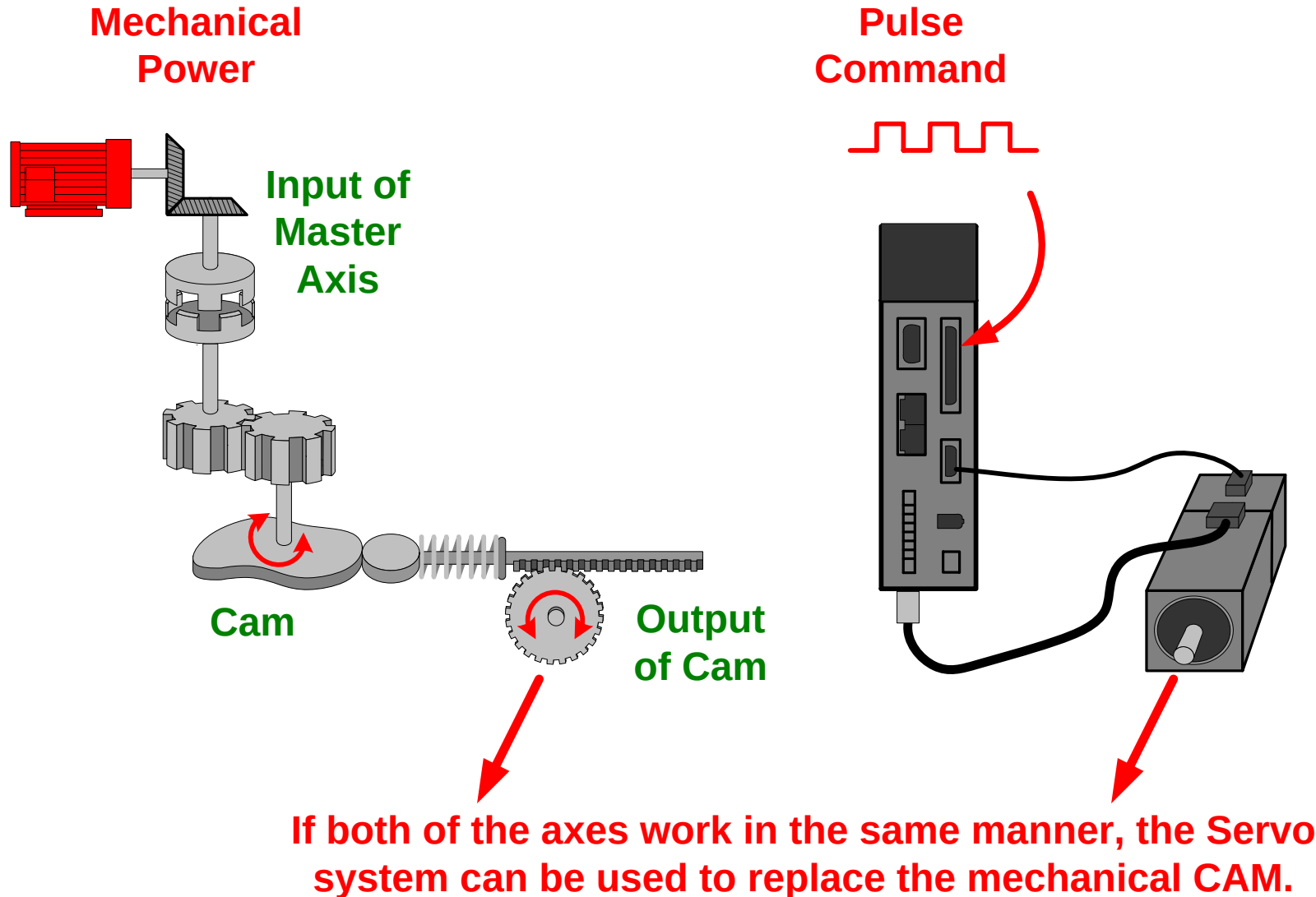
Background knowledge, E-Cam curve of rotary shear, Mark tracking function

Flying Shear

Background knowledge, E-Cam curve of flying shear, An application.

Electronic Cam (1)

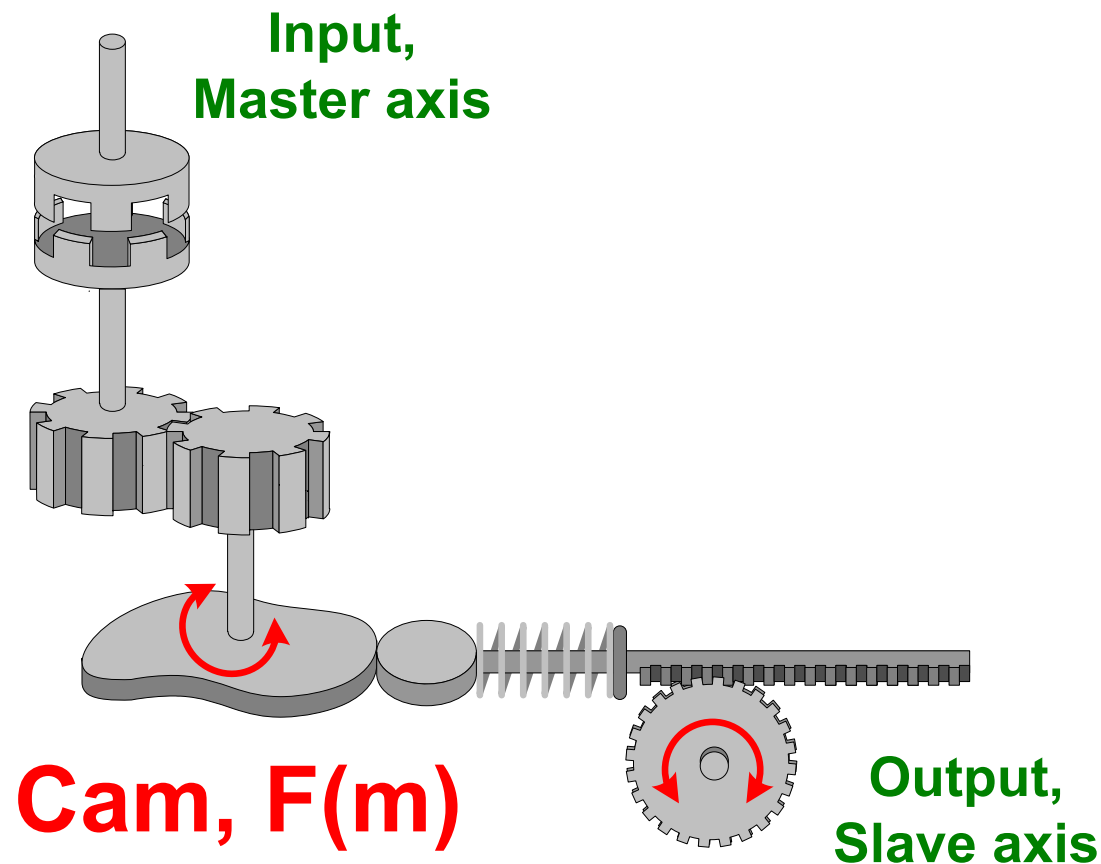
From Machine Cam to Electronic Cam



Electronic Cam (2)

What is E-Cam?

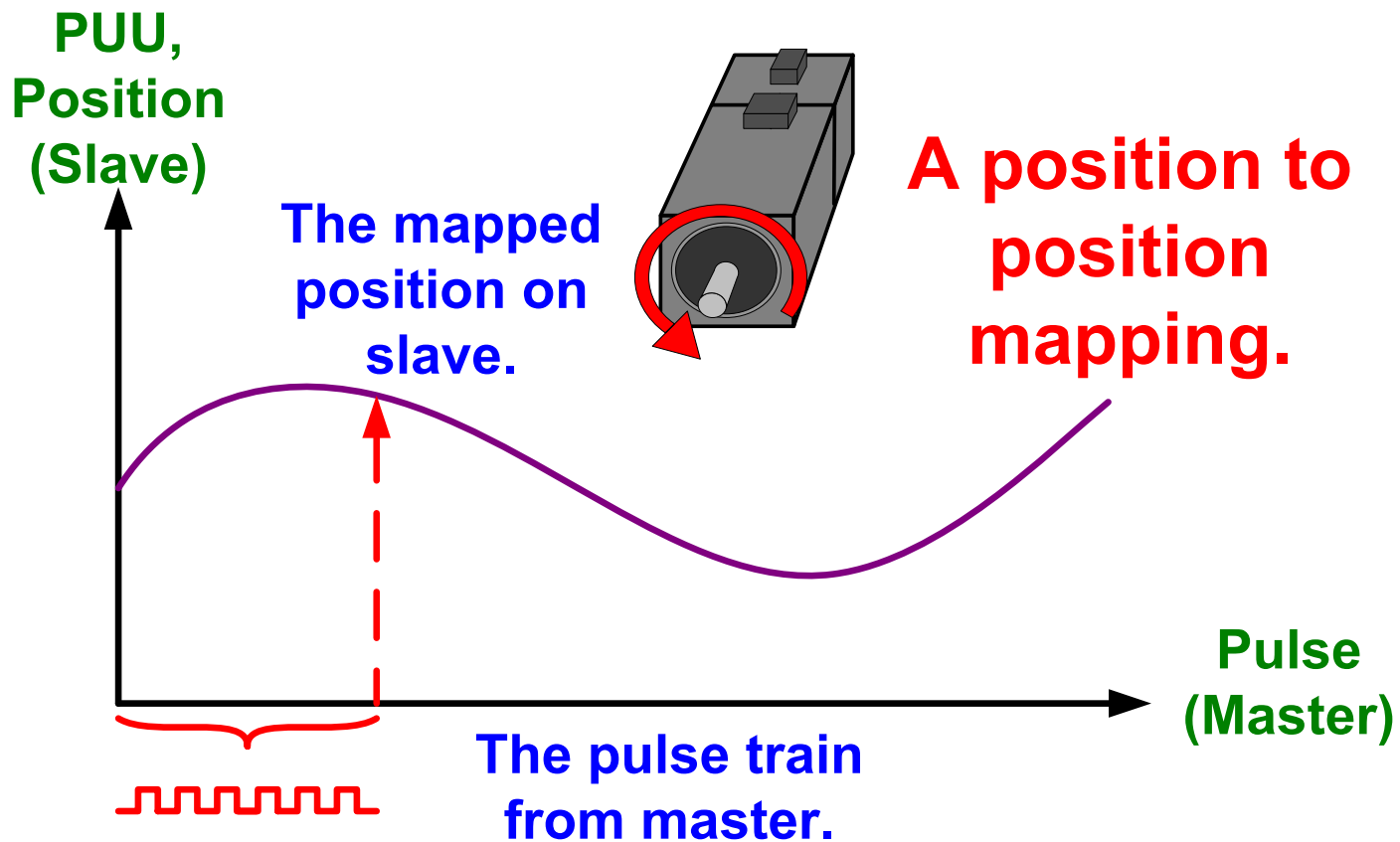
The slave axis is as a function of the master axis. And the function defines a pattern with which the slave follows the master.



Electronic Cam (3)

More on the Function

The horizontal axis is for the master, and vertical axis is for the slave.



E-Cam Parameters

What's on ASDA-A2?

There are some parameters of E-Cam system as below.

Master Axis:

Sources of main axis

P5-88.Y

Clutch:

Control the timing that
slave starts to follow
master.

P5-88.UZ, P5-87, P5-89

Master E-Gear:

The scaling of
command pulse.

P5-83, P5-84

Slave E-Gear:

The scaling of E-Cam
curve to output.

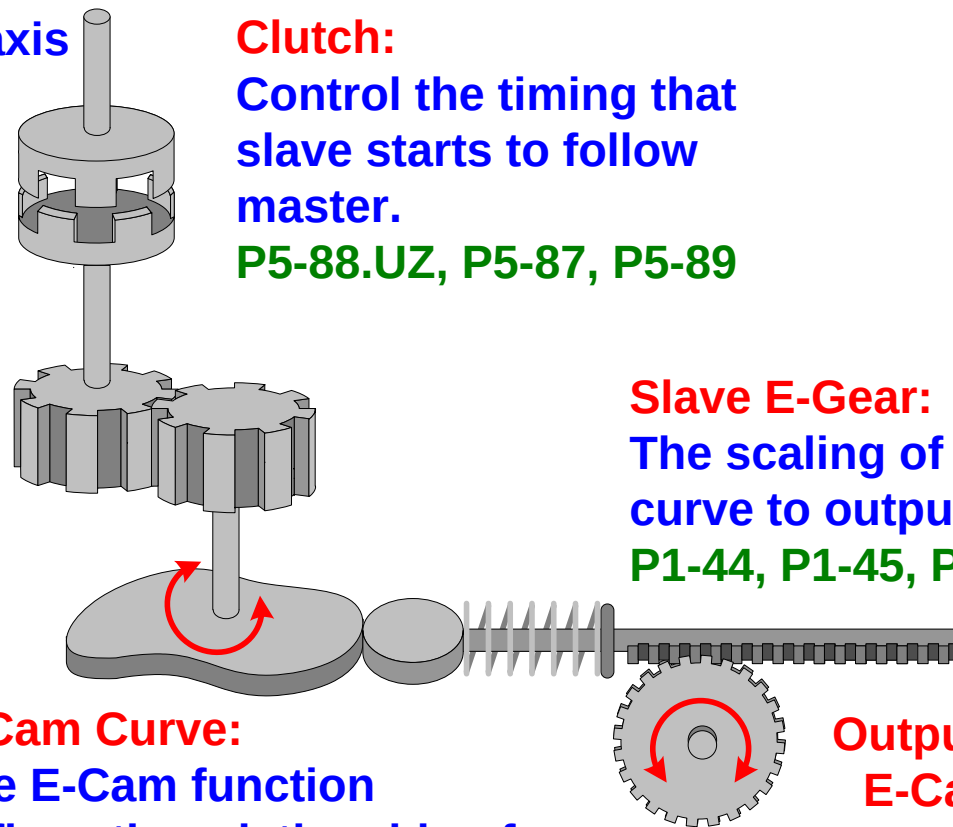
P1-44, P1-45, P5-19

E-Cam Curve:

The E-Cam function
defines the relationship of
master and slave.

P5-81,P5-82,P5-85

**Output of
E-Cam**



Sources of Master Axis (1)

6 Sources of Master Axis

Two of those are virtual signals and the remaining four ones are physical signals.

P5-88
E-Cam
Settings

High Word			Low Word			
S	0	BA	U	Z	Y	X
0~2	-	00~3F	0~8	0~2	0~5	0~1

The same as P5-39.B
(Capture source setting)

P5-88.Y=0

Linear Encoder (CN5)

P5-88.Y=1

Pulse Command (CN1)

P5-88.Y=2

PR Command
(Internal signal)

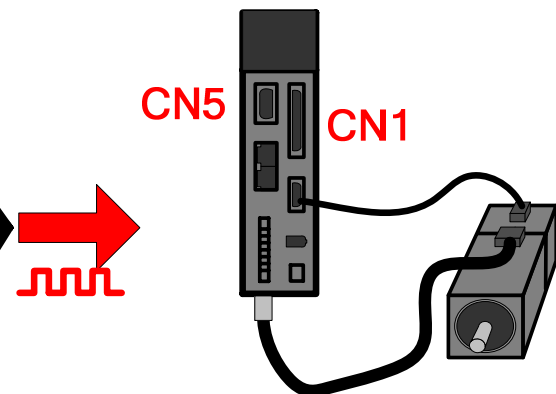
P5-88.Y=3

1 ms clock
(Internal signal)

P5-88.Y=4

Synchronous Cap. Axis
(P5-39.B, Mark tracking)

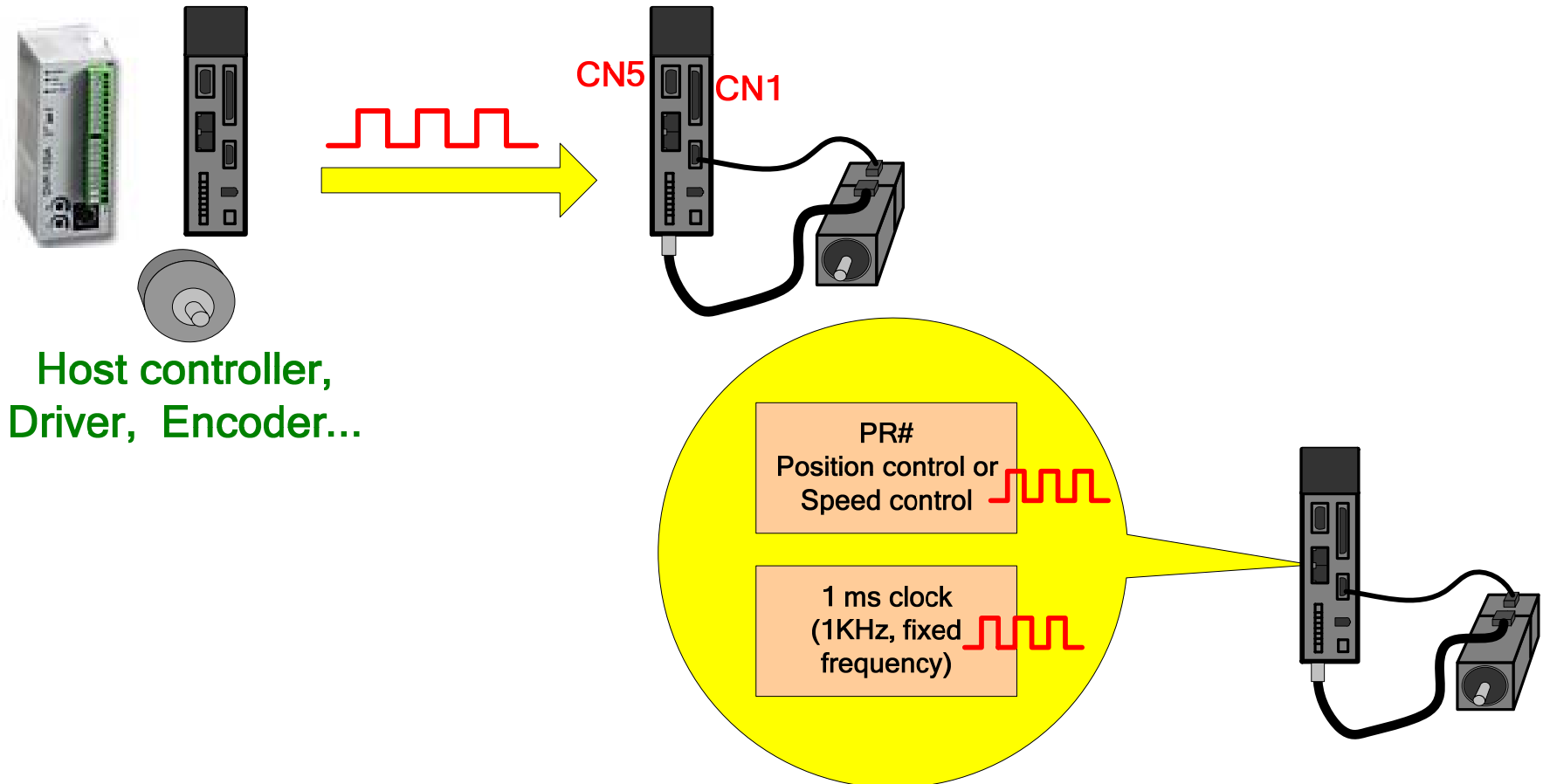
P5-88.Y=5



Sources of Master Axis (2)

Physical and Virtual Axes

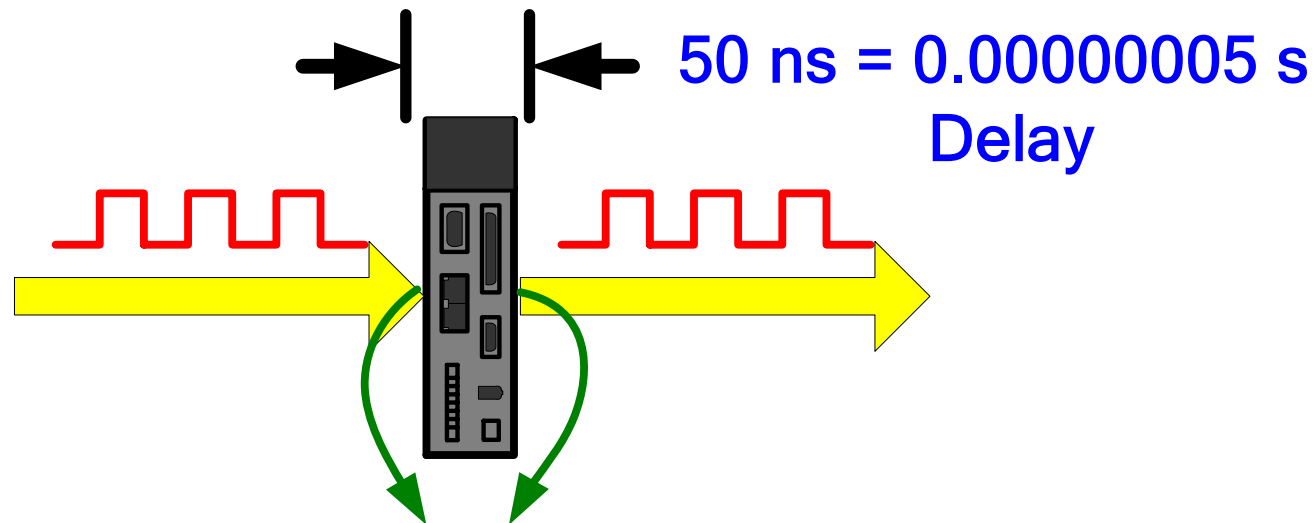
The virtual signal is a convenient design for test E-Cam without physical master signals. All the physical signals get into Servo via CN1 or CN5.



Sources of Master Axis (3)

Pulse By-pass

There sometimes requests several slaves to follow the same master. ASDA-A2 is integrated a function called pulse by-pass which can deliver the receiving pulse train to the next stage. The passing wouldn't have any attenuation since ASDA-A2 works as a repeater. The delay time for one pass is 50 ns.

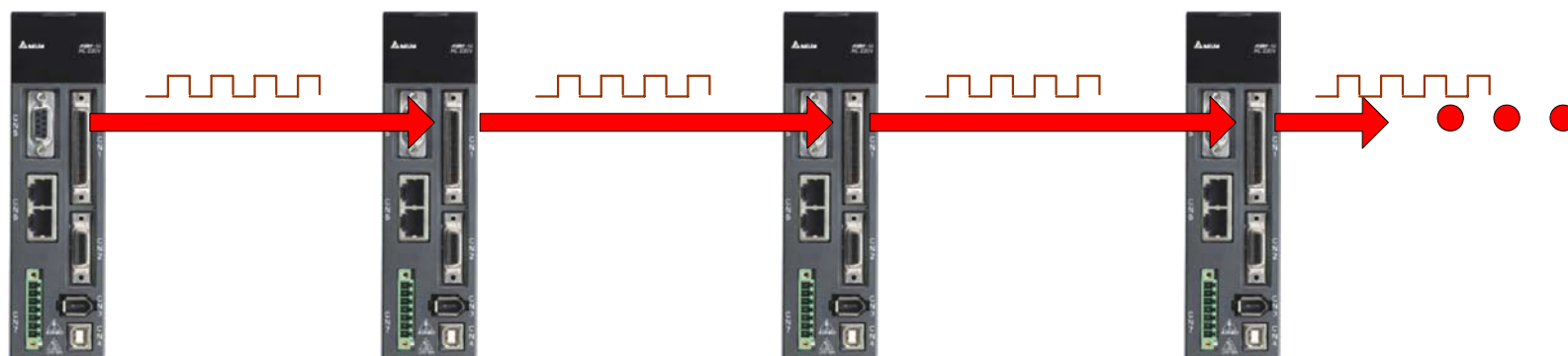


Signal strength is the same, no attenuation.

Sources of Master Axis (4)

Pulse By-pass by CN1

P1-74.B=2 is set for pulse by-pass from CN1.

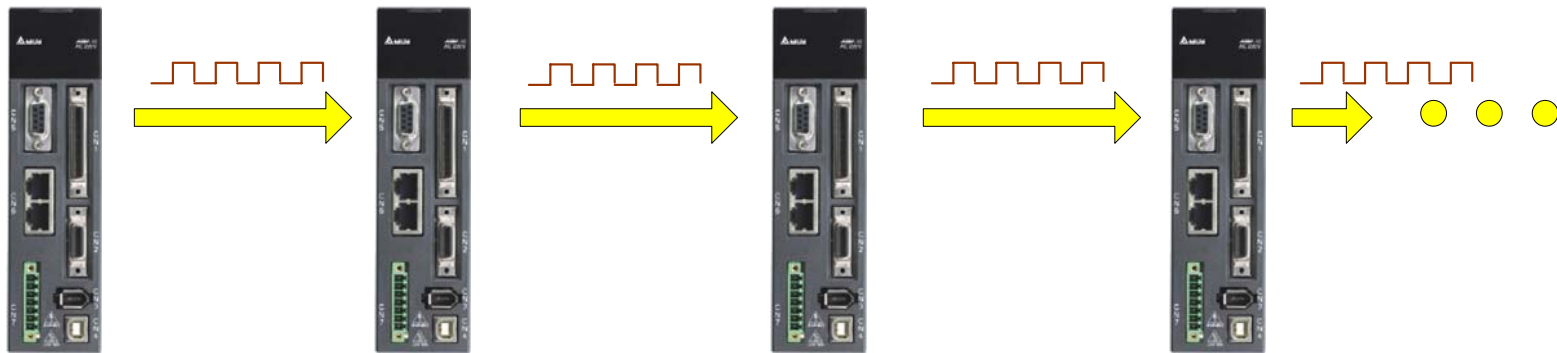


Main	Slave 1	Slave 1	Slave 2	Slave 2	Slave 3	Slave 3
CN1	CN1	CN1	CN1	CN1	CN1	CN1
OA,	Pulse,	OA,	Pulse,	OA,	Pulse,	OA,
/OA,	/Pulse,	/OA,	/Pulse,	/OA,	/Pulse,	/OA,
OB,	Sign,	OB,	Sign,	OB,	Sign,	OB,
/OB	/Sign	/OB	/Sign	/OB	/Sign	/OB
	P1-74.B = 2		P1-74.B = 2		P1-74.B = 2	

Sources of Master Axis (5)

Pulse By-pass by CN5

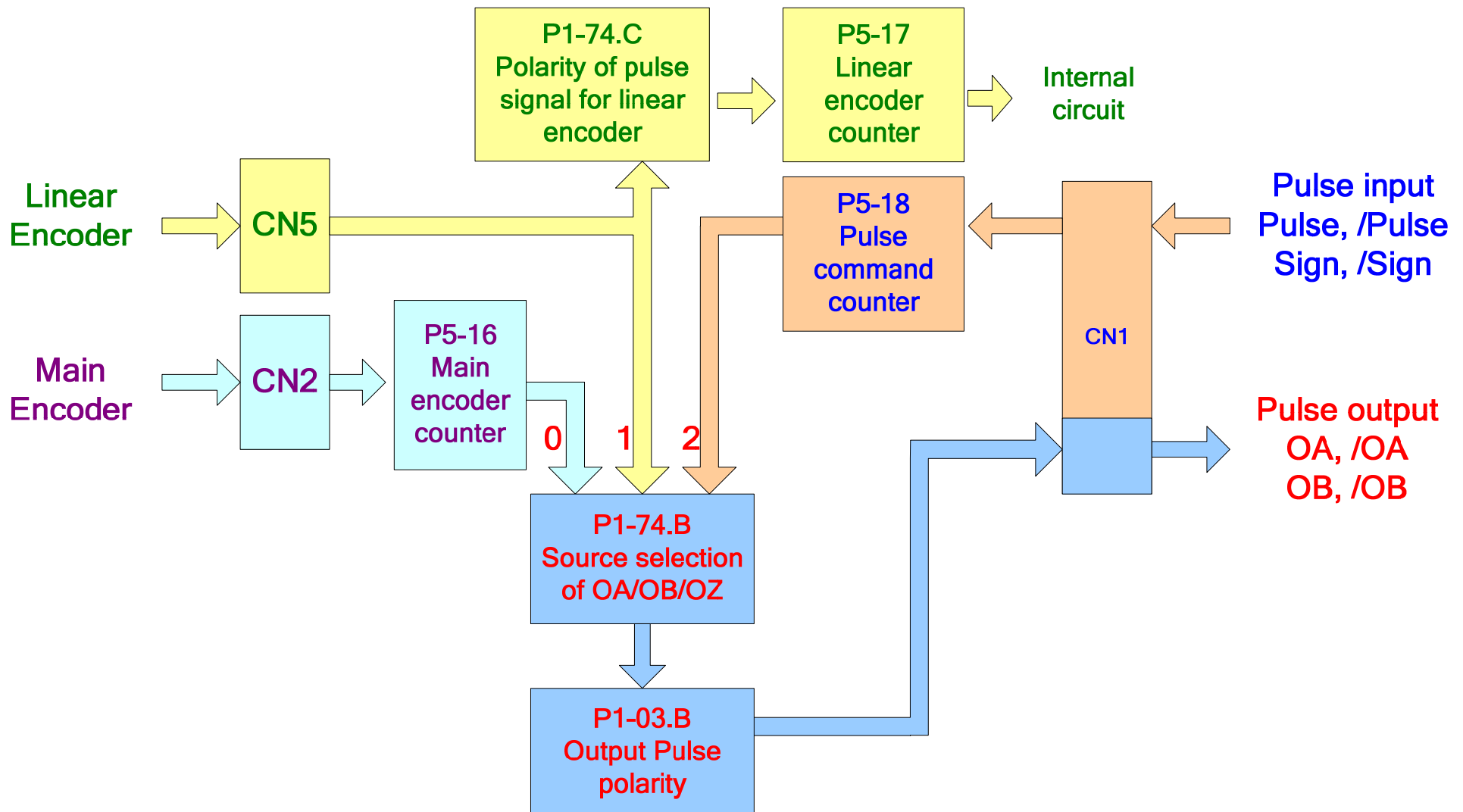
P1-74.B=1 is set for pulse by-pass from CN5.



Main	Slave 1	Slave 1	Slave 2	Slave 2	Slave 3	Slave 3
CN1	CN5	CN1	CN5	CN1	CN5	CN1
OA,	Opt A,	OA,	Opt A,	OA,	Opt A,	OA,
/OA,	/Opt A,	/OA,	/Opt A,	/OA,	/Opt A,	/OA,
OB,	Opt B,	OB,	Opt B,	OB,	Opt B,	OB,
/OB	/Opt B	/OB	/Opt B	/OB	/Opt B	/OB
	P1-74.B = 1		P1-74.B = 1		P1-74.B = 1	

Sources of Master Axis (6)

Pulse Flow Diagram



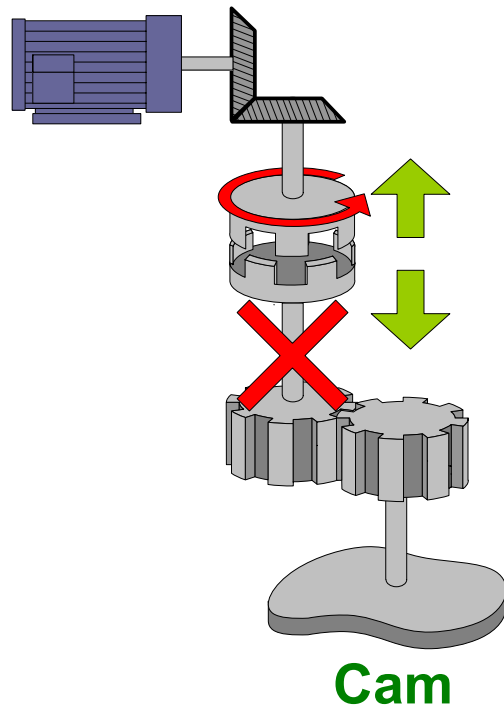
Clutch (1)

Timing Controller

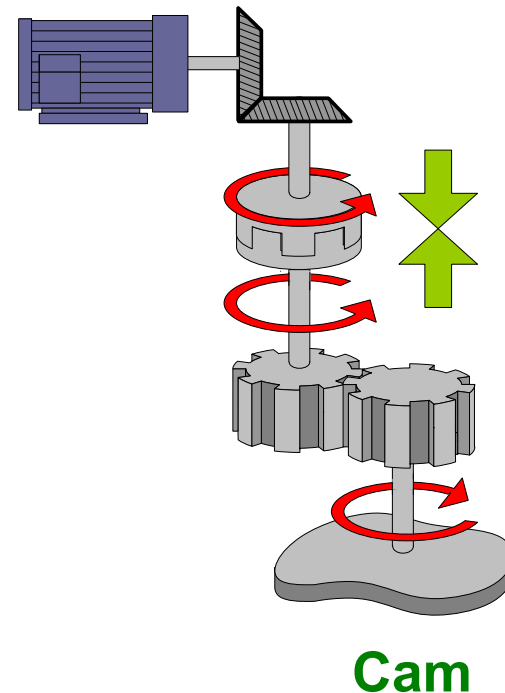
The clutch will set the timing of slave axis to follow the command of master axis.

P5-88 E-Cam Settings

High Word			Low Word			
S	0	BA	U	Z	Y	X
0~2	-	00~3F	0~8	0~2	0~5	0~1



P5-88.U
Disengaging



P5-88.Z
Engaging

Clutch (2)

Engaging Timing Control

Three conditions to engage the clutch.

P5-88 E-Cam Settings

High Word			Low Word			
S	0	BA	U	Z	Y	X
0~2	-	00~3F	0~8	0~2	0~5	0~1

Engage immediately when
E-Cam enabled.
(P5-88.X=1)

Digital signal enabled.
(DI=0x36, DI Cam ON)

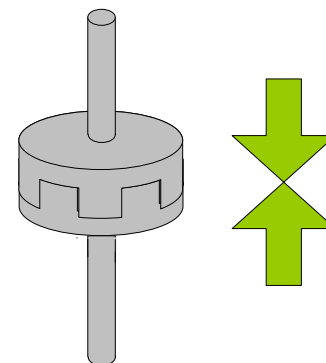
Any action of Capture
function.

P5-88.Z=0

P5-88.Z=1

P5-88.Z=2

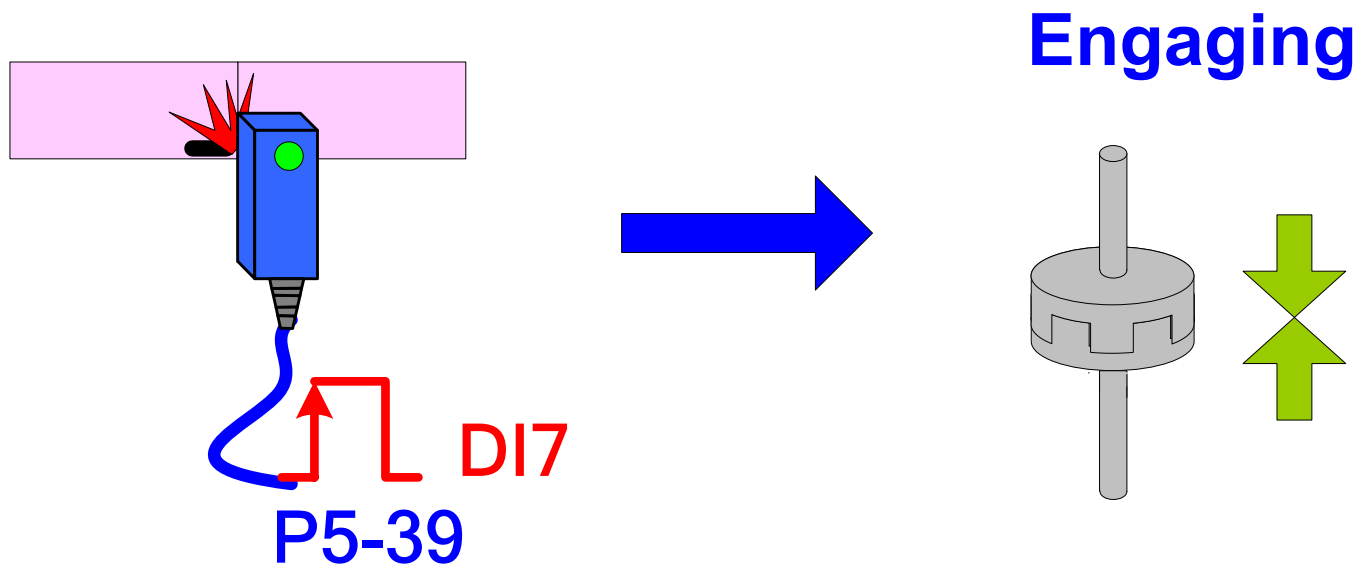
Engaging



Clutch (3)

Why Capture function?

The Capture function is designed to activate E-Cam because of its high speed input. When the Capture function fetches the position, it will bring the E-Cam function enforcement simultaneously. Sometimes, the position that Capture function gets is not for any purpose.



Clutch (4)

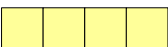
Disengaging Timing Control

Multi-conditions can be set with Bit-OR. The condition 2, 4, and 6 are mutually exclusive; that is, only one of them can be selected.

P5-88, E-Cam Settings

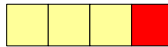
High Word				Low Word		
S	0	BA	U	Z	Y	X
0~2	-	00~3F	0~8	0~2	0~5	0~1

P5-88.U=0

Bit 

Do not disengage.

P5-88.U=1

Bit 

Digital signal disabled to disengage.
(DI=0x36, DI Cam OFF)

P5-88.U=2

Bit 

Fixed number of master pulse to disengage.
(P5-89)

P5-88.U=4

Bit 

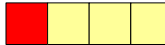
Fixed number of master pulse to disengage with cycle function.
(P5-89)

P5-88.U=6

Bit 

Fixed number of master pulse to disengage for smooth speed.
(P5-89)

P5-88.U=8

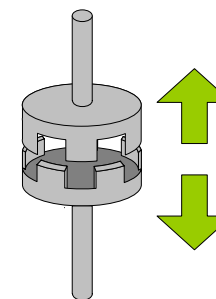
Bit 

Shut down E-Cam when disengaging.
(P5-88.X=0)

P5-88.BA < > 0

Call PR defined in P5-88.BA when disengaging.

Disengaging

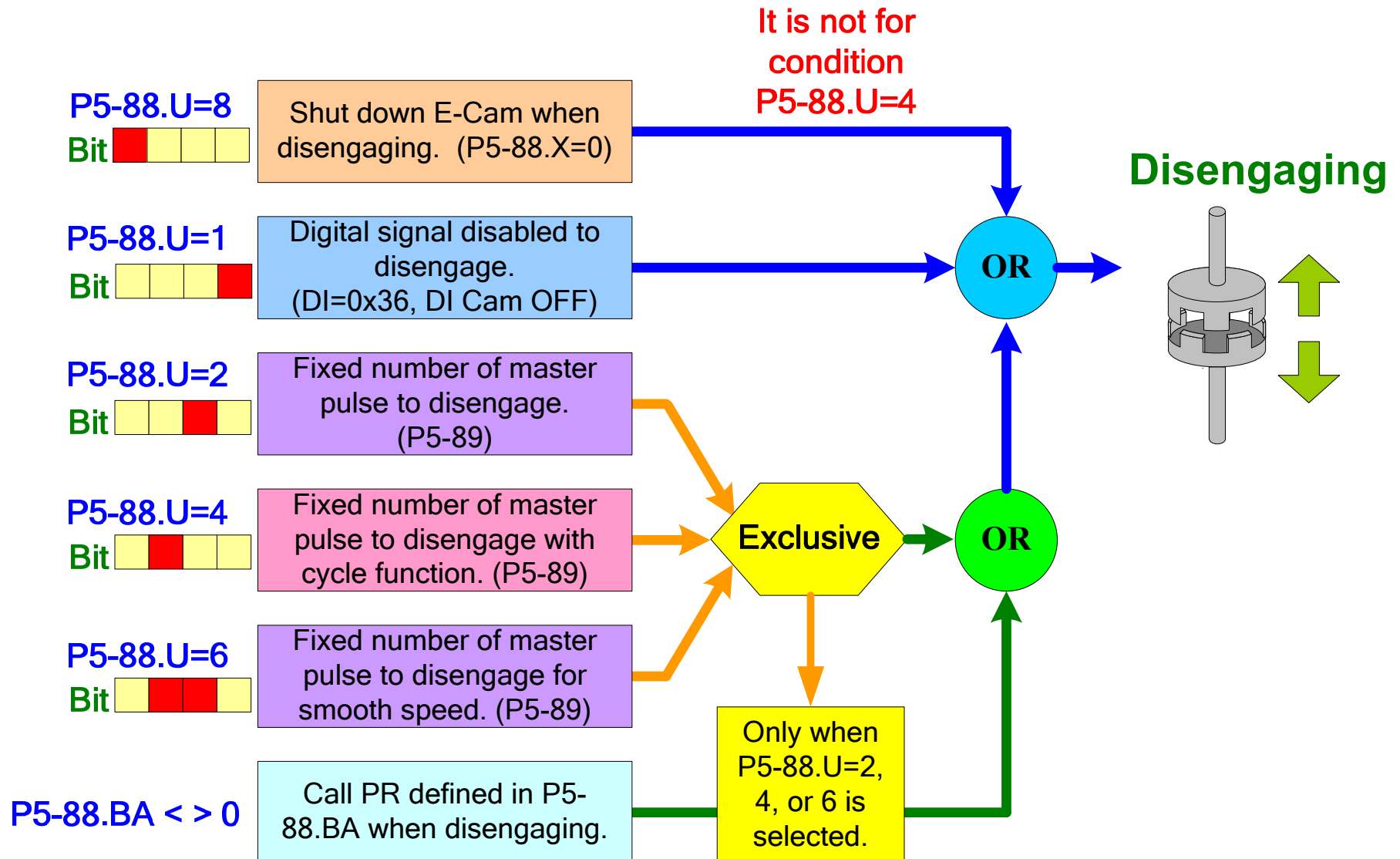


Call PR, if P5-88.BA is not zero.

Shut down E-Cam, if Bit 3 of P5-88.U set.

Bit-OR for Multi-Selection

The Bit-OR combination is as below.

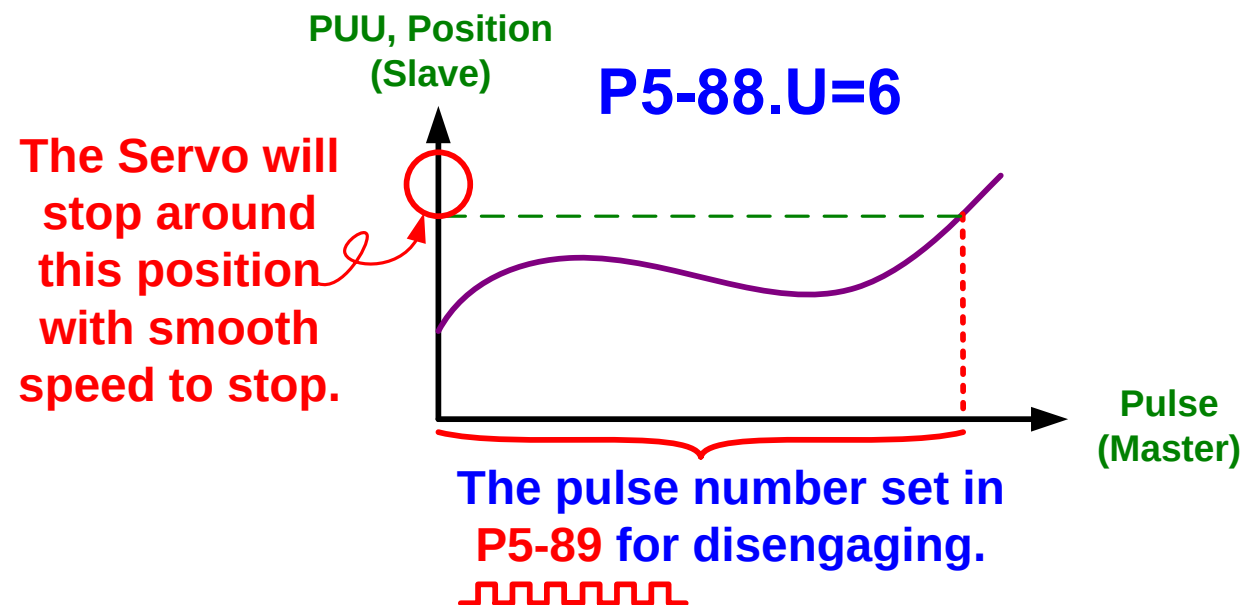
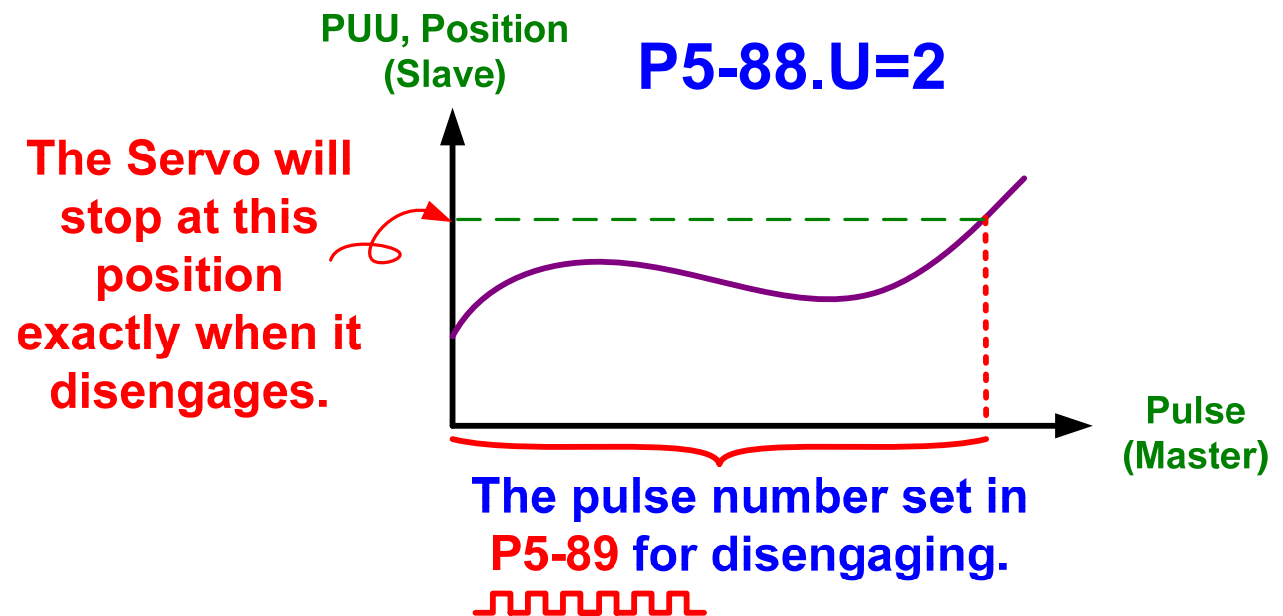


Clutch (6)

Select 2 or 6 to Disengage

Disengaging with fixed number of master pulses.

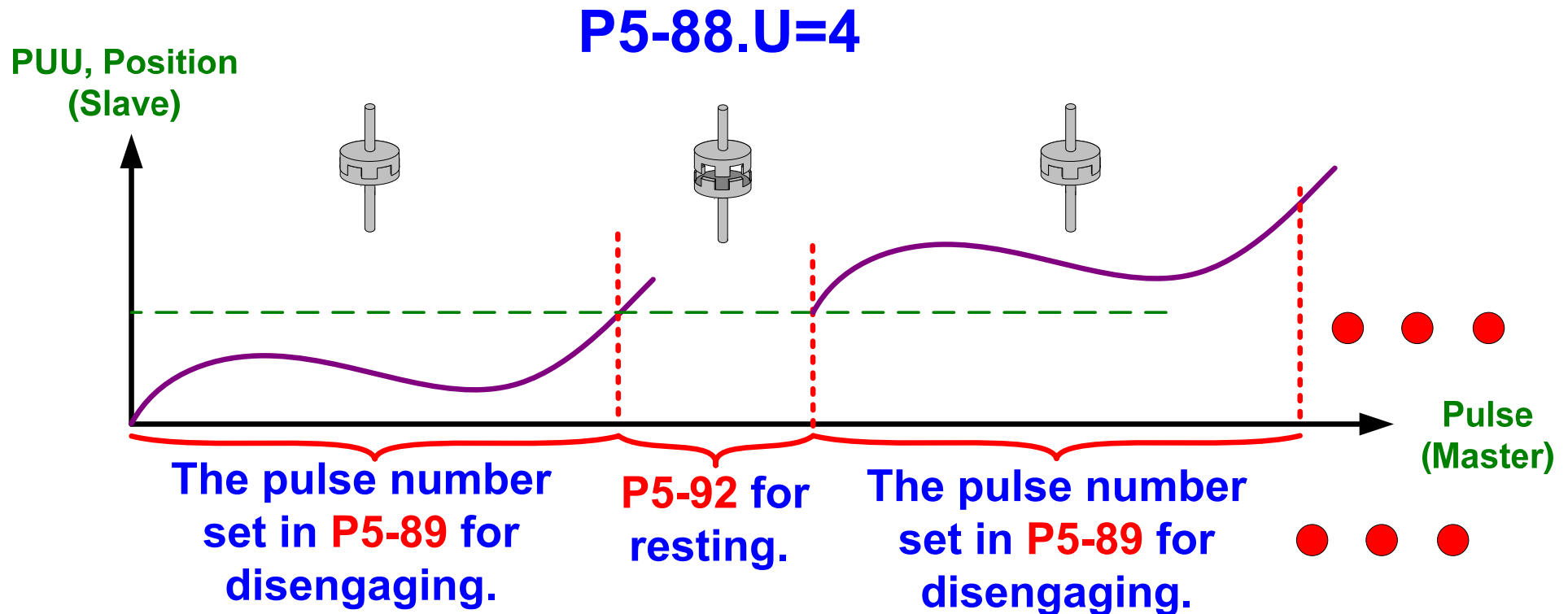
The focus of condition 2 is accuracy of position while the condition 6 is for smooth speed to stop.



Clutch (7)

Select 4 to Disengage

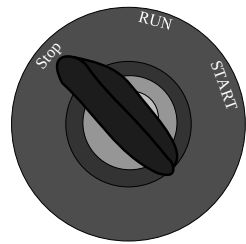
Disengage with fixed number of master pulses, take a rest for certain pulse number set in P5-92, and engage again to repeat the cycle until other commands put to stop.



Clutch (8)

An Inactive System & Disengaging a System

An inactive E-Cam system is a system with shutting down E-Cam function, and the disengaged E-Cam system has a working one but the motor is not running.



**Inactive
E-Cam
(Shut down E-Cam
Function)**



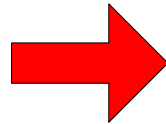
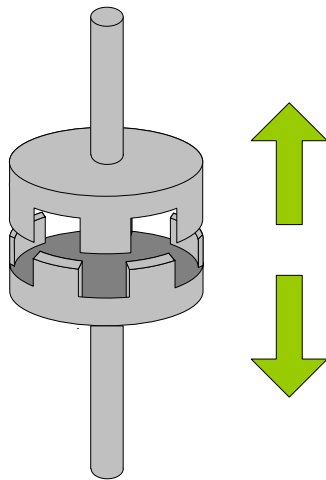
**Disengaged
E-Cam
(In neutral gear)**

Clutch (9)

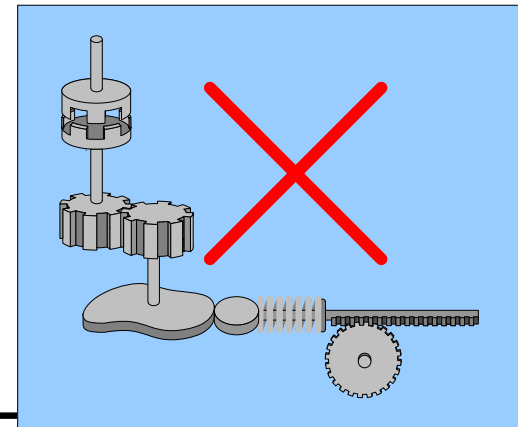
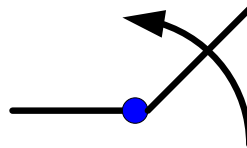
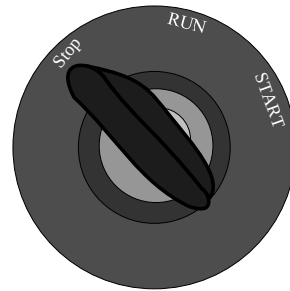
Set 8 to Shut Down E-Cam

The Bit 3 of P5-88.U can set to stop the operation of E-Cam when disengaging.

Disengaging



Shut down
E-Cam.



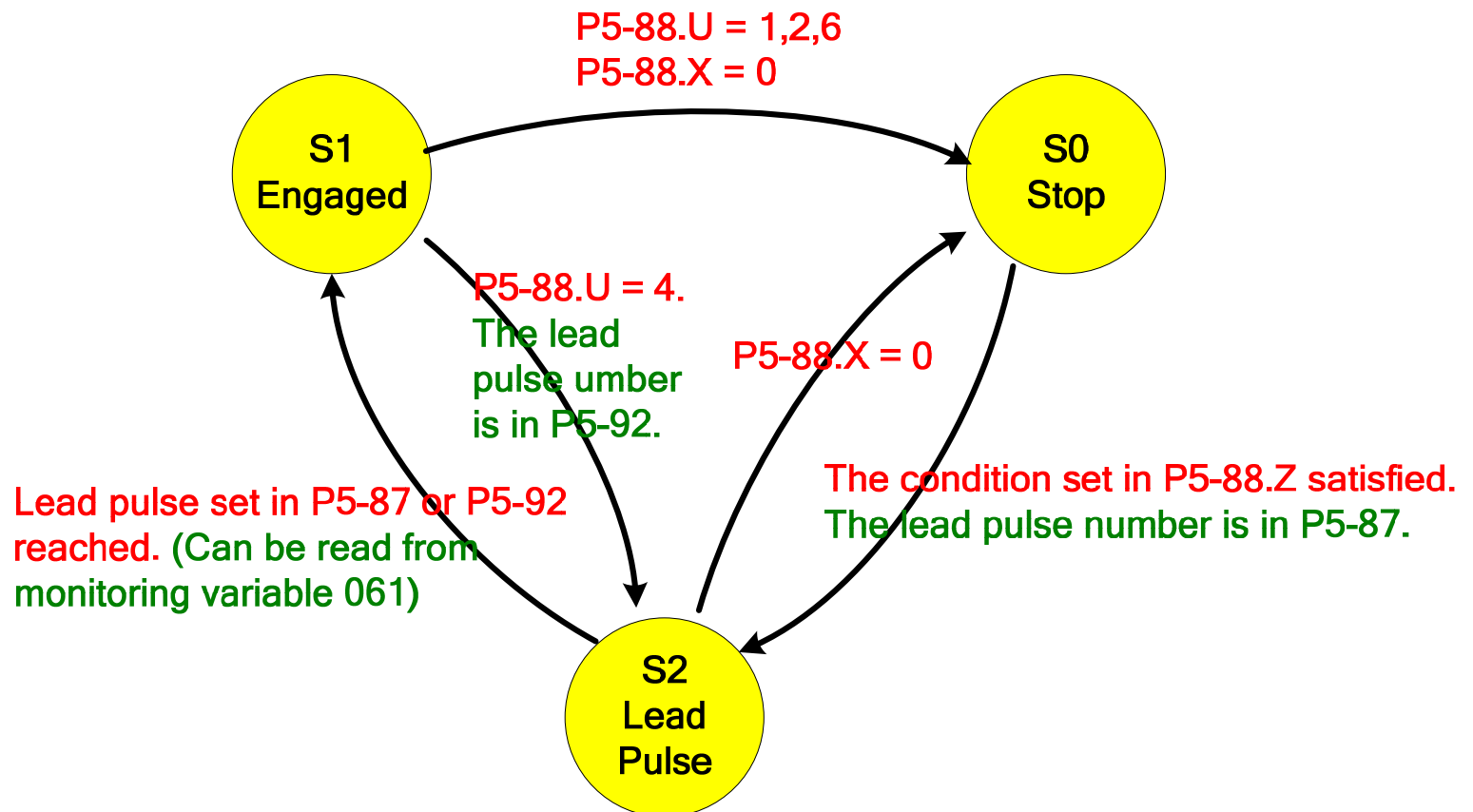
Clutch (10)

The State-transition of E-Cam

There are 3 states to indicate the status of the E-Cam system.

P5-88,
E-Cam Settings

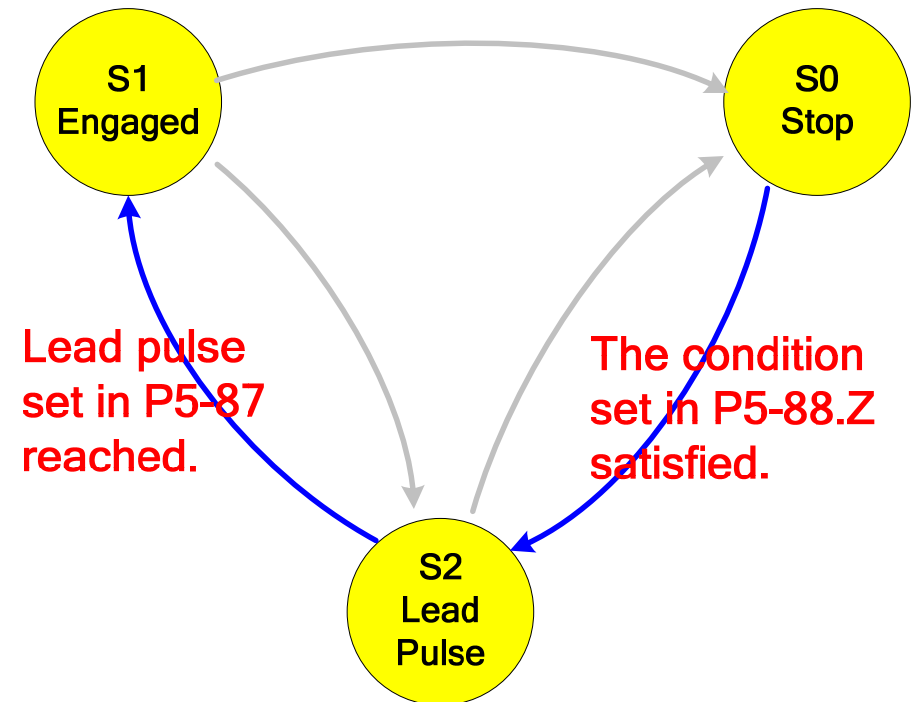
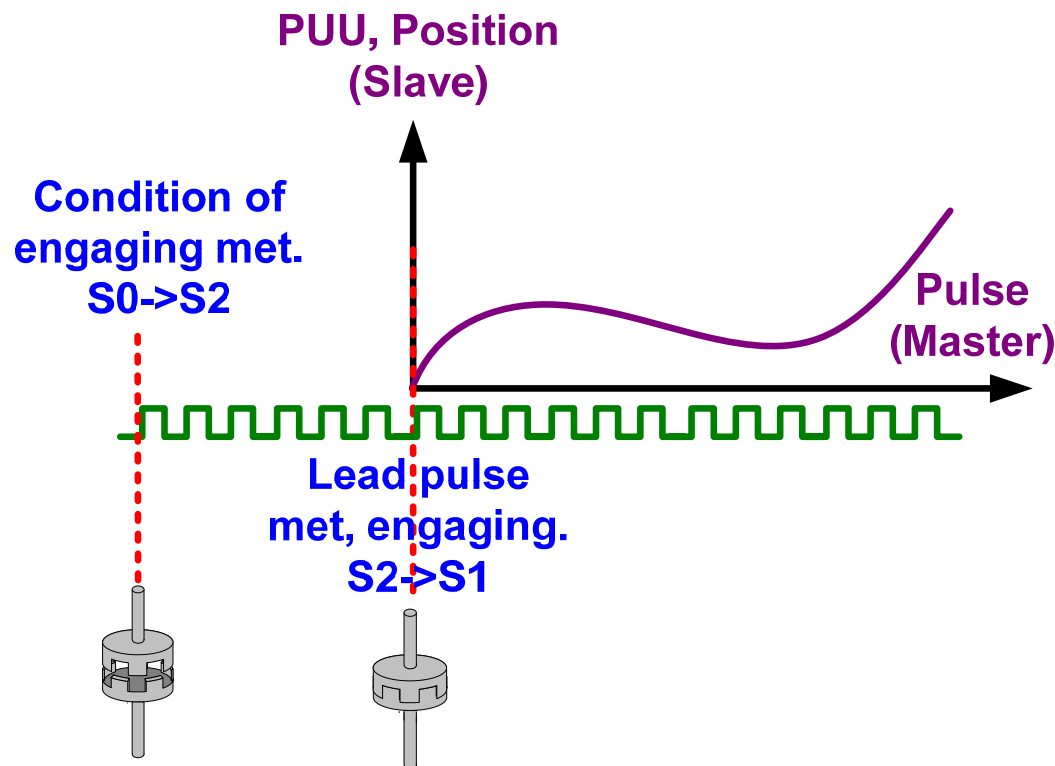
High Word			Low Word			
S	0	BA	U	Z	Y	X
0~2	-	00~3F	0~8	0~2	0~5	0~1



Clutch (11)

The One-Time-Deal Lead Pulse

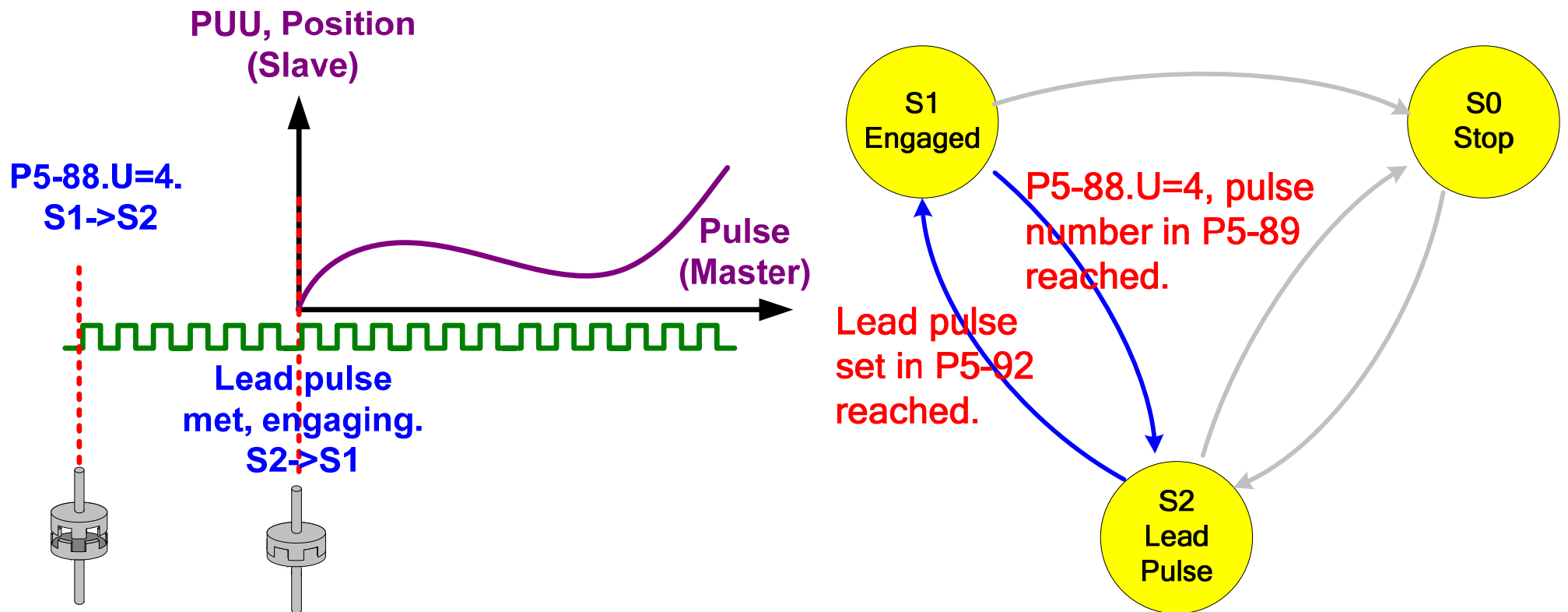
There are two parameters for lead pulse which is a delay for clutch to get engaging when its engaging condition met. P5-87 is one time deal.



Clutch (12)

The Cyclic Lead Pulse

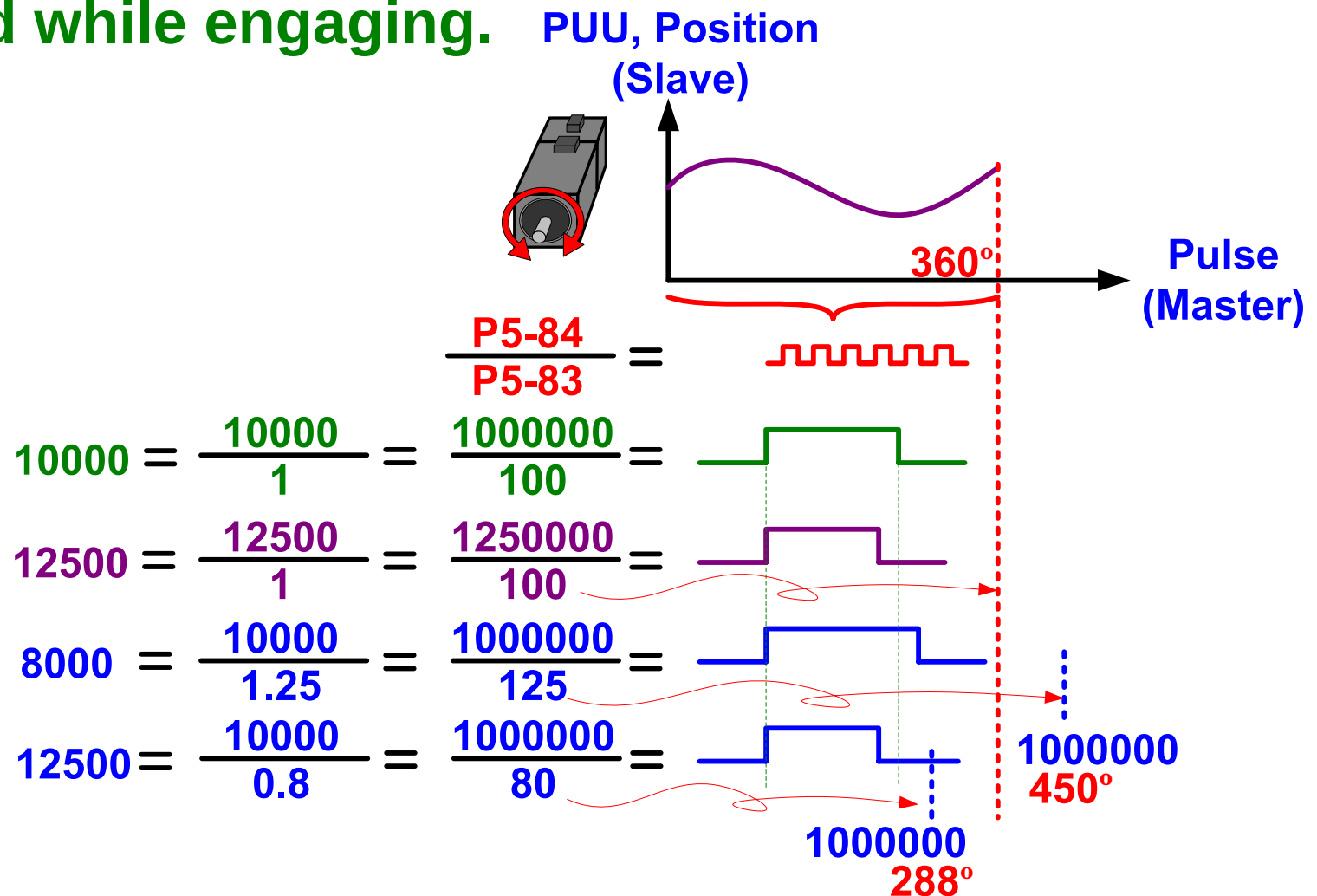
The number of lead pulse is P5-92 is a cyclic one associated with disengaging condition 4.



Master E-Gear

The Resolution of Pulse Command

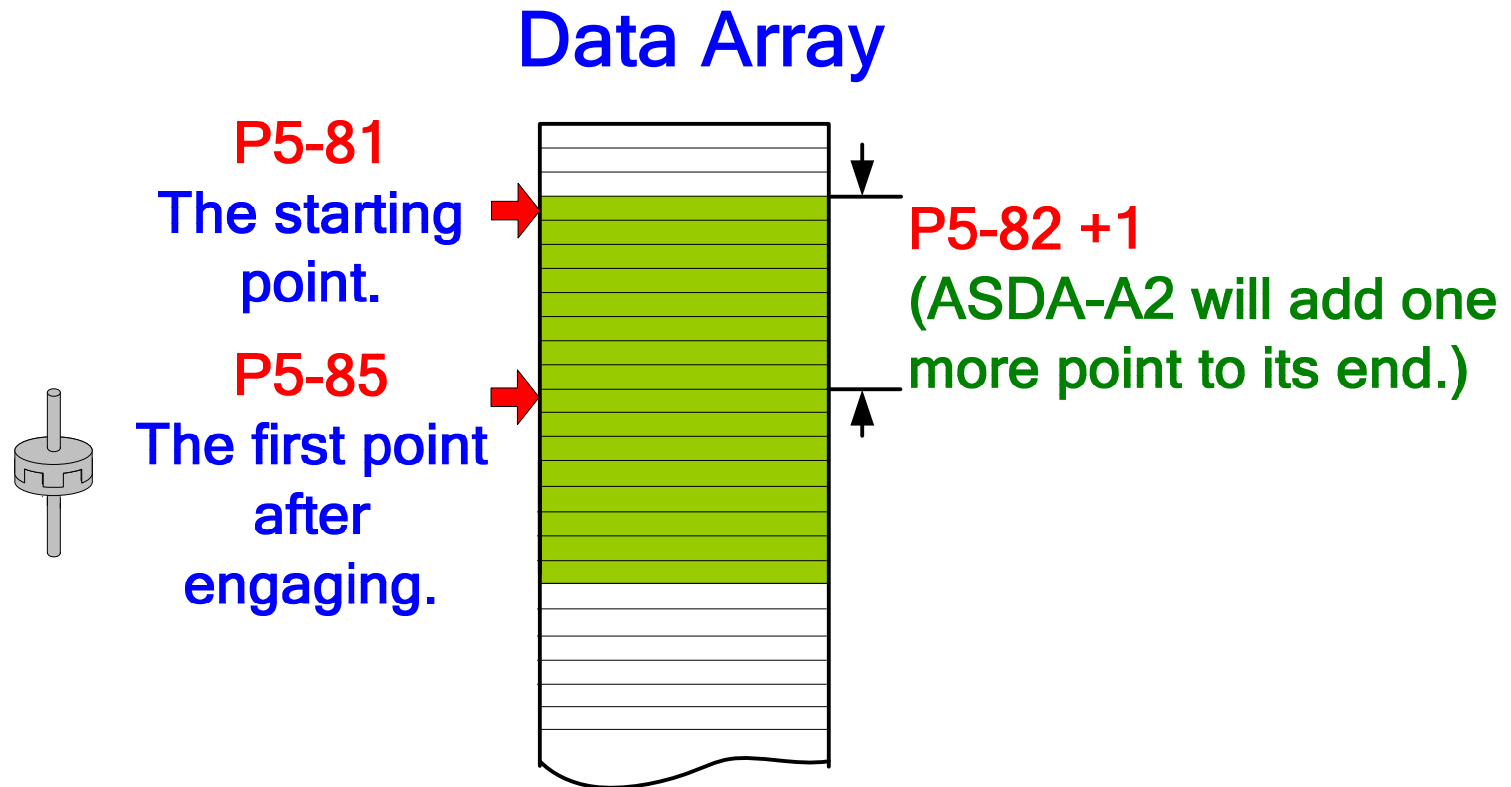
The master E-Gear (electronic gear) will change the resolution of master pulse command. The P5-83 can be adjusted while engaging.



E-Cam Curve (1)

Where is the E-Cam curve?

The curve is stored in the data array. P5-81 notes its start point where P5-82 +1 (720+1, maximum items of one E-Cam curve) is for its length. P5-85 is the initial point where the E-Cam engaged.

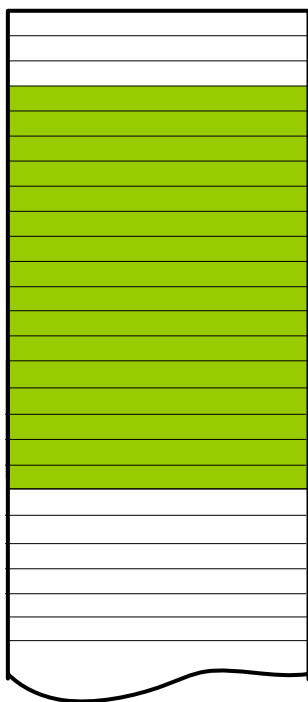


E-Cam Curve (2)

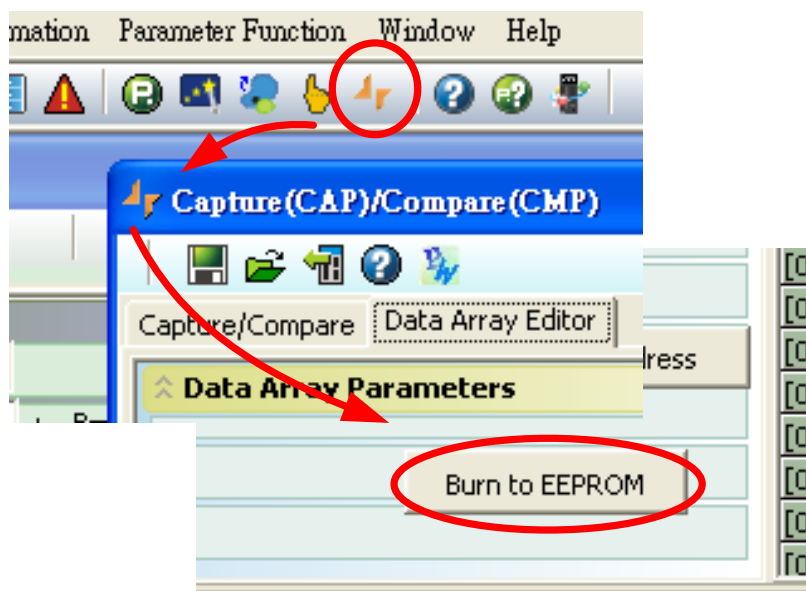
Backup the Curve Into EEPROM

When it is downloaded, it is in the RAM. Some processes can be used to put the curve into EEPROM for permanently keeping even power off.

Data Array
In RAM



1. Set P2-08 to 30 then 35.
2. Use ASDA-Soft.



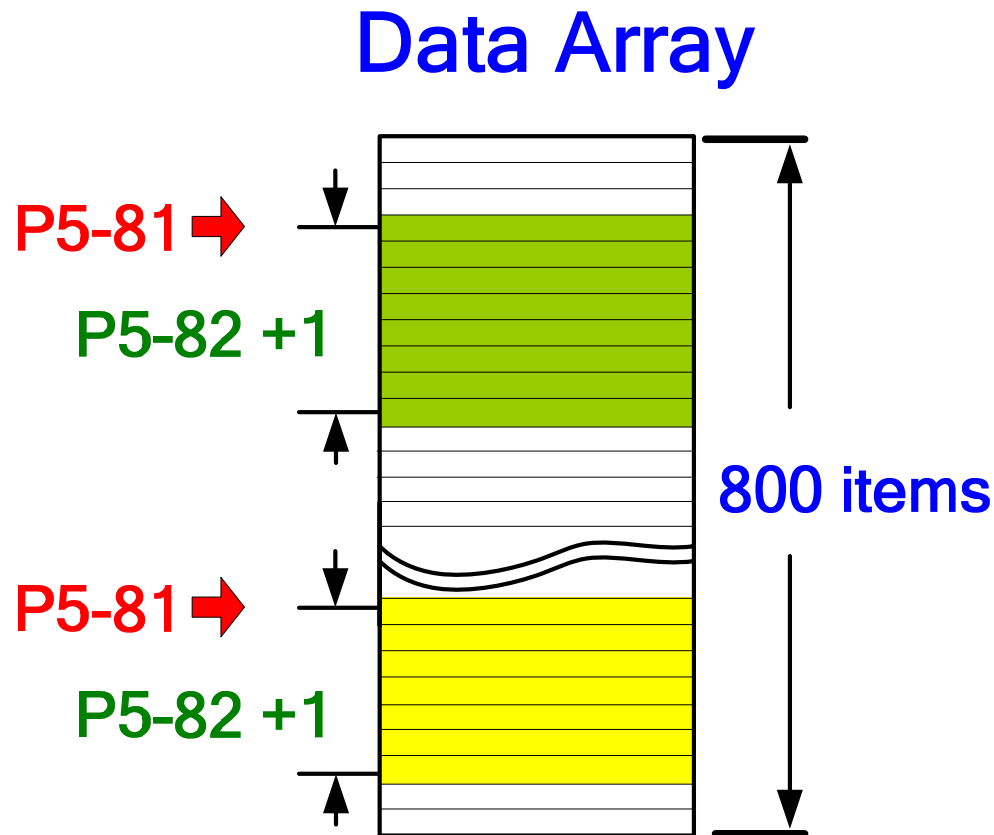
Data Array
In EEPROM



E-Cam Curve (3)

Capability of Multiple Curves

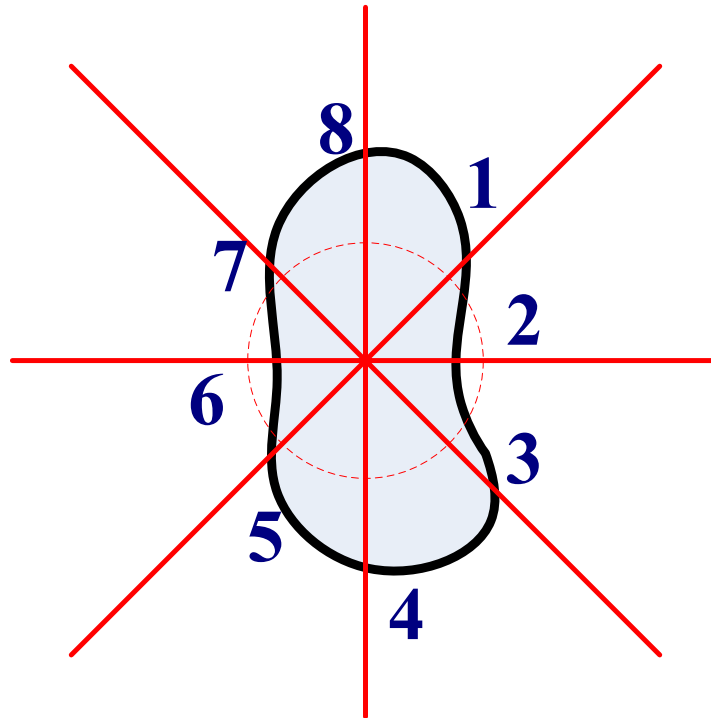
Multiple E-Cam curves can be stored in data array up to the limit of 800 items. (721 items for one single E-Cam curve)



E-Cam Curve (4)

An Example of Making Curves- Division

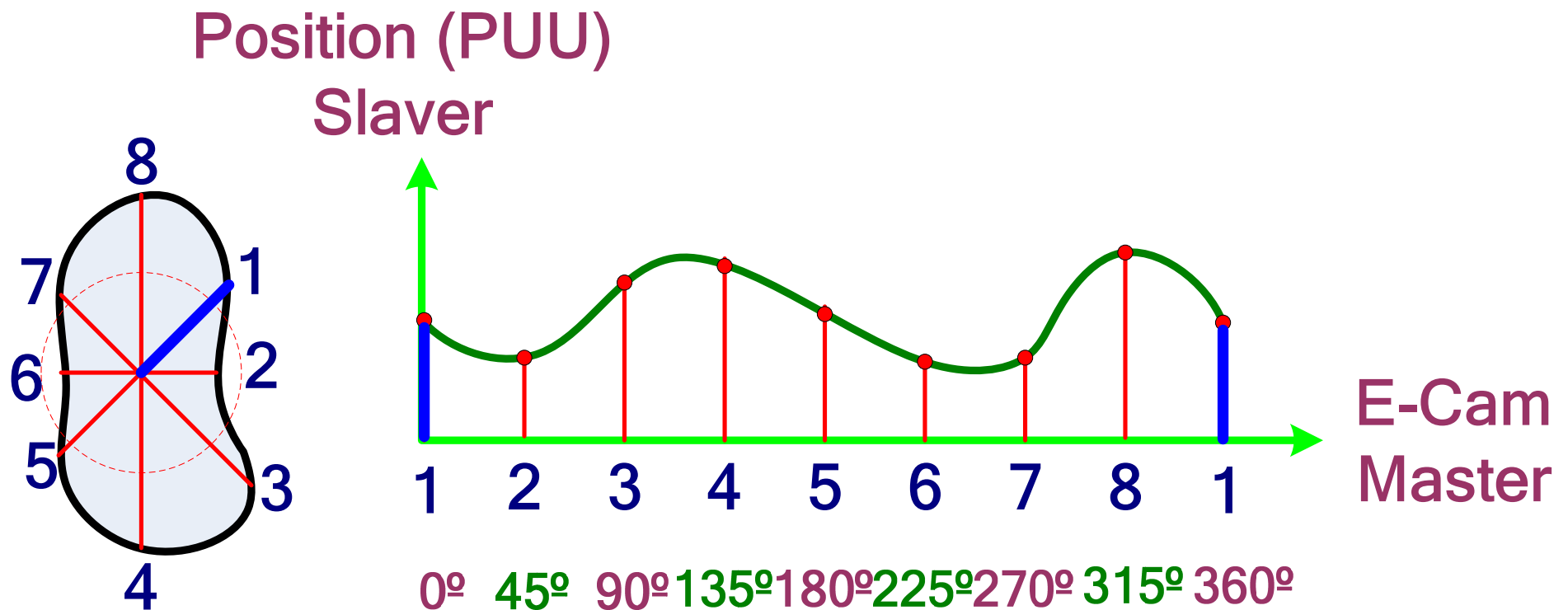
There are many ways to make an E-Cam curve. This is one of them called Table Filling Creation. Divide the Cam to certain equal parts, 8 for example. There will be 9 points recorded in the data array. 720 divisions are maximum number for one curve.



E-Cam Curve (5)

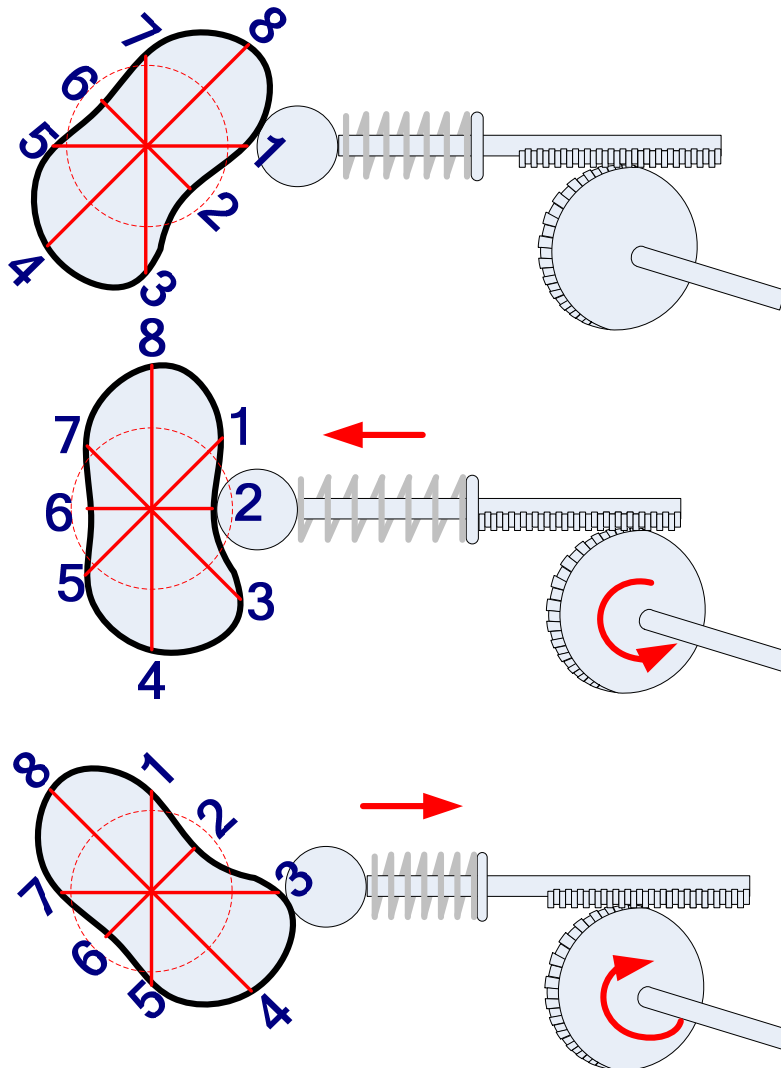
Measure the Length

Record the distances of the center to cam edge from #1 to #8 respectively.



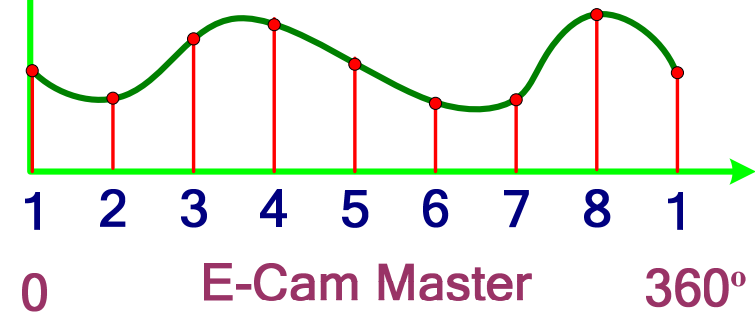
E-Cam Curve (6)

This is the curve.

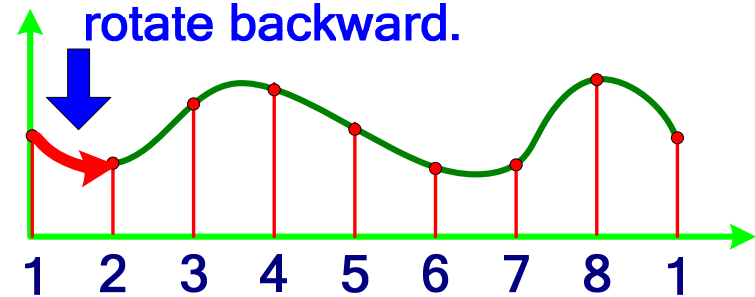


Position (PUU)

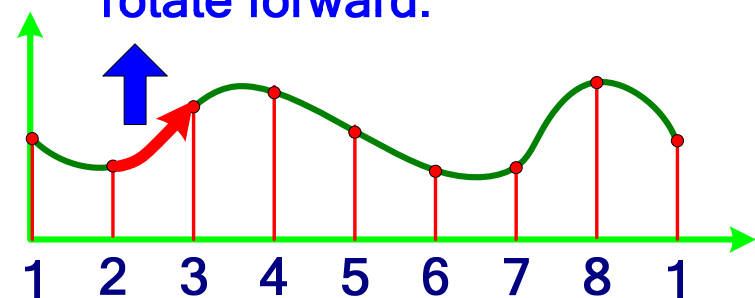
Slaver



Downward value,
rotate backward.



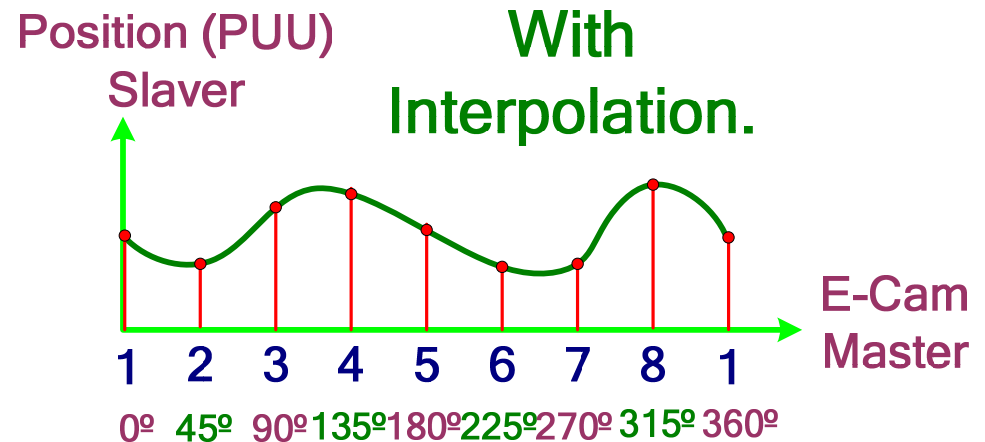
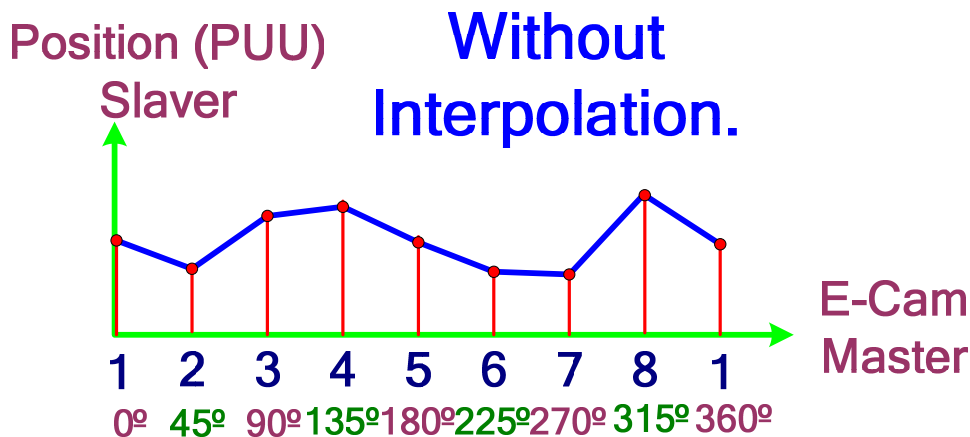
Upward value,
rotate forward.



E-Cam Curve (7)

Interpolation on E-Cam Curve

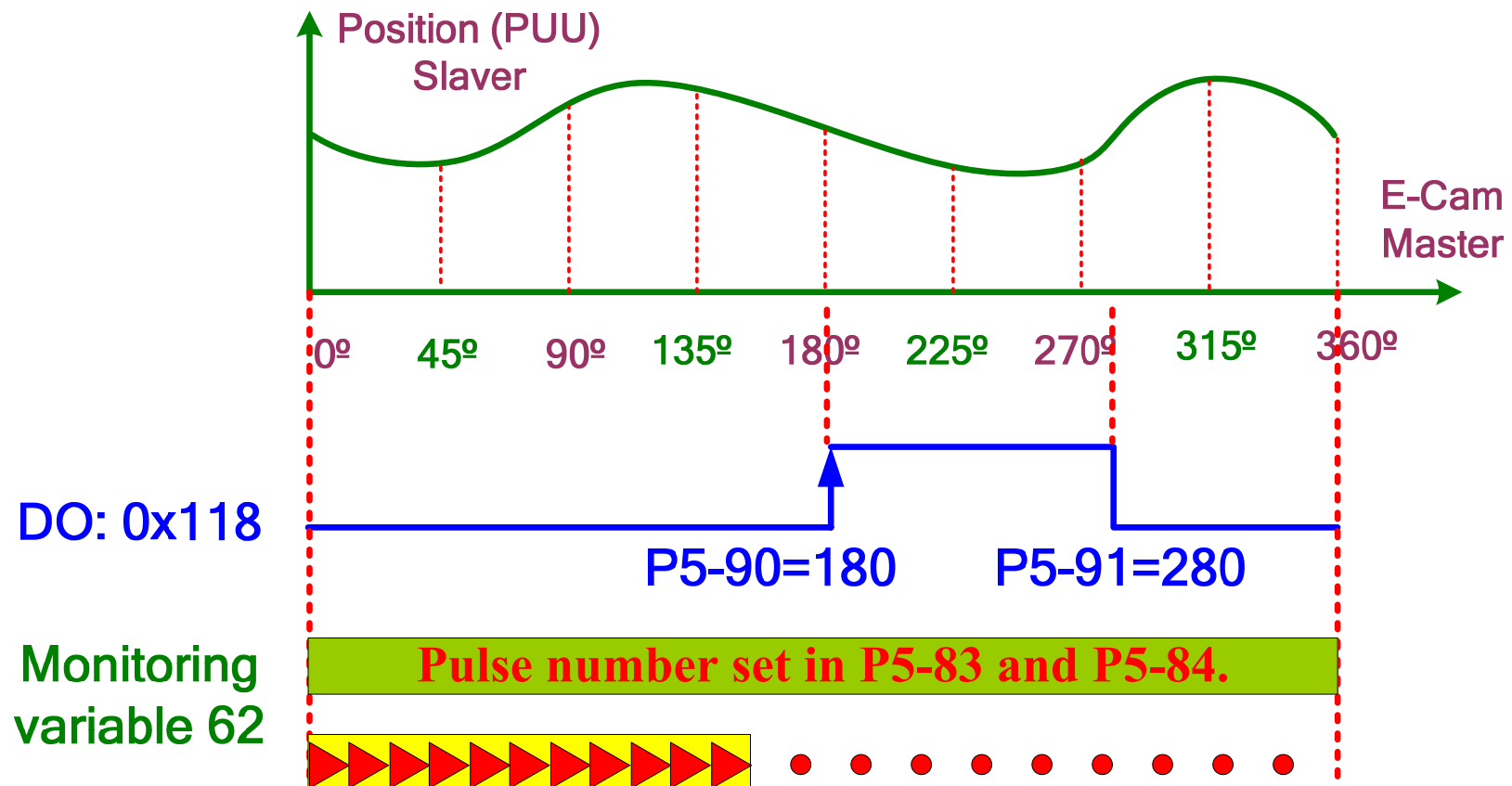
ASAD-A2 employs a cubic function for interpolation. That is why limit points can form a smooth position curve for E-Cam system.



E-Cam Curve (8)

The Progressing of Master Command

The progressing of E-Cam curve can be known by a digital output or the monitoring function code 62 (3Eh).

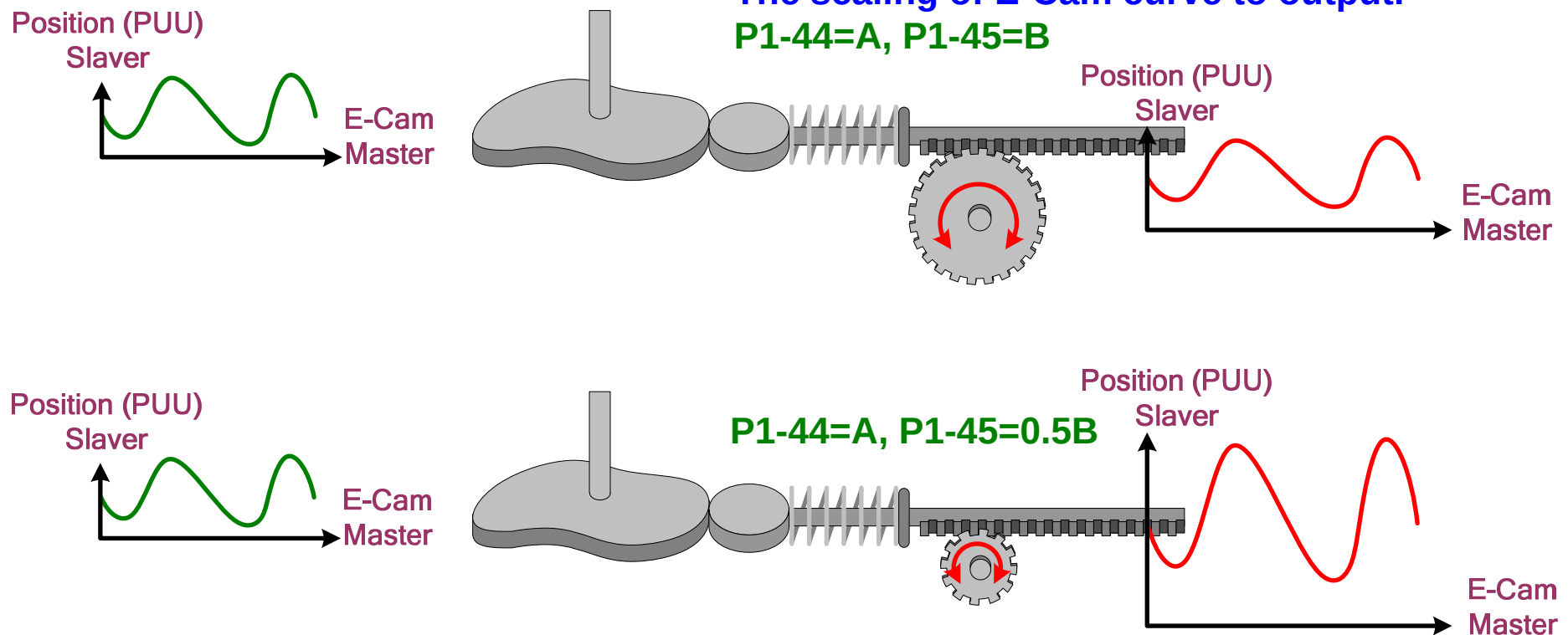


Slave E-Gear

The Servo E-Gear

The slave E-Gear is the same as the system E-Gear which is defined by P1-44 and P1-45. Any changes on Slave E-Gear will be kept when E-Cam disengaged, and the changed E-Gear ratio remains to be working.

Slave E-Gear:
The scaling of E-Cam curve to output.
 $P1-44=A$, $P1-45=B$

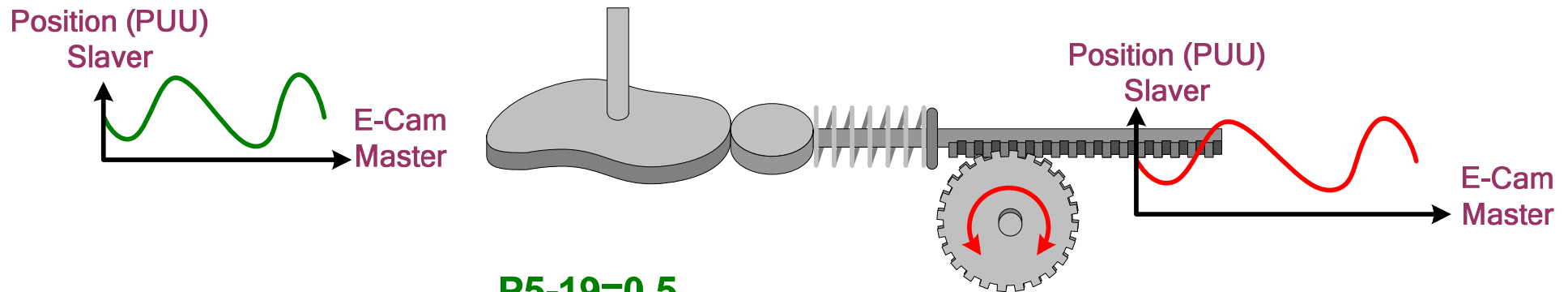


E-Cam Curve Scaling (1)

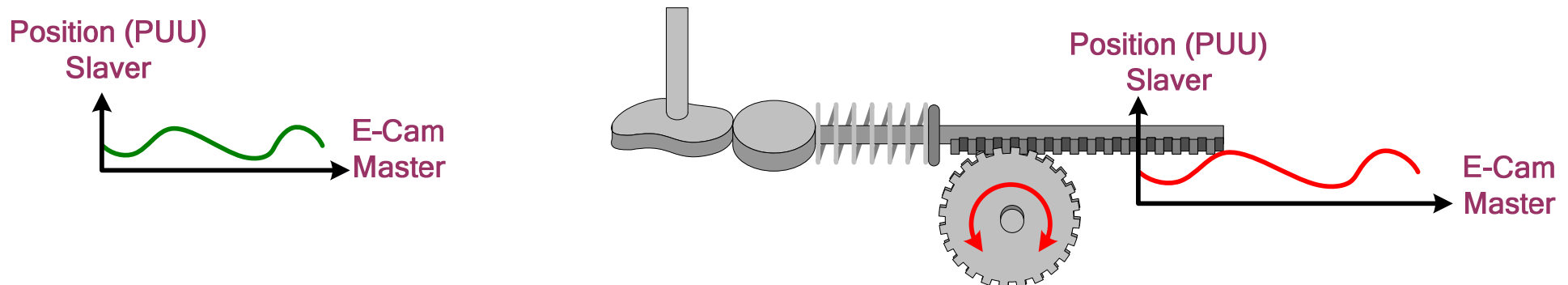
Scale the Command to Output

This parameter P5-19 will bring out the same affection as the slave E-Gear, but it is only for E-Cam system.

E-Cam Curve Scaling : P5-19=1



P5-19=0.5

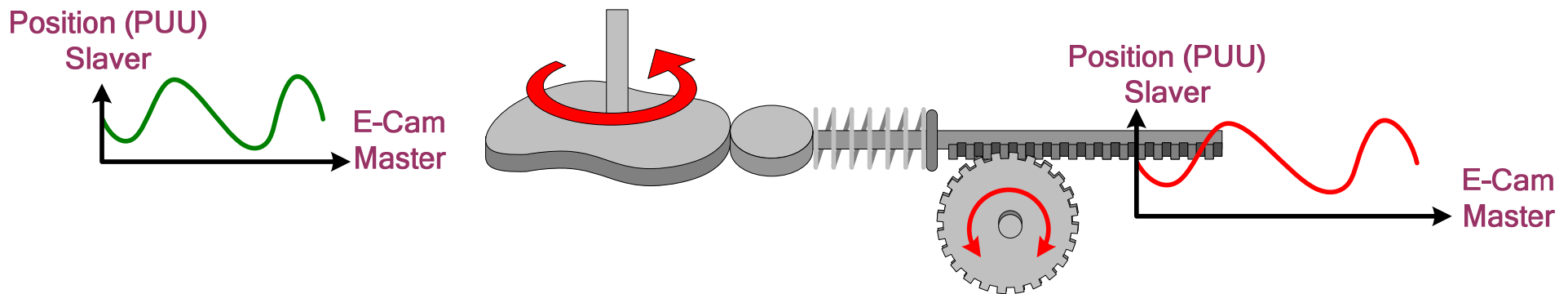


E-Cam Curve Scaling (2)

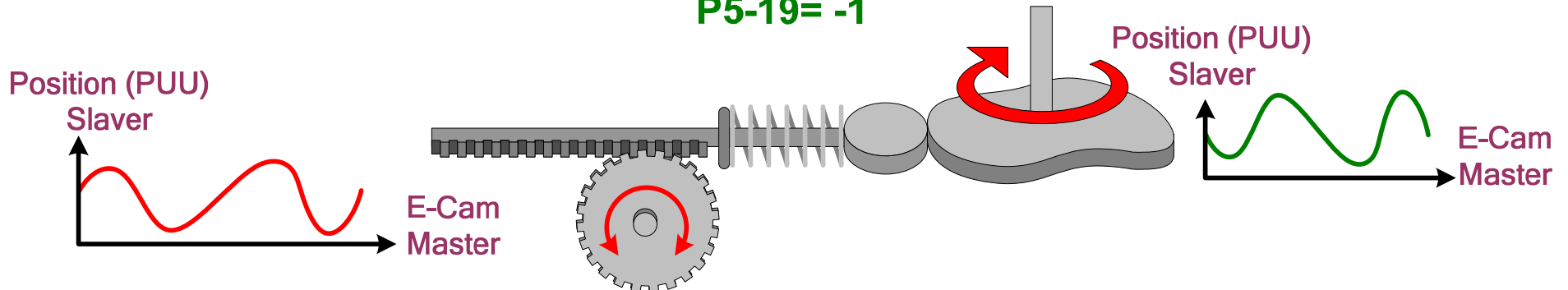
A Negative Scaling

If P5-19 is set to negative, the result will have a upside down curve compared to P5-19 is a positive value.

E-Cam Curve Scaling :
P5-19=1



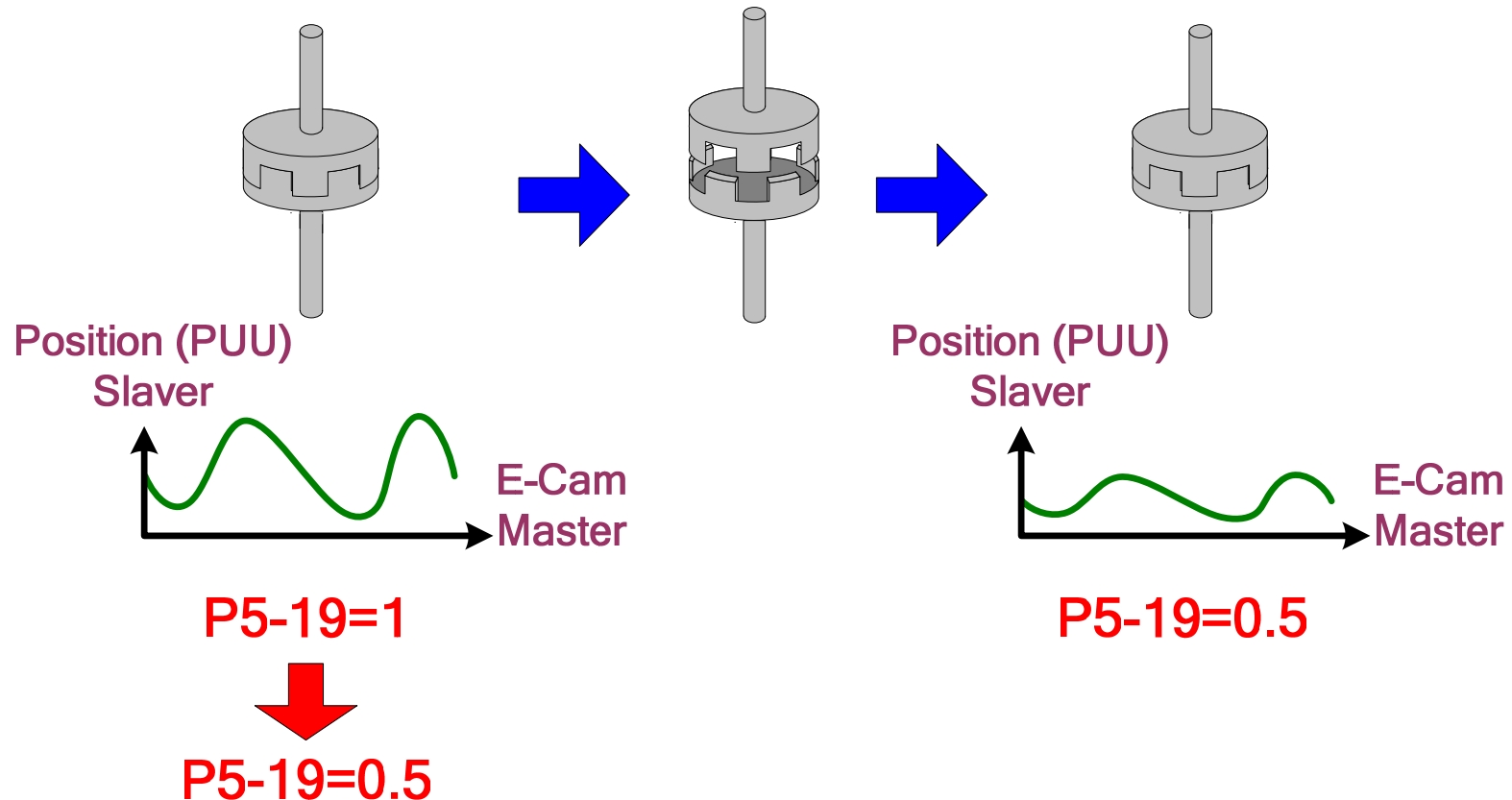
P5-19= -1



E-Cam Curve Scaling (3)

The Range of P5-19

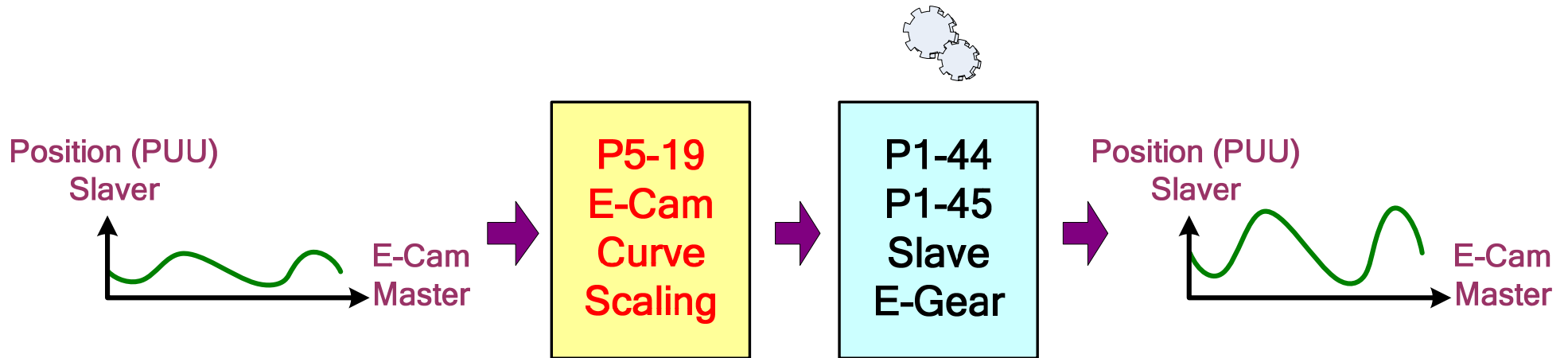
Range of P5-19 is:-2147.000000 ~ 2147.000000 with minimum scale of 0.000001. The change or P5-19 will be put into enforcement when the E-Cam re-engaged.



E-Cam Curve Scaling (4)

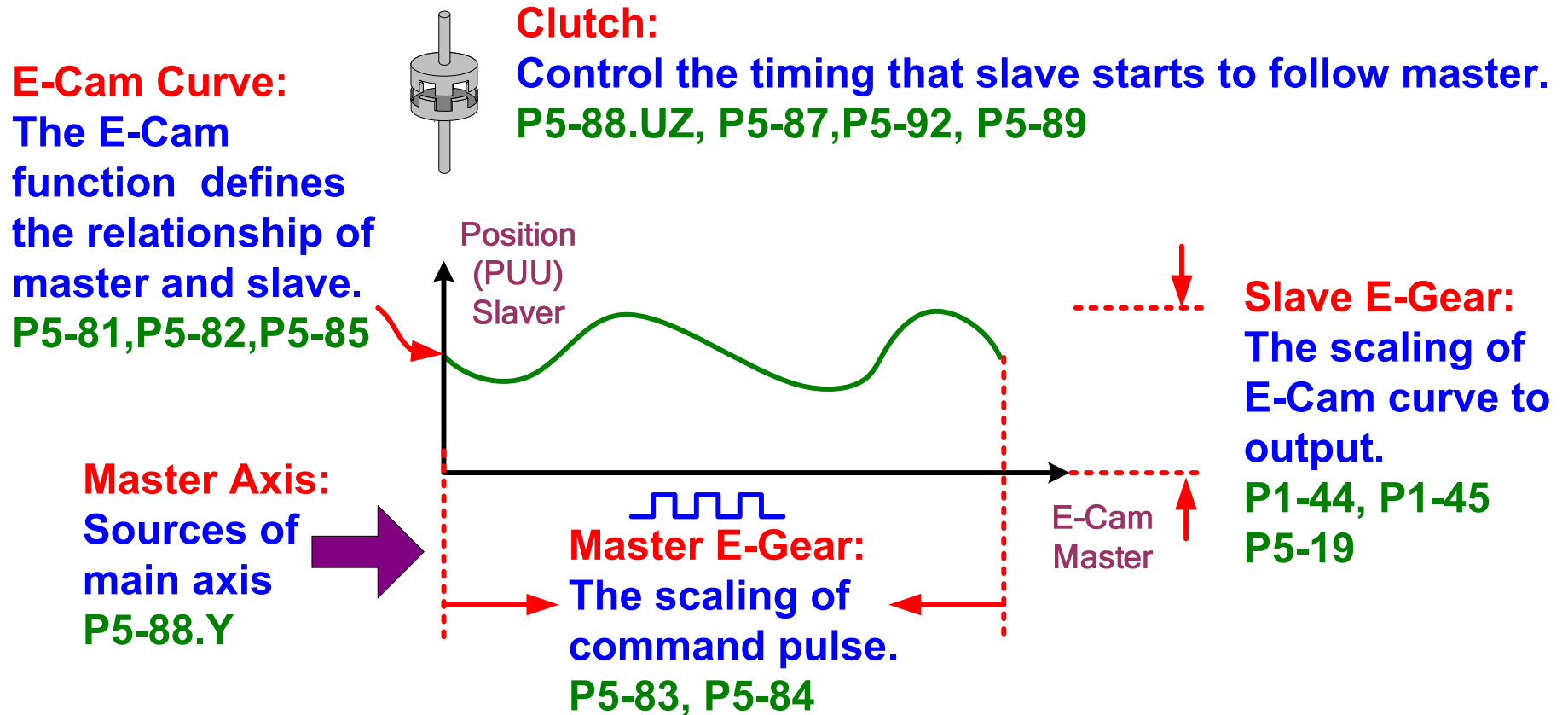
Curve Scaling Functions

The E-Cam command (curve) goes through P5-19 and slave E-Gear.



A Short Summary

The Parameters from the View of E-Cam Curve





E-Cam Curve on Software (1)

Convenient Ways of Making Curve

There are several ways to make E-Cam Curve with ASDA-Soft.

Please select one way to create E-CAM Table.

A screenshot of a software interface showing a dropdown menu. The menu is open, displaying a list of options for creating an E-CAM Table. The options are: Table Filling Creation, Speed Fitting Creation, Rotary Shear - W/O Sealing Zone, Rotary Shear - W/T Sealing Zone, Rotary Shear - Adjustable Sealing Zone, and Cubic Curve Creation. The menu has a red background and a black border.

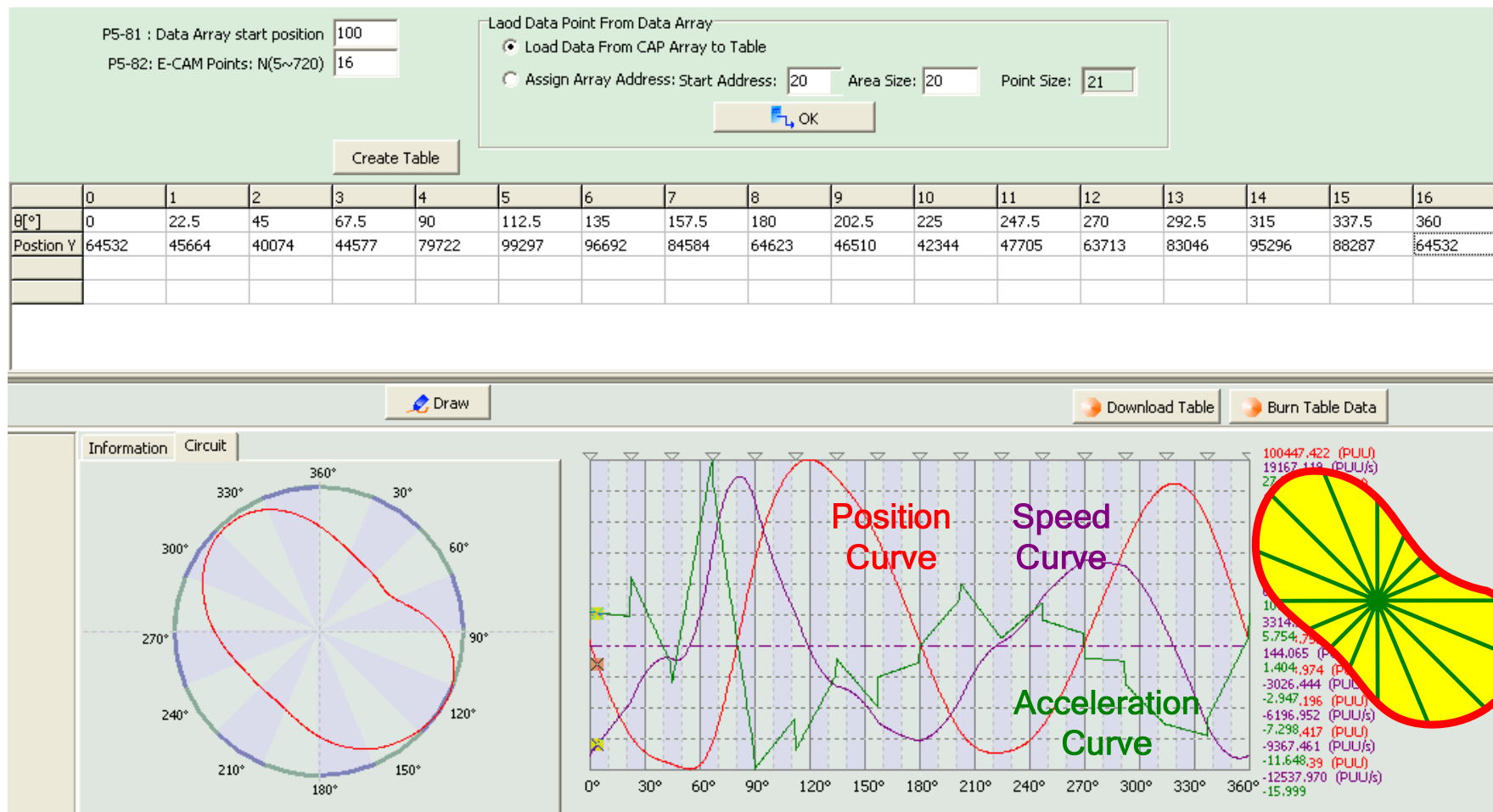
- Table Filling Creation
- Speed Fitting Creation
- Rotary Shear - W/O Sealing Zone
- Rotary Shear - W/T Sealing Zone
- Rotary Shear - Adjustable Sealing Zone
- Cubic Curve Creation



E-Cam Curve on Software (2)

Table Filling Creation (1)

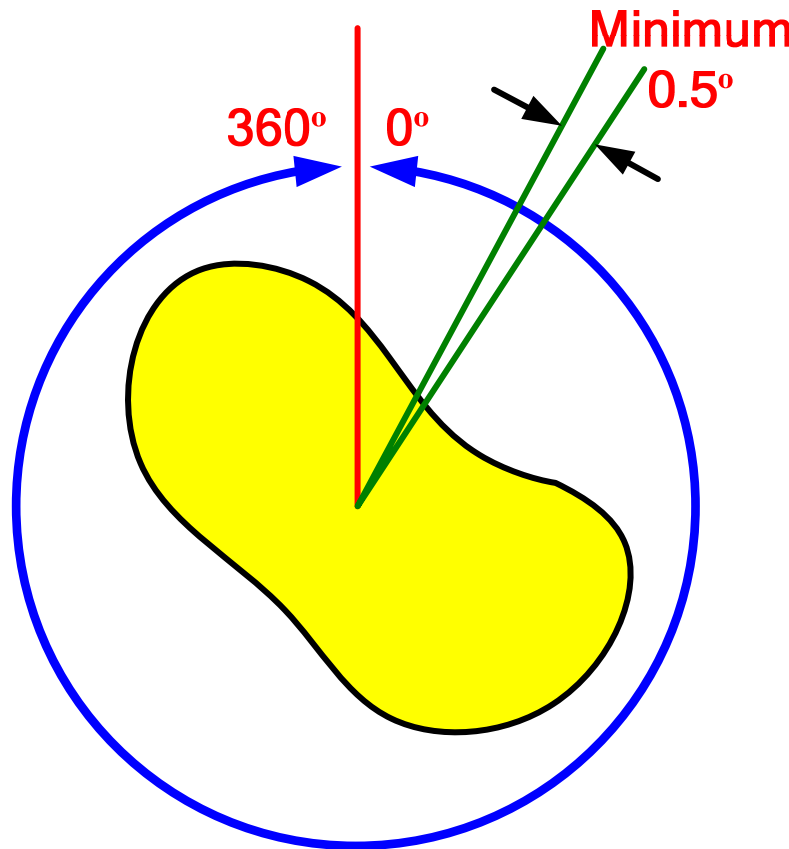
This method focuses on the position-to-position application like mechanical cam.



E-Cam Curve on Software (3)

Table Filling Creation (2)

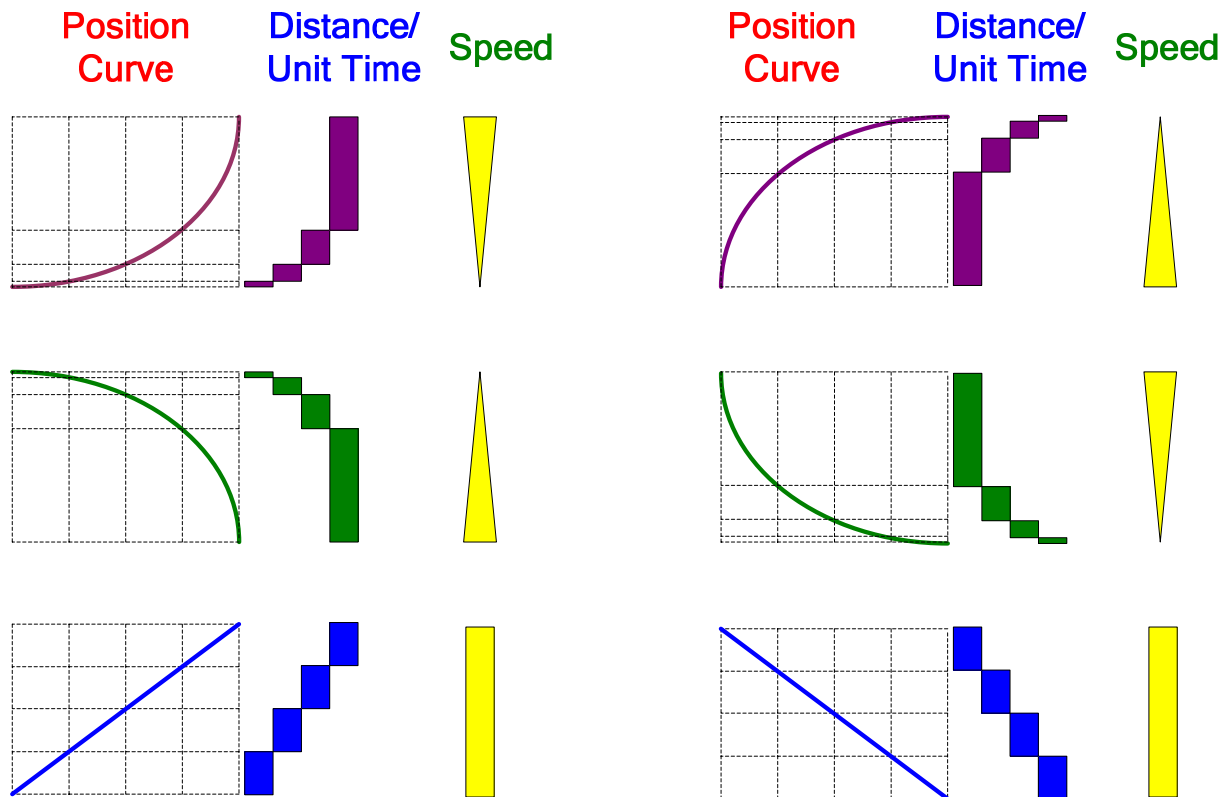
For any kinds of E-Cam curves, there 720 divisions (721 points) are the maximum possible. The minimum resolution is 0.5 degree with equal division of 360° .



E-Cam Curve on Software (4)

The Relation of Position and Speed

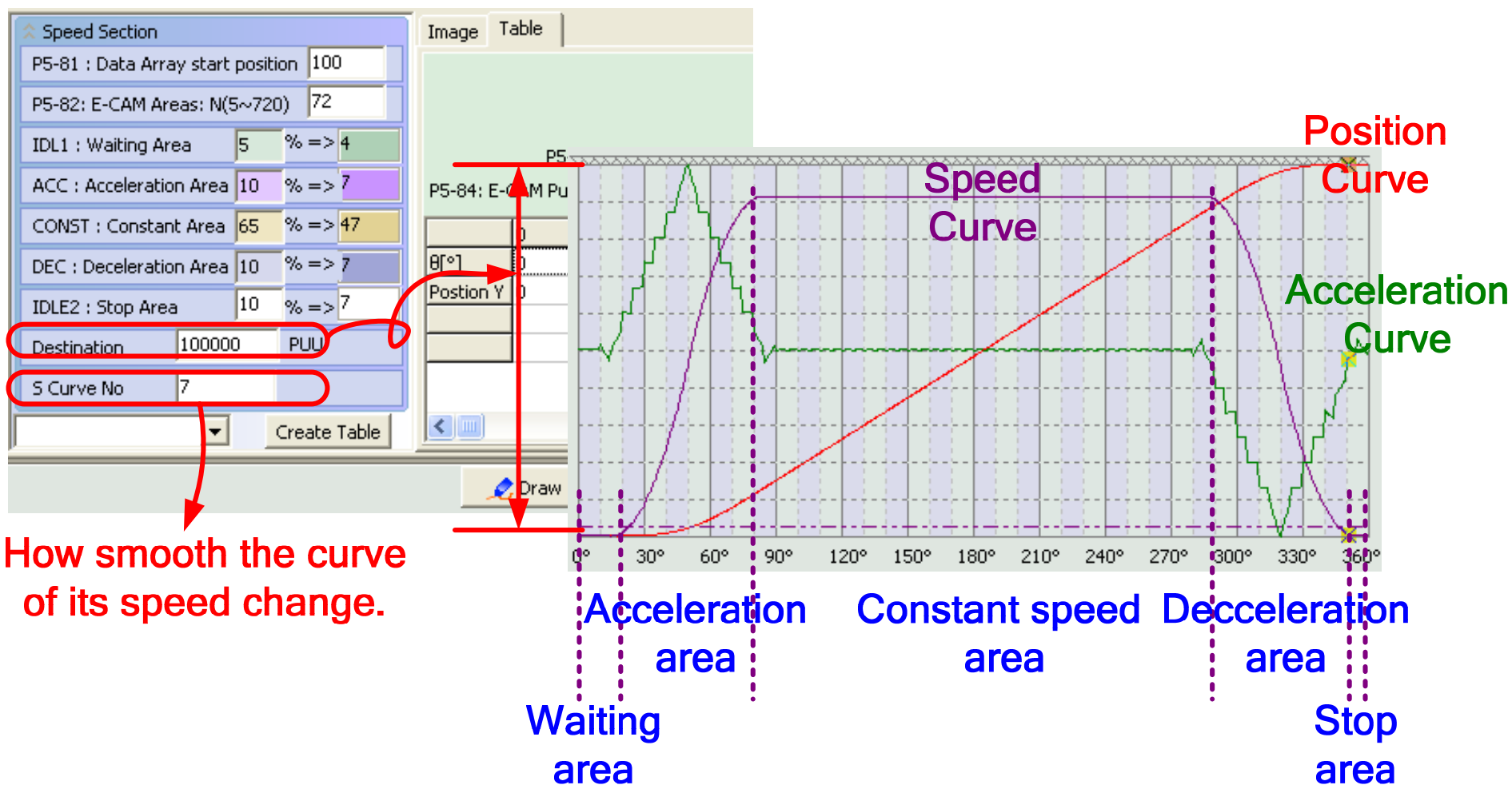
The speed is derivative of its position. With the method of Table Filling Creation, the speed of motor should be always kept in mind for avoiding abrupt speed change.



E-Cam Curve on Software (5)

Speed Fitting Creation

For the application the speed is the most important factor, the Speed Fitting Creation is used.

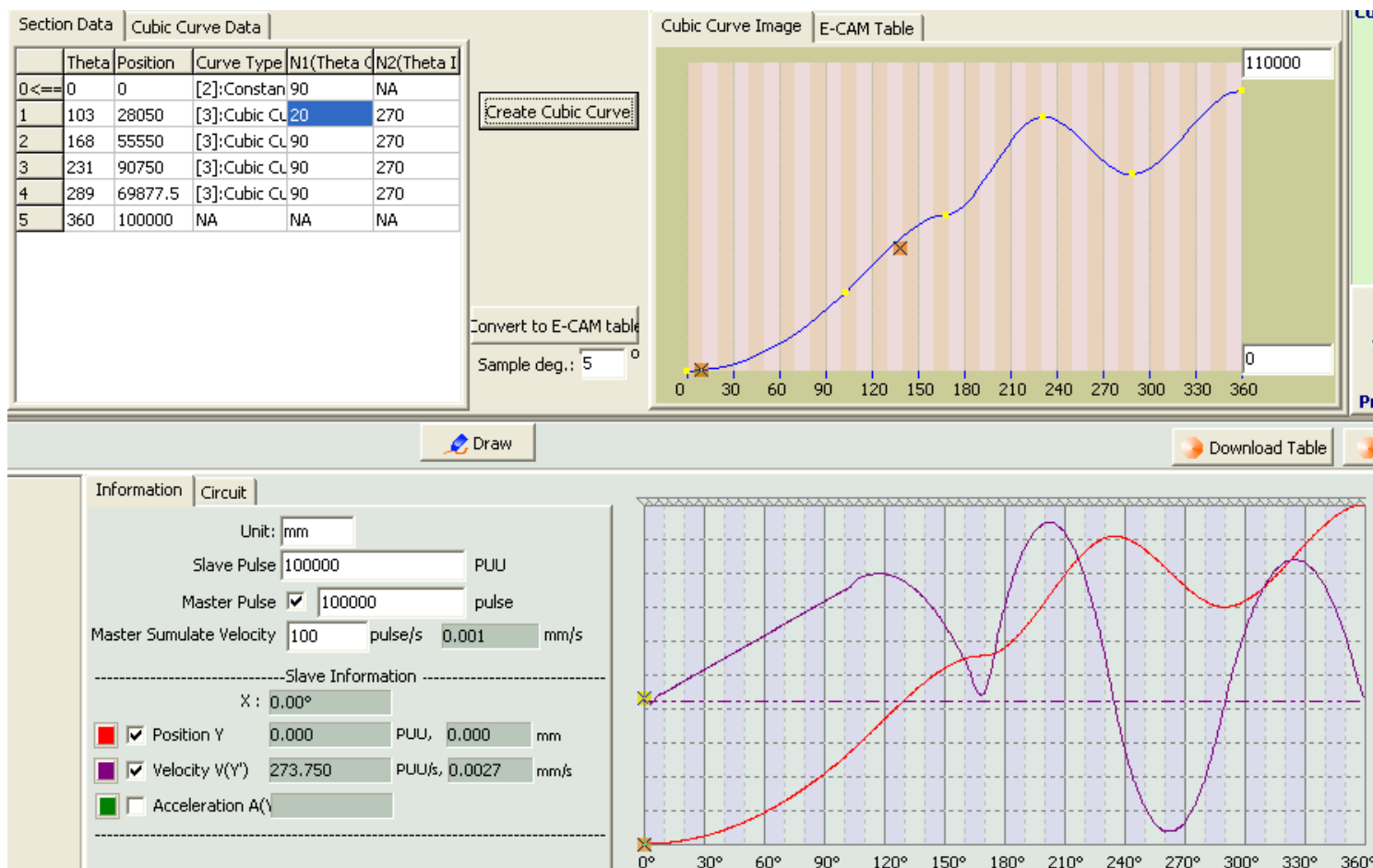




E-Cam Curve on Software (6)

Cubic Curve Creation (1)

This is a very powerful tool to make E-Cam curve whose position and speed can be well arranged.

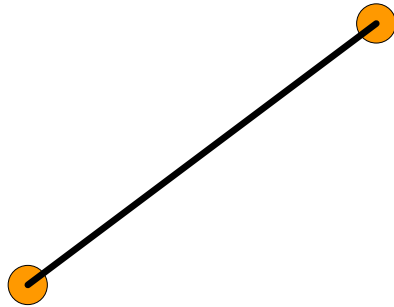


E-Cam Curve on Software (7)

Cubic Curve Creation (2)

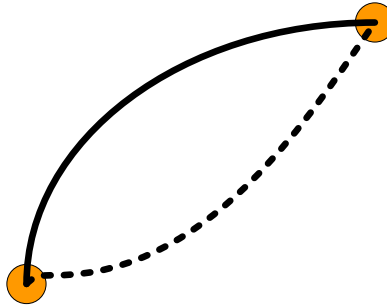
Between two points, it could be straight line, monotonic curve, or S-curve (cubic curve).

1



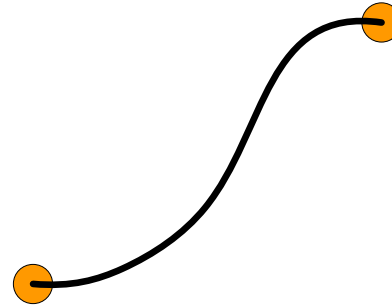
Straight
Line

2



Monotonically
Increasing
/Decreasing
Curve

3

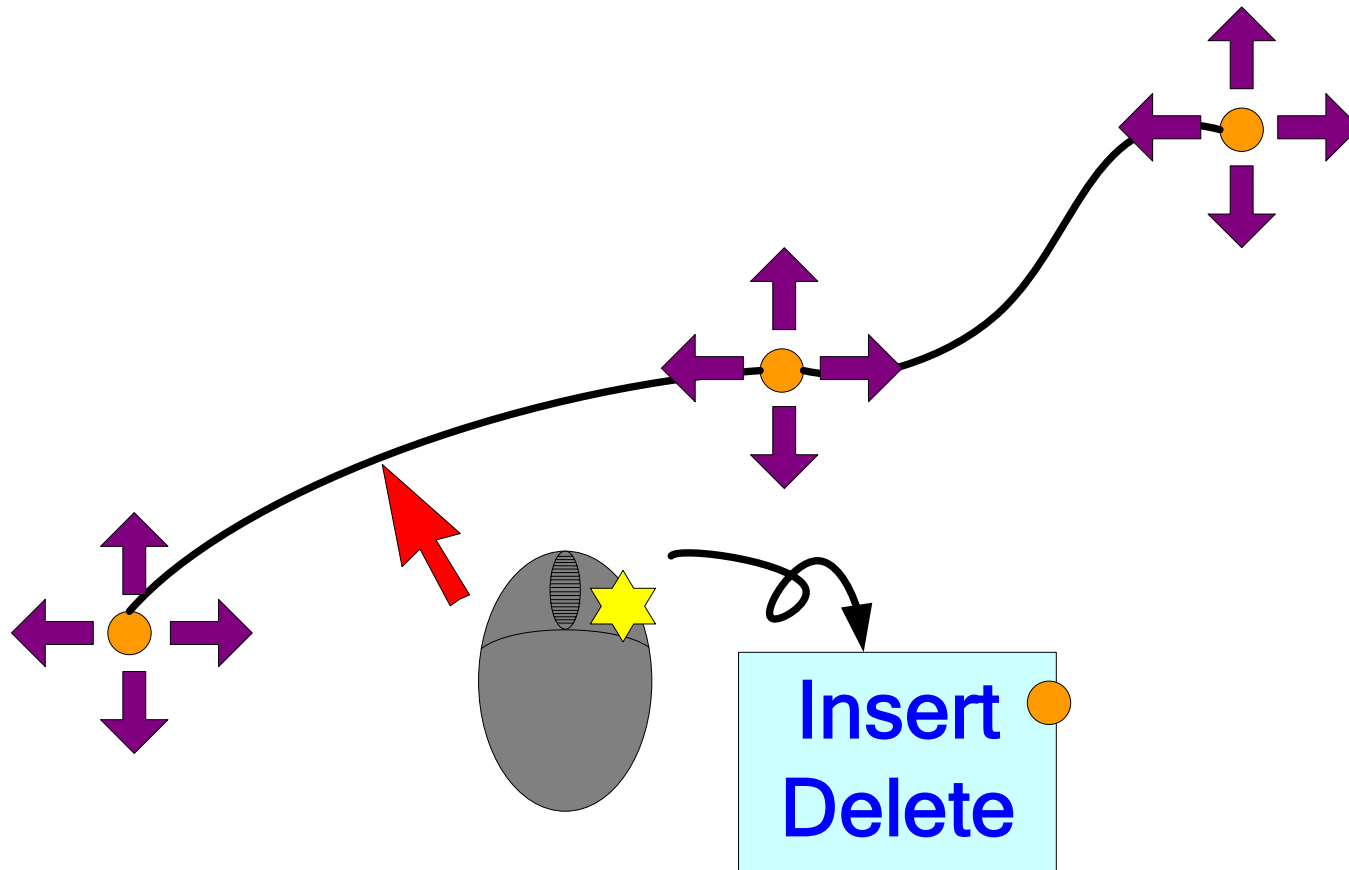


S-Curve

E-Cam Curve on Software (8)

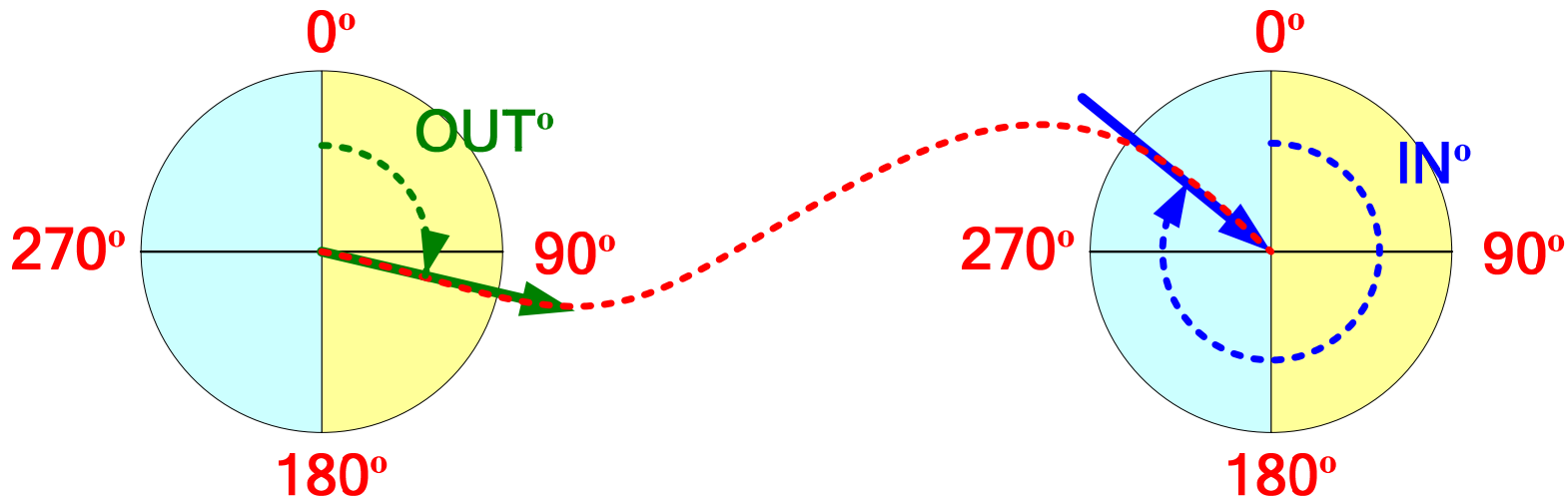
Cubic Curve Creation (3)

Between any two points, any number of points can be inserted. Any point can be taken out from the curve. The distance between two points is variable.



Cubic Curve Creation (4)

The departure and arrival angles of a S-curve curve can be defined. For the monotonic function, the departure angle can be assigned. To test the angles of departure and arrival for a smooth running speed is a necessary procedure of making E-Cam curve.



E-Cam Curve on Software (10)

Cubic Curve Creation (5)

When the sampling rate is set to 1 to have a more accurate curve, it could have a small speed vibration because of derivative from position to speed. The slave E-Gear can be used for taking more digits of fraction to conquer this problem.

Cubic Curve Sketch E-CAM Table

Create Cubic Curve

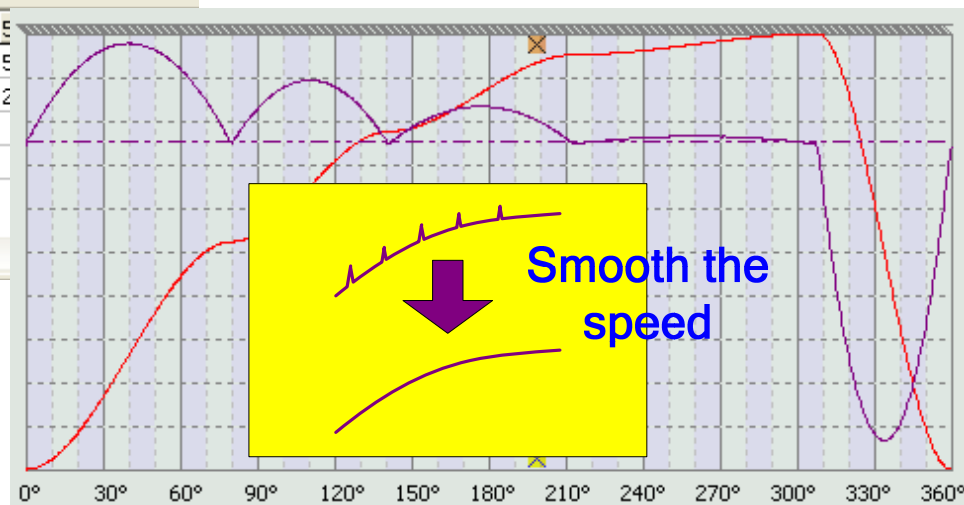
P5-82: E-CAM Points: N(5~720) 360

P5-19 : E-CAM Table amplification factor 0.0001

	0	1	2	3
$\theta[^\circ]$	0	1	2	3
Position Y	0	10.8412625	43.0006381	95.9

Convert to E-CAM table

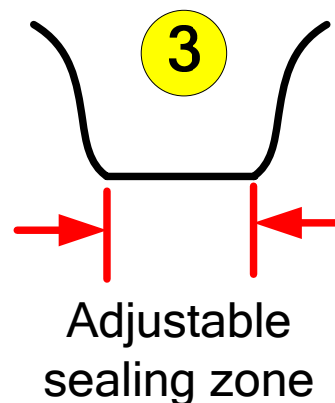
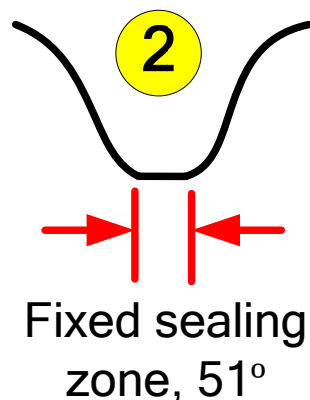
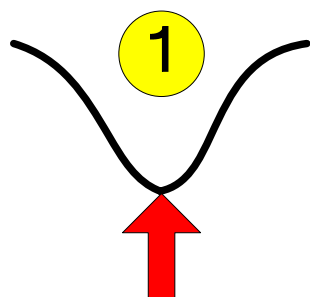
Sample deg.: 1



Rotary Shear

There are many rotary shear curves offered on ASDA-A2. They can be generated by PC-Software or by Servo Drive with macro commands.

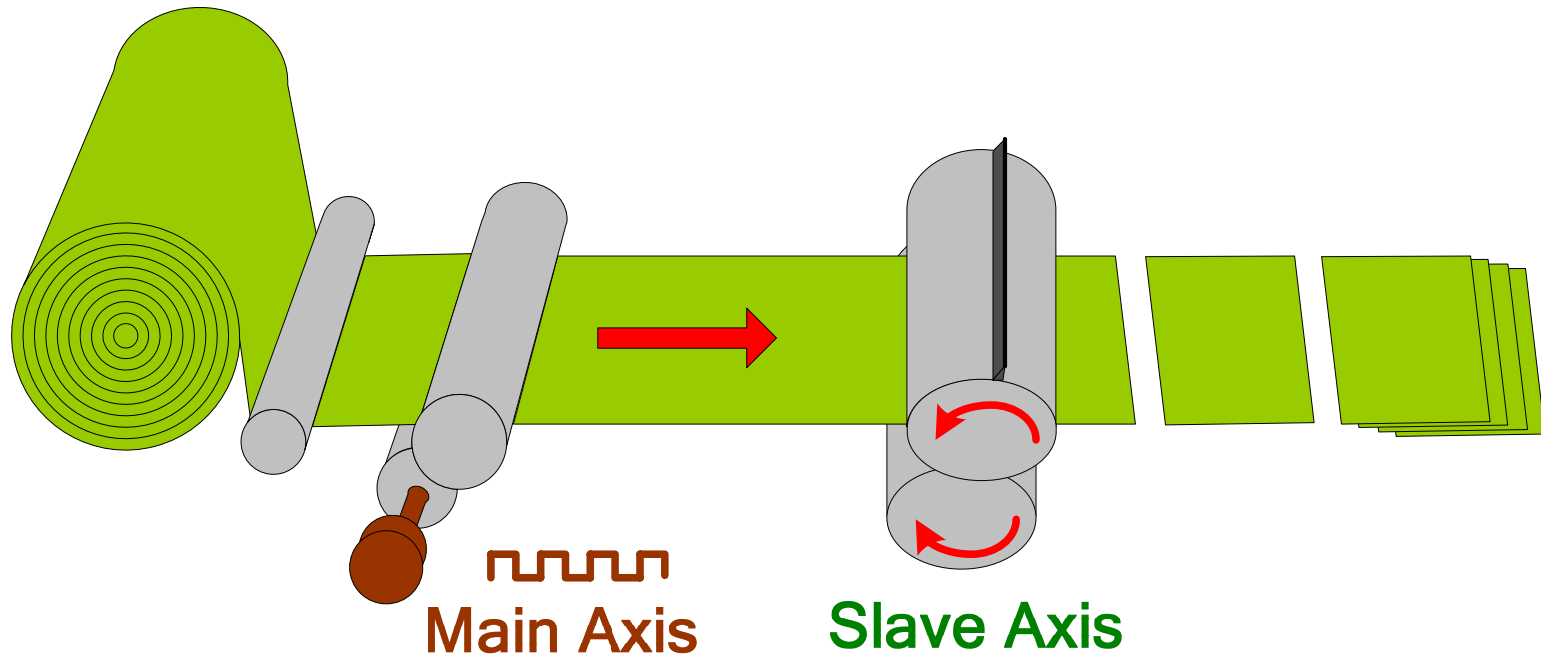
Curves of Rotary Shear		Servo Drive	PC Software
W/O Sealing Zone	1	No	✓
W/T Sealing Zone	2	✓	✓
Adjustable Sealing Zone	3	✓	✓



Introduction to Rotary Shear (1)

Cut Without Stop

The rotary shear will cut material without stop at the cutting moment. The **RELATIVE ZERO SPEED** is important while cutting, and the **CUTTING LENGTH** is point as well.

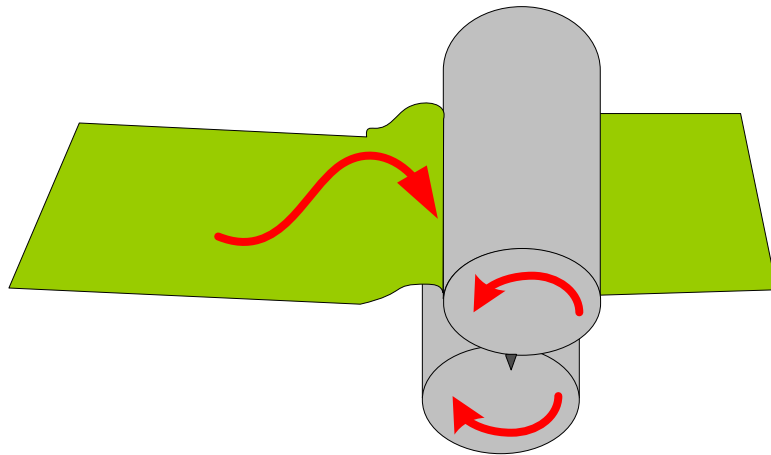




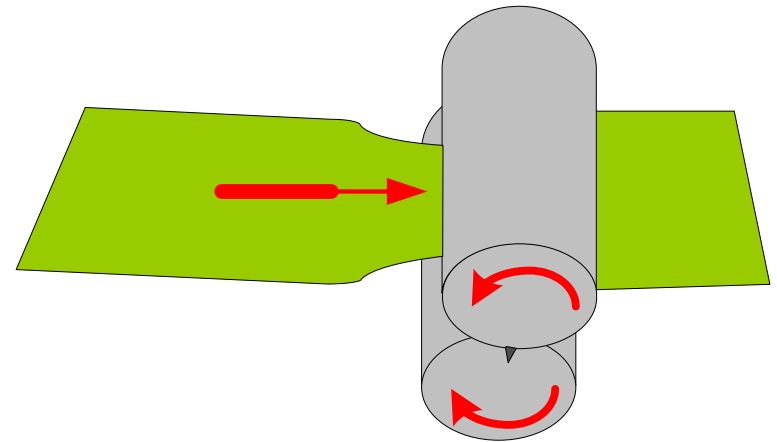
Introduction to Rotary Shear (2)

Why Relative Zero Speed?

The relative zero speed is a secret of smooth cut.



Fast Material

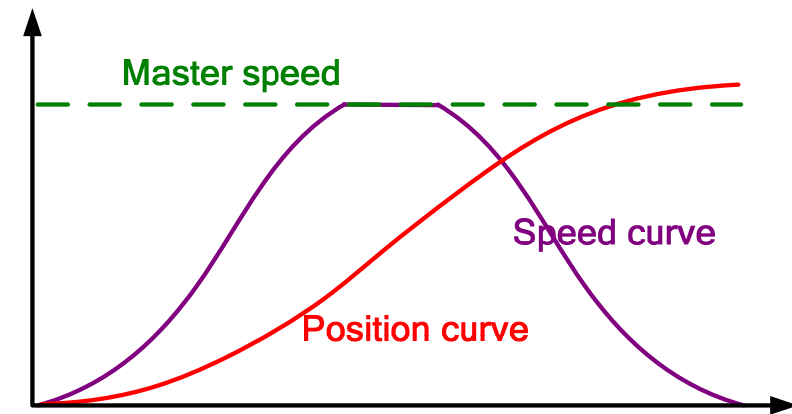
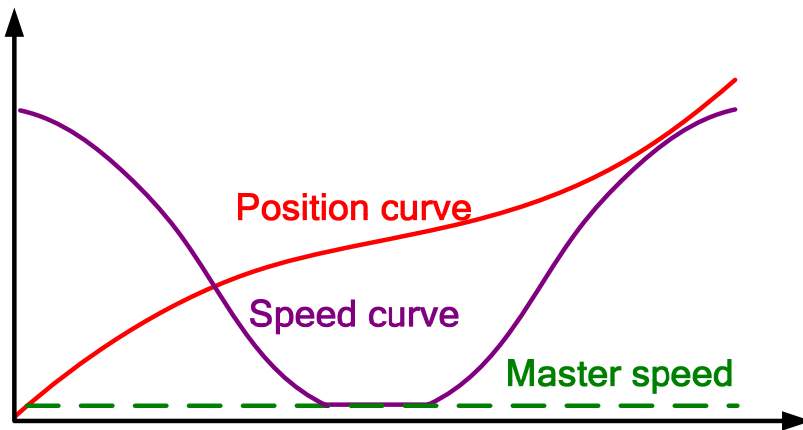
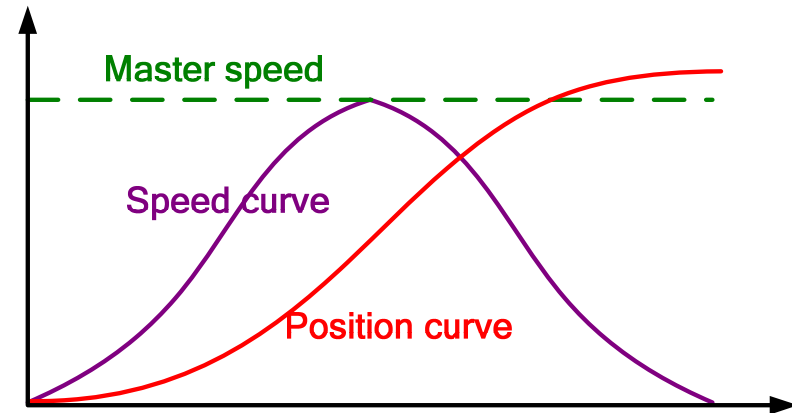
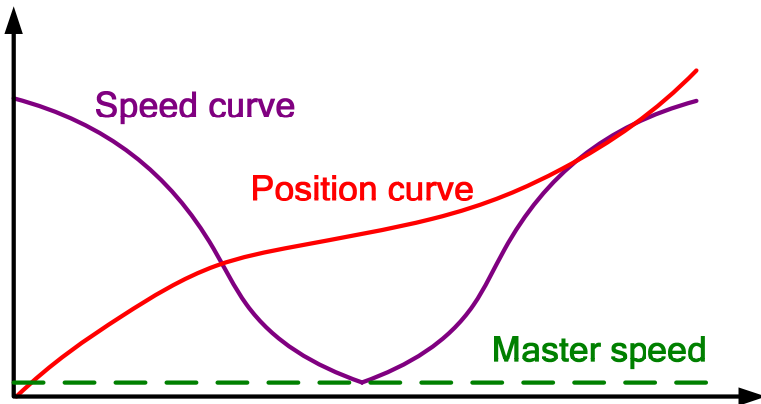


Slow Material

Introduction to Rotary Shear (3)

The Curves of Rotary Shear

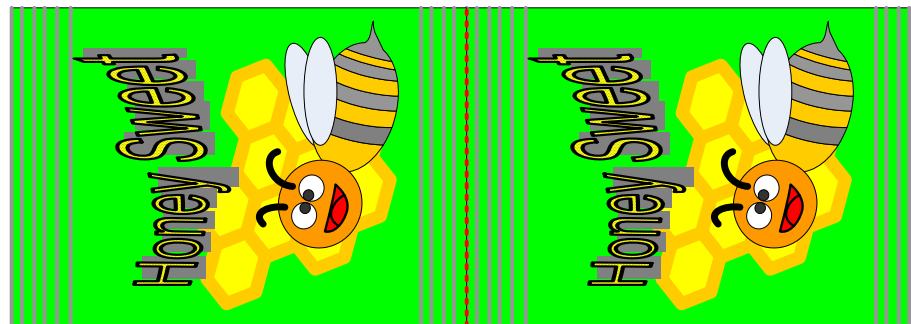
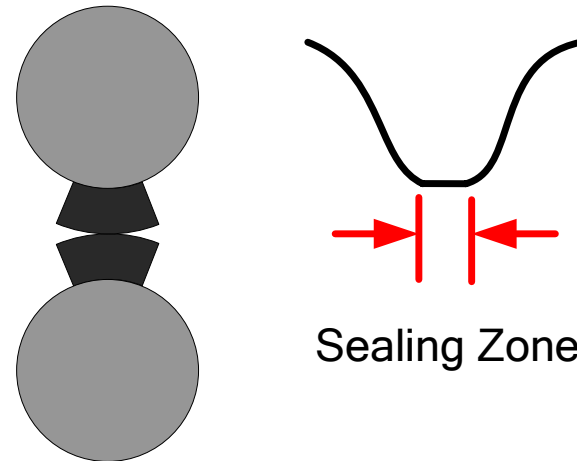
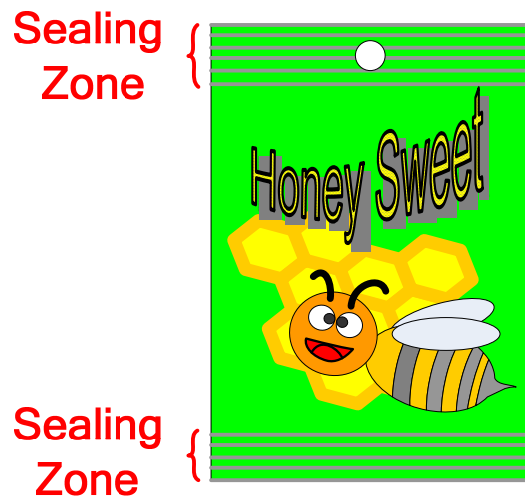
The curves with sealing zone and without sealing zone.



Introduction to Rotary Shear (4)

The Sealing Zone

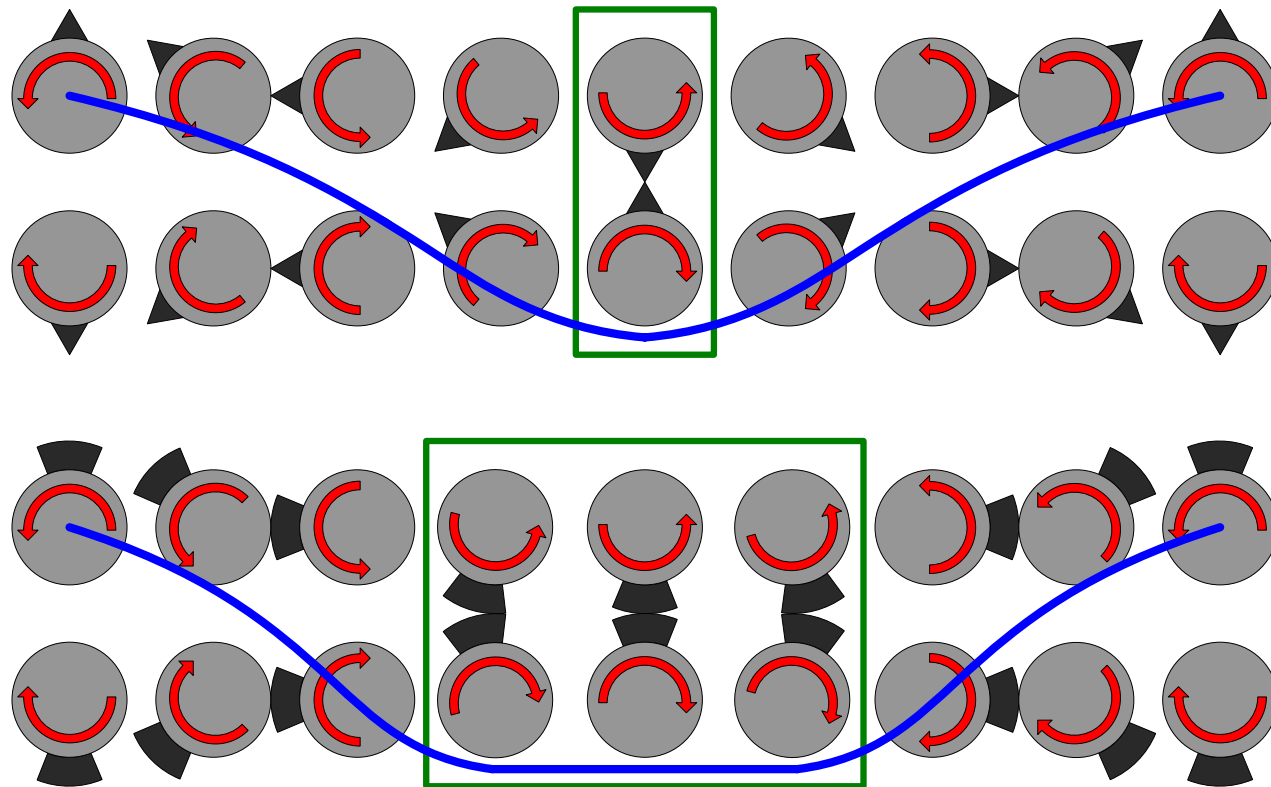
For some packing, the sealing zones are at both of its ends. The wide cutter is needed to this kind of cutting.



Introduction to Rotary Shear (5)

The Relation of Curve and Cutter (1)

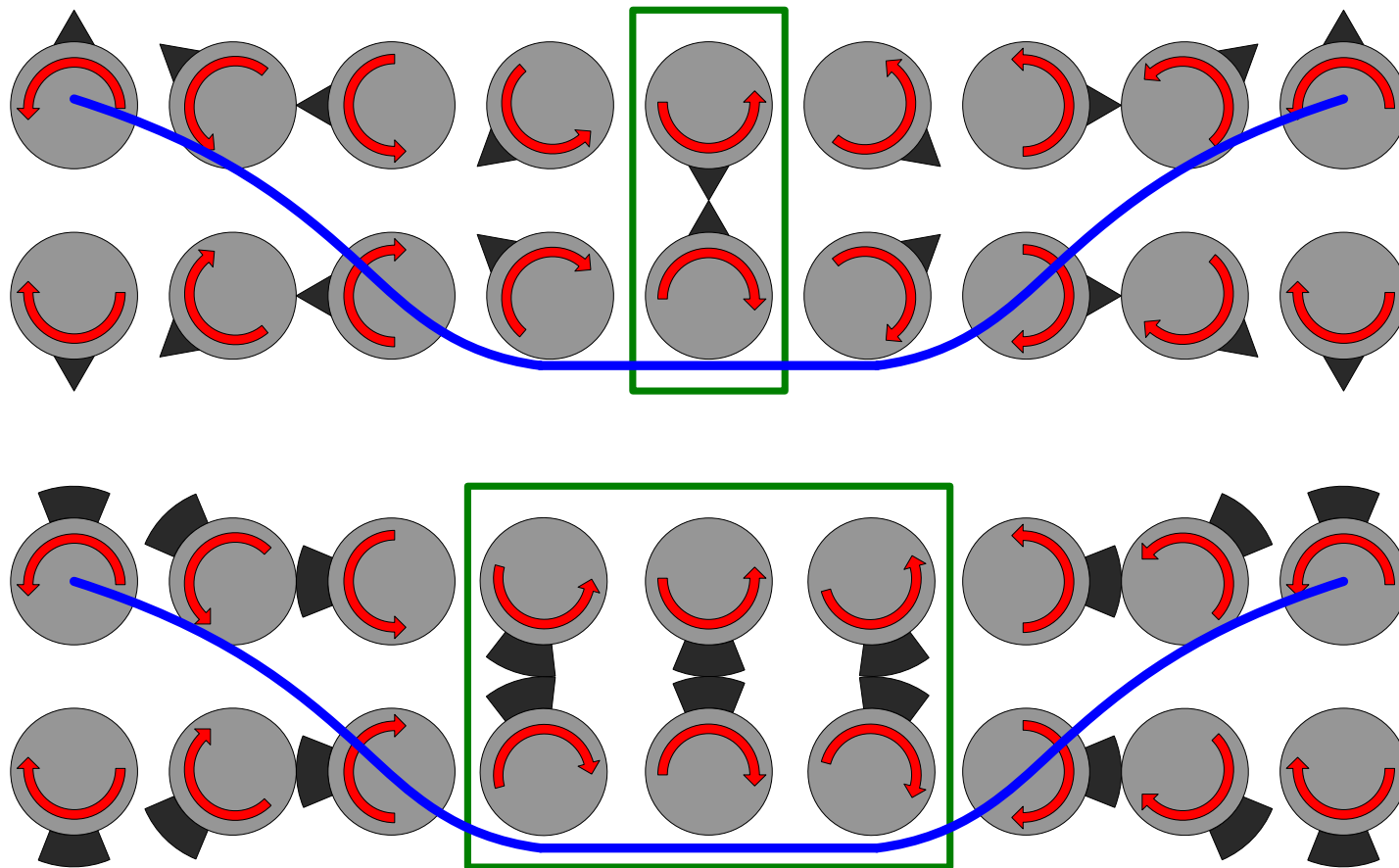
The relative zero speed zone will guarantee the smooth cut without destroying the material. This picture explains why a zero speed zone is necessary for the wide cutters.



Introduction to Rotary Shear (6)

The Relation of Curve and Cutter (2)

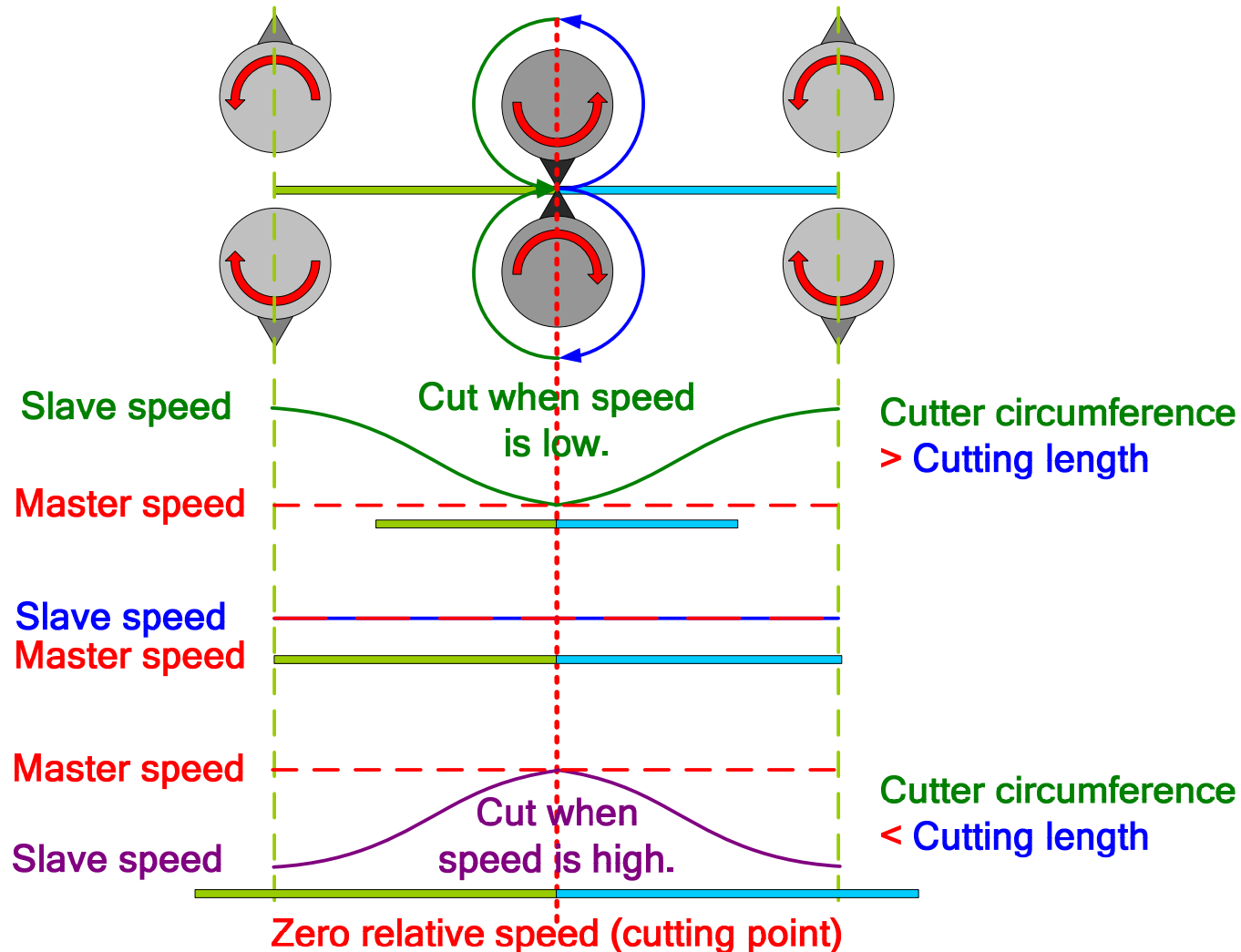
The curve with wide relative zero speed zone can be used for sharp cutter, too .



Introduction to Rotary Shear (7)

Cutter Circumference V.S. Cutting Length

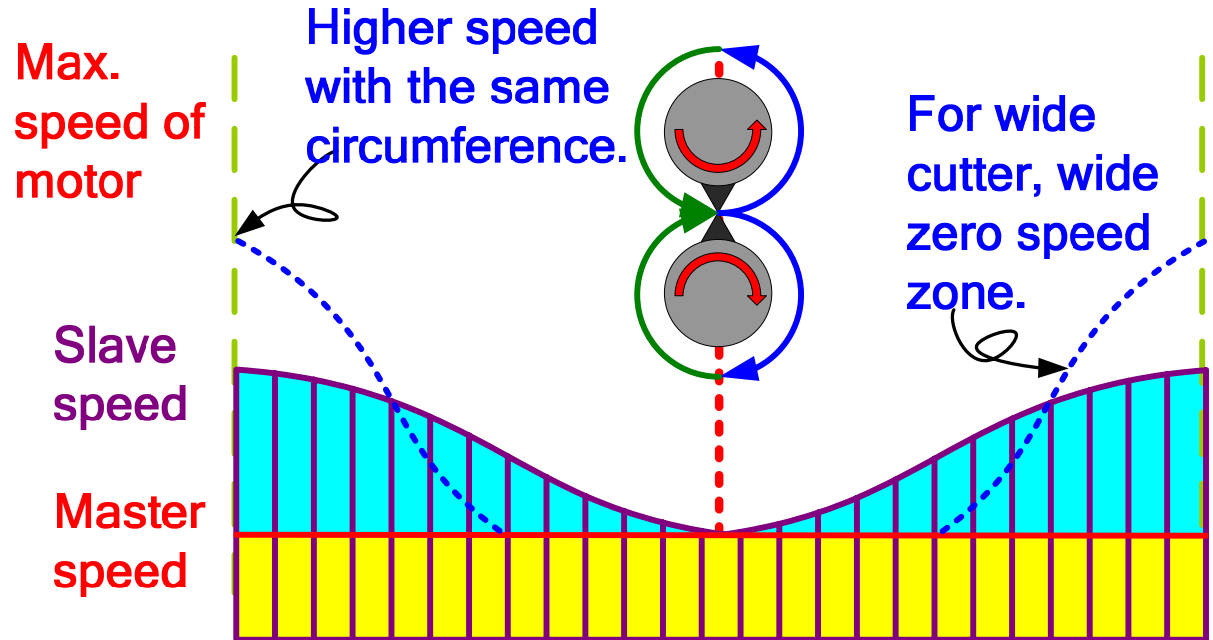
The ratio of cutter circumference and cutting length will define the slave's rotating speed.



Introduction to Rotary Shear (8)

The Speed Difference

The speed difference is applied to adjust the cutting length from the theory. The wider the relative zero speed zone, the less flexible its range of cutting length.



$$\int V dt = \text{Distance}$$



The distance of slave.
(the circumference of cutter)



The distance of master.
(the cutting length)

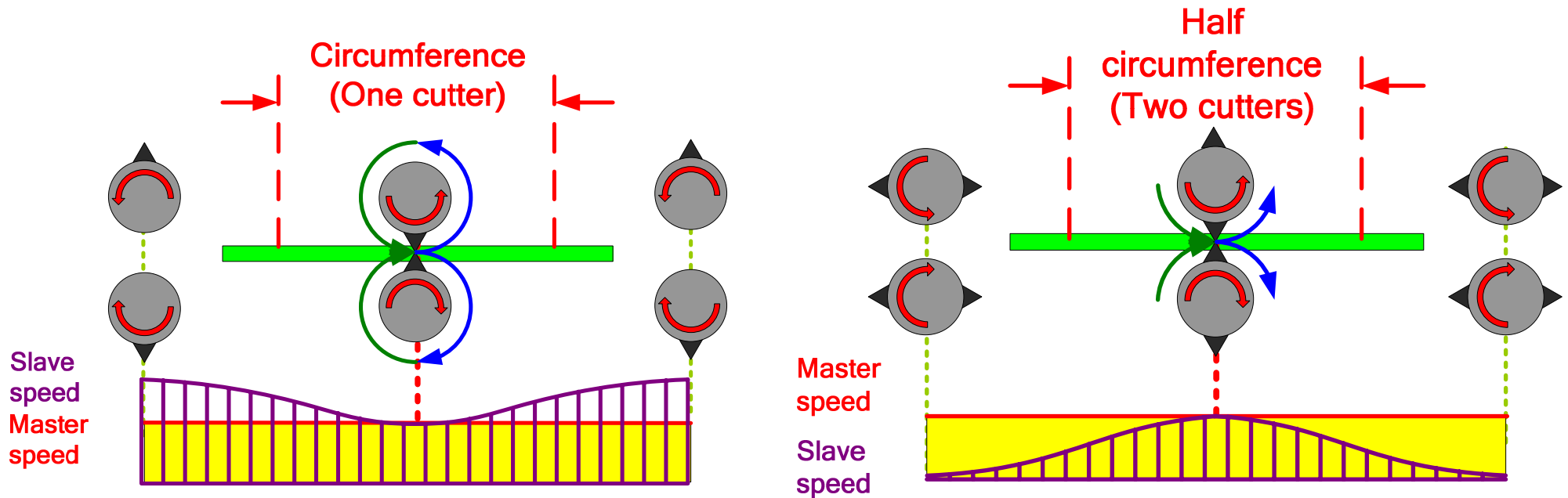


The extra traveling distance of slave.

Introduction to Rotary Shear (9)

More Cutters

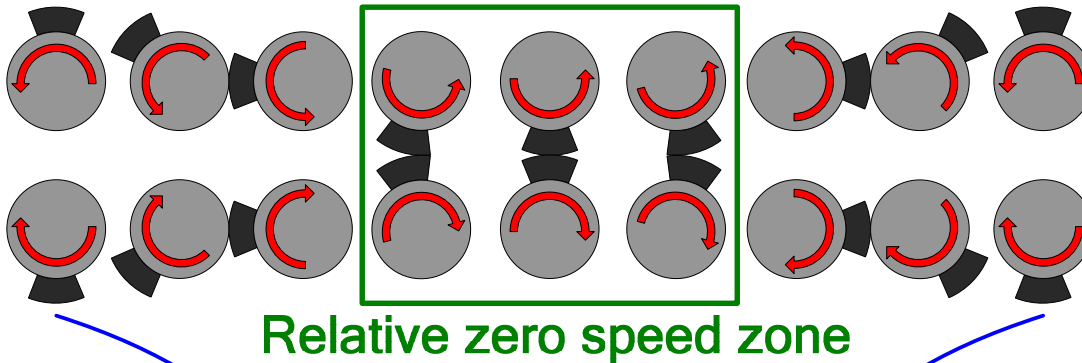
The ratio of cutter circumference to cutting length will be changed when the cutters increased. More cutters, shorter cut is possible.



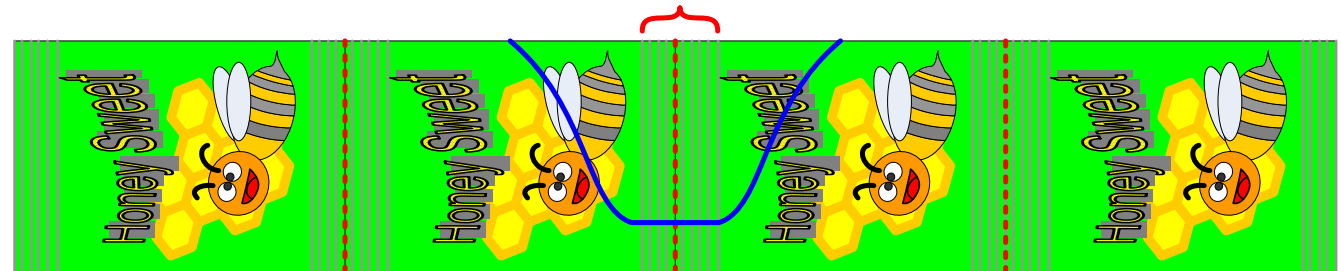
Introduction to Rotary Shear (10)

The Degree of Sealing Zone

The zone is defined from material instead of cutter.



?° (Relative zero speed zone)

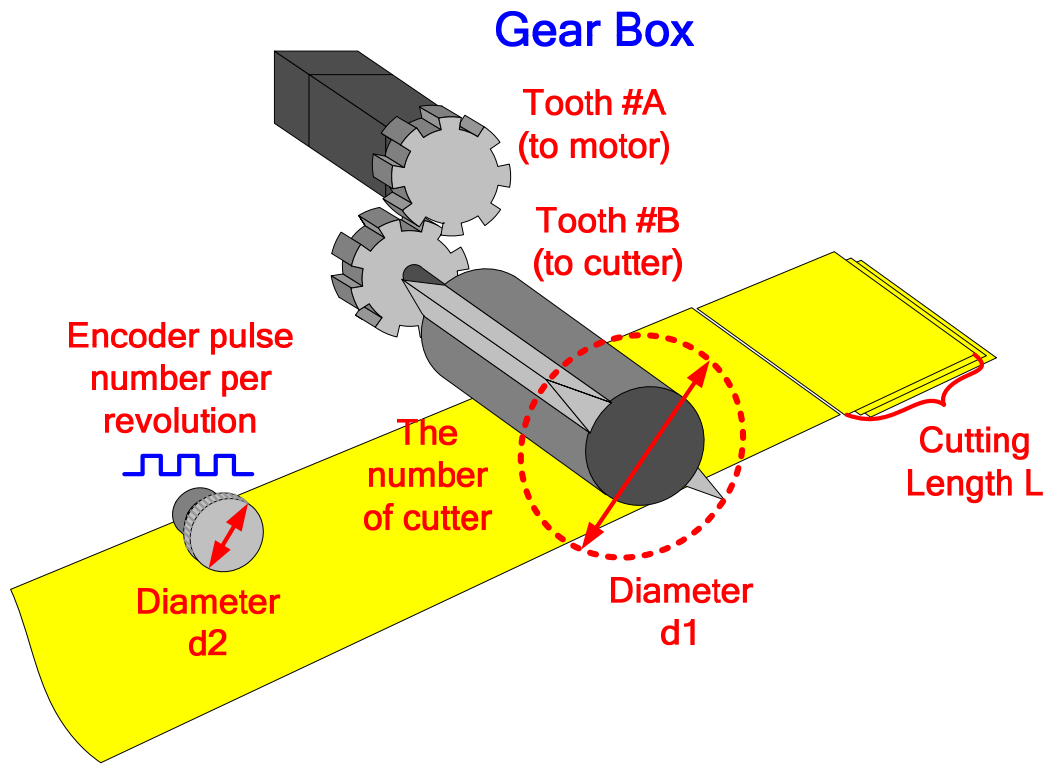


360° (One cycle of curve)

Rotary Shear Curve (1)

The Curve on PC-Software

The PC-Software is integrated curve assistant. Some mechanical specifications are needed to make rotary shear curve.

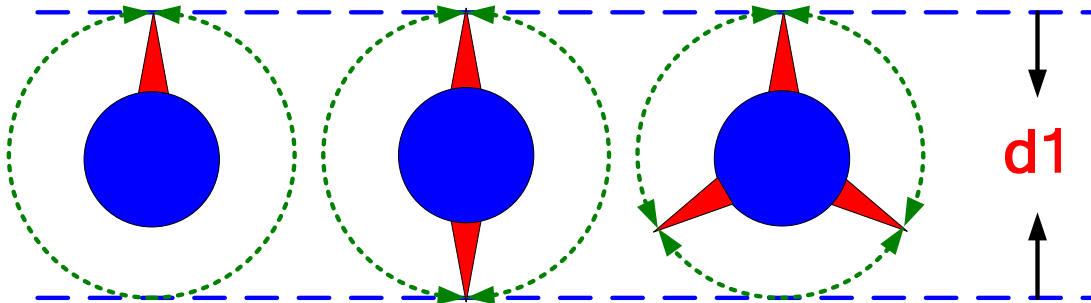


Rotary Cutter Table Setting			
Unit	mm		
Gear Ratio:	A= 1	:	B= 1
Knife No.:	2		
Knife Diameter(d1):	599.995 mm, circum:	1884.940 mm	
Encoder Diameter(d2):	250 mm, circum:	785.398 mm	
Encoder Pulse	10000 pulse/rev	☐ P5-84 manually Input	
Motor PUU NO. per rev	100000 PUU/rev	Setting...	
Cut length (L)	500 mm (282.741~2827.410)		
Speed Compensation	0	% (-20%~20%)	
 Create Table			

Rotary Shear Curve (2)

The Number and Diameter of Cutters

The number of cutters is flexible. All the cutters should be allocated equally to the cutter set. The “knife diameter” for from the view of its cutter tips. No matter how many cutters there are, the “knife diameter” should be the same.

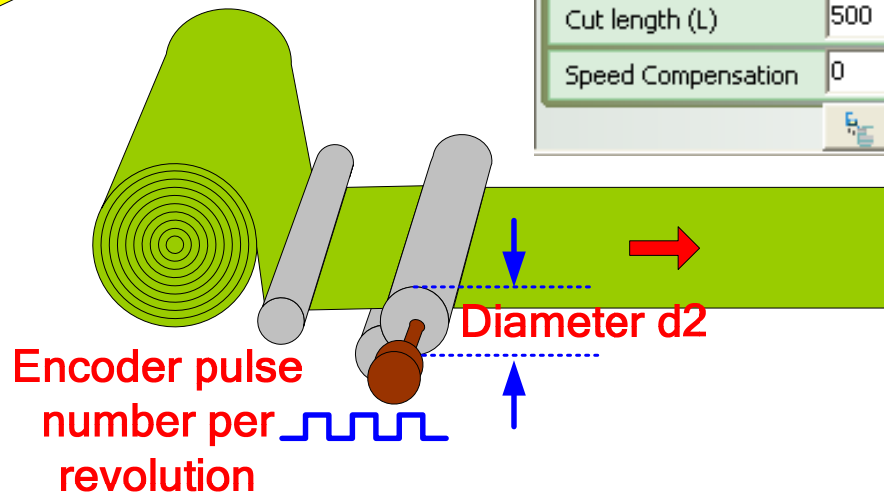
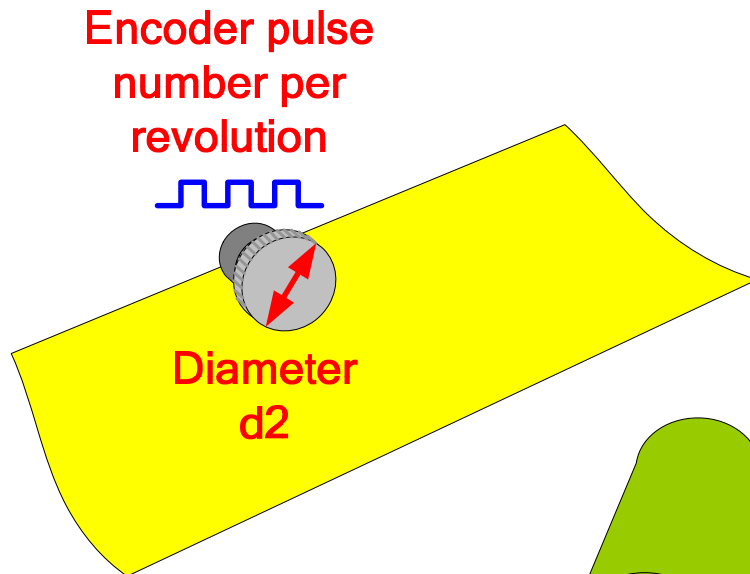


Rotary Cutter Table Setting			
Unit	mm		
Gear Ratio:	A= 1	:	B= 1
Knife No.:	2		
Knife Diameter(d1):	599.995 mm, circum:	1884.940 mm	
Encoder Diameter(d2):	250 mm, circum:	785.398 mm	
Encoder Pulse	10000 pulse/rev	☐ P5-84 manually Input	
Motor PUU NO. per rev	100000 PUU/rev	Setting...	
Cut length (L)	500 mm	(282.741~2827.410)	
Speed Compensation	0 %	(-20%~20%)	
Create Table			

Rotary Shear Curve (3)

The Number of Pulse and Diameter of Encoder

The diameter of encoder is the mechanism whose rotating along with material fed to cutters. The resolution of an encoder should be known.



Rotary Cutter Table Setting			
Unit	mm		
Gear Ratio:	A= 1	:	B= 1
Knife No.:	2		
Knife Diameter(d1):	599.995 mm, circum: 1884.940 mm		
Encoder Diameter(d2):	250 mm, circum: 785.398 mm		
Encoder Pulse	10000	pulse/rev	☐ P5-84 manually Input
Motor PUU NO. per rev	100000	PUU/rev	Setting...
Cut length (L)	500	mm (282.741~2827.410)	
Speed Compensation	0	% (-20%~20%)	
Create Table			

Rotary Shear Curve (4)

The Case the Number of Pulse Known

For the case the pulse number of master already known, it is not necessary to enter the encoder diameter and resolution of master. Check the box of “P5-84 manually input”, and have the number of pulse in P5-84 directly.

Rotary Cutter Table Setting

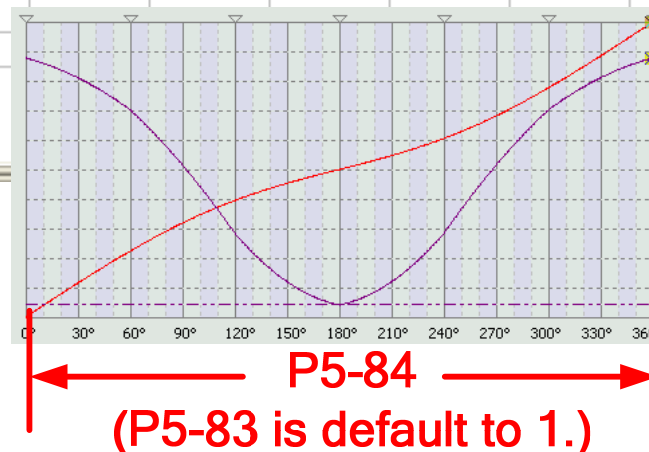
Unit	mm	
Gear Ratio:	A= 1	: B= 1
Knife No.:	2	
Knife Diameter(d1):	599.995 mm, circum:	1884.940 mm
Encoder Diameter(d2):	250 mm, circum:	785.398 mm
Encoder Pulse	10000 pulse/rev	☒ P5-84 manually Input
Motor PUU NO. per rev	100000 PUU/rev	Setting...
Cut length (L)	500 mm (282.741~2827.410)	
Speed Compensation	0 % (-20%~20%)	

Create Table

Table

P5-81 : Data Array start position 100
P5-82: E-CAM Points: N(5~720) 6
P5-83: E-CAM Cycle Number: M 1
P5-84: E-CAM Pulse Number of Master-axis: 3600 (Pulse Number of Master-axis P,

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
θ[°]	0	60	120	180	240	300	360
Position Y	0	11190	19751	25000	30248	38809	50000



Rotary Shear Curve (5)

The Slave E-Gear

The slave E-Gear can be set.

Rotary Cutter Table Setting			
Unit	mm		
Gear Ratio:	A= 1	:	B= 1
Knife No.:	2		
Knife Diameter(d1):	599.995 mm, circum: 1884.940 mm		
Encoder Diameter(d2):	250 mm, circum: 785.398 mm		
Encoder Pulse	10000	pulse/rev	☐ P5-84 manually Input
Motor PUU NO. per rev	100000	PUU/rev	Setting...
Cut length (L)	500 mm (282.741~2827.410)		
Speed Compensation	0 % (-20%~20%)		
Create Table			

ECAM_FastInput_F

Pu =

Pu= 1280000 *

P1-45= 10

P1-44= 128

= 100000

OK

Cancel

Rotary Shear Curve (6)

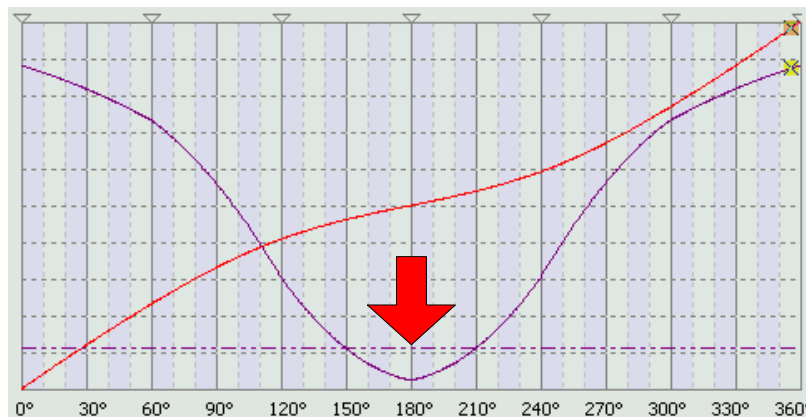
The Speed Compensation

The relative zero speed can be adjusted for certain purposes. It could be higher or lower than the master's speed.

Rotary Cutter Table Setting	
Unit	mm
Gear Ratio:	A= 1 : B= 1
Knife No.:	2
Knife Diameter(d1):	599.995 mm, circum: 1884.940 mm
Encoder Diameter(d2):	250 mm, circum: 785.398 mm
Encoder Pulse	10000 pulse/rev ☒ P5-84 manually Input
Motor PUU NO. per rev	100000 PUU/rev Setting...
Cut length (L)	500 mm (282.741~2827.410)
Speed Compensation	20 % (-20%~20%)
Create Table	



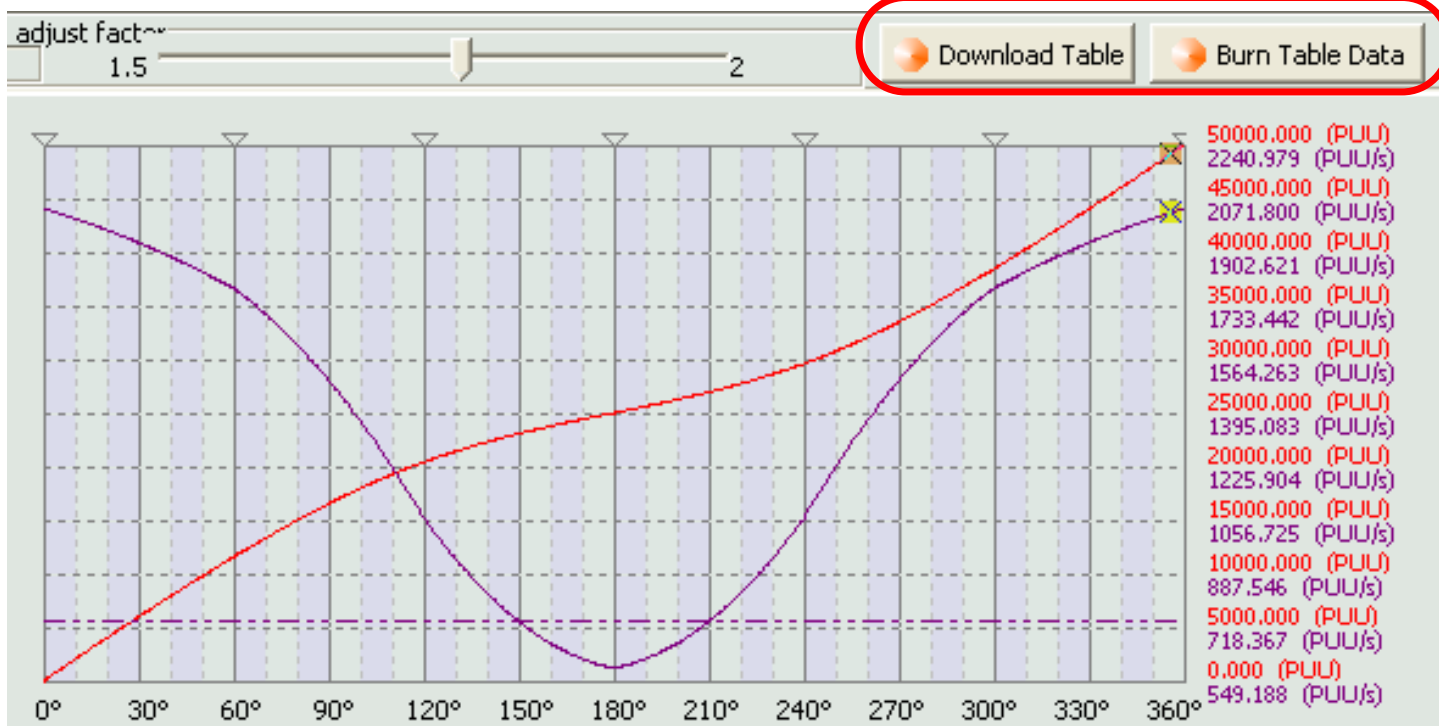
Rotary Cutter Table Setting	
Unit	mm
Gear Ratio:	A= 1 : B= 1
Knife No.:	2
Knife Diameter(d1):	599.995 mm, circum: 1884.940 mm
Encoder Diameter(d2):	250 mm, circum: 785.398 mm
Encoder Pulse	10000 pulse/rev ☒ P5-84 manually Input
Motor PUU NO. per rev	100000 PUU/rev Setting...
Cut length (L)	500 mm (282.741~2827.410)
Speed Compensation	-20 % (-20%~20%)
Create Table	



Rotary Shear Curve (7)

Download and Burn the E-Cam Curve

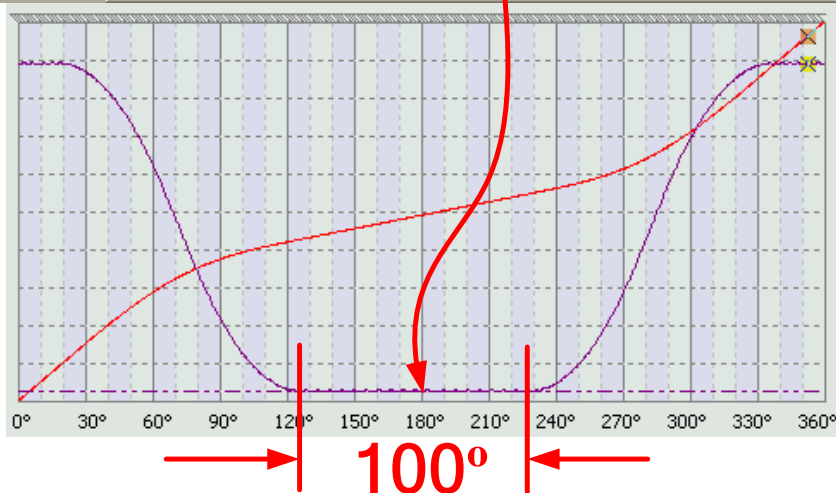
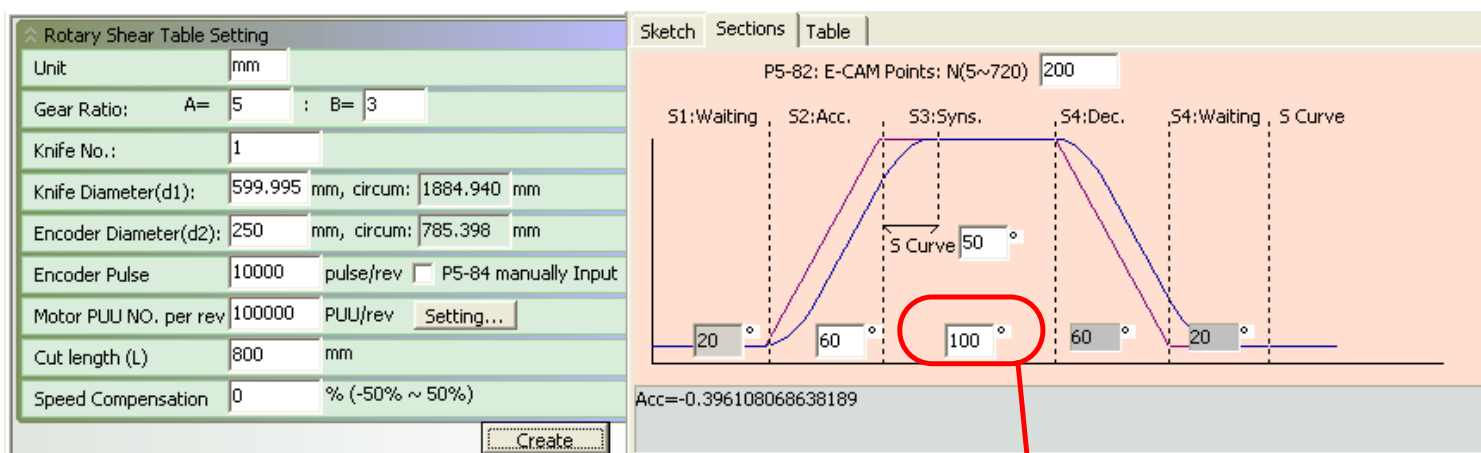
If the curve will be kept inside the drive after power off, the BURN shout be executed.



Rotary Shear Curve (9)

Curve of Adjustable Relative Zero Speed Zone

ADSA-A2 has a curve assistant of rotary shear for adjusting the width of curve for its relative zero speed zone (sealing zone).





Rotary Shear Curve (10)

Quick Way to Test E-Cam Curve

The software is built a quick E-Cam operating screen for test of your E-Cam curve. You can just set the master source to internal 1 ms clock for simulating the curve.

E-CAM Editor
Work Version: 1006

Engage Condition(P5-88, P5-89)

Y:Command Source ☐ 0 : CAP Axle ☐ 1 : AUX ENC ☐ 2 : Pulse Cmd ☐ 3 : PR Cmd ☒ 4 : Time axle(1ms) ☐ 5 : Synchronous axle

Z:Engaging Timing ☒ 0 :Engage Immediately ☐ 1 : DI -CAM enabled ☐ 2 : Any action of Capture function

U:Disengaged Timing

☐ 0 :Do not disengage
☐ 1 : DI-CAM disabled
☒ U : The E-Cam system will disengage when this distance retched : 1000 The next is:
☒ 2: Disengage to stop state. Stop at the position precisely!
☐ 4: Disengage and stop for LEAD PULSE assigned. Lead Pulse= 0 , Repeat Cyclically.
☐ 6: Stop with smooth speed but close to the distance set.
☐ 8 : Shut down E-Cam system when disengage

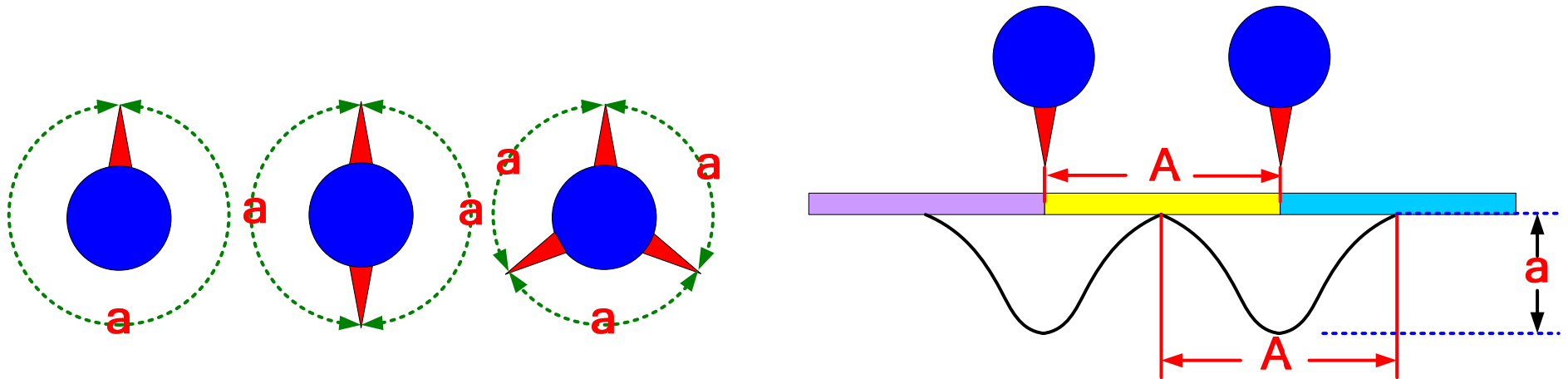
BA : Disengaging Type. While reaching disengaging size, call PR path PR03

Download Start E-CAM

Rotary Shear Curve (11)

The Limits of Curve on PC Software

There are some limits of making rotary shear curves on ASDA-soft.



$$R \text{ (Length Ratio)} = \frac{A}{a}$$

W/O Sealing Zone:  R: 0.3~3

W/T Sealing Zone:  R: 0.07~2.5

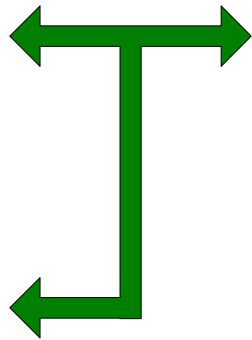
Adjustable Sealing Zone:  $1.88 > R * \text{Speed_compensation}$

Curve Made On Drive (1)

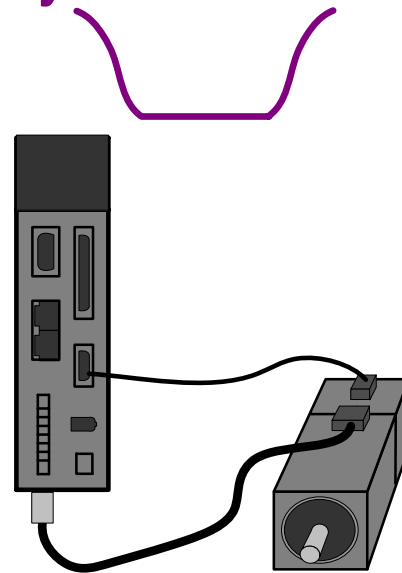
Macro Instructions

Using the macro instructions on ASDA-A2 is capable to generate E-Cam curve for rotary shear. This features is designed for the convenience of applications whose cutting lengths changing frequently.

Macro
instruction.



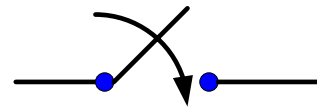
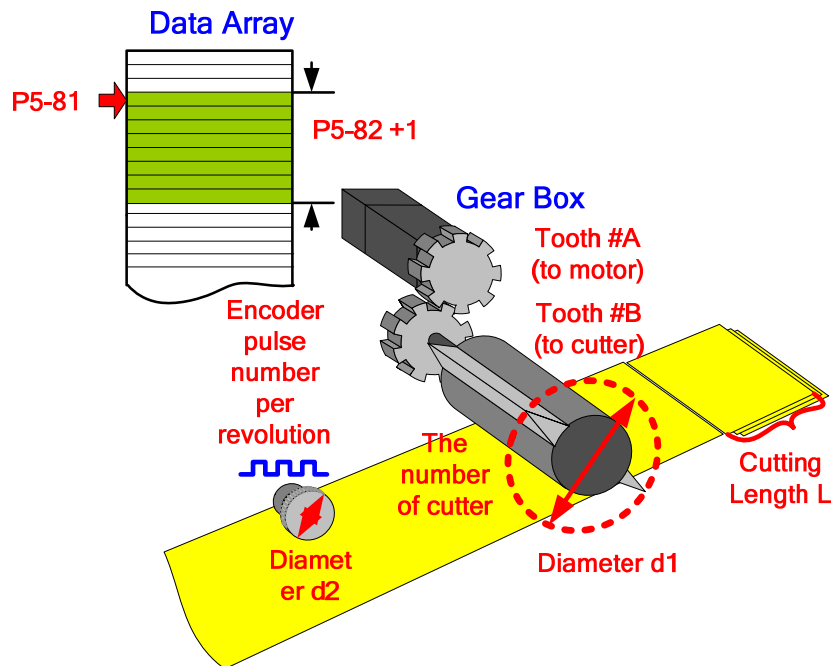
Curve generated
by servo drive.



Curve Made On Drive (2)

How to Use Macro Instruction

Put all the parameters requested into their fields, launch the instruction, and check the result.



Success
or
Failure

Curve Made On Drive (3)

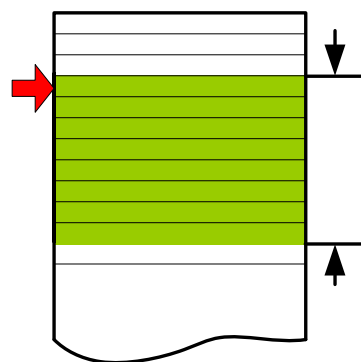
Marco Instruction P5-97=6 (1)

This macro instruction will generate the curve with fixed sealing zone 51°. Set the data array address, P1-44 and P1-45 (slave E-Gear) for the E-Cam curve.

Data Array

1

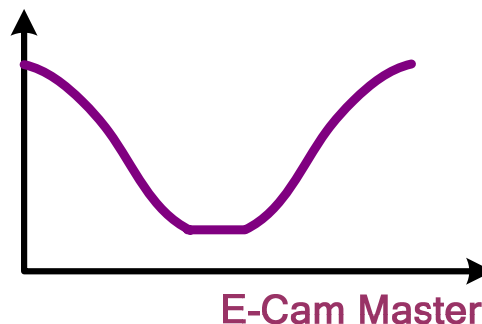
P5-81
The starting
point.
P5-85=0



P5-82 =7 (7+1 items)
(This number is always 7 for
this macro instruction.)

2

Position (PUU)
Slaver



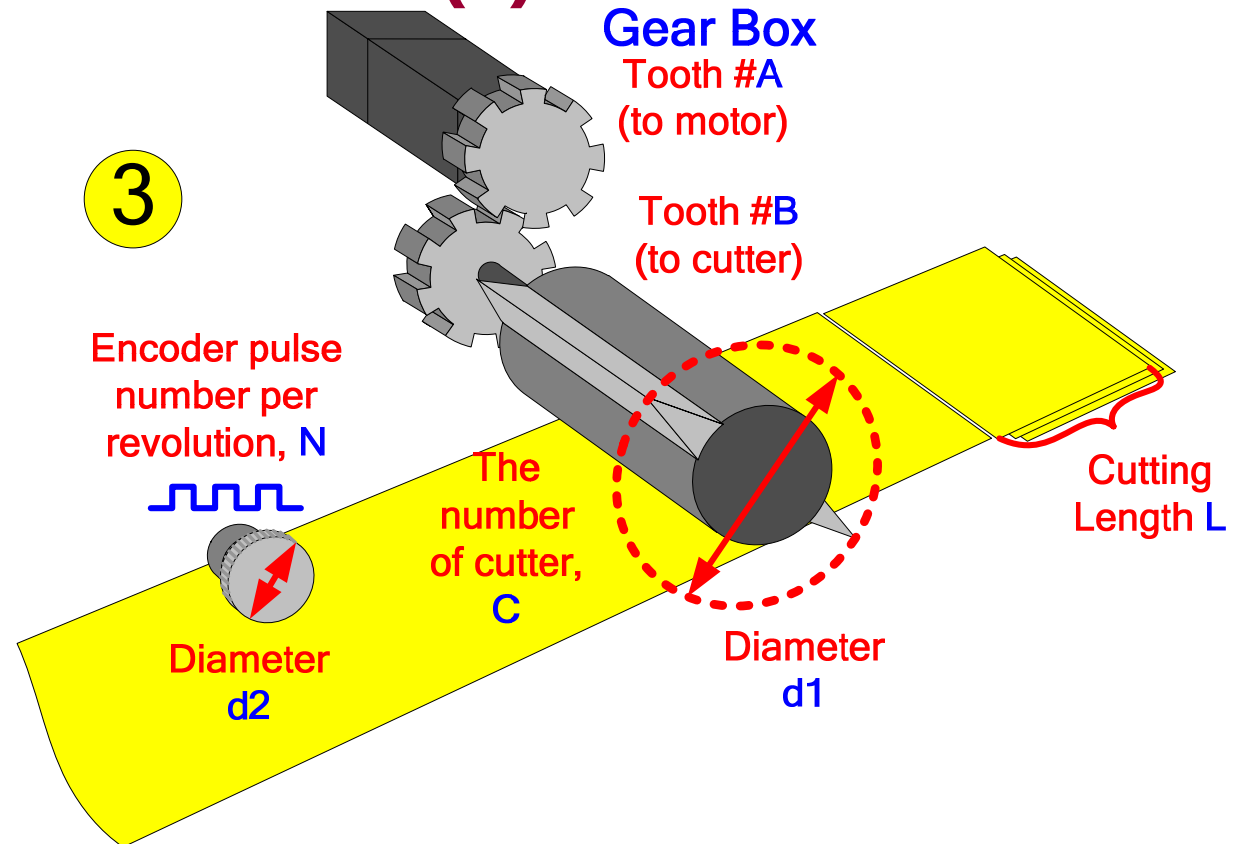
Slave E-Gear:
The scaling of E-Cam
curve to output.

P1-44, P1-45, P5-19

Curve Made On Drive (4)

Marco Instruction P5-97=6 (2)

Calculate and
enter the
following
parameters.



$$P5-83 = 1$$

$$P5-84 = N / (\pi * d2 \text{ (mm)}) * L \text{ (mm)}, \text{ (How many pulses for L)}$$

$$P5-94 = A * C$$

$$P5-95 = B$$

$$P5-96 = L \text{ (mm)} / (\pi * d1 \text{ (mm)}) * C * Vc * 1000000$$

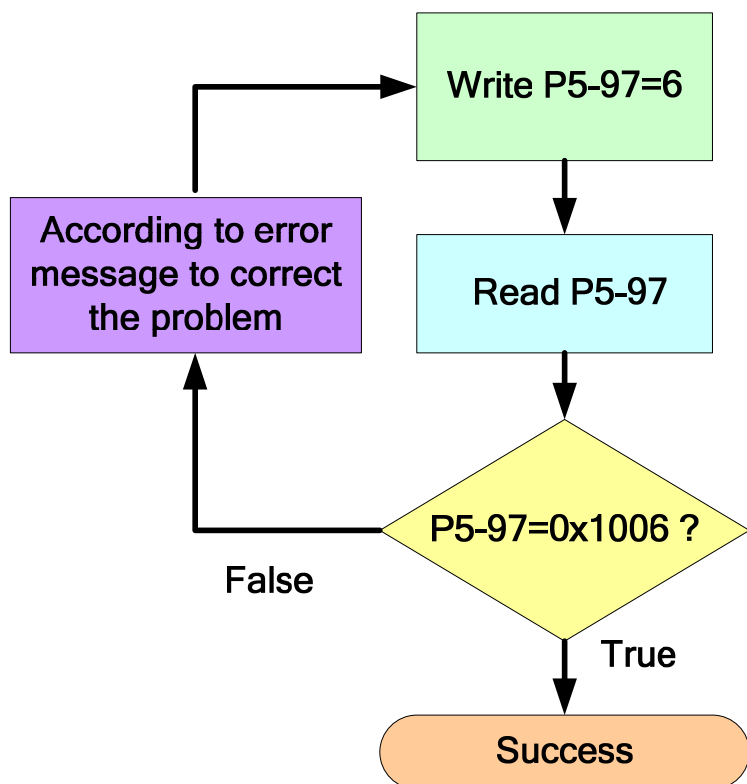
Vc = Velocity compensator, $Vc=1$, do not compnesate.

$Vc = 0.9$, slower speed to 90%, $Vc=1.1$, faster speed to 110% .

Curve Made On Drive (5)

Marco Instruction P5-97=6 (3)

Execute the macro instruction and check the result.



List of error codes from P5-97 for #6 macro instruction.

F061h: The E-Cam is engaging and disengage it first.

F062h: P5-94 must be in the range of 1~65535.

F063h: P5-95 must be in the range of 1~65535.

F064h: P5-96 must be in the range of 300000~2500000.

F065h: P5-81 is defined too close the to top of data array.

F066h: P5-82 must be number 7.

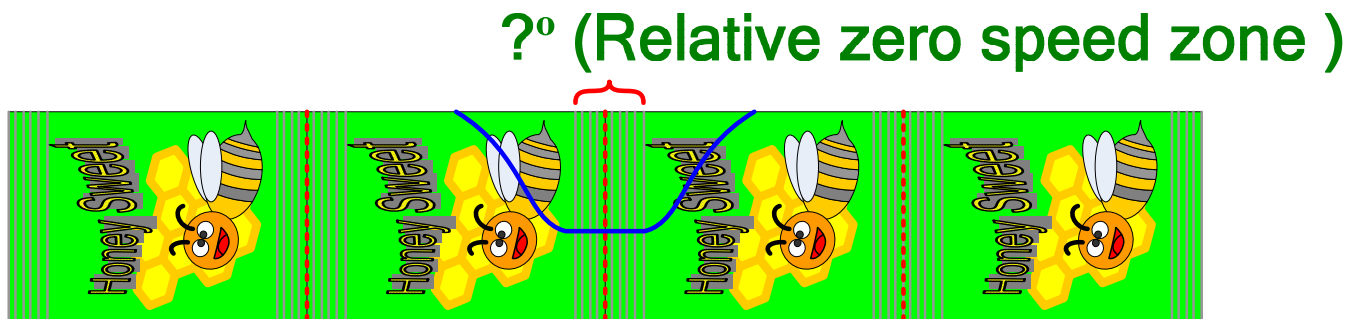
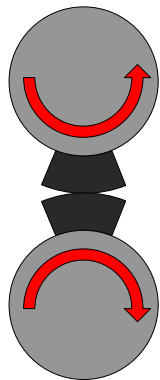
F067h: Overflow, reduce both the numbers of P1-44 and P1-45 in the same ratio; that is, the original ratio can be kept with small numbers of P1-44 and p1-45.

(1280:100 → 128:10)

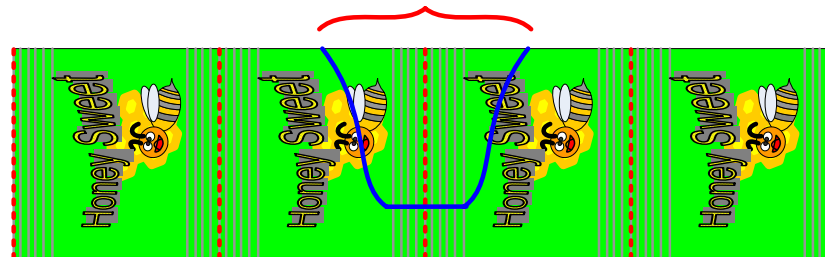
Curve Made On Drive (6)

Marco Instruction P5-97=7 (1)

With a wide cutter when the cutting length changed, the zero speed zone will change because that the definition of this zone is from material instead of cutter. That is one important reason why this macro designed.



360° (One cycle of curve)

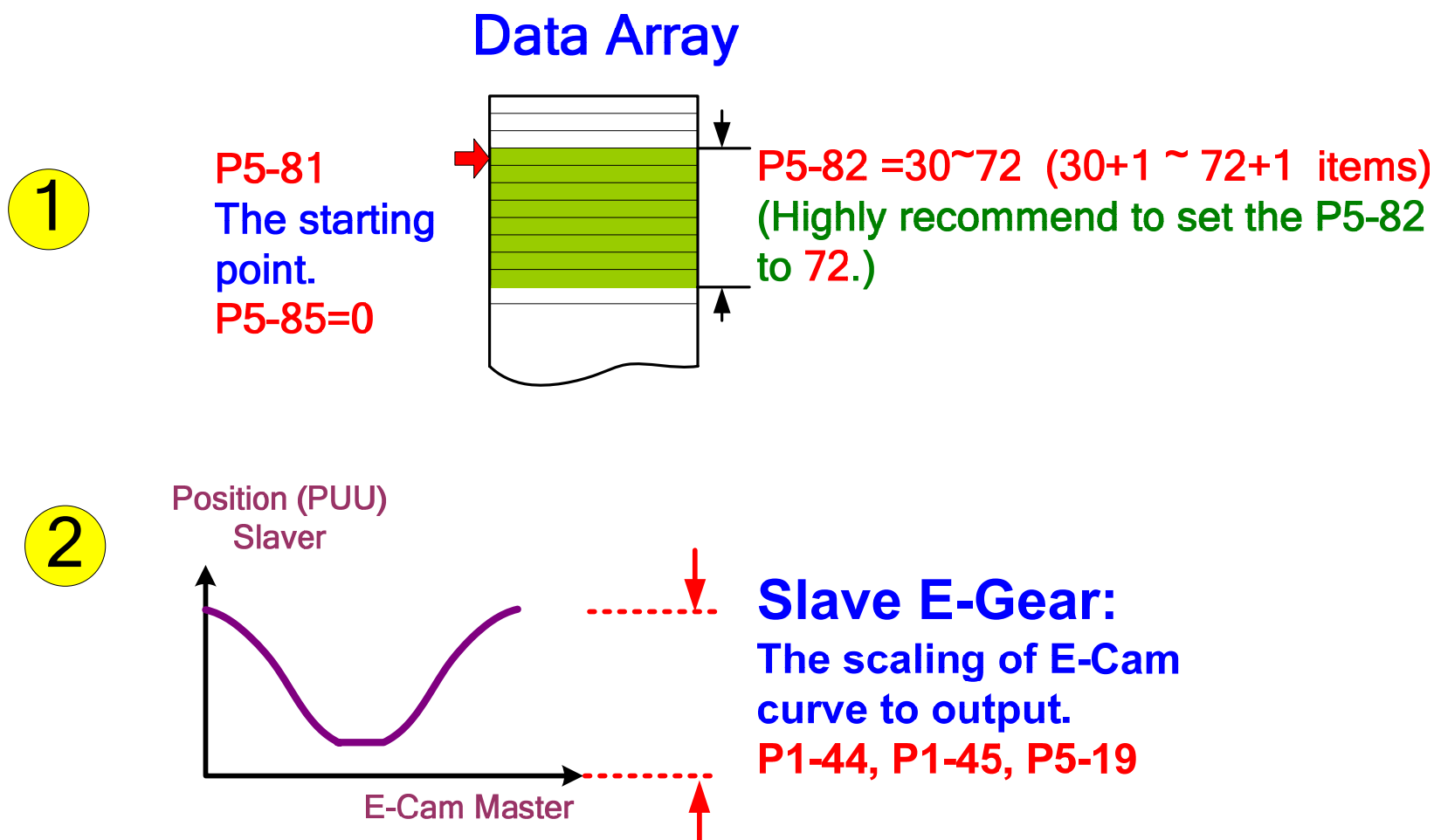


?° (Relative zero speed zone)

Curve Made On Drive (7)

Marco Instruction P5-97=7 (2)

Set the parameters for data array and slave E-Gear. To set P5-82=72 is better for curve shape and this is highly recommended.



Curve Made On Drive (8)

Marco Instruction P5-97=7 (3)

The waiting zones, acceleration/deceleration zones, S-curve smoothing zones, and relative zero speed zone should be allocated well.

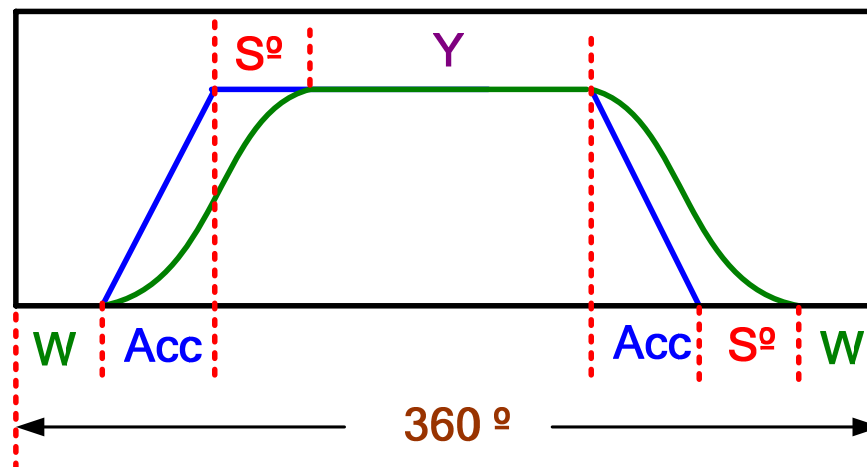
3

$$360^{\circ} = 2W + 2Acc + 2S^{\circ} + Y$$

$$S^{\circ} = (2^S) * 360 / (P5-82)$$

P5-82=72

S	1	2	3	4
S°	10°	20°	40°	80°



P5-93.H (Hex.)

P5-93.L (Hex.)

P5-93

16 bits (S level, 1~4)

16 bits (W ,0~170°)

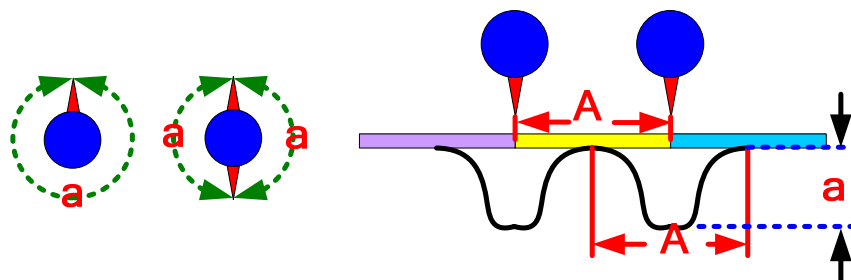
P5-94

32 bits (Y, relative zero speed zone, 0~330°, Decimal)

Curve Made On Drive (9)

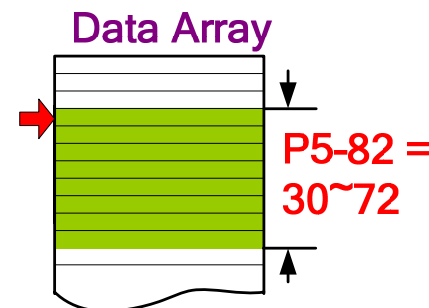
Marco Instruction P5-97=7 (4)

The waiting zone has more restrictions. The term below should be followed, too.



$$R \text{ (Length Ratio)} = \frac{A}{a}$$

	P5-93.H (Hex.)	P5-93.L (Hex.)
P5-93	16 bits (S level, 1~4)	16 bits (W ,0~170°)
P5-94	32 bits (Y, relative zero speed zone, 0~330°, Decimal)	



$$360^\circ = 2W + 2Acc + 2S^\circ + Y$$

$$W' = 180 + 360/(P5-82) - 360/R + (P5-94)/2$$

$W < W'$, Error Code F07A, Enlarge waiting zone or shorten relative zero speed zone.

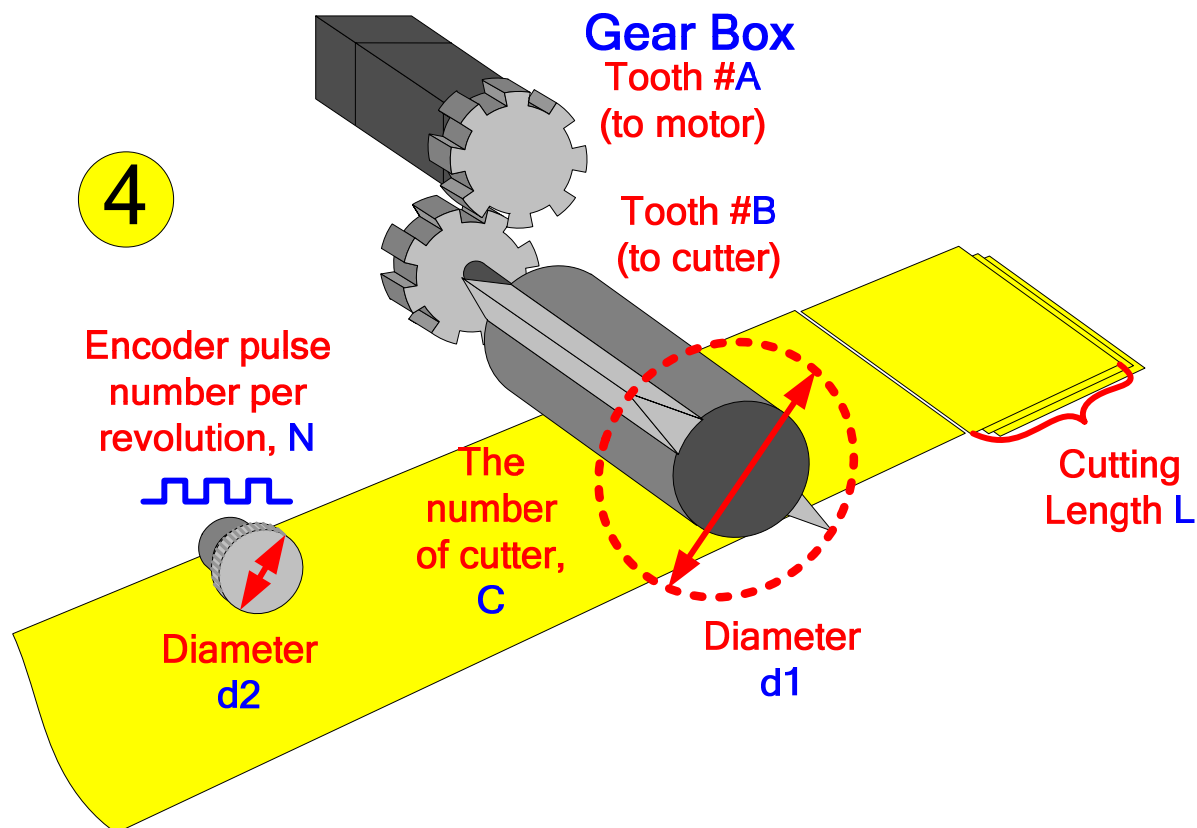
$W = W'$, The starting speed of curve is zero.

$W > W'$, The starting speed of curve is greater than zero.

Curve Made On Drive (10)

Marco Instruction P5-97=7 (5)

Calculate and
enter the
following
parameters.



$$P5-83 = 1$$

$$P5-84 = N / (\pi * d2 \text{ (mm)}) * L \text{ (mm)}, \text{ (How many pulses for L)}$$

$$P5-95.H \text{ (in Hexadecimal)} = A * C$$

$$P5-95.L \text{ (in Hexadecimal)} = B$$

$$P5-96 = L \text{ (mm)} / (\pi * d1 \text{ (mm)}) * C * Vc * 1000000$$

Vc = Velocity compensator, $Vc=1$, do not compnesate.

$Vc = 0.9$, slower speed to 90%, $Vc=1.1$, faster speed to 110% .

P5-95.H (Hex.□) P5-95.L(Hex.)

P5-95

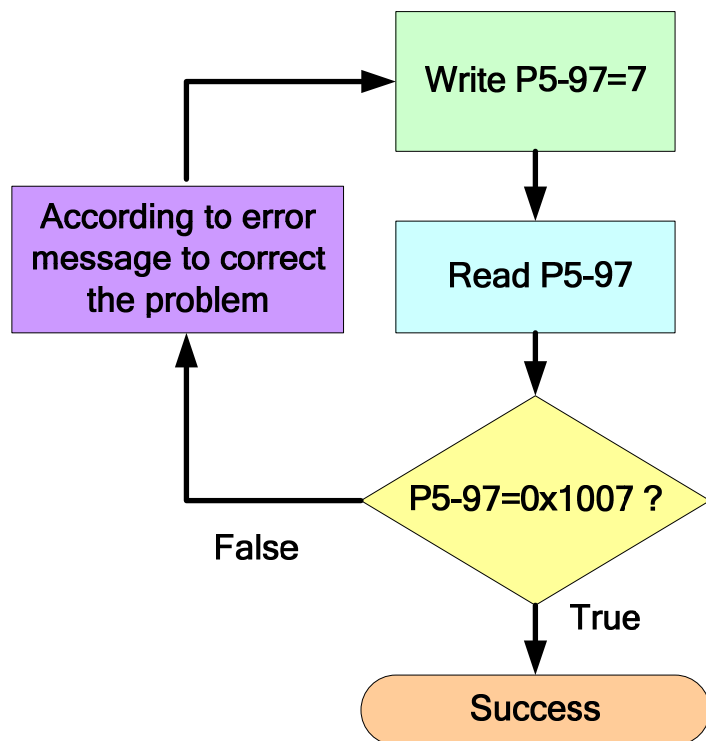
16 bits (A x C)

16 bits (B)

Curve Made On Drive (11)

Marco Instruction P5-97=7 (6)

Execute the macro instruction and check the result.



List of error codes from P5-97 for #7 macro instruction.

F071h: The E-Cam is engaging and disengage it first.

F072h: P5-94 must be in the range of 0~330.

F073h: P5-93.H (Hex.) must be in the range of 1~4.

F074h: P5-93.L (Hex.) must be in the range of 0~170 (Dec.).

F075h: P5-96 must be in the range of 50000~5000000.

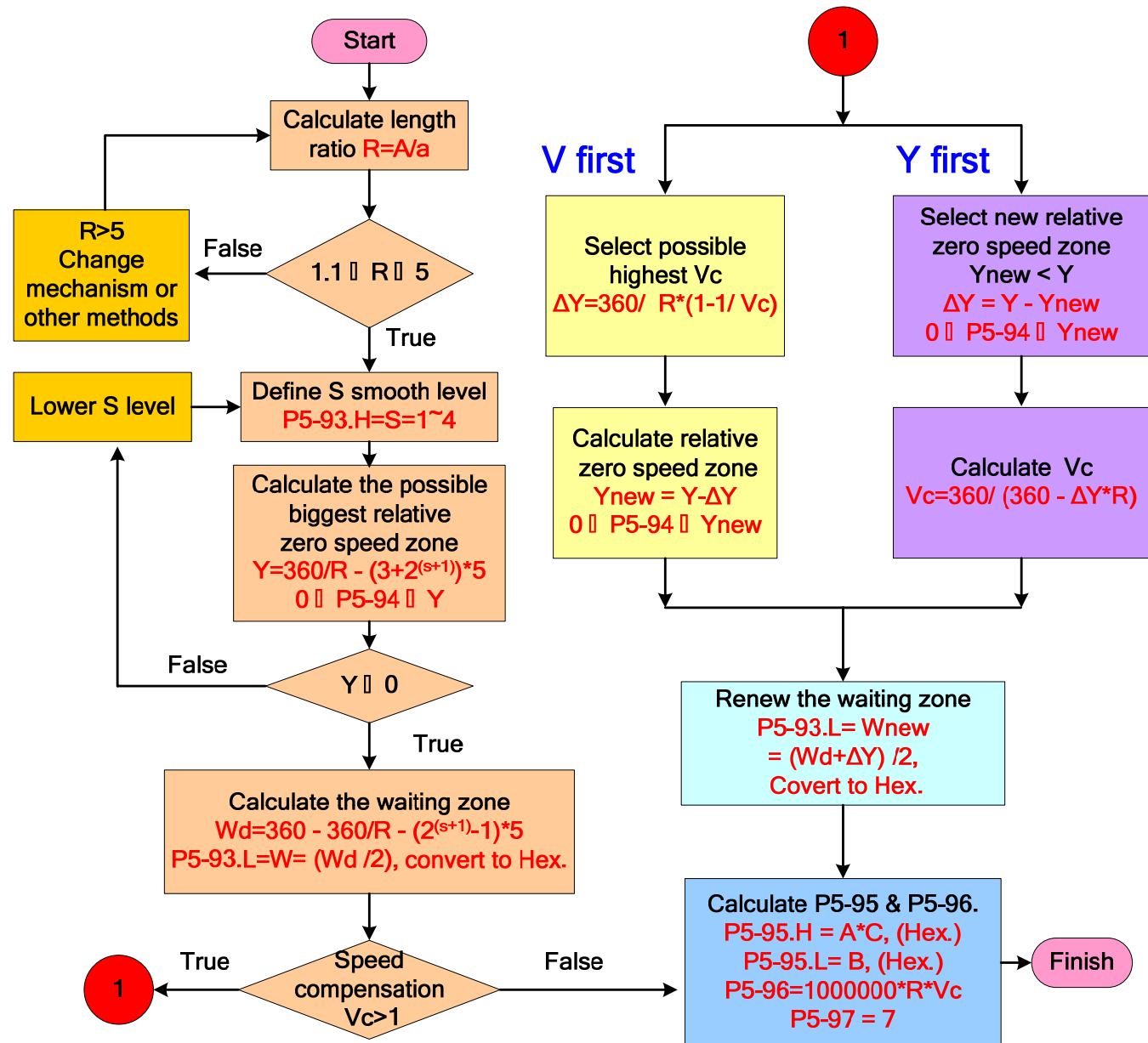
F076h: P5-82 must be in the range of 30~72.

F077h: P5-81 is defined too close to the top of data array.

F078h: Overflow, reduce both the numbers of P1-44 and P1-45 in the same ratio; that is, the original ratio can be kept with small numbers of P1-44 and p1-45.
(1280:100 → 128:10)

F079h: Acc zone not big enough, smaller W, Y or S.

F07Ah: Waiting zone not big enough, bigger W or smaller Y.





Curve Made On Drive (13)

Marco Instruction P5-97=7 (8)

The table is for the case of $R=0.05\sim1.09$ and $P5-82=72$.

$P5-93.H=S=1\sim4$; $P5-93.L=W=(Wd/2)$, (Hex.)

$P5-94=Y$; $P5-95.H=A*C$, (Hex.); $P5-95.L=B$, (Hex.)

$P5-96 = 1000000 * R * Vc$; $P5-97=7$

S=1 $Wd=0^\circ\sim150^\circ$ $Wd=0^\circ\sim(150^\circ-\Delta\chi)$ $Wd=0^\circ\sim(150^\circ+\Delta\chi)$ $Y=0^\circ\sim150^\circ$ $Y=0^\circ\sim(150^\circ+\Delta\chi)$ $Y=0^\circ\sim(150^\circ-\Delta\chi)$	S=2 $Wd=0^\circ\sim140^\circ$ $Wd=0^\circ\sim(140^\circ-\Delta\chi)$ $Wd=0^\circ\sim(140^\circ+\Delta\chi)$ $Y=0^\circ\sim150^\circ$ $Y=0^\circ\sim(150^\circ+\Delta\chi)$ $Y=0^\circ\sim(150^\circ-\Delta\chi)$
S=3 $Wd=0^\circ\sim110^\circ$ $Wd=0^\circ\sim(110^\circ-\Delta\chi)$ $Wd=0^\circ\sim(110^\circ+\Delta\chi)$ $Y=0^\circ\sim110^\circ$ $Y=0^\circ\sim(110^\circ+\Delta\chi)$ $Y=0^\circ\sim(110^\circ-\Delta\chi)$	S=4 $Wd=0^\circ\sim50^\circ$ $Wd=0^\circ\sim(50^\circ-\Delta\chi)$ $Wd=0^\circ\sim(50^\circ+\Delta\chi)$ $Y=0^\circ\sim30^\circ$ $Y=0^\circ\sim(30^\circ+\Delta\chi)$ $Y=0^\circ\sim(30^\circ-\Delta\chi)$

Curve Made On Drive (14)

Sample (1)

R=3 ; P5-82=72 ; P5-93.H=S=2 ; Vc=1;

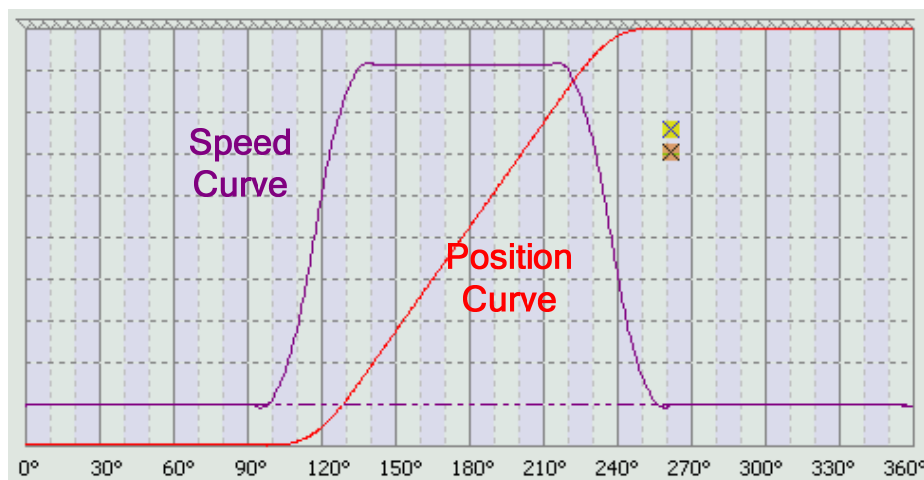
P5-94=Y (Sealing zone) = $360^\circ/3 - (3+2^{(2+1)}) \cdot 5^\circ = 65^\circ$;

Wd=360° - 360°/3 - (2⁽²⁺¹⁾-1)·5° = 205° ;

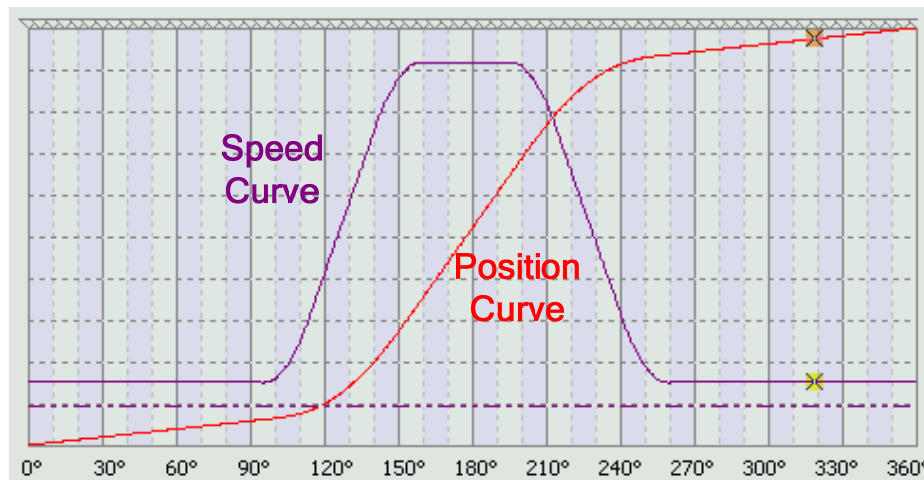
P5-93.L =(205/2)d =66h;

P5-95.H= A·C=1 ; P5-95.L=B=1 ; P5-95=0x00010001;

P5-96 = 1000000 * R * Vc =3000000 ; P5-97=7.



P5-82=72 P5-93=0x00020066 P5-94=65
P5-95=0x00010001 P5-96=3000000



P5-82=72 P5-93=0x00020066 P5-94=30
P5-95=0x00010001 P5-96=3000000

Curve Made On Drive (15)

Sample (2)

Continue to Sample (1) and change the **Vc to 1.2.**

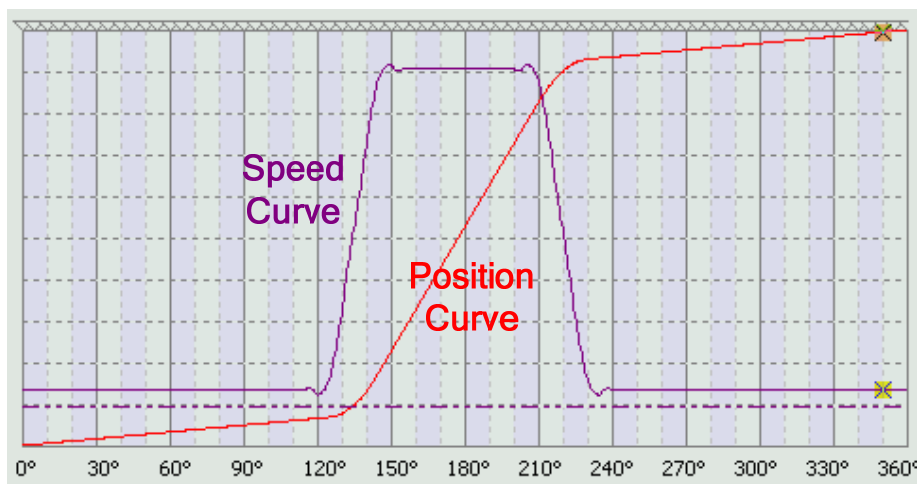
$$\Delta Y = 360^\circ / 3 * (1 - 1/1.2) = 20^\circ;$$

$$Y_{\text{new}} = 65^\circ - 20^\circ = 45^\circ;$$

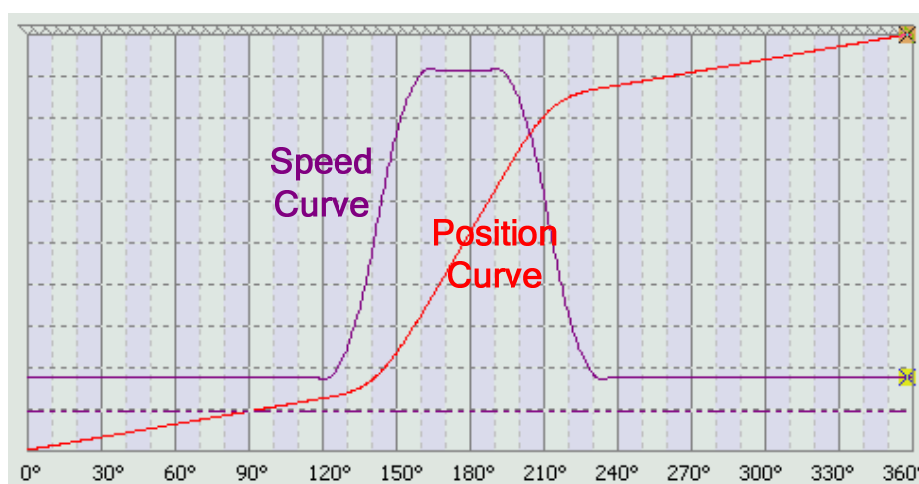
$$W_d = 205^\circ + 45^\circ = 250^\circ; \text{ P5-93.L} = W_{\text{new}} = (250/2)d = 7Dh;$$

$$\text{P5-96} = 1000000 * R * V_c = 1000000 * 3 * 1.2 = 3600000;$$

$$\text{P5-97} = 7.$$



P5-82=72 P5-93=0x0002007D P5-94=45
P5-95=0x00010001 P5-96=3600000



P5-82=72 P5-93=0x0002007D P5-94=20
P5-95=0x00010001 P5-96=3600000

Curve Made On Drive (16)

Sample (3)

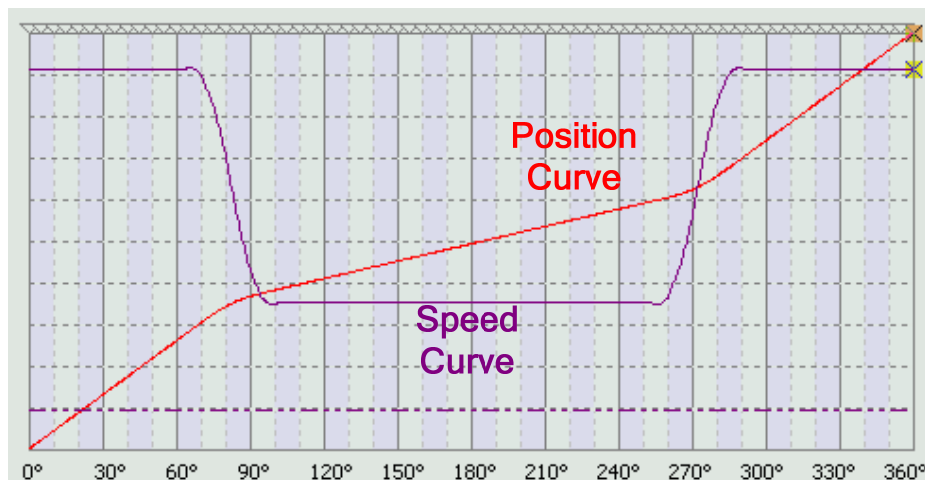
R=0.5 ; P5-82=N=72 ; P5-93.H=S=2 ; Vc=1;

Wd=0°~ 140° ; P5-94=Y= 0° ~150°;

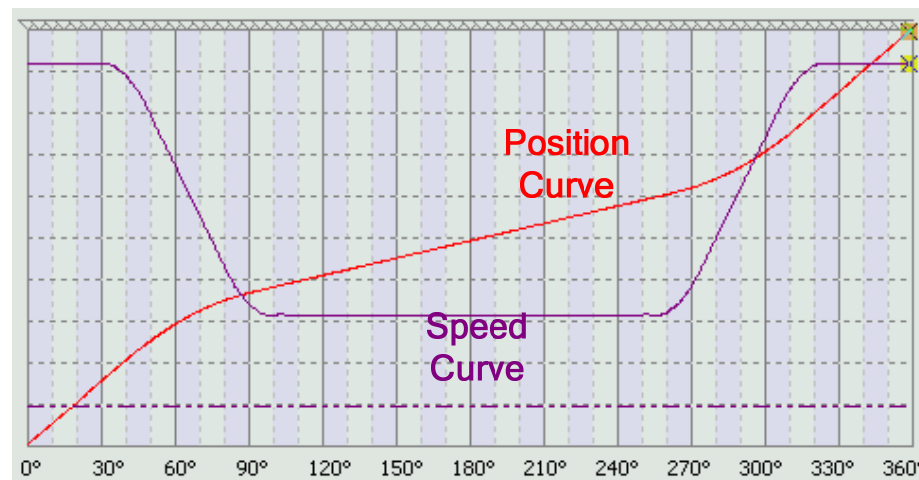
P5-93.L=W=(140/2)d=46h;

P5-95.H= A*C=1 ; P5-95.L=B=1 ; P5-95=0x00010001;

P5-96 = 1000000 * R * Vc =500000 ; P5-97=7.



P5-82=72 P5-93=0x00020046 P5-94=150
P5-95=0x00010001 P5-96=500000

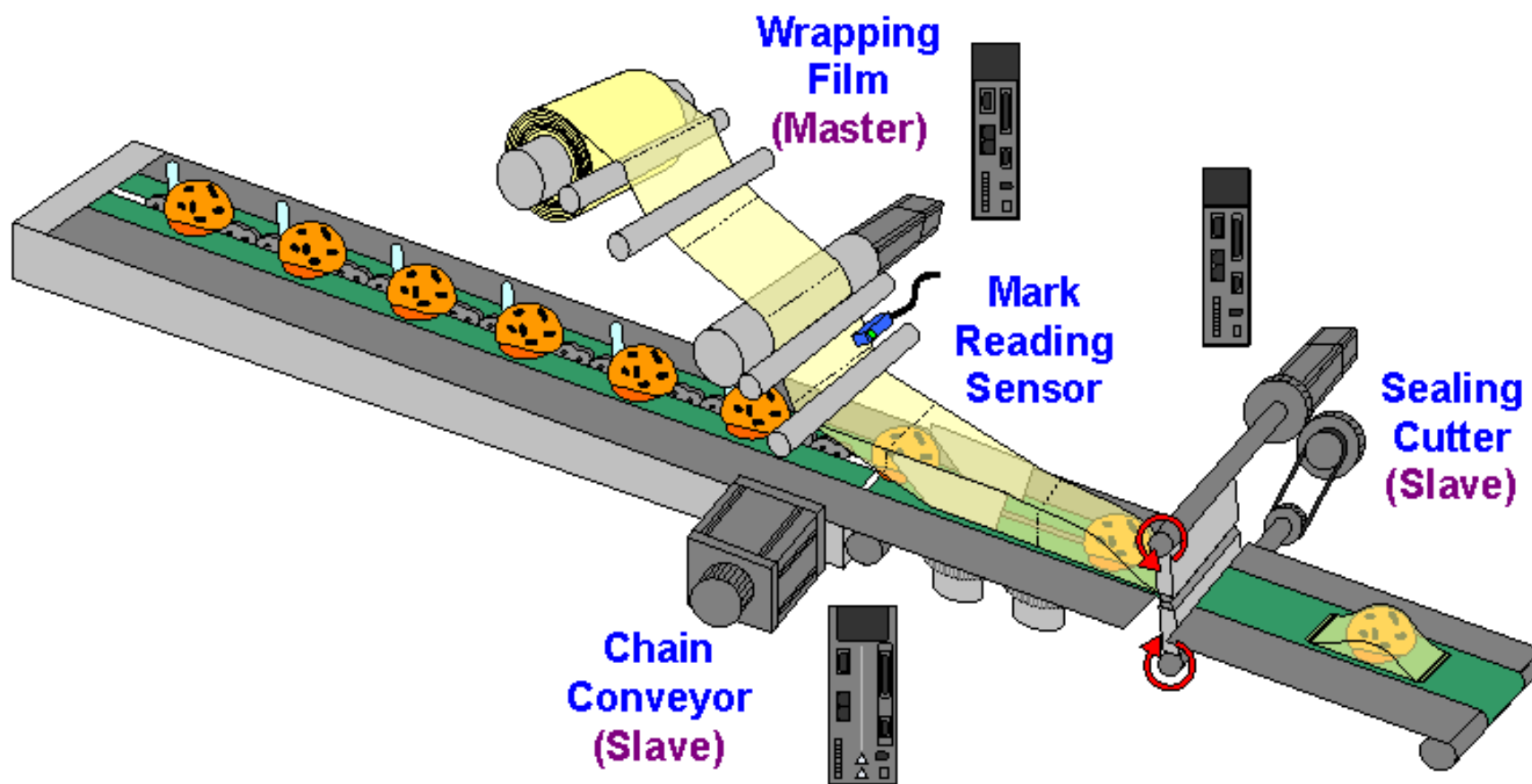


P5-82=72 P5-93=0x00020026 P5-94=150
P5-95=0x00010001 P5-96=500000

Synchronous Capture Axis (1)

An Application

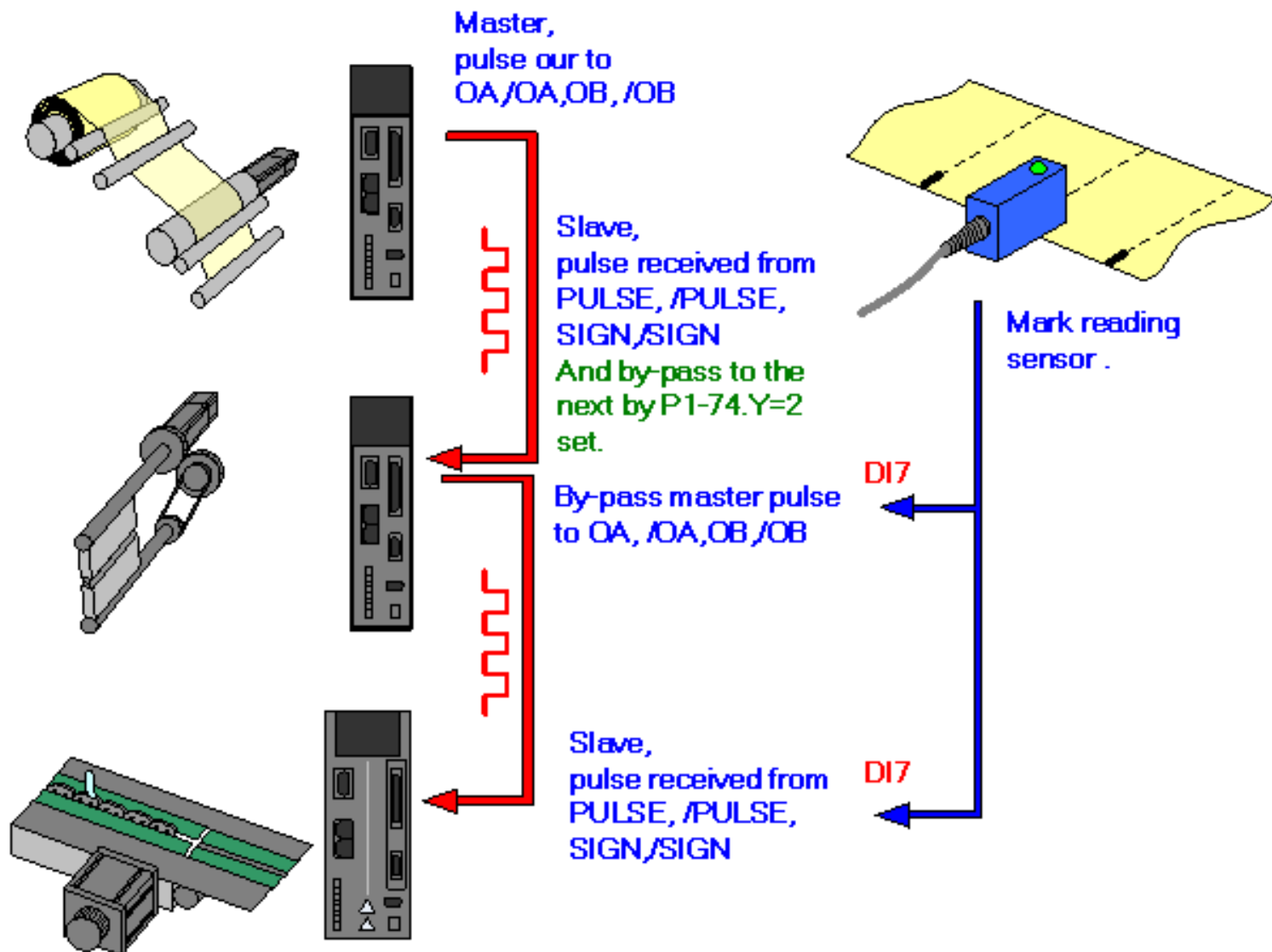
On a packing machine, the cutter and chain conveyor need to follow the film sending speed.



Synchronous Capture Axis (2)

How They Connected

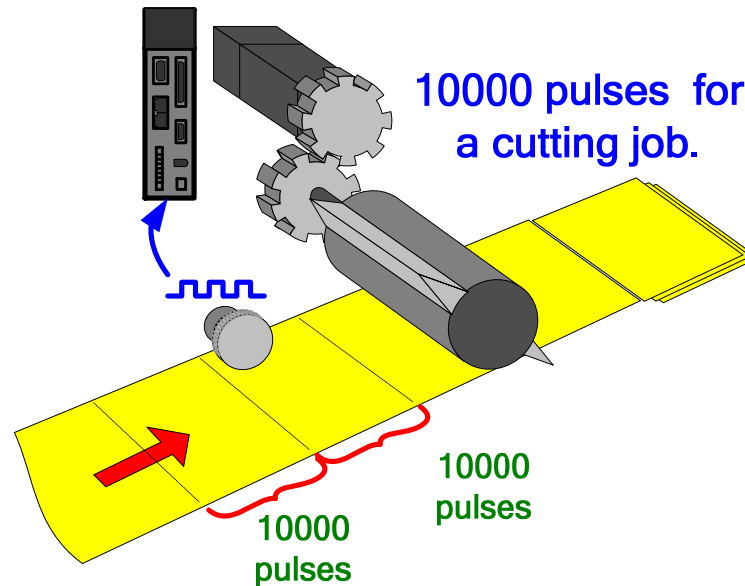
The wiring is as below.



Synchronous Capture Axis (3)

The Cause of Cutting at Wrong Place

If the master axis cannot keep consistence to its setting length for number of pulse, the slave cannot cut in the correct place.



10000 pulses

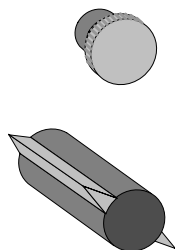
11000 pulses

9000 pulses



Master

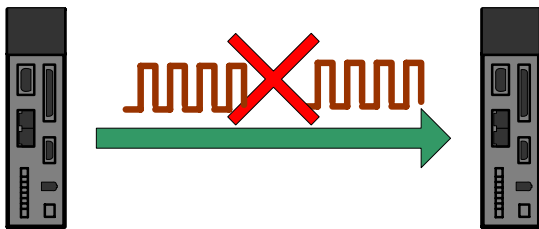
Slave



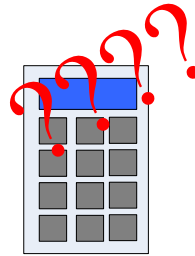
Synchronous Capture Axis (4)

Some Possibilities of Causes

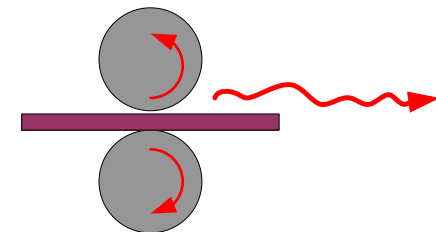
There are many possibilities could caused the film deformed, which will lead to cut in a wrong position. If some of the pulse missing, it has the same wrong result.



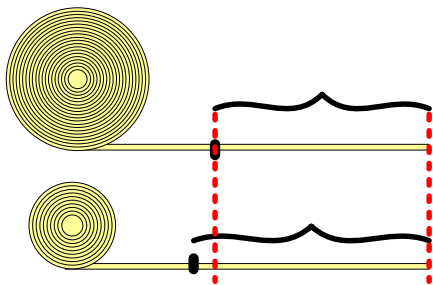
Pulse missing



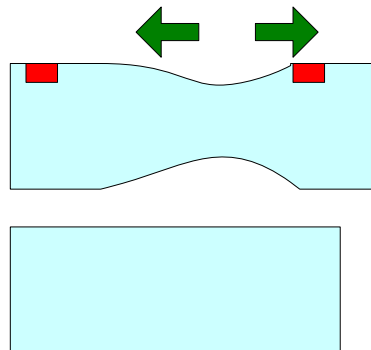
Calculation or
accumulation error



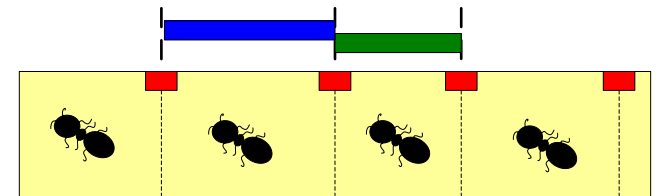
Get slipping on roller



Material nature



Film on poor
tension mechanism

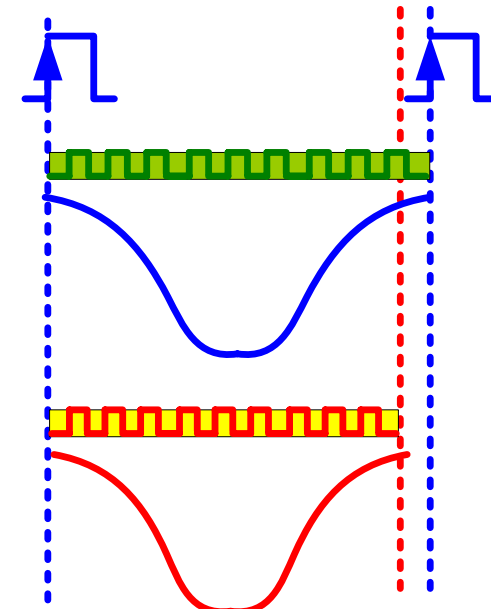
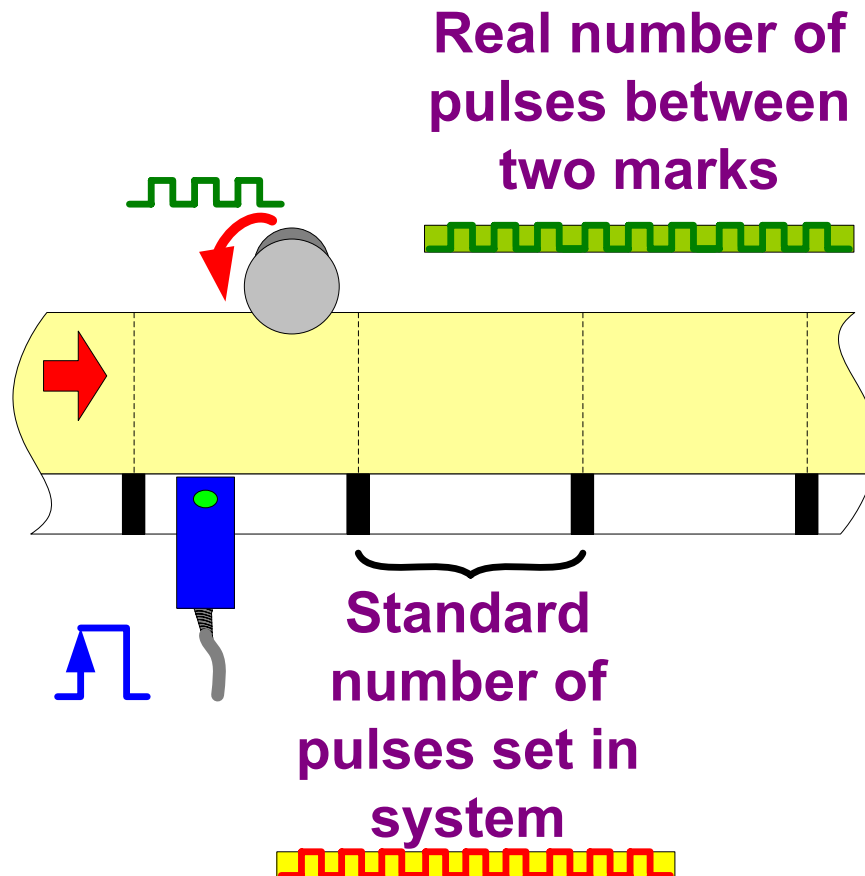


Mark distance printed
not consistent

Synchronous Capture Axis (5)

The Treatment

If the cutting length can be adjusted according to the real length between two marks, this problem can be solved.



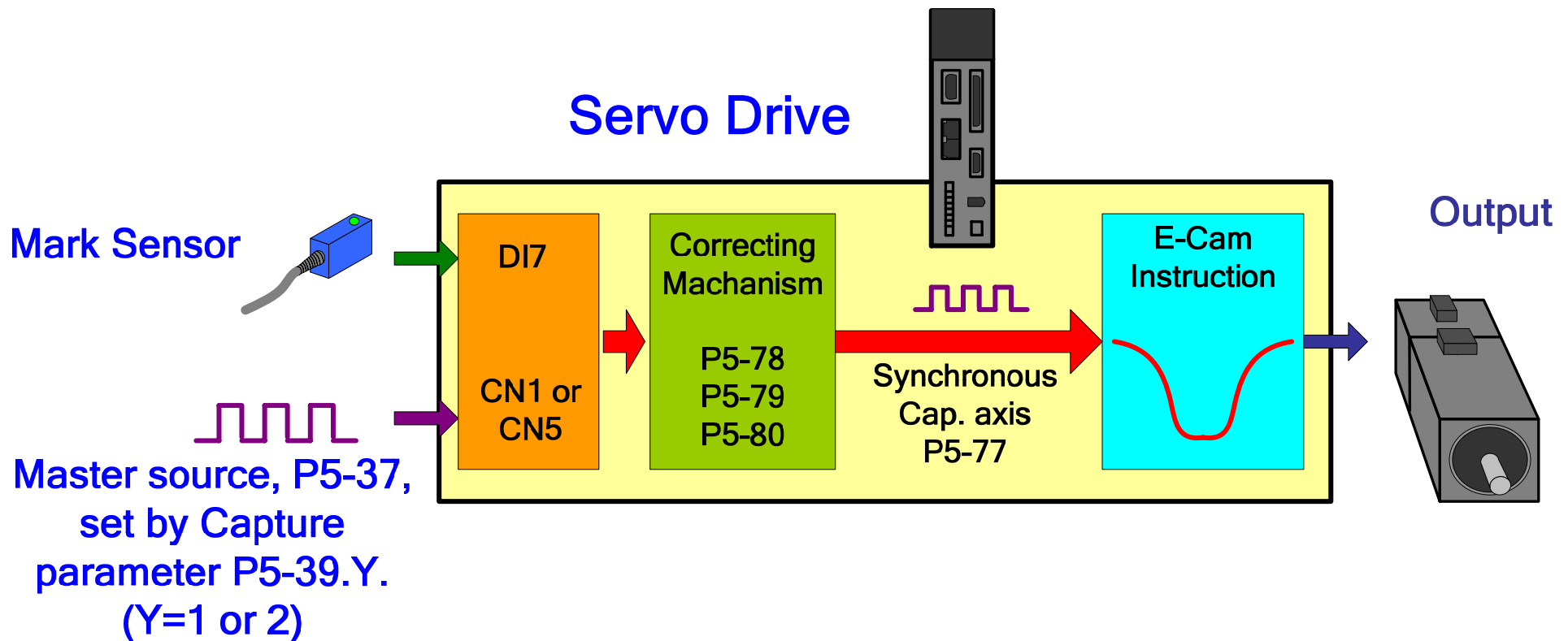
The difference will be the base for cutting length adjusted.



Synchronous Capture Axis (6)

The Mark Tracking Function

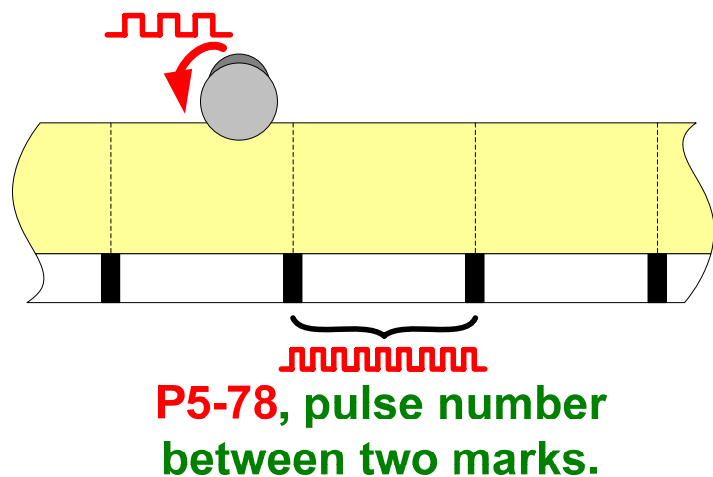
ASDA-A2 is integrated a feature which will adjust its cutting length according to the difference from comparing the pulse number received to the standard one .



Synchronous Capture Axis (7)

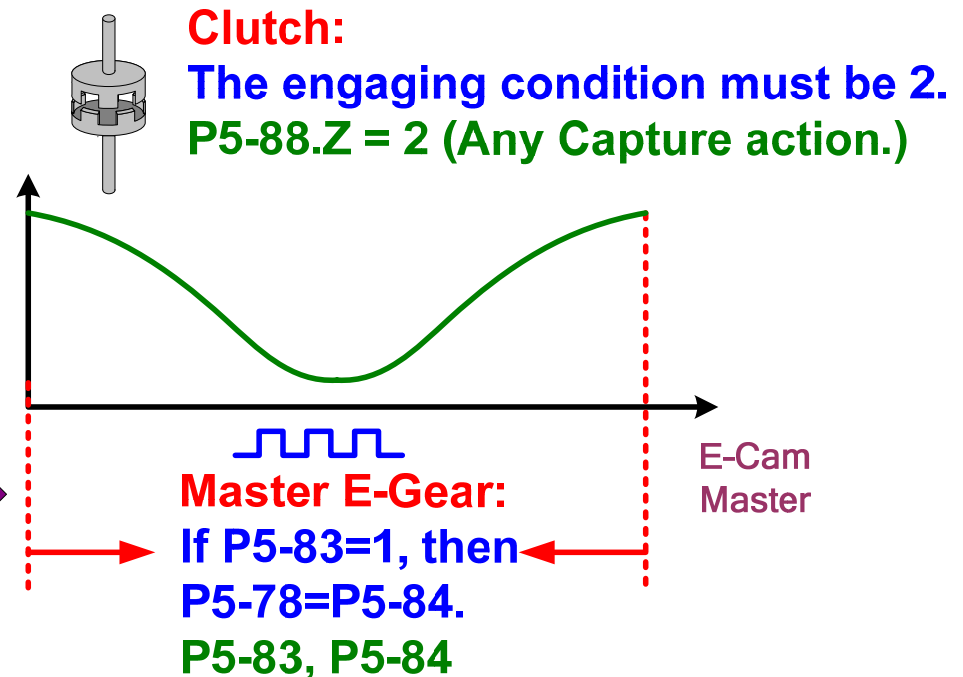
The Settings

Some parameters for Synchronous Capture Axis are mandatory to certain values. The remaining parameter on E-Cam still need to be set according to your application, disengaging condition for example.



Master Axis:
The source of main axis must be 5.
P5-88.Y=5 (Synchronous Cap. Axis)

Position (PUU) Slaver



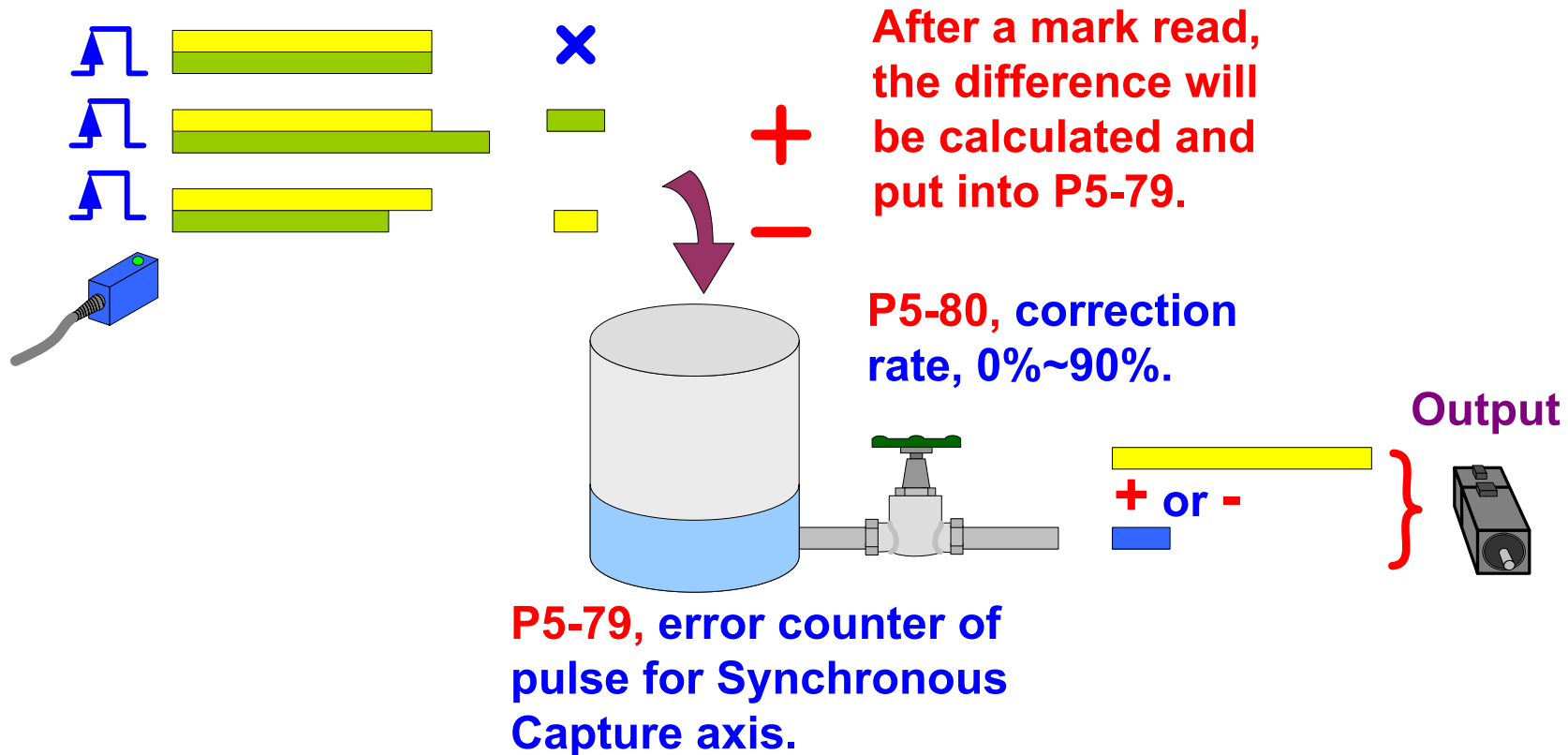
Synchronous Capture Axis (8)

Some more Parameters

P5-80 is the correction rate where P5-79 is error pulse counters.

 P5-78, standard number of pulse between two marks.

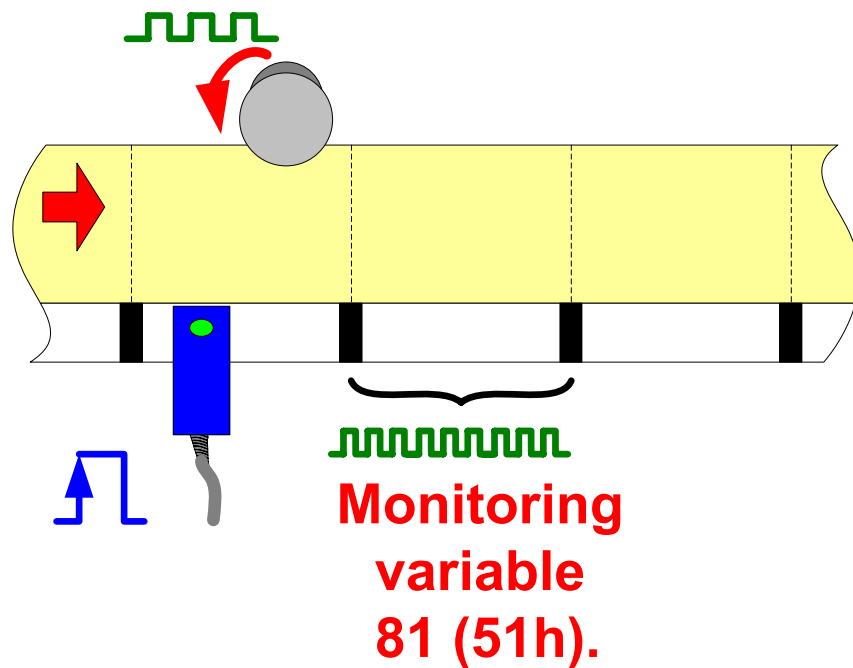
 Real number of pulse between two marks from master.



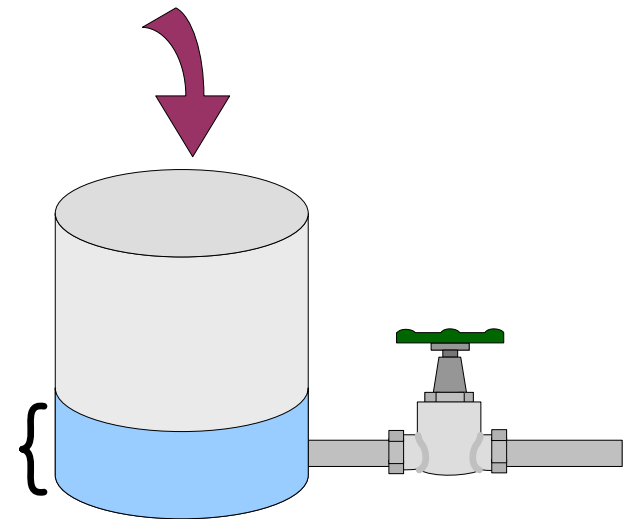
Synchronous Capture Axis (9)

Two Useful Monitoring Variables

The monitoring function code 81(51h) is the pulse number from master between two marks. And 84(54h) is for error counter P5-79.



Monitoring
variable
84 (54h).

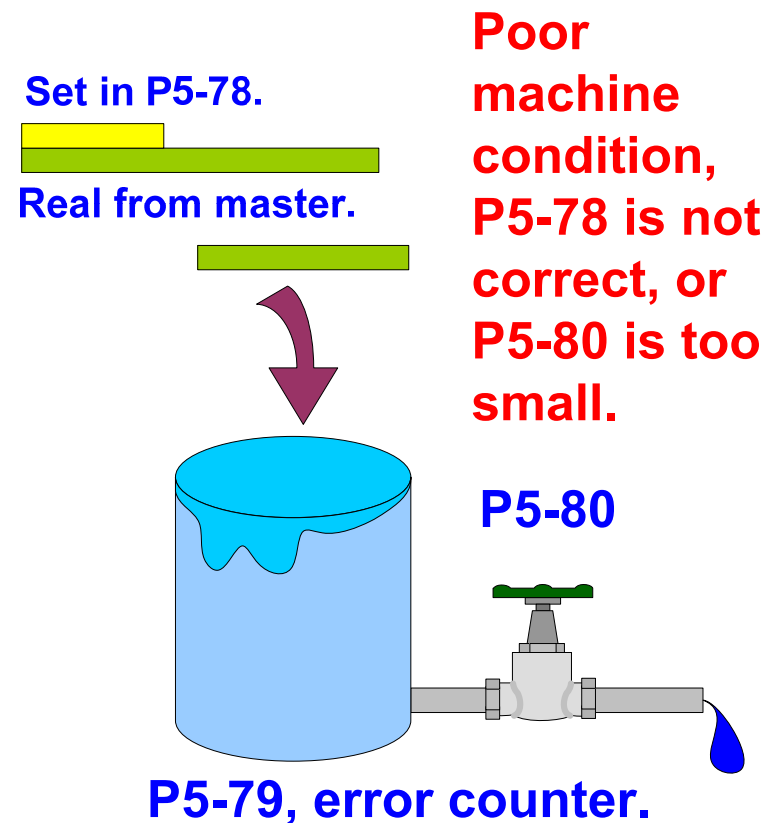
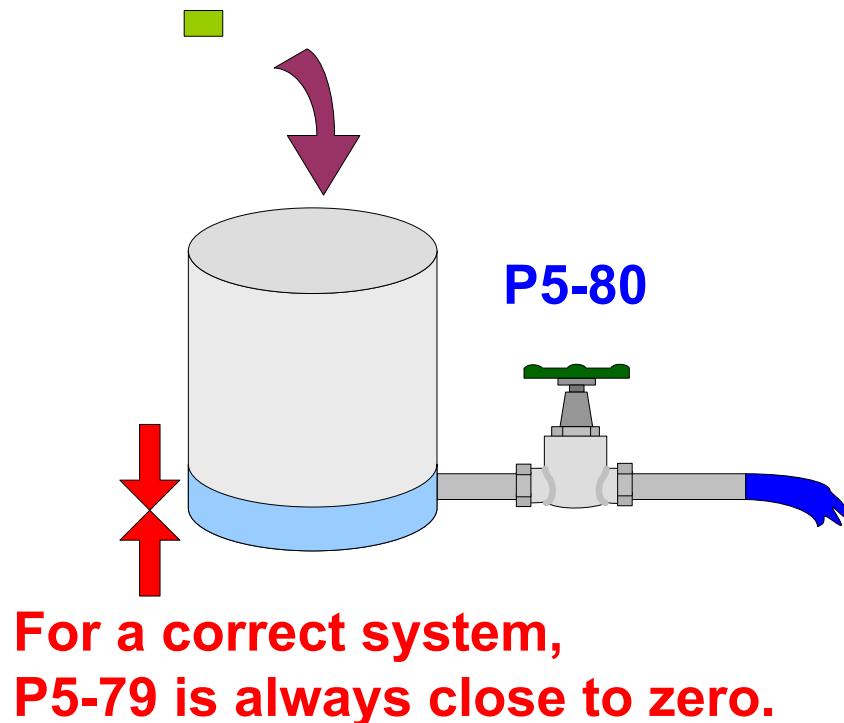


P5-79, error counter of
pulse for Synchronous
Capture axis.

Synchronous Capture Axis (10)

What should be correct?

The value in P5-79 (error counter) should be always close to zero by a small positive or negative number. If it keeps increasing/decreasing in one direction, there could be poor machine conditions or inappropriate parameters set.

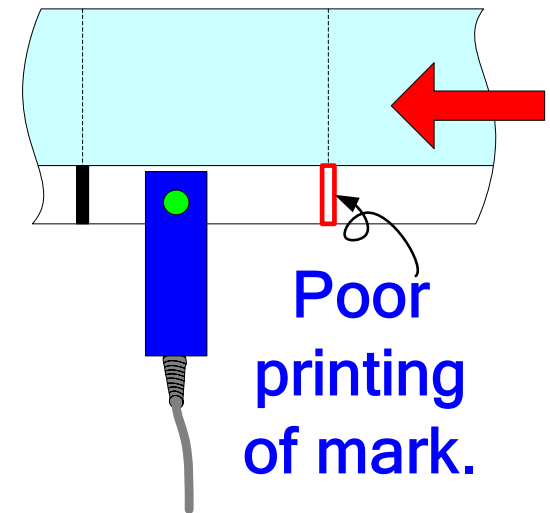
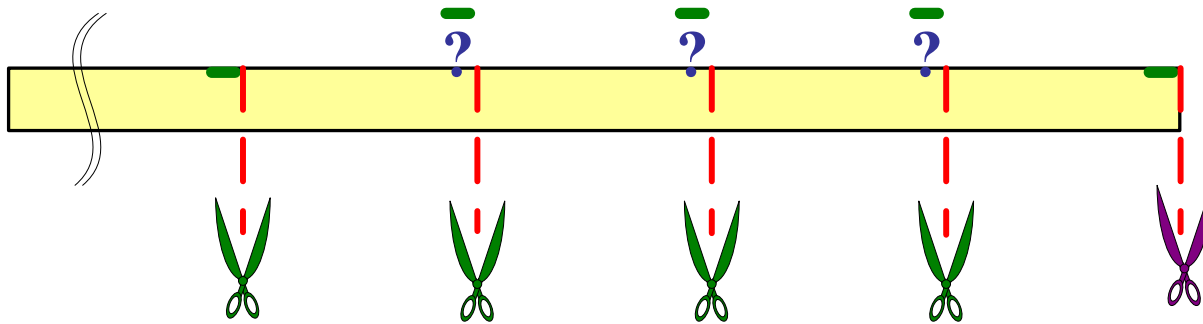


Synchronous Capture Axis (11)

Mark Missing

Once the mark is missing, the current cutting length will be kept for the next cut until the mark reading recovers. And the system can adjust the cutting length again when mark reading is functional.

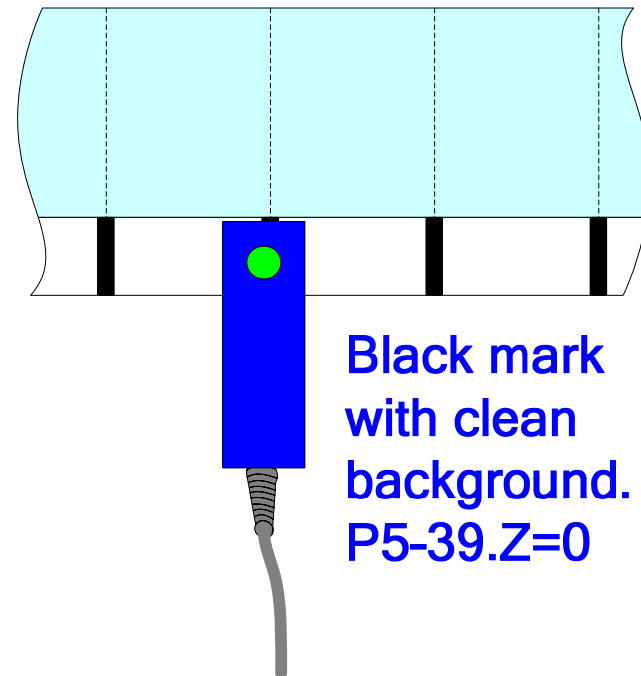
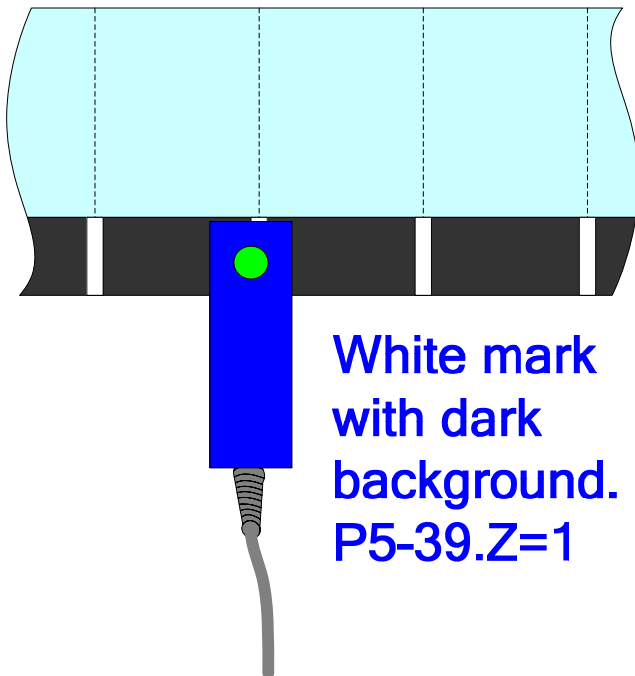
Marks cannot be read. Cut the length the same as the last cut with successful mark read.



Synchronous Capture Axis (12)

Black Mark or White Mark

Positive or negative printed of mark can be read on ASDA-A2 with one parameter set.

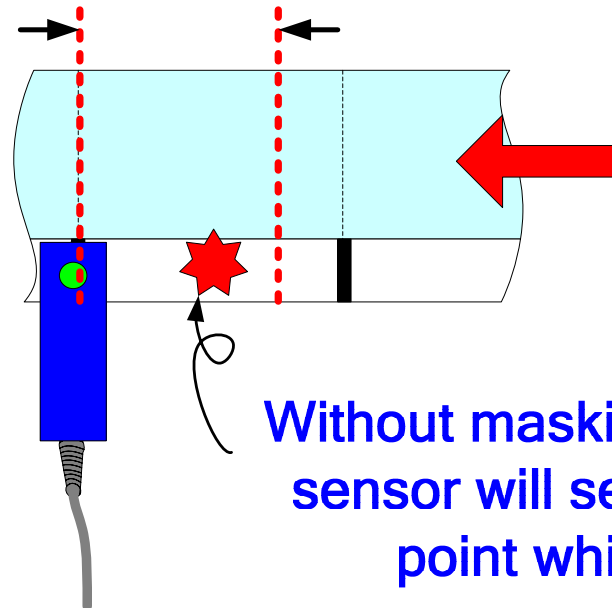


Synchronous Capture Axis (13)

Masking Function

In order to have higher correct reading of mark by avoiding some stains or pattern printed, the masking function, which is fulfilled by Capture and Compare functions, will be used.

In this area, the mark reading function will be disabled and it can reduce the possibility of wrong signal of mark.

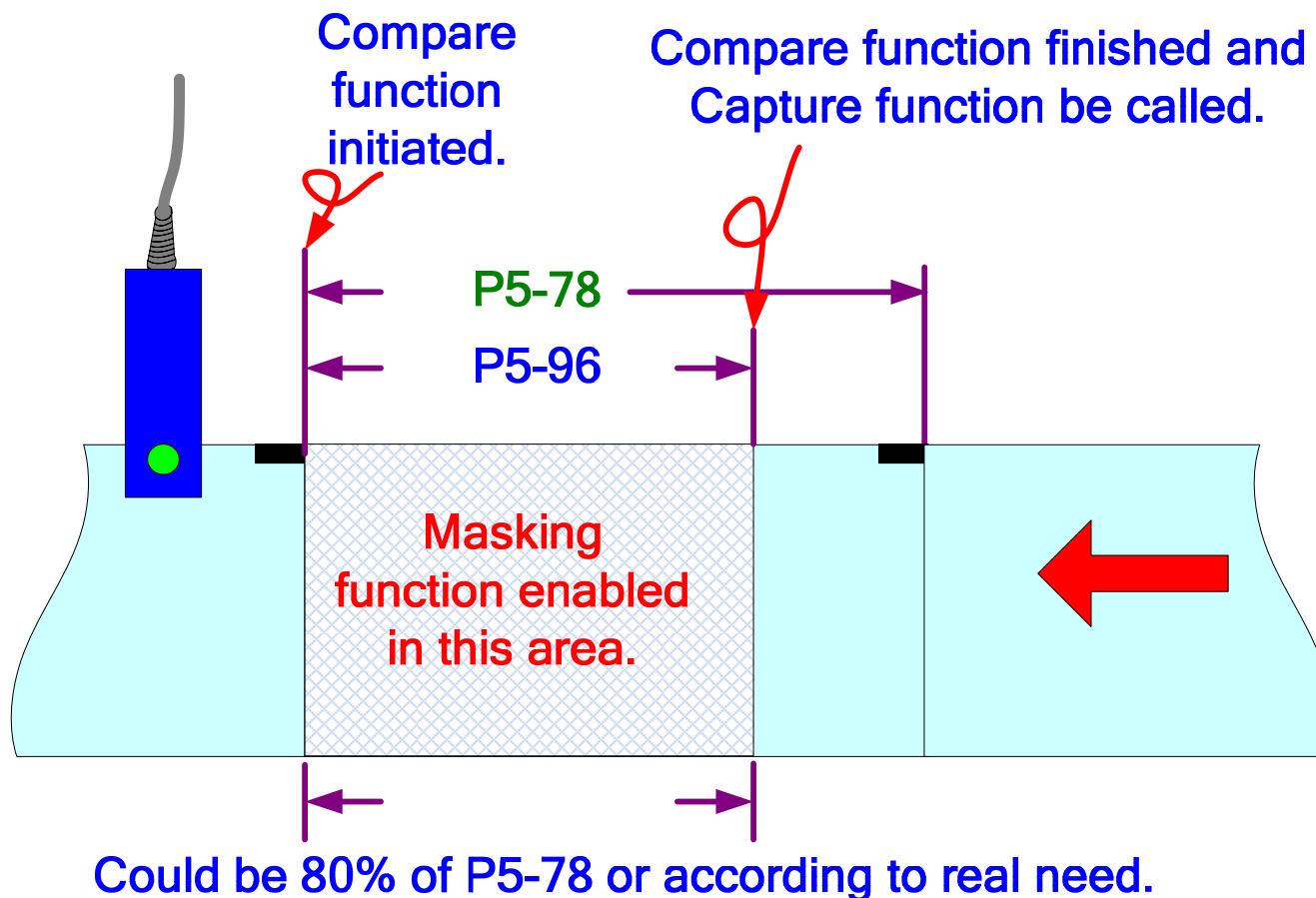


Without masking function, the mark sensor will send signal out at this point which is unwanted.

Synchronous Capture Axis (14)

Macro Instruction for Capture and Compare

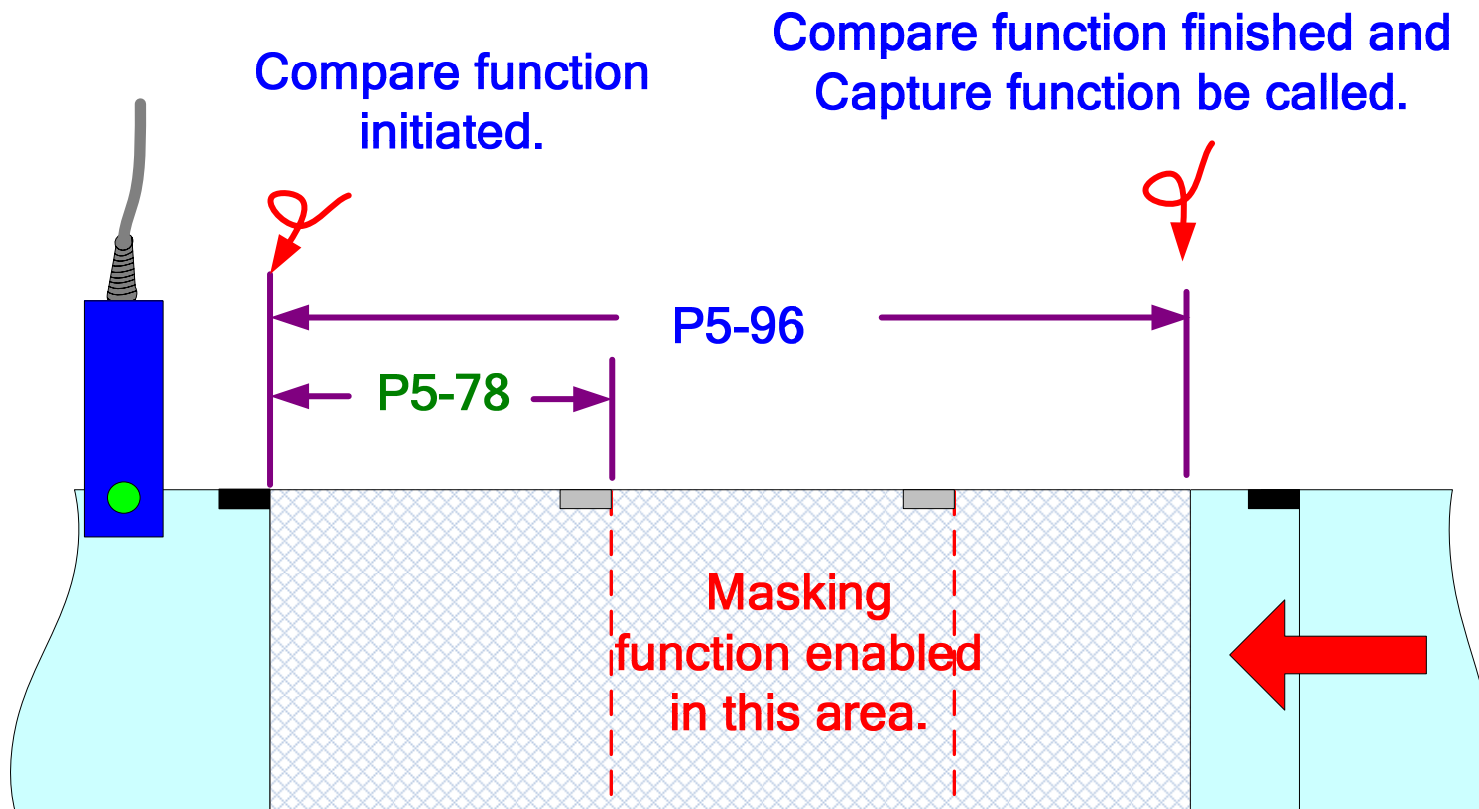
P5-97=1 is the macro instruction for coordinating the sequence of Capture and Compare functions. The masking length should be set appropriately in P5-96.



Synchronous Capture Axis (15)

Long Masking Distance

For some applications if every mark read is not necessary, the masking distance can be set to as long as needed.



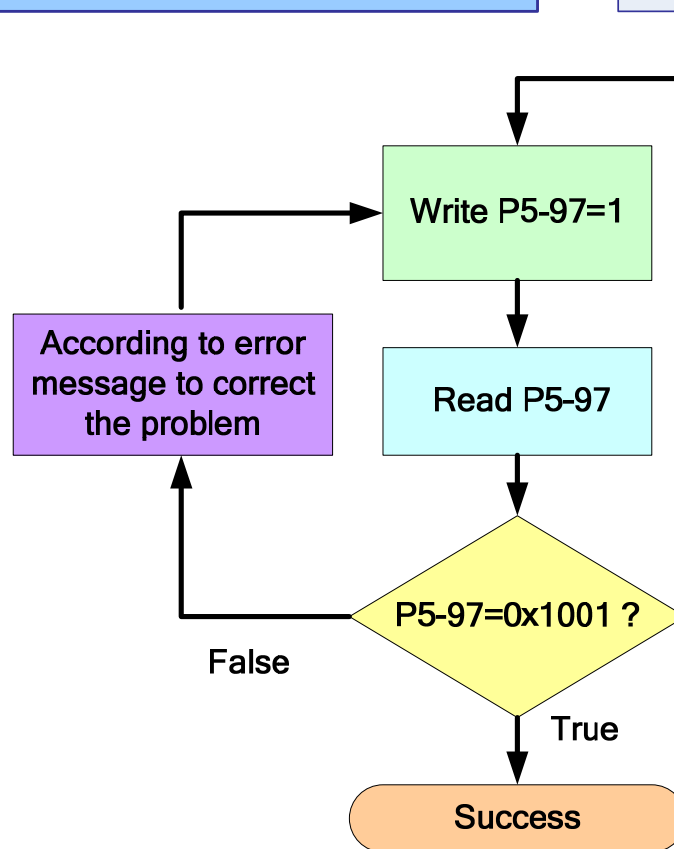
Synchronous Capture Axis (16)

Macro Instruction P5-97=1

The procedure of switching between Capture and Compare functions associated with its masking length cyclically will be done by this macro instruction.

Set parameters for Capture function
P5-39.X = 0.
P5-39.Y = 1 or 2.
P5-39.Z = No or NC.
P5-39.U = Do not need.
P5-36 (data array starting point), set to an available place.

Set parameters for Compare function
P5-96, the masking number of pulses.
P5-56 (data array starting point), set to an available place.
Set **P5-59.EDC** and ignore **P5-59.BA**.



List of error codes from P5-97 for #1 macro instruction.

F002h: Capture function initiated already, disable it.

F003h: Compare function initiated already, disable it.

F004h: The starting point of data array for Capture and Compare functions is assigned to the same place. Correct it.

Synchronous Capture Axis (17)

Flowing Chart of Synchronous Cap. Axis

These settings are not done by PR-Write and should be well prepared at first.

1. E-Cam curve is ready in the servo drive.
2. All the parameters of E-Cam are done. (P1-44, P1-45, P5-19, P5-81~85)
3. P5-36, and P5-56 are assigned appropriate.
4. Set P5-59.EDC, and ignore P5-59.BA.
5. The homing procedure is well defined.
6. P5-78, pulse number between 2 marks.
7. P5-80, correcting rate (1%~90%).

The procedures below are done by PR-Write.

Homing procedure of slave axis (1)
Call PR#0, and Auto to PR#1 for absolute position 0.

Stop Macro Instruction (2)
P5-97=0, close macro instruction.

Set the masking length and Stop Capture function
P5-96, the masking number of pulses.
P5-39.YX=20 (or 10), main source, stop (DLY=1ms)

Disable E-Cam (3)
P5-88 = 0x250, (2: Cap. initial, 5: Synchronous Cap. Axis. User should set their disengaging term) (DLY=1ms)

Enable macro instruction and E-Cam (5)
P5-97=1, start macro instruction.
P5-88.X = 0x251, enable E-Cam.

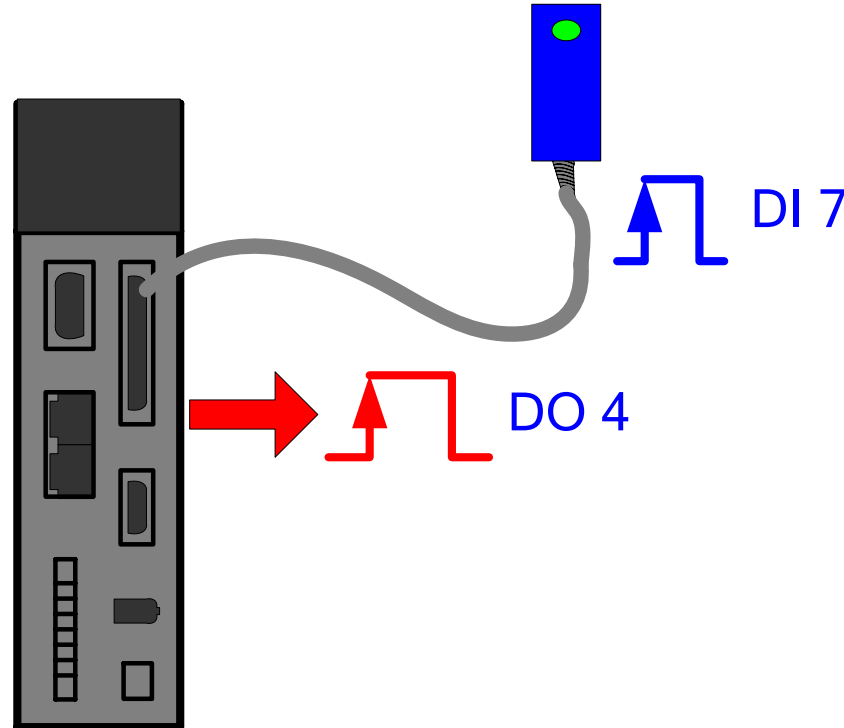
Check the status of macro instruction and E-Cam (6)
P5-97=1001h
P5-88.S = ?



Synchronous Capture Axis (18)

DI7 and DO4

While applying Synchronous Capture Axis function, do not assign any function codes to DI7 and DO4 respectively. The Capture function needs DI7 while the Compare function will send signal to DO4.



Synchronous Capture Axis (19)

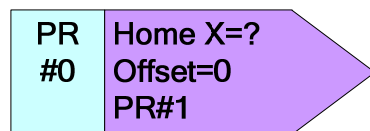
The PR Sample

This is a sample of how to start an E-Cam system. The users can modified this one to fit their own applications.

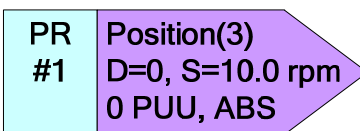
Procedure for normal starting and revising masking length.

1

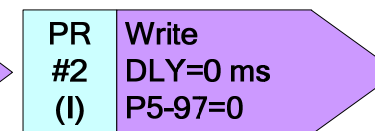
Homing procedure.



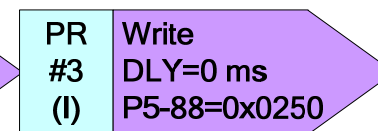
Go back to 0.



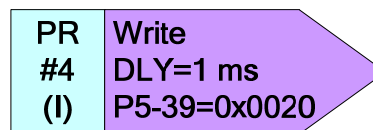
Stop macro instruction.



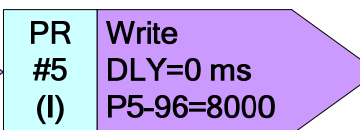
Stop E-Cam.



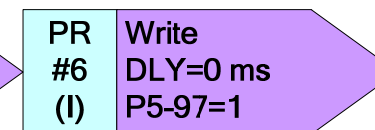
Stop Capture function.



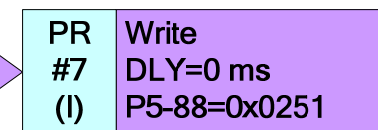
The number of pulse for masking length.



Start macro instruction.



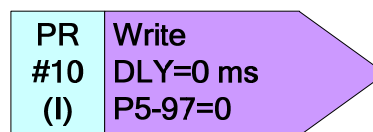
Start E-Cam.



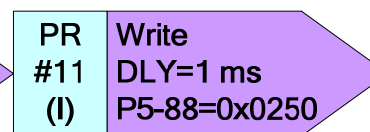
For some changes (E-Cam curve for example), it should be called. After the parameters set, call 1 to start system again.

2

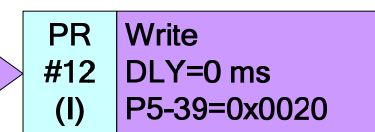
Stop macro instruction.



Stop E-Cam.



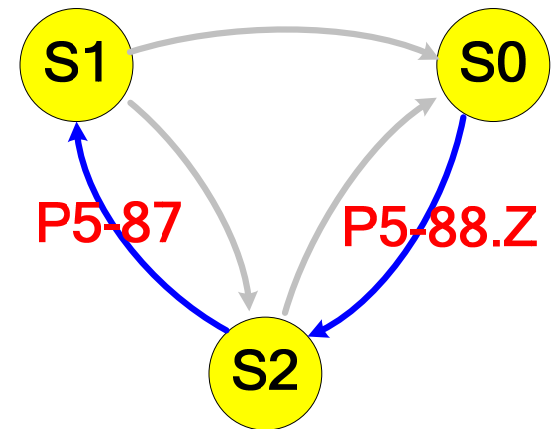
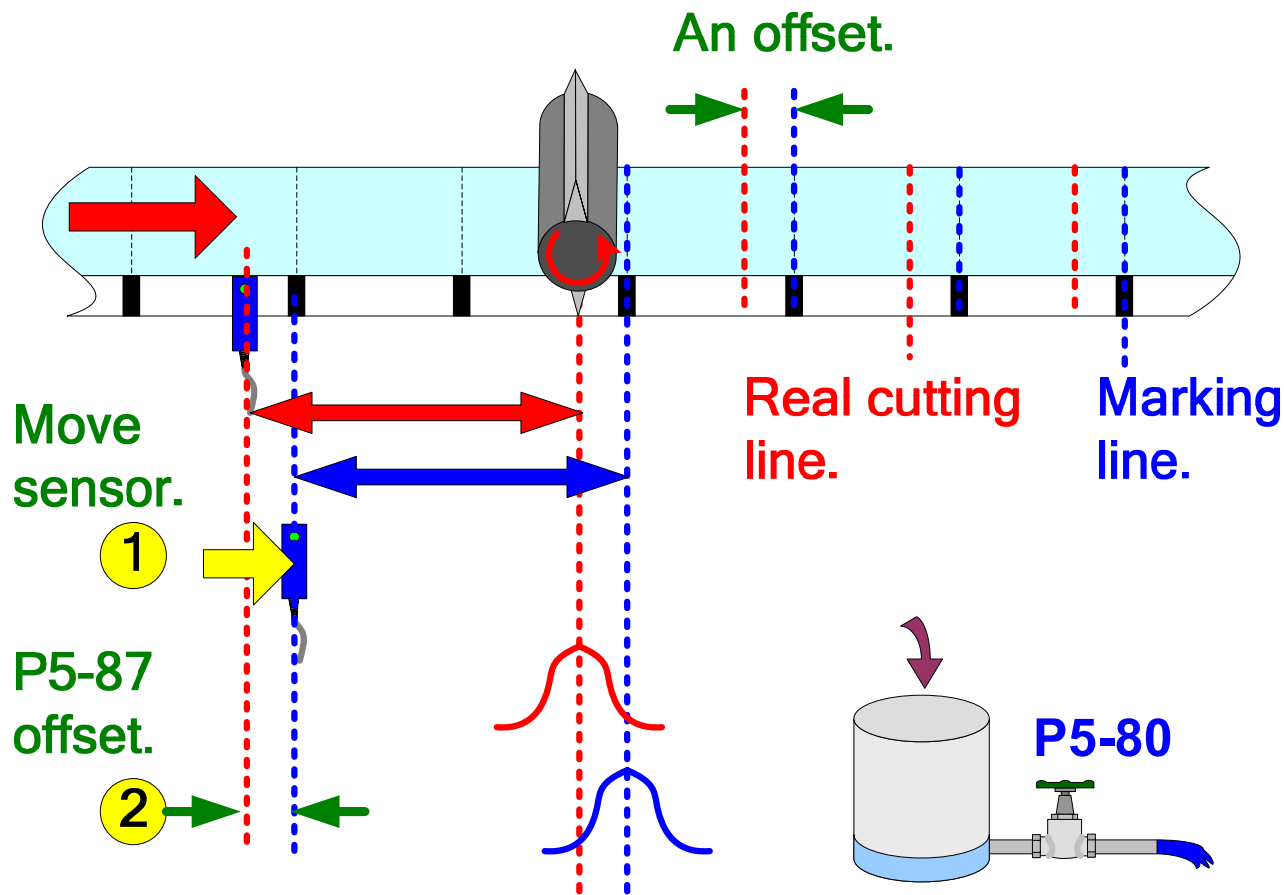
Stop Capture function.



Synchronous Capture Axis (20)

Offset Tuning Dynamically

The P5-79 can be used to adjust the offset without stopping the system.



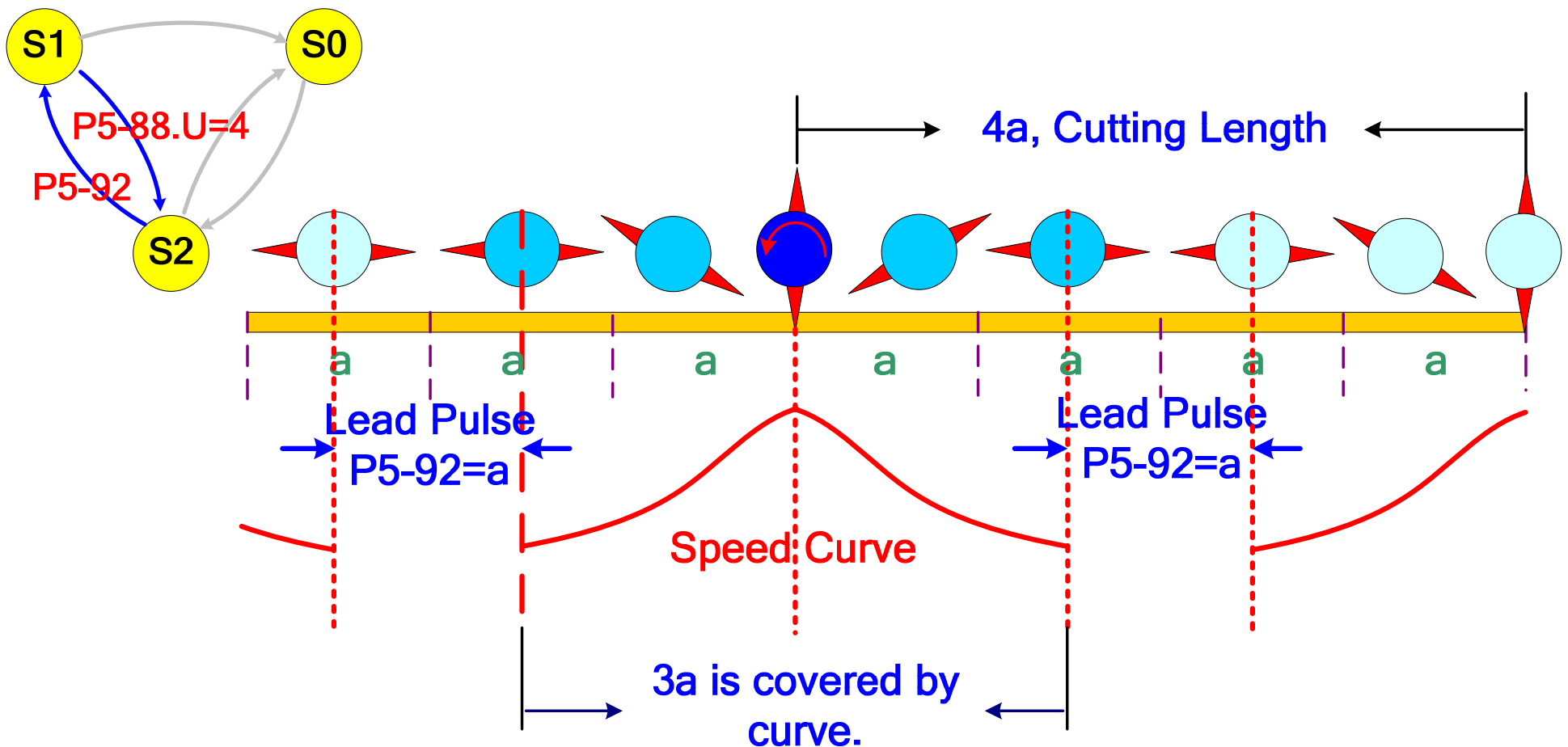
Manually key in P5-79 for testing offset. When the cutting position is correct, sum up all the values into P5-87.

$$P5-87 = P5-79 (1) + P5-79(2) + \dots$$

Tips of Application (1)

Cutting Longer Length than Curve Can Do

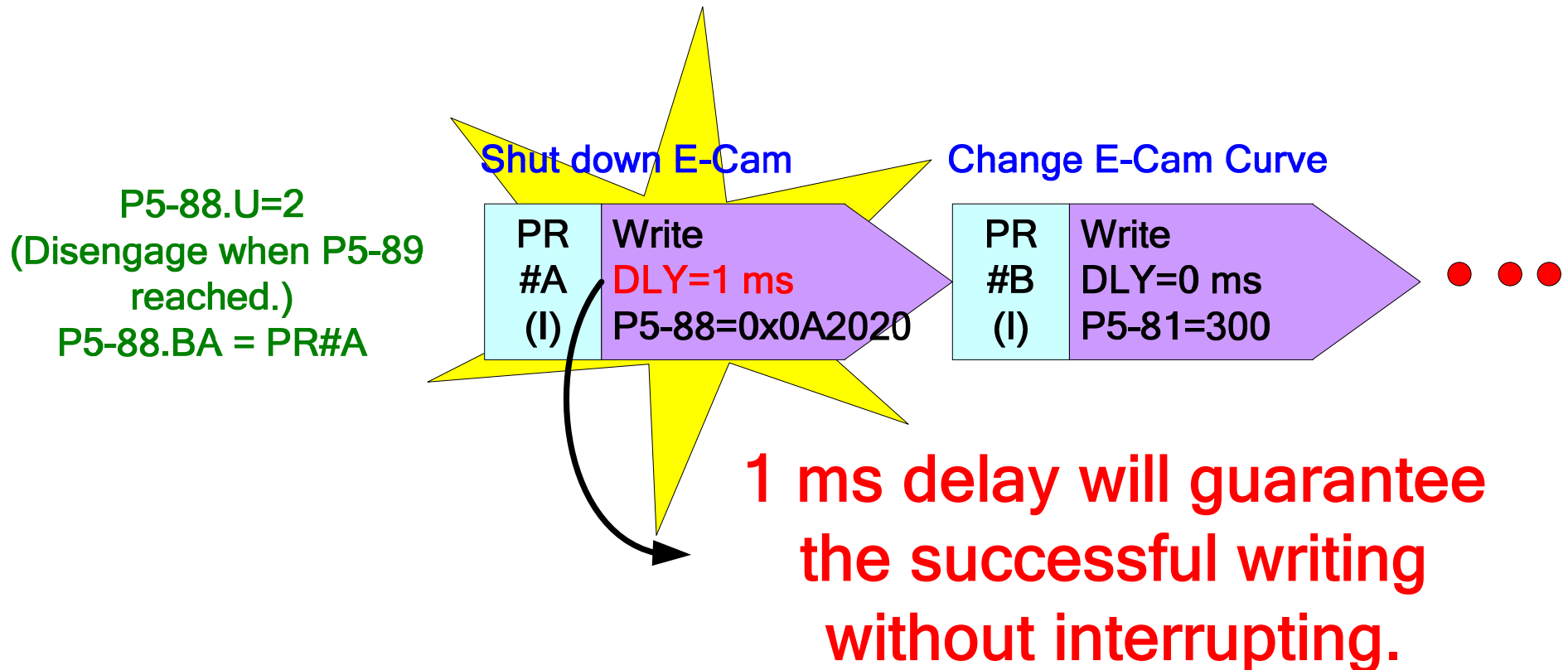
The Number 4 disengaging term can be used to the case whose cutting length is longer than its E-Cam curve design.



Tips of Application (2)

One millisecond Delay in PR

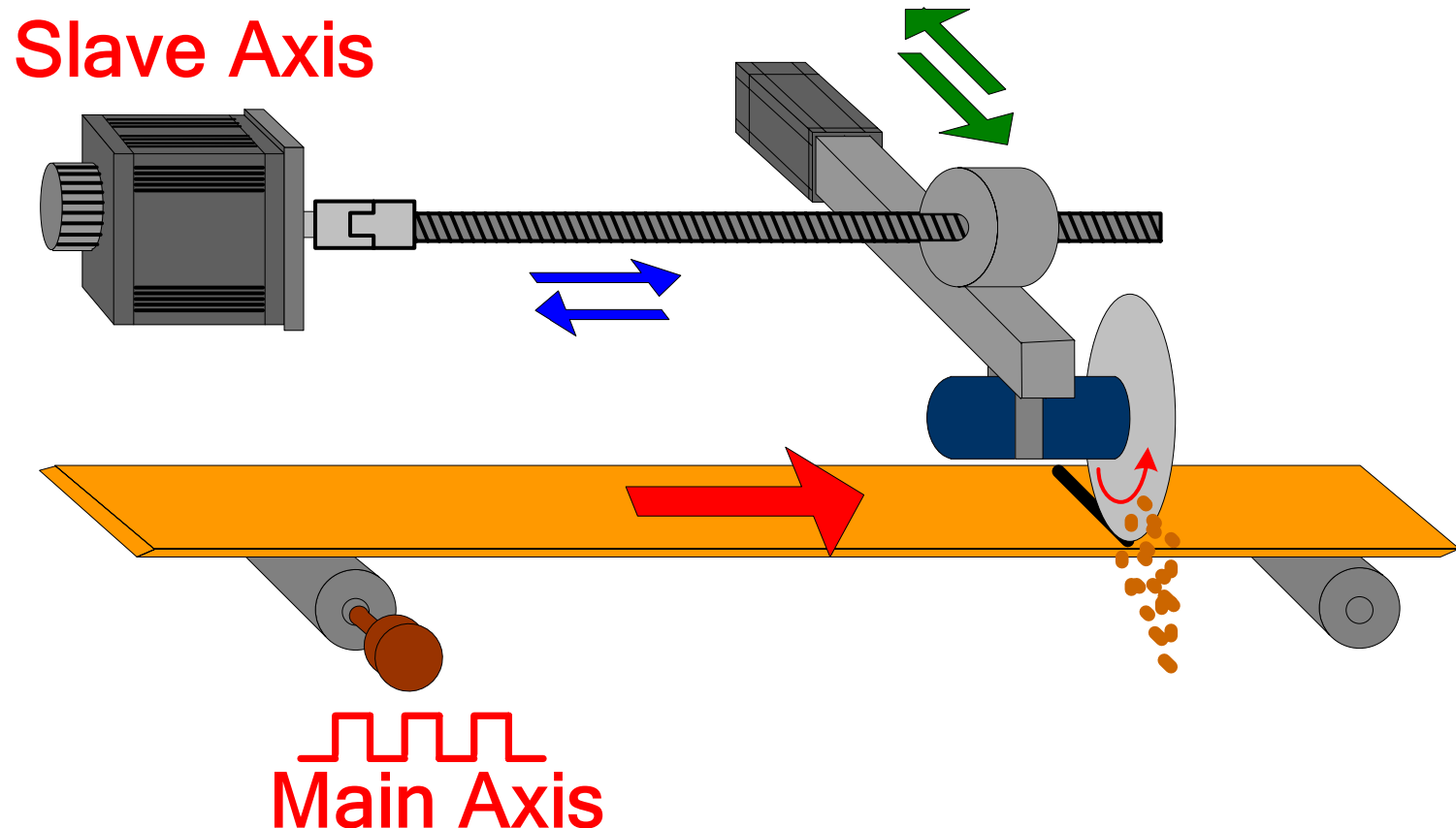
The one millisecond delay sometimes is necessary to guarantee the following PRs will have the correct operation. 1 ms delay can make sure the PR will have monopoly time without overlapped it content.



Flying Shear (1)

What is it?

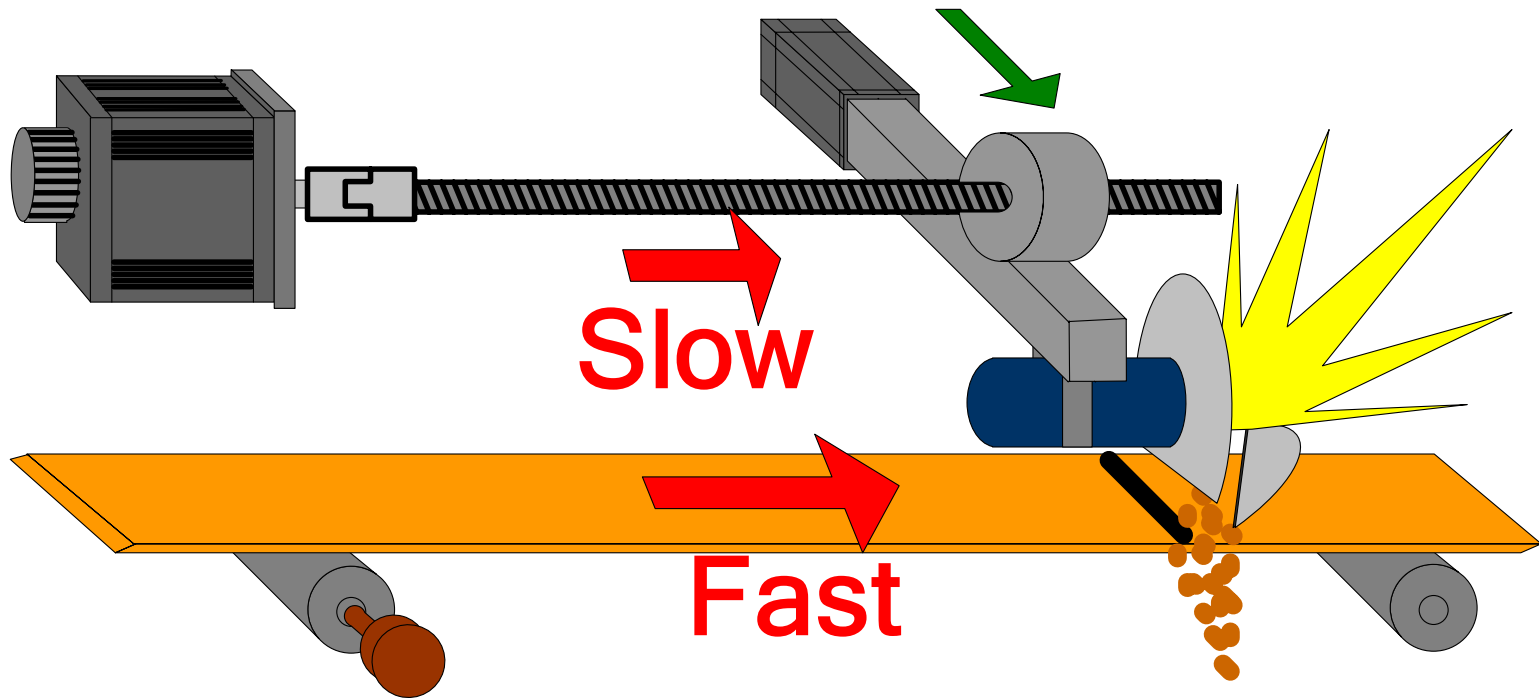
The flying saw will travel along with its material by a long relative zero speed zone. It is cutting without stopping. The relative zero speed zone should be long enough for the flying saw to finish its cutting job.



Flying Shear (2)

What is the problem of speed difference?

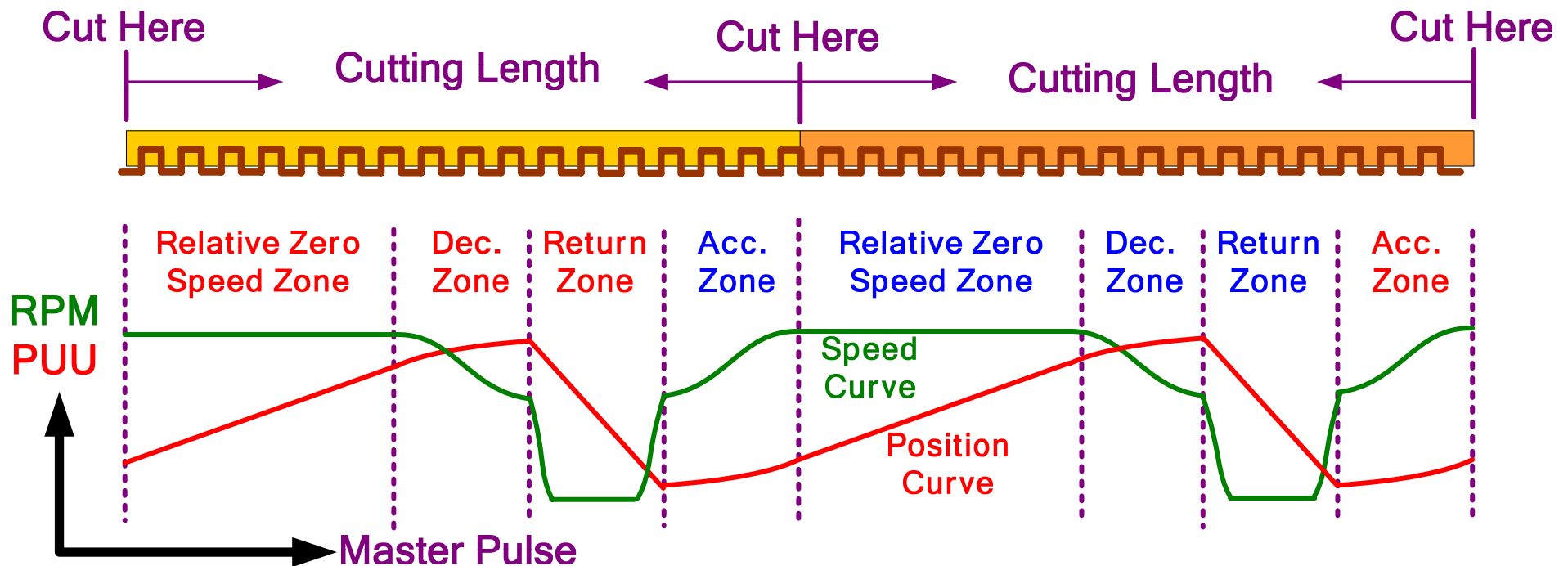
If relative speed exists while cutting, it could damage the machine.



Flying Shear (3)

The Full-engaging Application

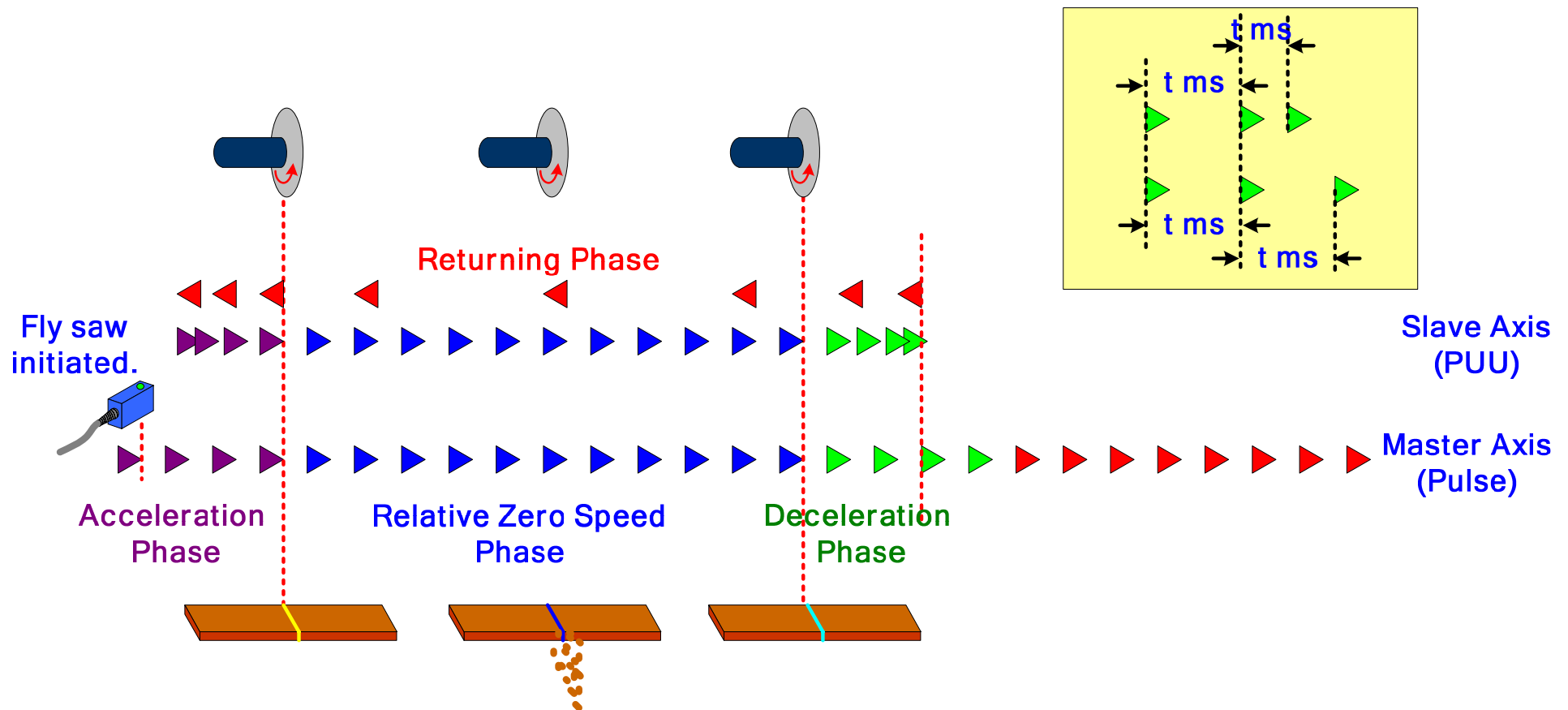
The E-Cam keeps engaging once it starts the cycle. There will be Acceleration zone, Relative zero speed zone, Deceleration zone, and Return zone in a cycle.



Flying Shear (4)

The Cycle

The time span between every two dot is identical no matter how the distance or direction is.

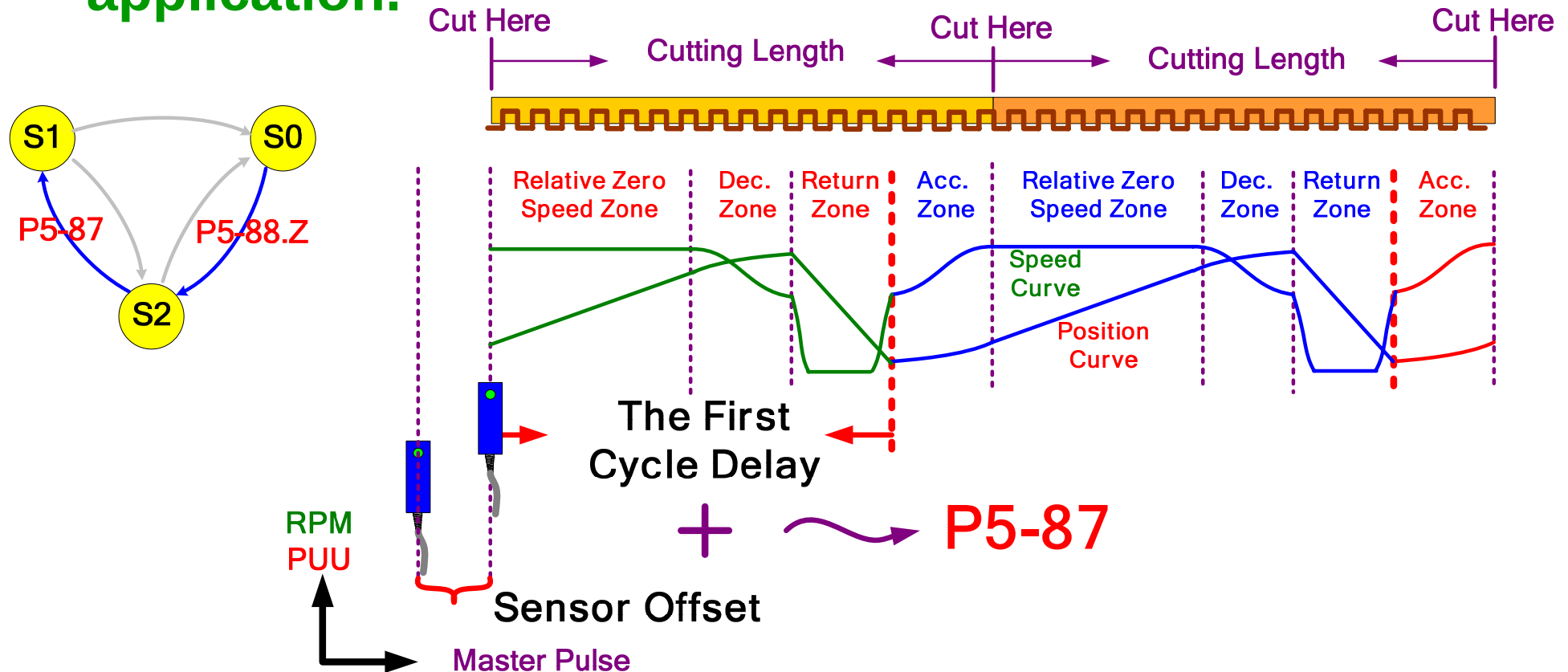


Depict the positions of master and slave axes every t ms.

Flying Shear (5)

The Beginning of the First Cycle

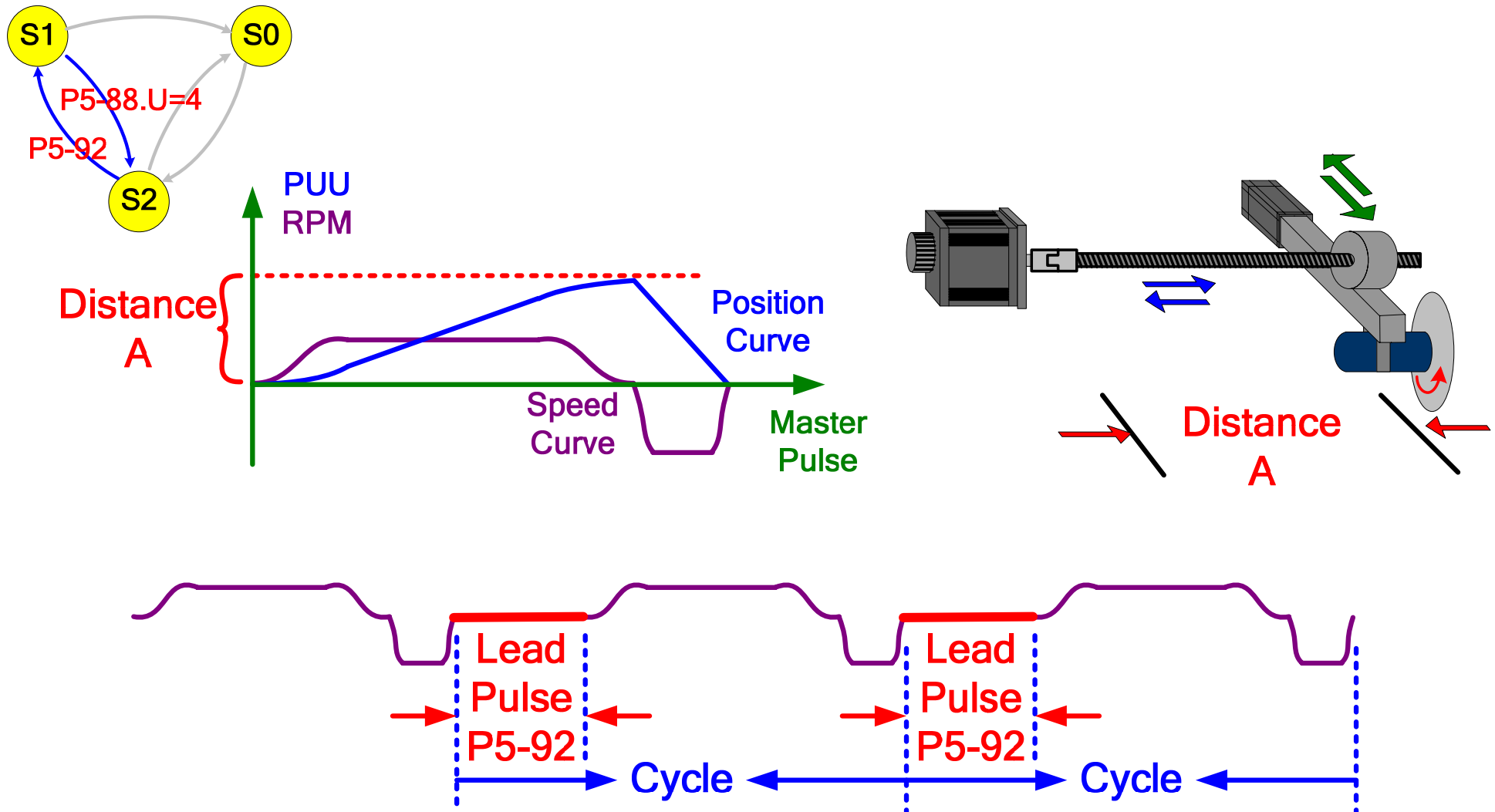
A cycle always starts from Acceleration phase. Therefore, for the first cycle, a delay of initiating cycle is necessary. The P5-87 is the right parameter to this application.



Flying Shear (6)

Cutting a Longer Length than Curve Set

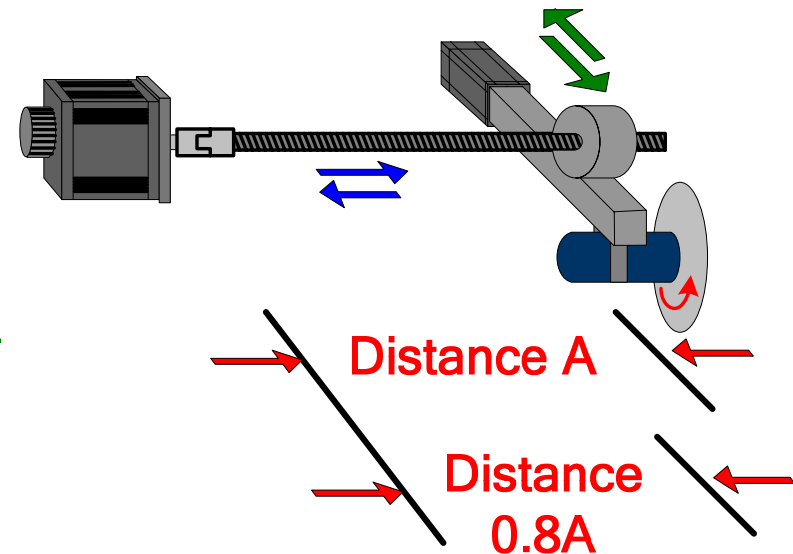
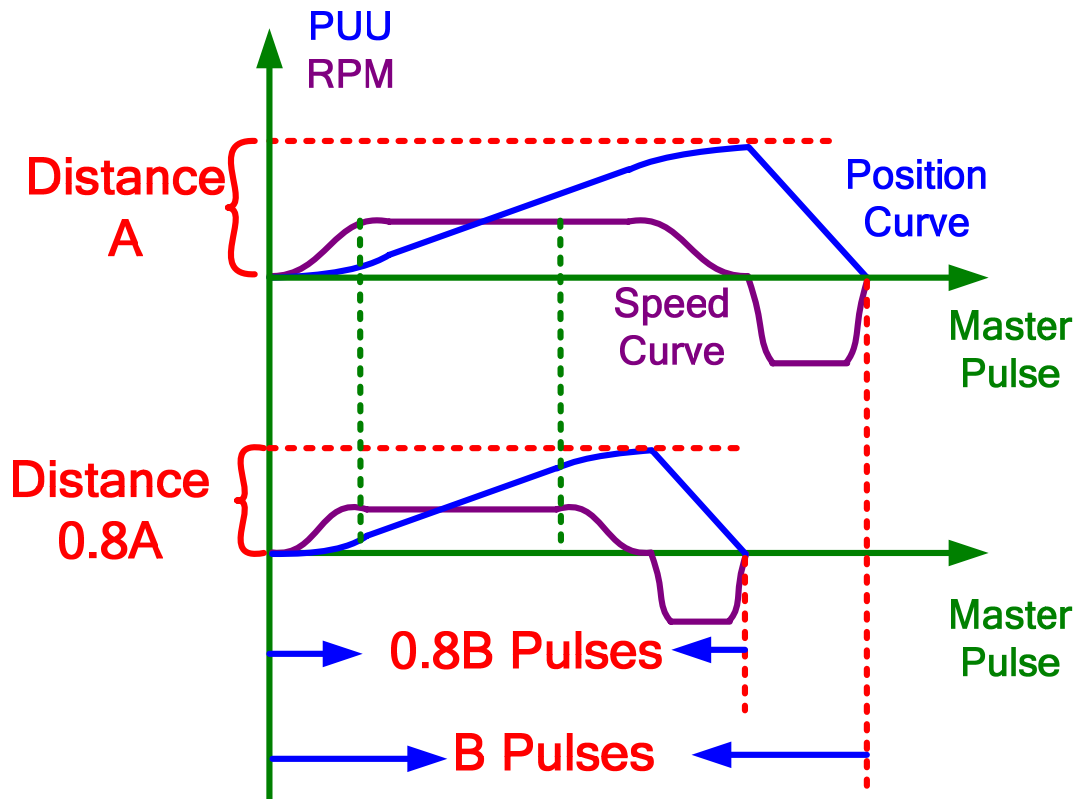
The #4 disengaging term with LEAD PULSE can be used.



Flying Shear (7)

Cutting a Shorter Length than Curve Set

The P5-19 for scaling curve can be used.

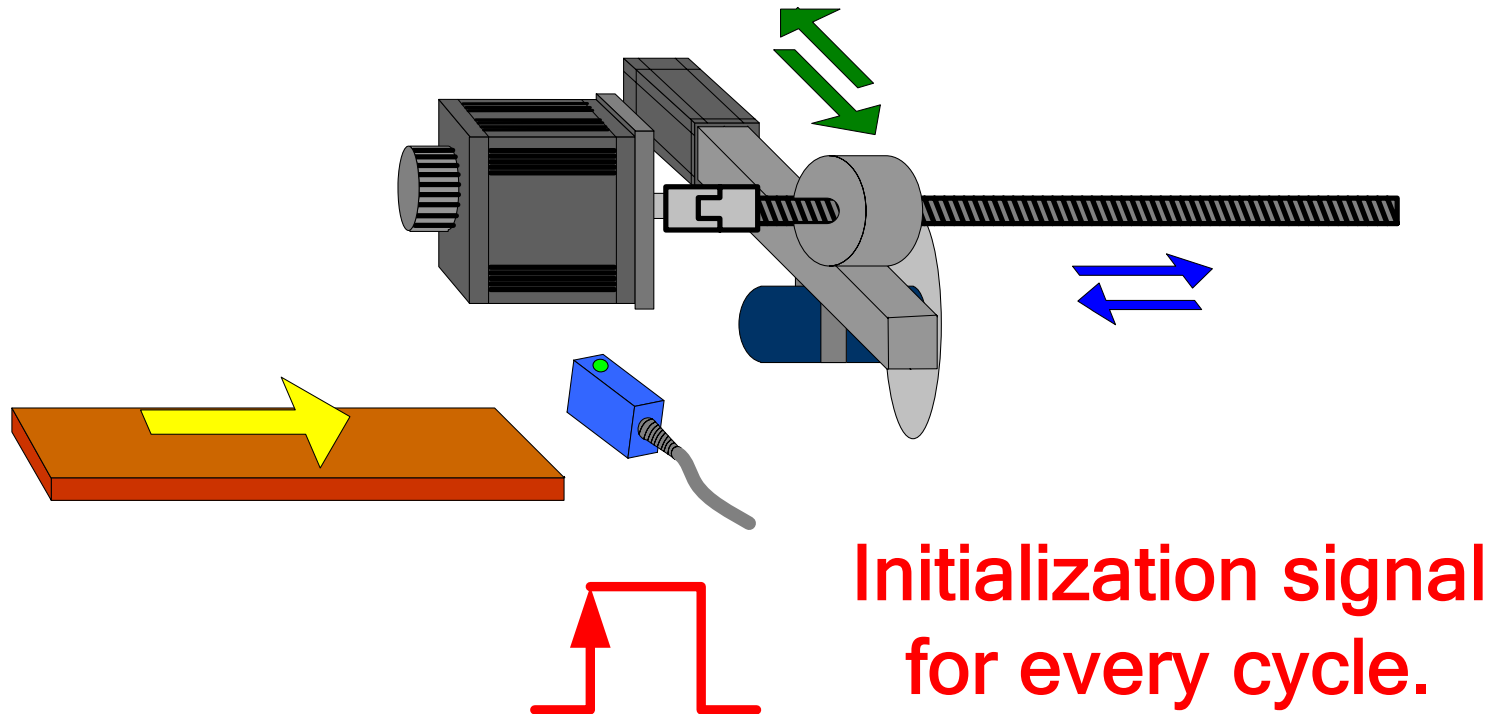


The relative zero speed zone will be shortened. Check if it is long enough for flying saw to finish cutting job.

Flying Shear (8)

The Partial-engaging Application

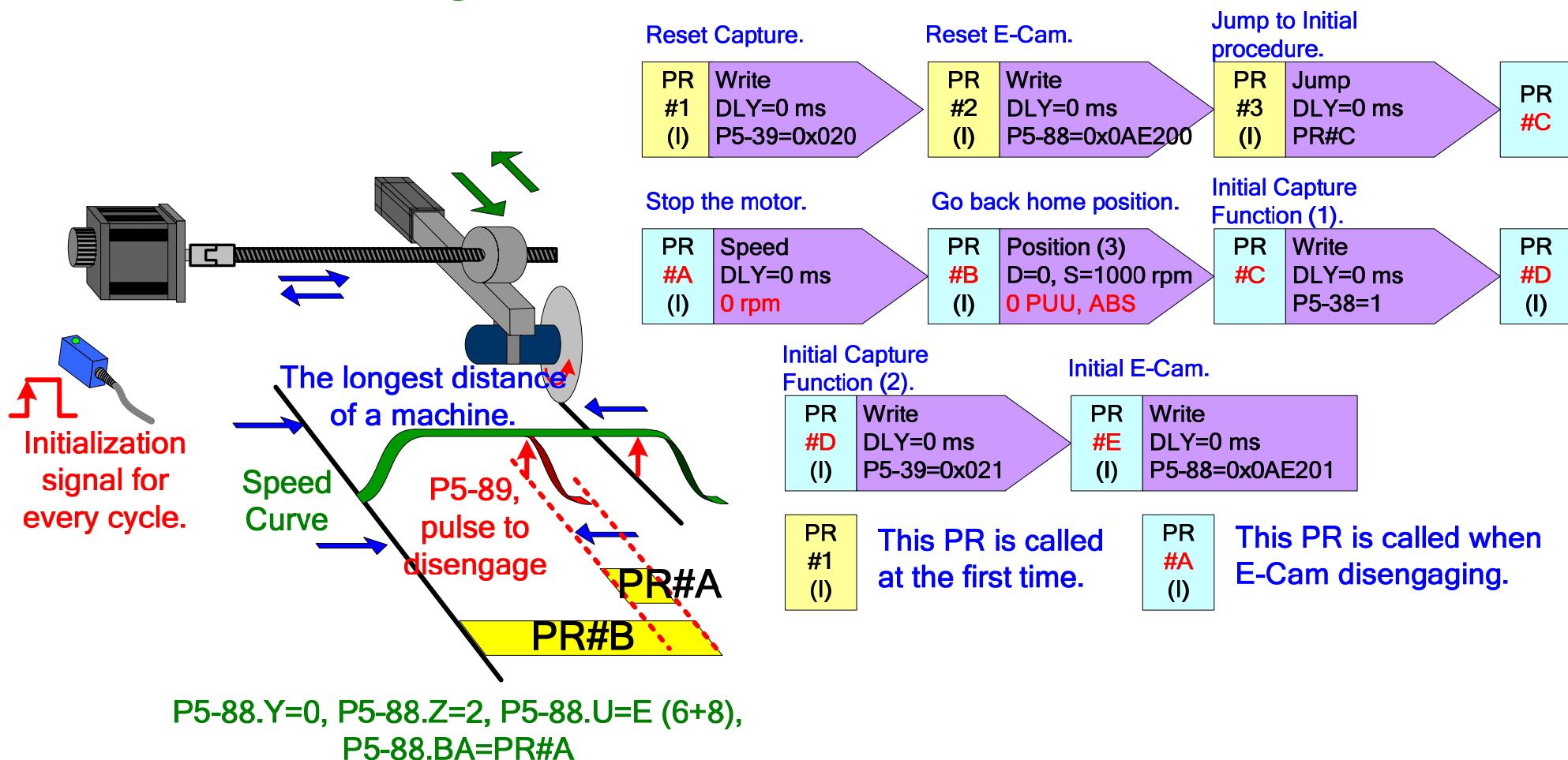
For the application with available initiation signal every cycle, the E-Cam can be disengaged every cycle and engaged in the next.



Flying Shear (9)

A Curve with Long Relative Zero Speed Zone

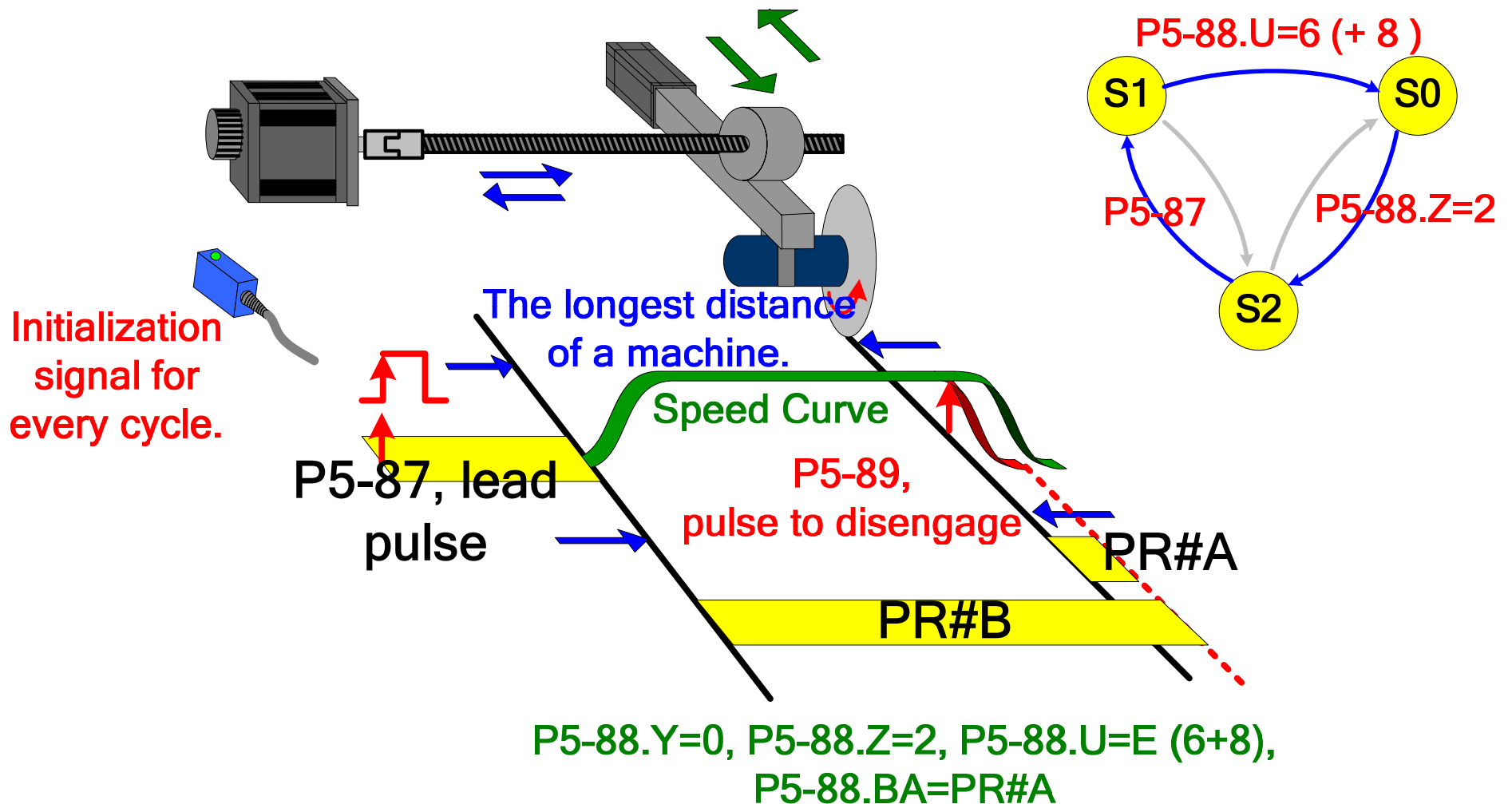
A curve with relative zero speed zone longer than the distance of a machine can move is made for all shorter cutting cases.



Flying Shear (10)

Long Cutting Length of Partial-engaging

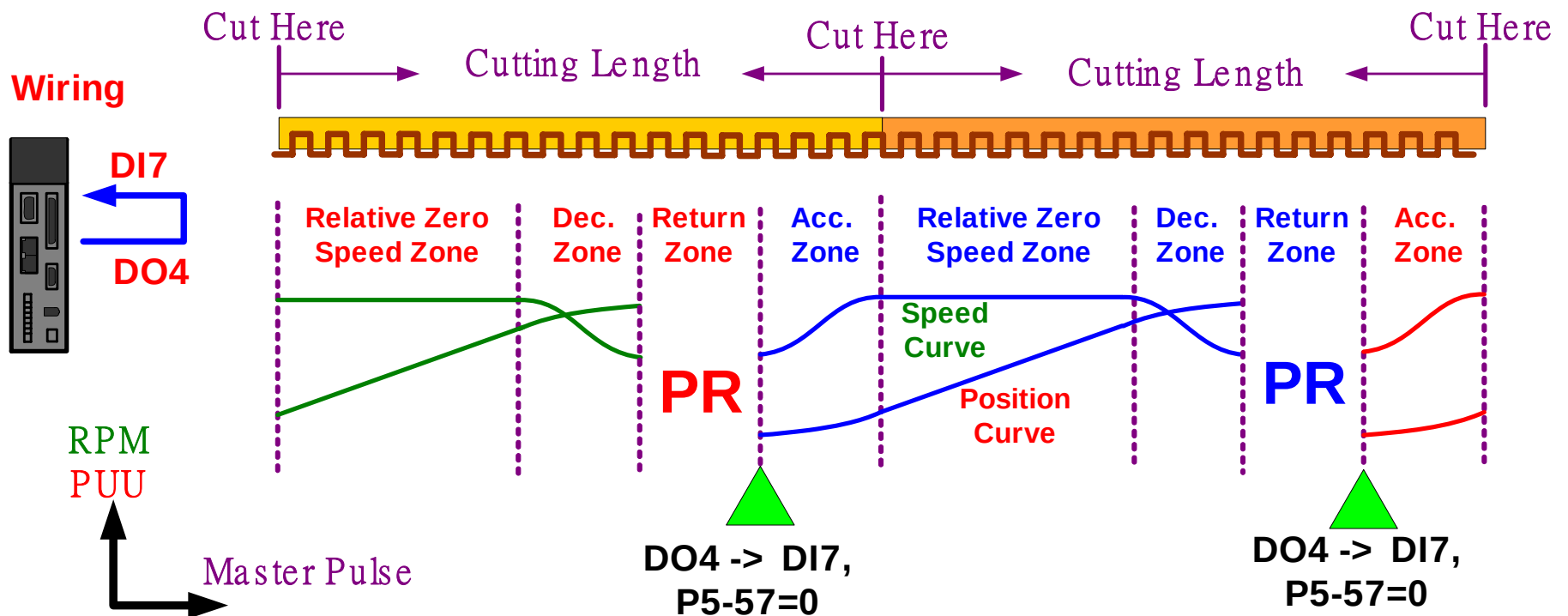
When the cutting length is longer than the machine path, P5-87 is set for enlarging cutting length.



Flying Shear (11)

Capture and Compare for Initialization Signal

The Compare function can be used to generate initialization signal every cycle.



Compare data array: The pulse number of cutting length.

P5-58=1, compare only one item per cycle.

P5-59.X: Bit 3: Reset P5-57 when finishing all comparisons.

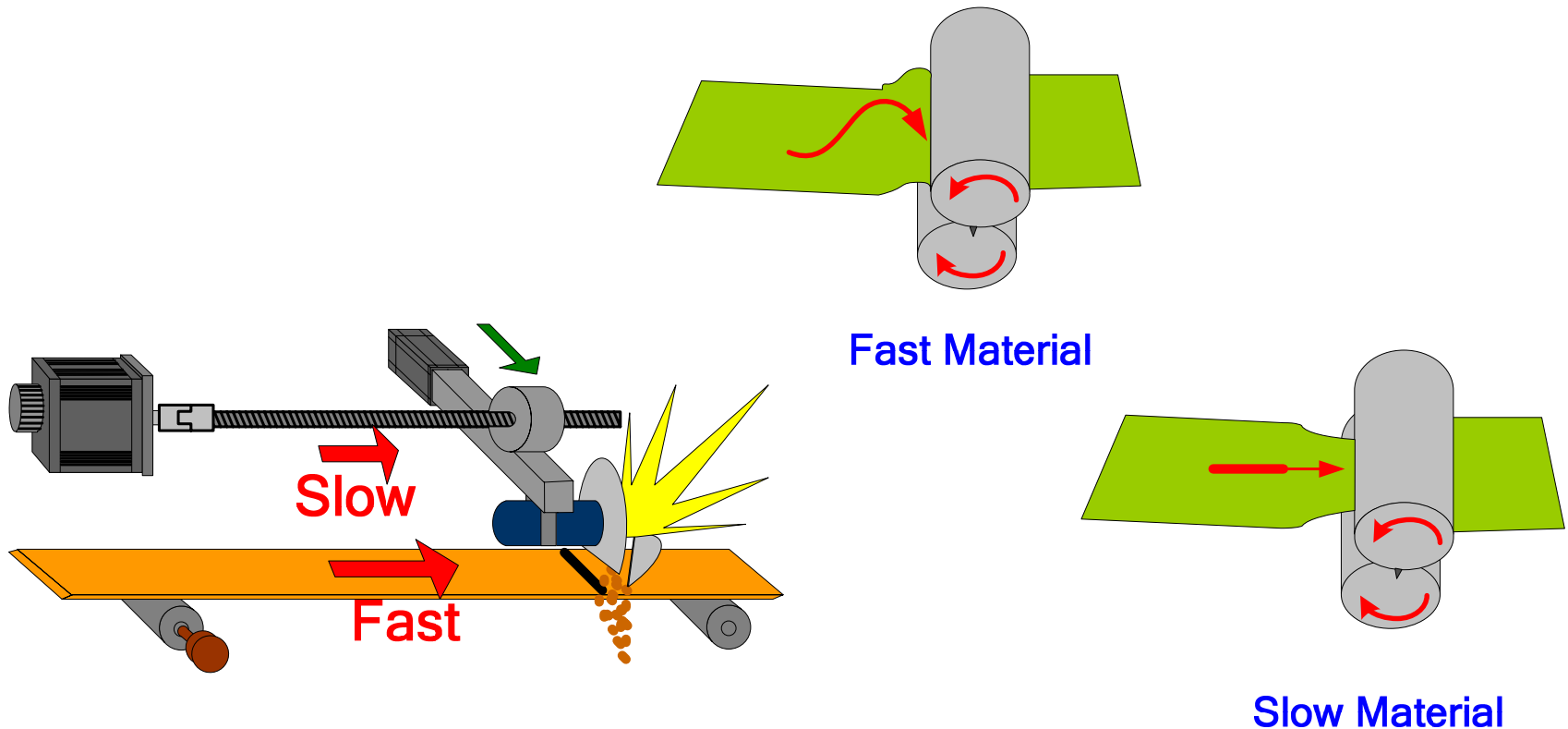
Bit 1: Cycle mode, keep comparing without stop.

Bit 0: Start comparing.

Important Notice

Do Not Use Synchronous Cap. Axis on Flying Saw

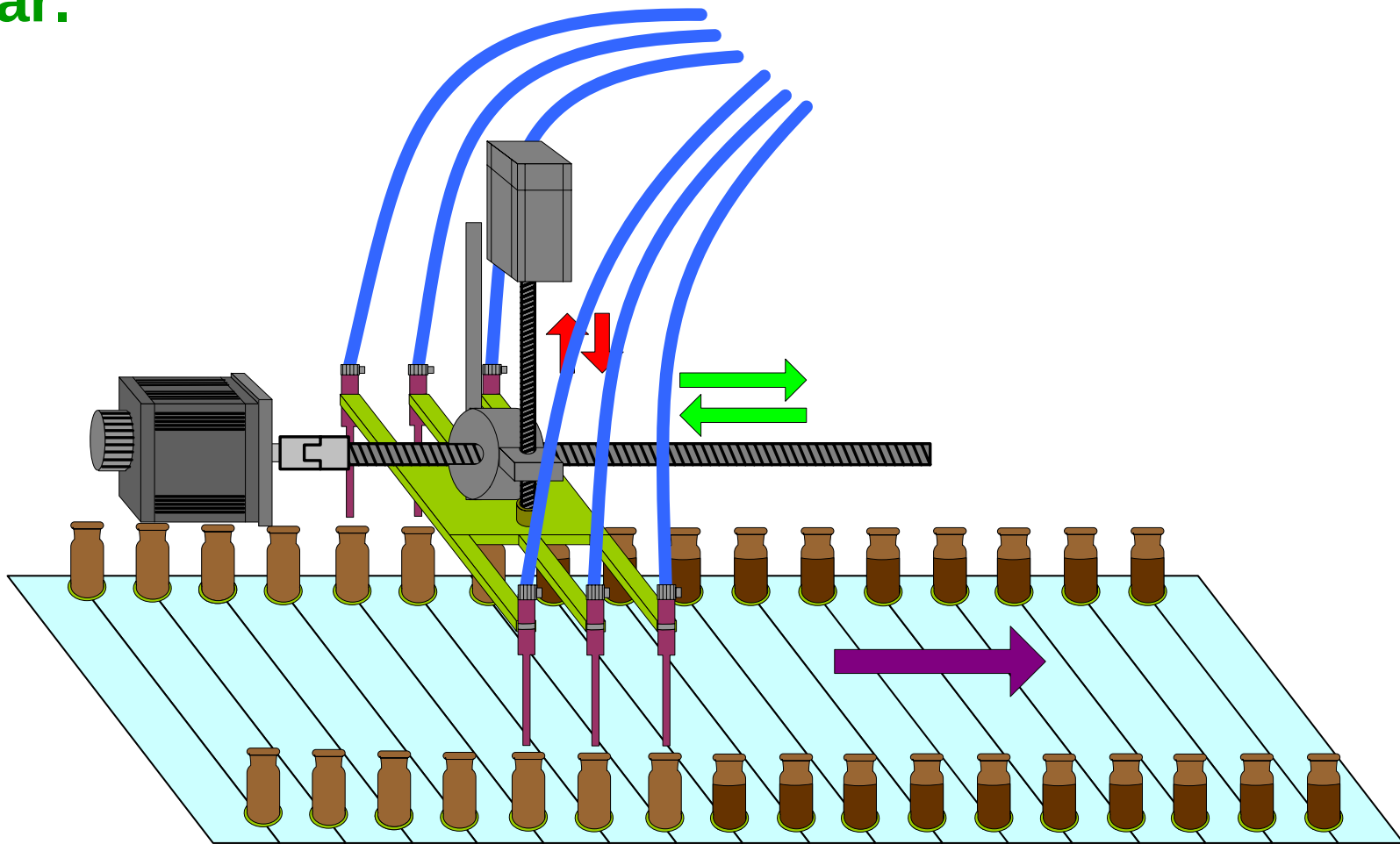
The flying shear should NOT be used associated with Synchronous Capture Axis. The speed adjustment will lead to damage a machine. This is because of its mechanism is different from rotary shear.



Example of Flying Shear (1)

The Filling Machine

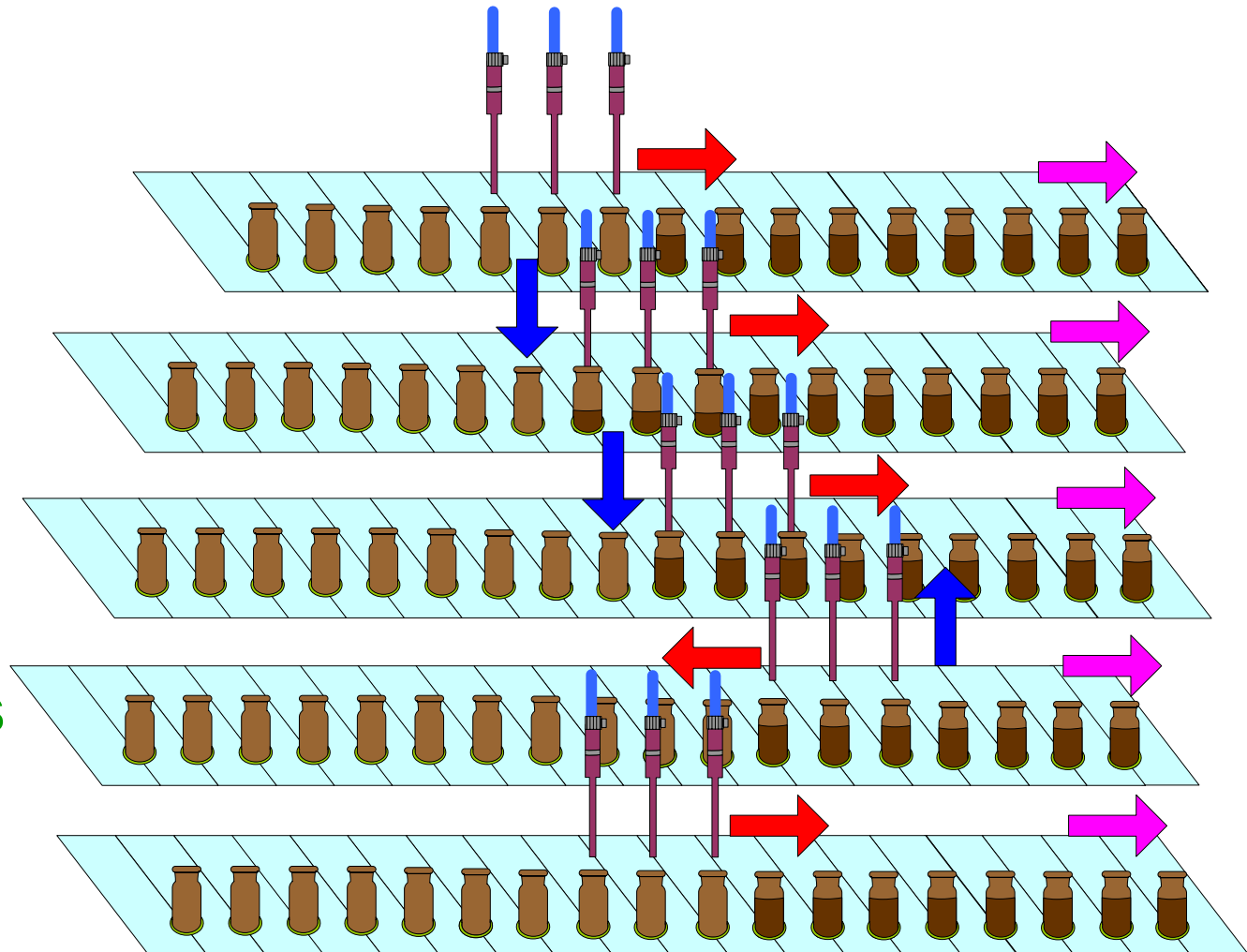
The filling machine shares the same theory of flying shear.



Example of Flying Shear (2)

How it works?

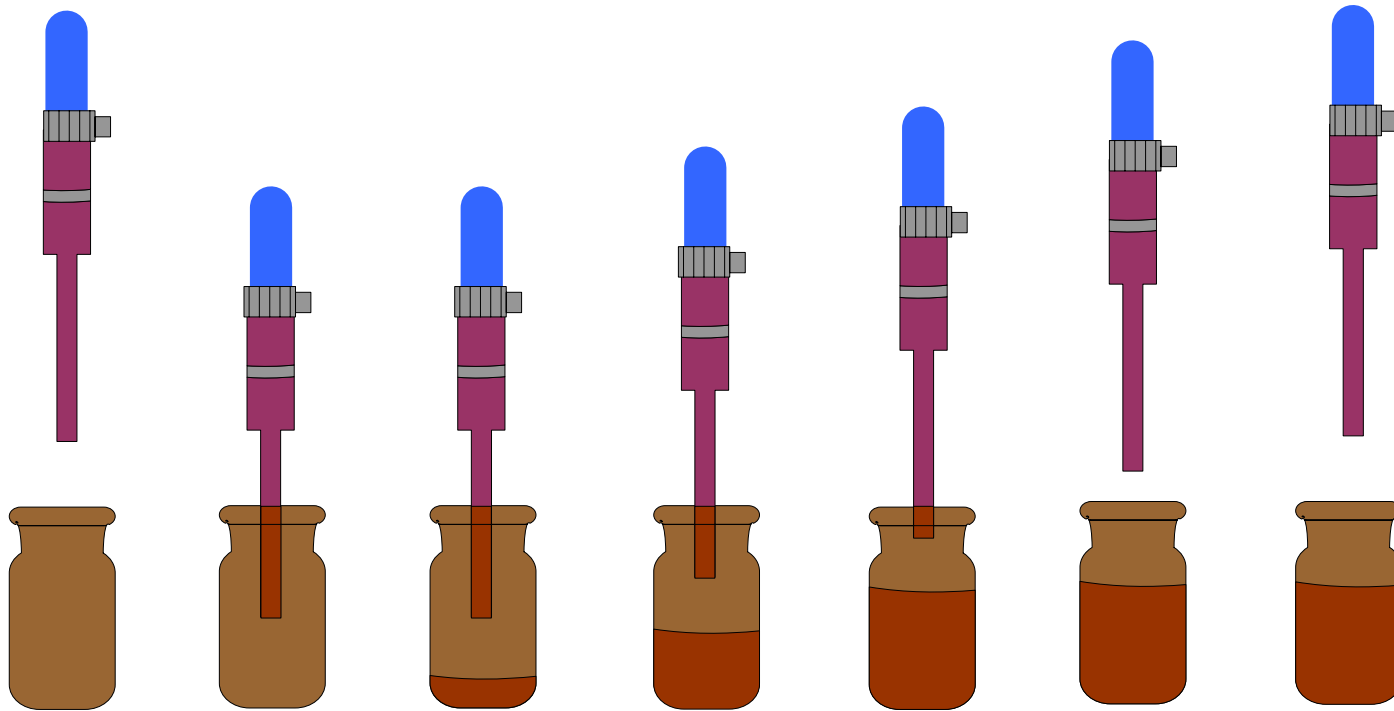
Every set of bottles will send out initialization signal for its cycle. The filling pins will have a relative zero speed with the whole bottle sets while filling.



Example of Flying Shear (3)

The Filling Pins

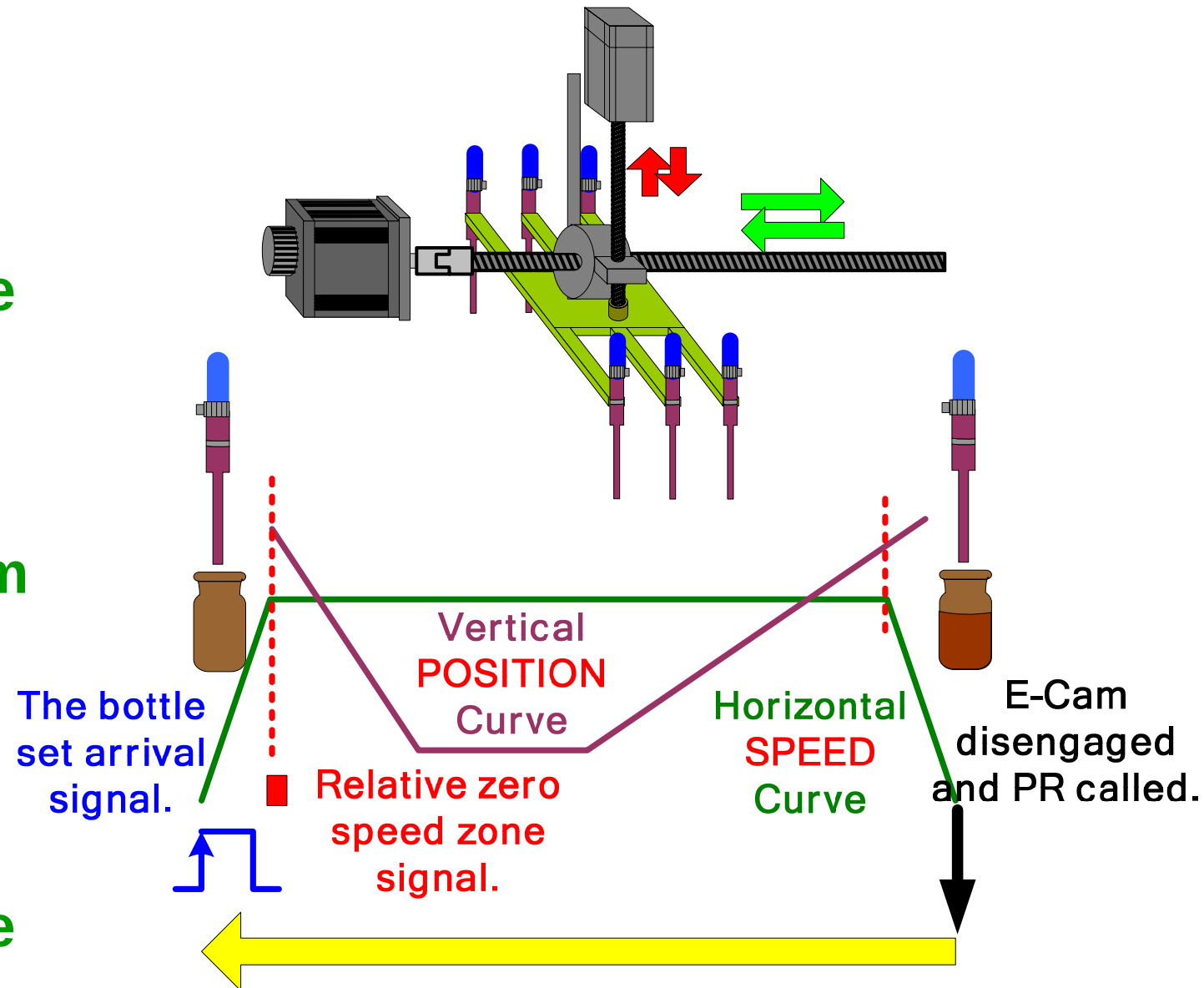
The whole filling pins will go down into the bottles and pour liquid into bottles at the relative zero speed zone.



Example of Flying Shear (4)

The E-Cam Curves

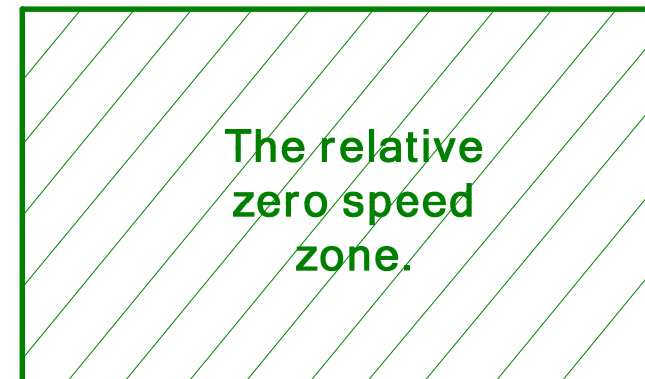
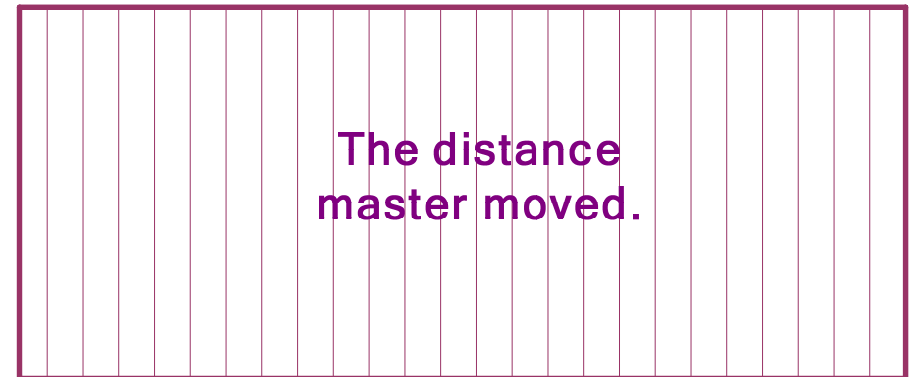
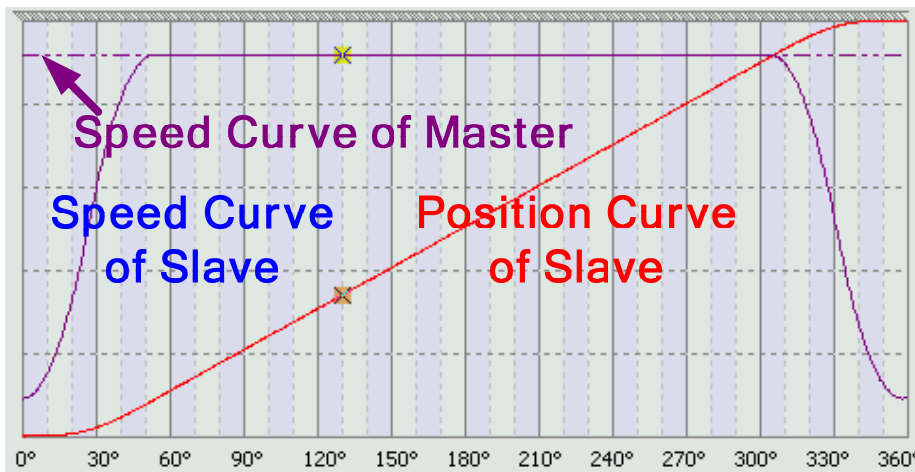
Two E-Cam curves is for coordinating the system of vertical and horizontal movement. From the bottle set arrival signal triggered to the pin set moved home by PR, the cycle is.



Example of Flying Shear (5)

The Travelling Distances

The main axis always moves longer distance than the one of slave.

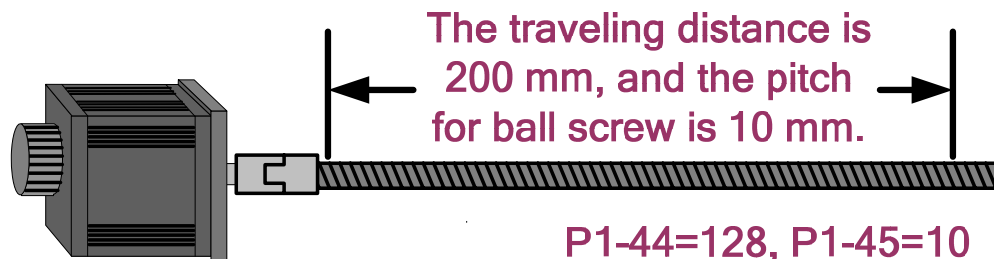


Example of Flying Shear (6)

The Specification of System

The master and slave specifications are as below.

Specification on Slave.



P1-44=128, P1-45=10
(100000 PUU for one revolution on servo drive)

$200 \text{ mm} / 10 \text{ mm} = 20$ (turns), for the whole traveling distance.
 $100000 \text{ PUU} * 20 = 2000000 \text{ PUU}$, command for the whole traveling distance.
 $100000 \text{ PUU} / 10 \text{ mm} = 10000 \text{ PUU/mm}$.

Specification on Master.



Encoder Pulse: 52 pulse / mm.

The distance of master will be greater than 200 mm.
 $200 * 52 = 10400$ (pulse)

Example of Flying Shear (7)

Start to Make Curve (1)

Base on the slave distance to make the E-Cam Curve.

3 Speed Section

P5-81 : Data Array start position 100

P5-82: E-CAM Areas: N(5~720) 200

IDL1 : Waiting Area 0 % => 0

ACC : Acceleration Area 5 % => 10

CONST : Constant Area 85 % => 170

DEC : Deceleration Area 5 % => 10

IDLE2 : Stop Area 5 % => 10

Destination 2000000 PUU

S Curve No 10

1 P1-44=128
P1-45=10

P5-83: E-CAM Cycle Number: M 1

P5-84: E-CAM Pulse Number of Master-axis: P 11555 (Pulse Number of Master-axis P, Corresponding E-CAM Cycle Table M)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
θ[°]	0	1.8	3.6	5.4	7.2	9	10.8	12.6	14.4	16.2
Position Y	0	111	444	1111	2222	3889	6222	9333	13333	18333

4 Figure out P5-84 mast **5** Create Table

6 Draw

2 Unit: mm

Slave Pulse 10000 PUU

Master Pulse ☒ 52 pulse

Master Simulate Velocity 100 pulse/s 1.923076923 mm/s

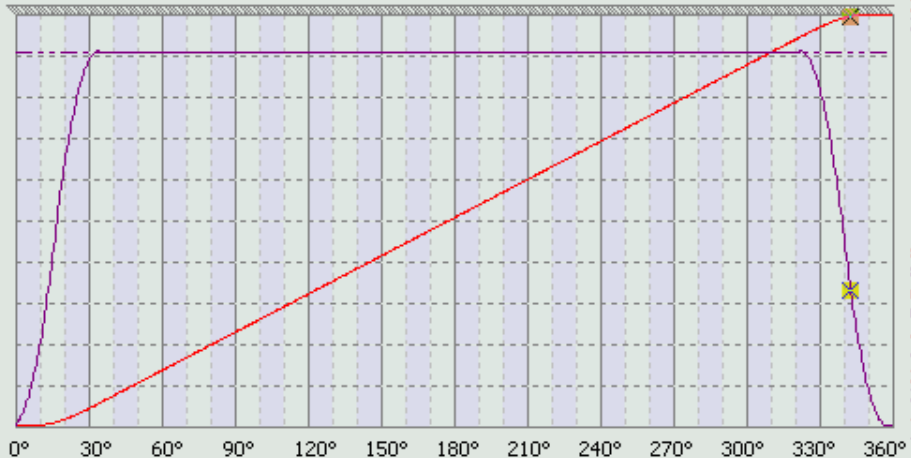
Slave Information

X : 342.90°

☒ Position Y 1988785.062 PUU, 198.879 mm

☒ Velocity V(Y') 6923.410 PUU/s, 0.6923 mm/s

☐ Acceleration A(Y)



Example of Flying Shear (8)

Start to Make Curve (2)

For some application, it could base on the distance of master.

3 Speed Section

P5-81 : Data Array start position 100
P5-82 : E-CAM Areas: N(5~720) 200
IDL1 : Waiting Area 0 % => 0
ACC : Acceleration Area 5 % => 10
CONST : Constant Area 85 % => 170
DEC : Deceleration Area 5 % => 10
IDLE2 : Stop Area 5 % => 10
Destination 1800000 PUU
S Curve No 10

1 P1-44=128
P1-45=10

5 P5-83: E-CAM Cycle Number: M 1
P5-84: E-CAM Pulse Number of Master-axis: P 10400 (Pulse Number of Master-axis P, Corresponding E-CAM Cycle Table M)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
θ[°]	0	1.8	3.6	5.4	7.2	9	10.8	12.6	14.4	16.2
Position Y	0	100	400	1000	2000	3500	5600	8400	12000	16500

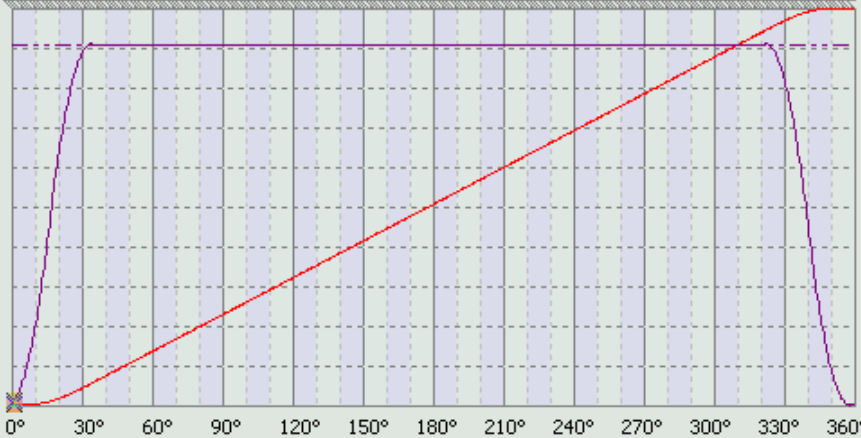
4 Figure out Lead(L) bas **6** Create Table

7 Draw

2 Unit: mm
Slave Pulse 10000 PUU
Master Pulse ☒ 52 pulse
Master Simulate Velocity 100 pulse/s 1.923076923 mm/s

Slave Information
X : 0.90°
☒ Position Y 31.250 PUU, 0.003 mm
☒ Velocity V(Y') 192.308 PUU/s, 0.0192 mm/s
☐ Acceleration A(Y)

Do not need to fill this field.



Example of Flying Shear (9)

The Direction of Servo System

The definition of **POSITIVE** direction is by increasing **ENCODER PULSE NUMBER**.

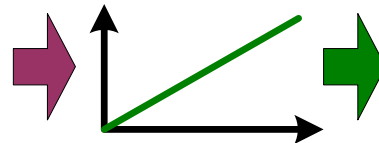
Positive
Command

E-Cam Position
Curve

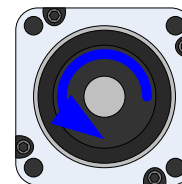
Positive
Direction
Definition

PC Scope

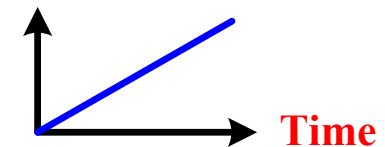
In **P5-18**, number is
increasing.
In **P5-86**, number is
increasing.



P1-01.Z=0



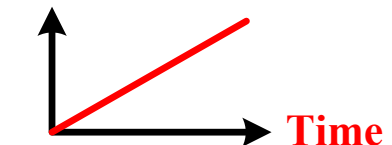
Feedback
PUU



P1-01.Z=1



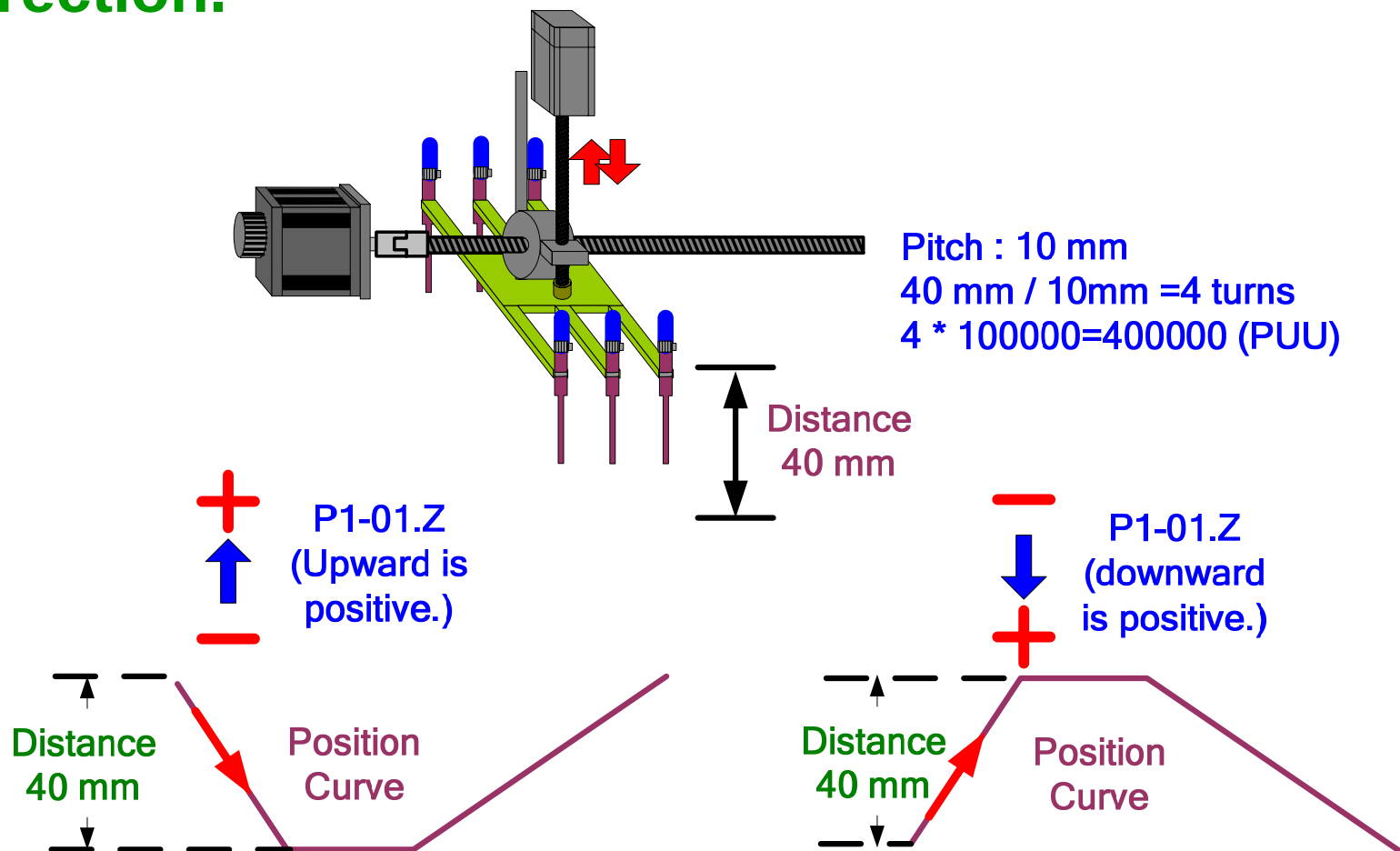
Feedback
PUU



Example of Flying Shear (10)

The Filling Axis

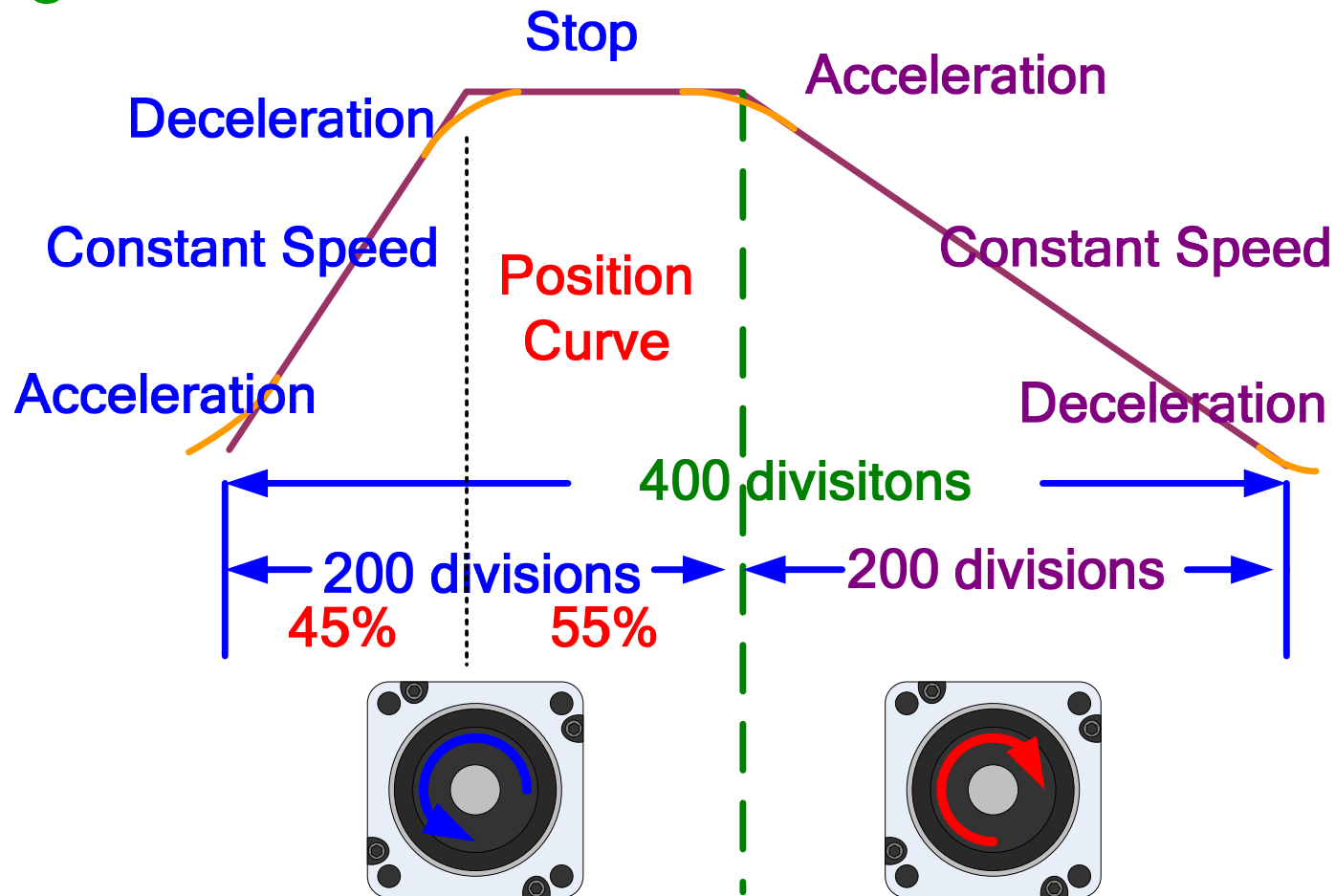
The definition of **POSITIVE** direction should be always kept in mind. P1-01.Z can be used to define the direction.



Example of Flying Shear (11)

The E-Cam Curve Making

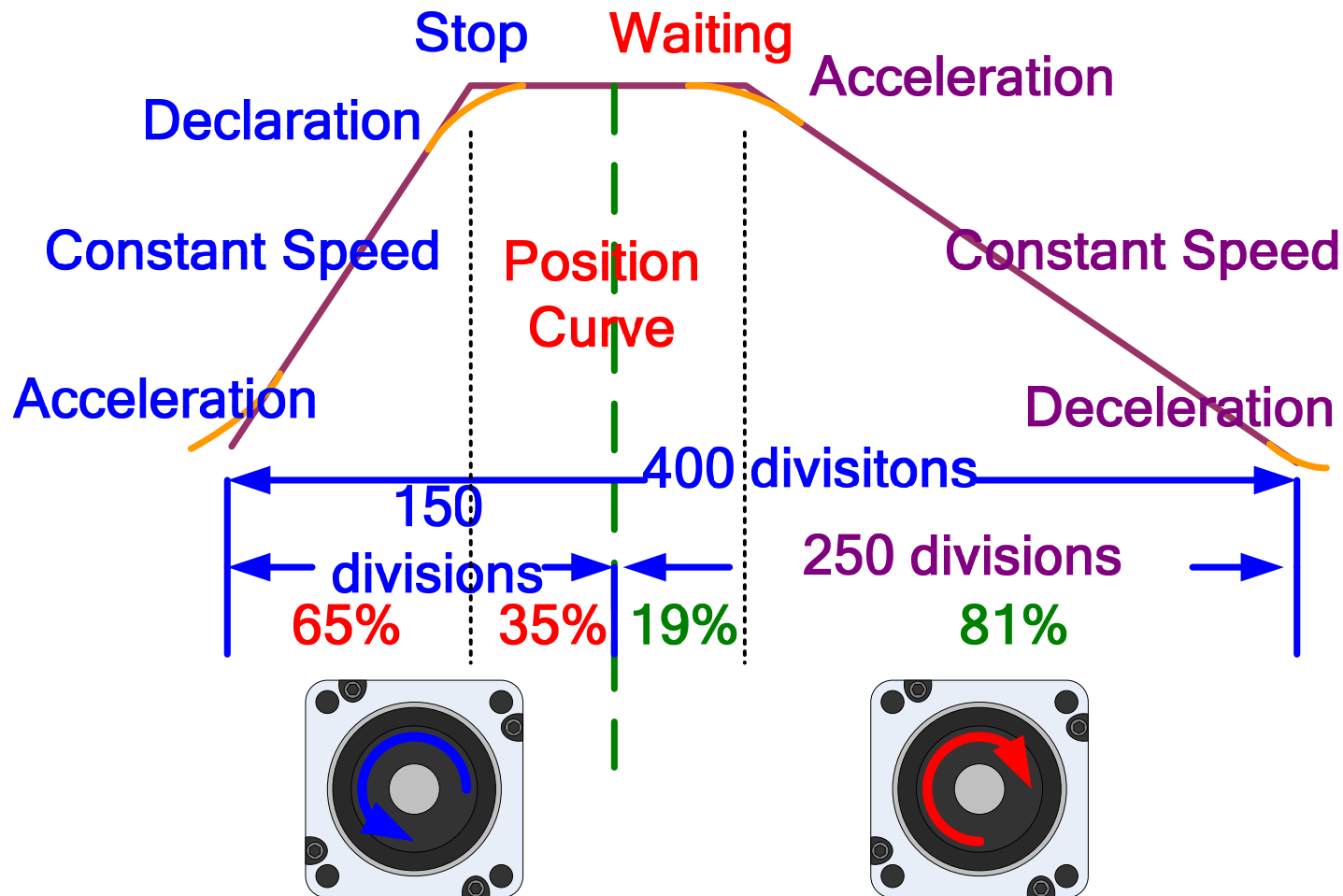
This is the method of making curves partially.
Separate the curve into different parts with the same rotating direction.



Example of Flying Shear (12)

Another Separating Way

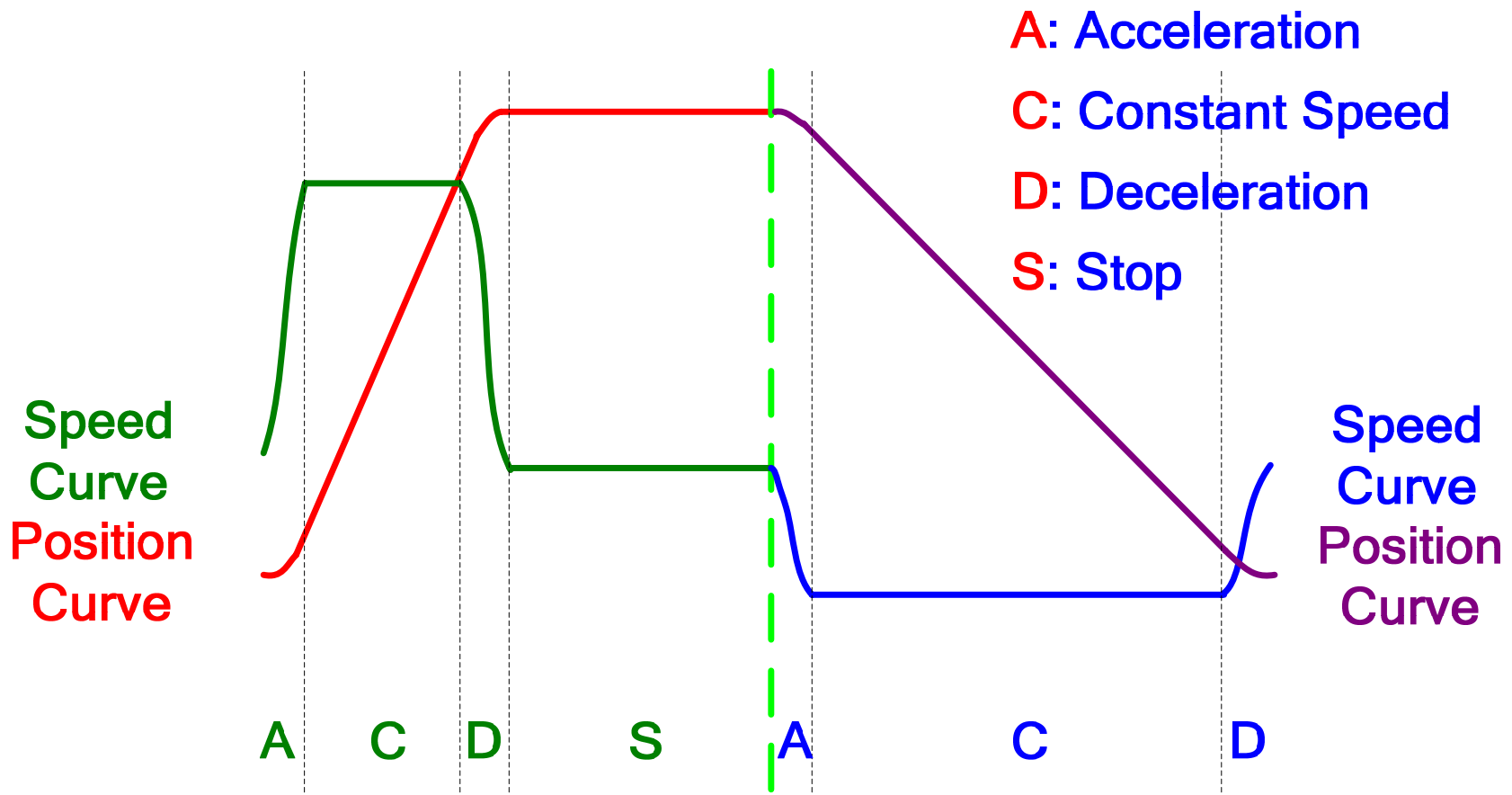
The same idea as previous one, the curve with the same rotating direction is put in the same area.



Example of Flying Shear (13)

Position Curve V.S. Speed Curve

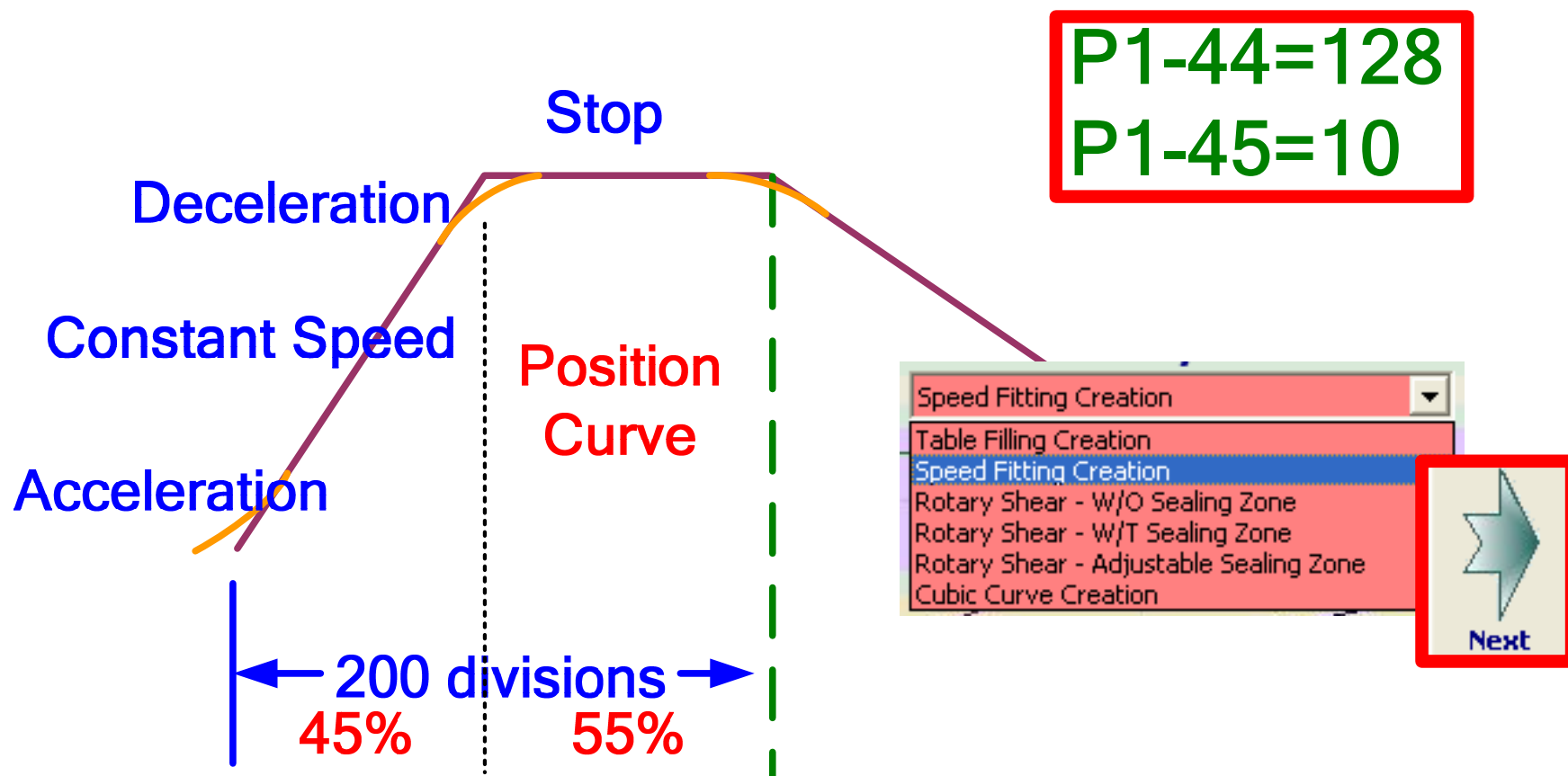
The relation of speed and position.



Example of Flying Shear (14)

The First Part of Curve

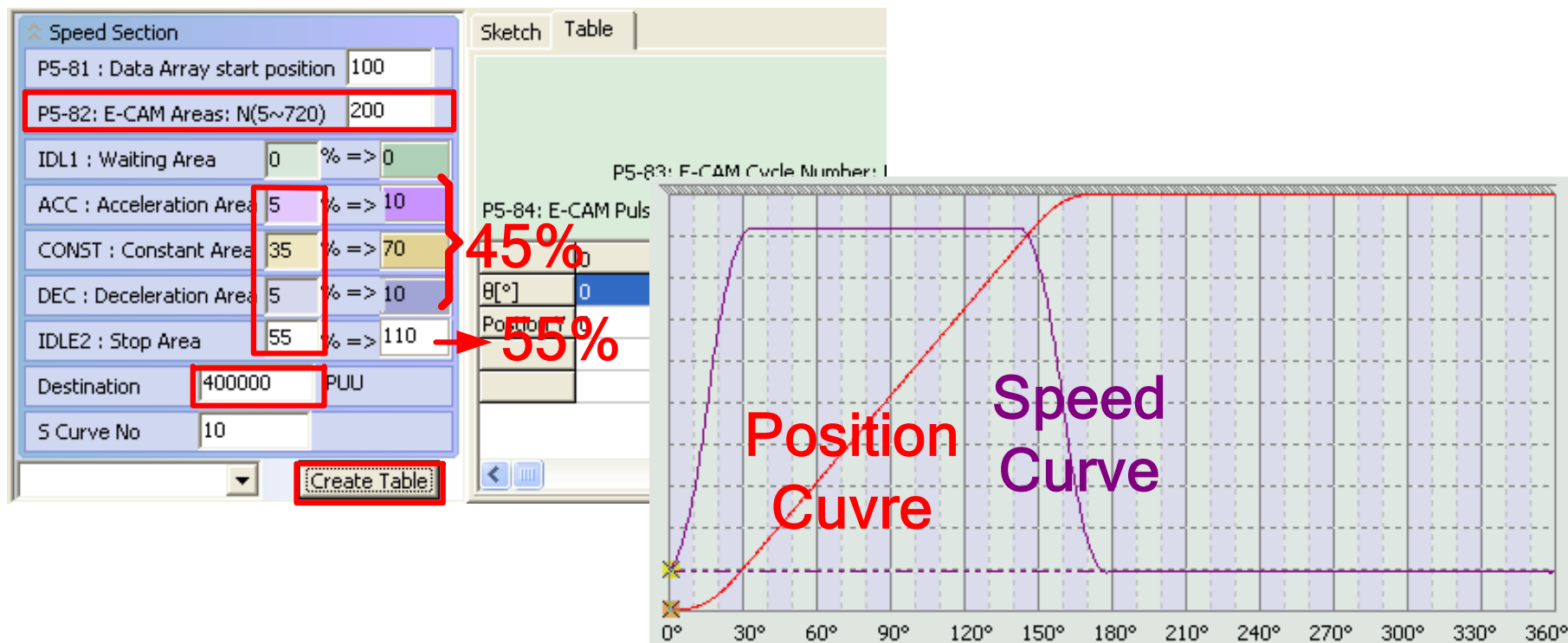
Follow the step for the first part of curve.



Example of Flying Shear (15)

Arrange the Curve Appropriately

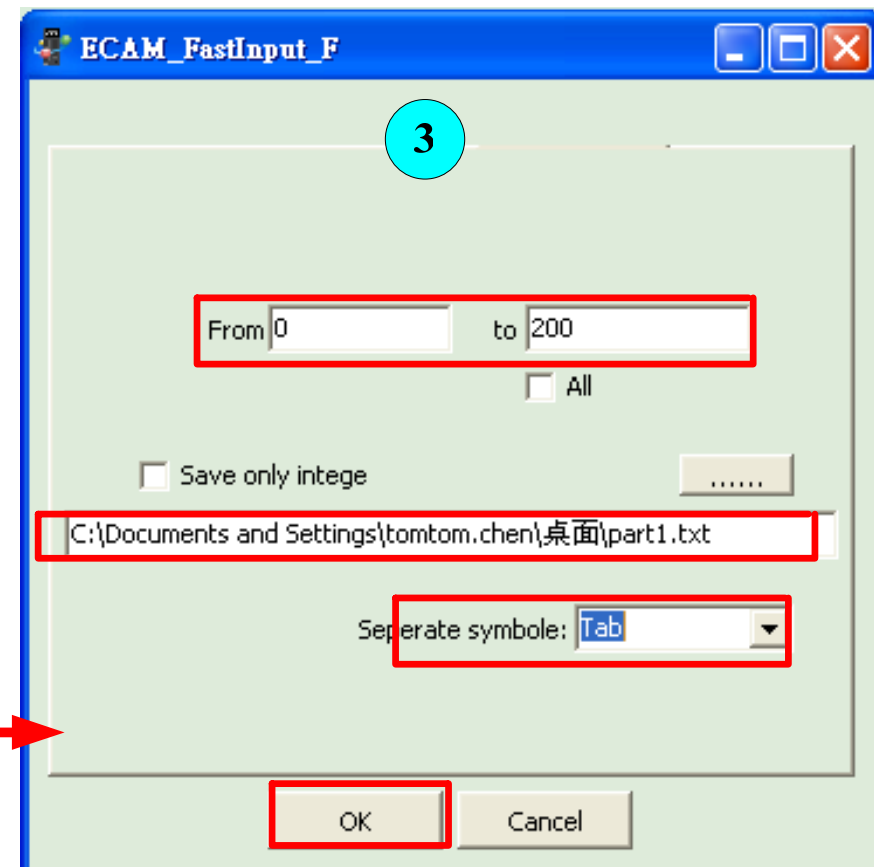
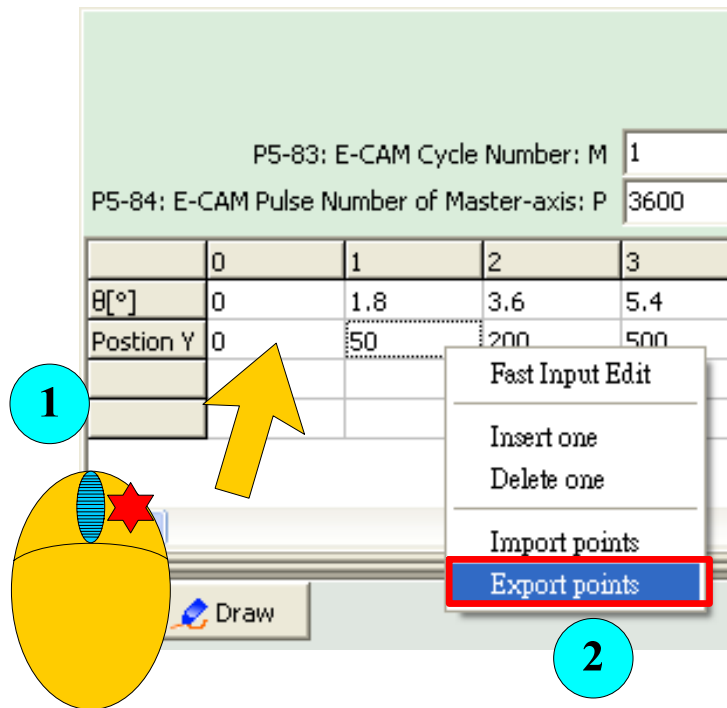
The percentage for different areas and distance should be kept as its sketch.



Example of Flying Shear (16)

Export the First Part of Curve

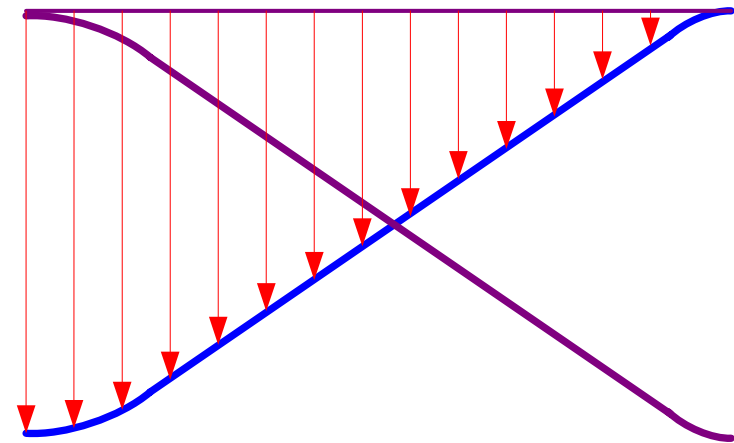
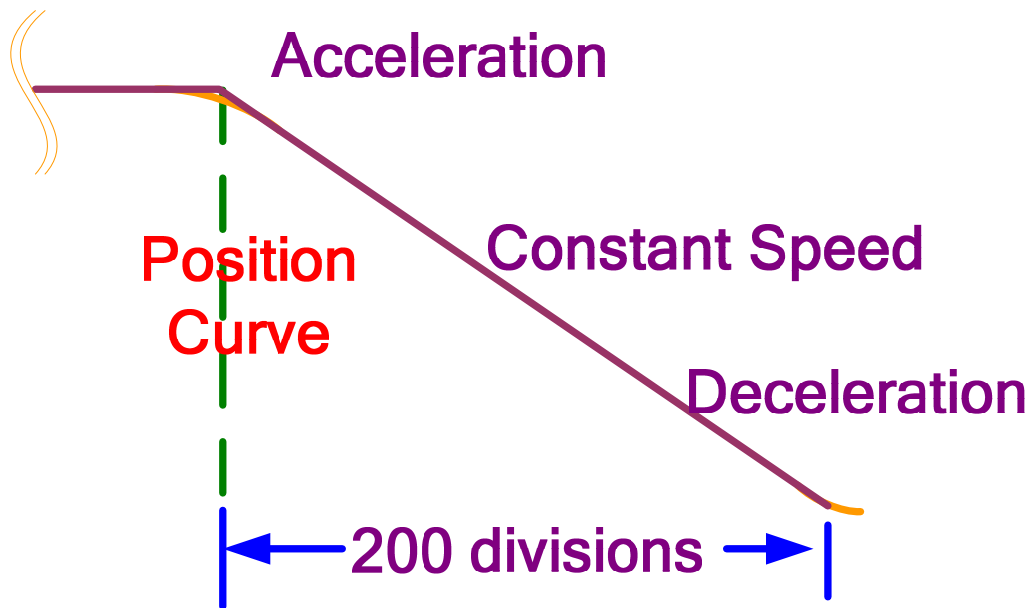
Export the first part of curve for later usage.



Example of Flying Shear (17)

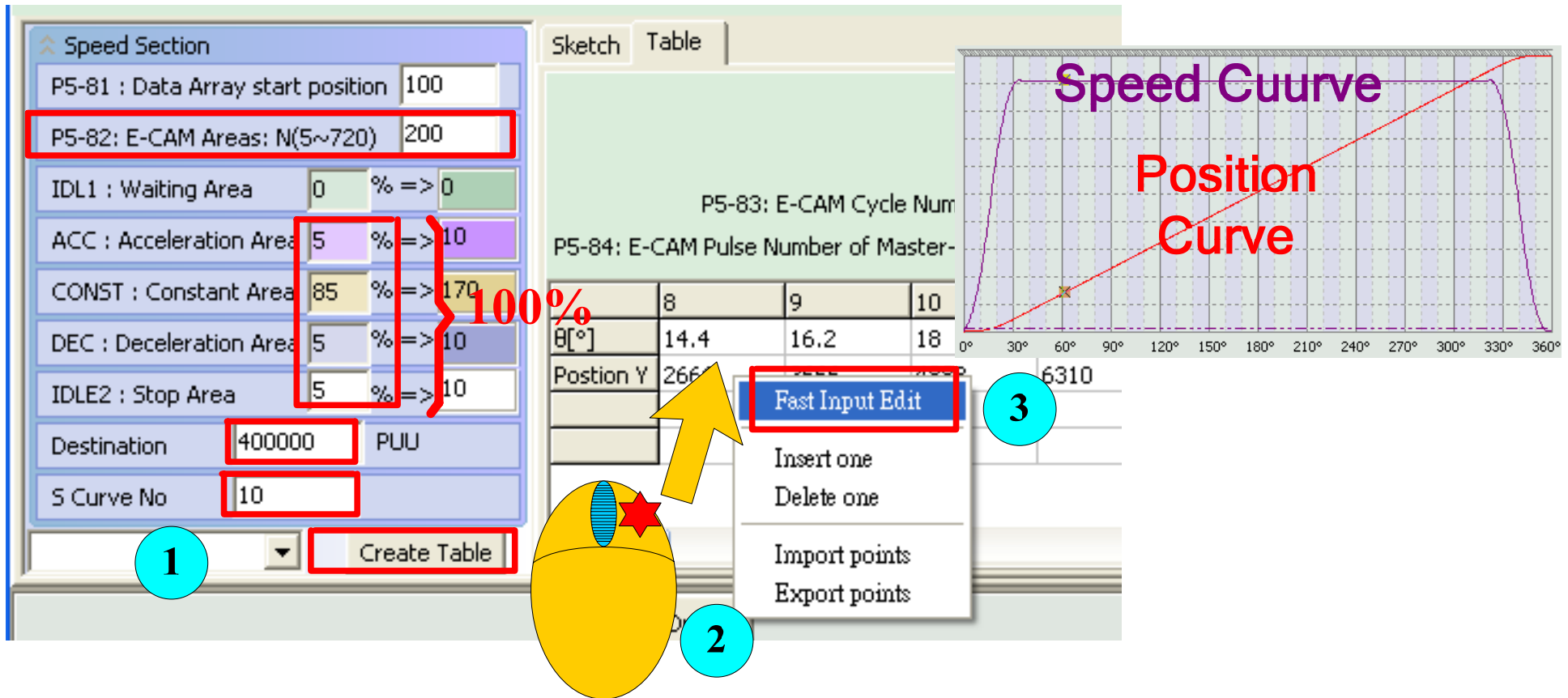
The Second Part of Curve

The curve will be upside down by some mathematical operation.





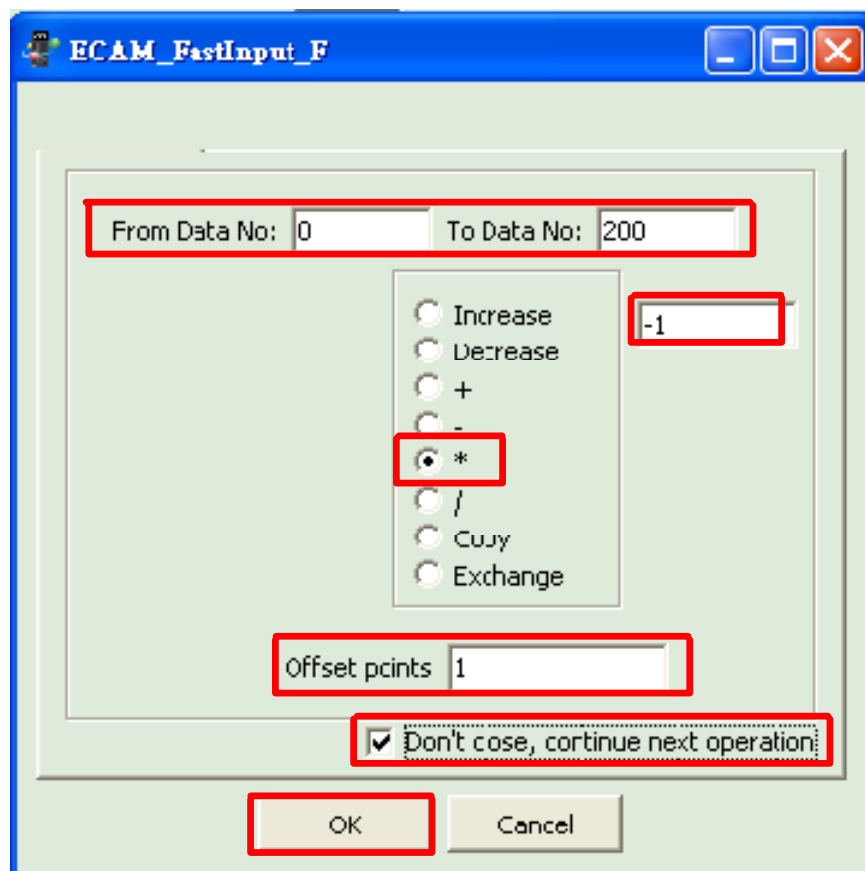
The distance and percentage should be kept as sketch.



Example of Flying Shear (19)

Upside Down the Curve

Time all the data by -1, and then add all of them with maximum value of the curve.



ECAM_FastInput_F

From Data No: 0 To Data No: 200

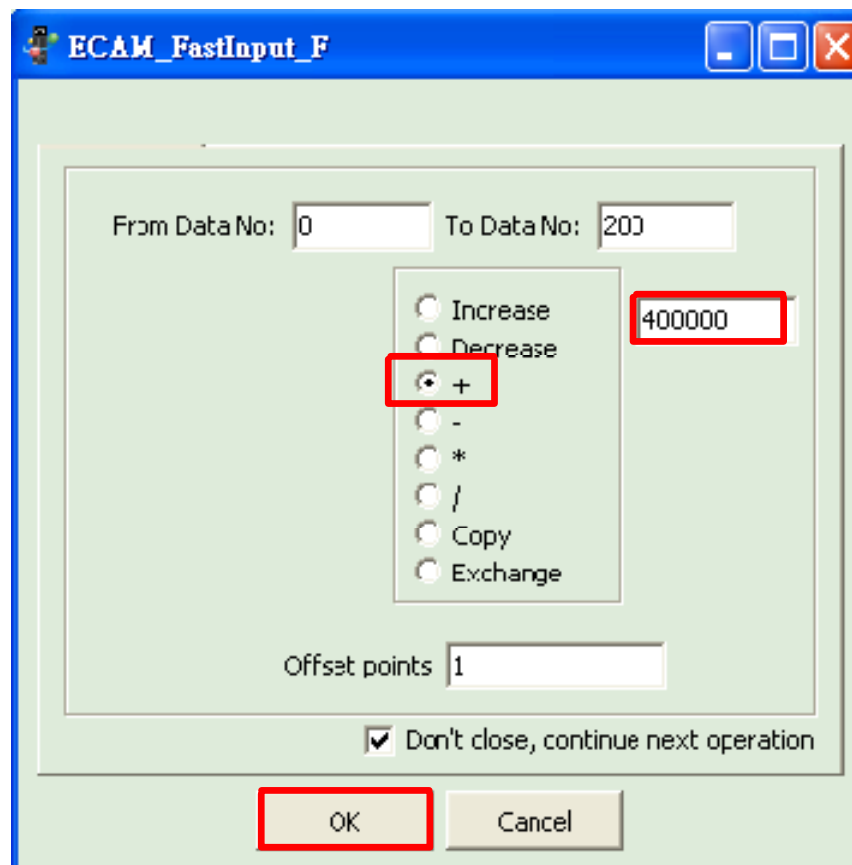
☐ Increase
☐ Decrease
☐ +
☐ -
☒ *
☐ /
☐ Copy
☐ Exchange

-1

Offset points 1

☒ Don't close, continue next operation

OK Cancel



ECAM_FastInput_F

From Data No: 0 To Data No: 200

☐ Increase
☐ Decrease
☒ +
☐ -
☐ *
☐ /
☐ Copy
☐ Exchange

400000

Offset points 1

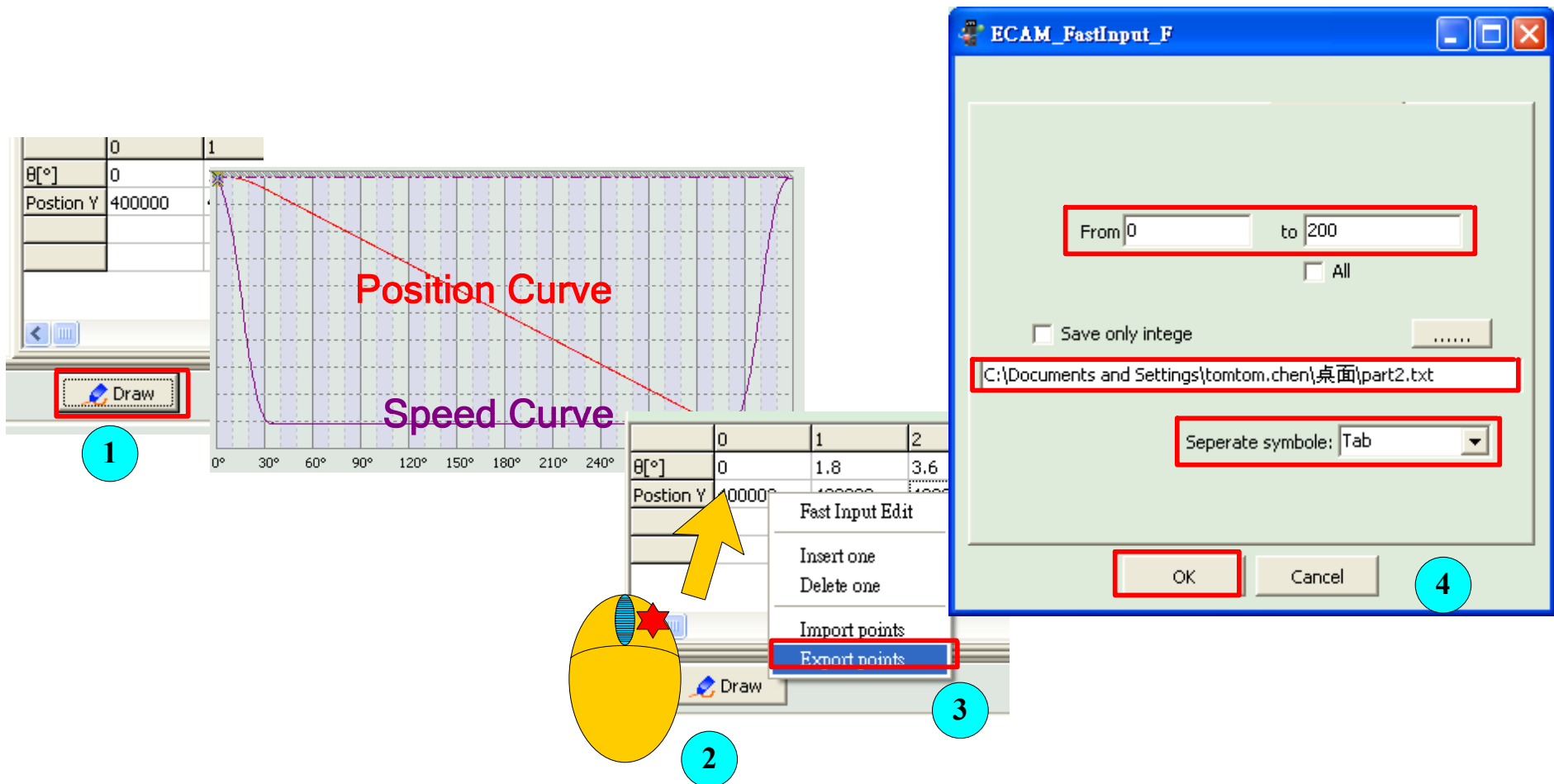
☒ Don't close, continue next operation

OK Cancel

Example of Flying Shear (20)

Export the Second Part of Curve

Draw the curve, and export it to a file.



The screenshot illustrates the steps to export a curve from the ECAM_FastInput_F software. The main window displays a graph with two curves: a red line labeled 'Position Curve' and a purple line labeled 'Speed Curve'. The x-axis represents an angle from 0° to 240° in 30° increments. The y-axis represents 'Position Y' with a value of 400000. A table on the left shows the following data:

	0	1
$\theta[^\circ]$	0	
Position Y	400000	

Step 1: A red box highlights the 'Draw' button in the bottom left corner of the main window.

Step 2: A yellow mouse cursor is shown clicking on the 'Export points' option in a context menu that appears over the graph area. The menu also includes 'Fast Input Edit', 'Insert one', 'Delete one', and 'Import points'.

Step 3: A red box highlights the 'Export points' option in the context menu.

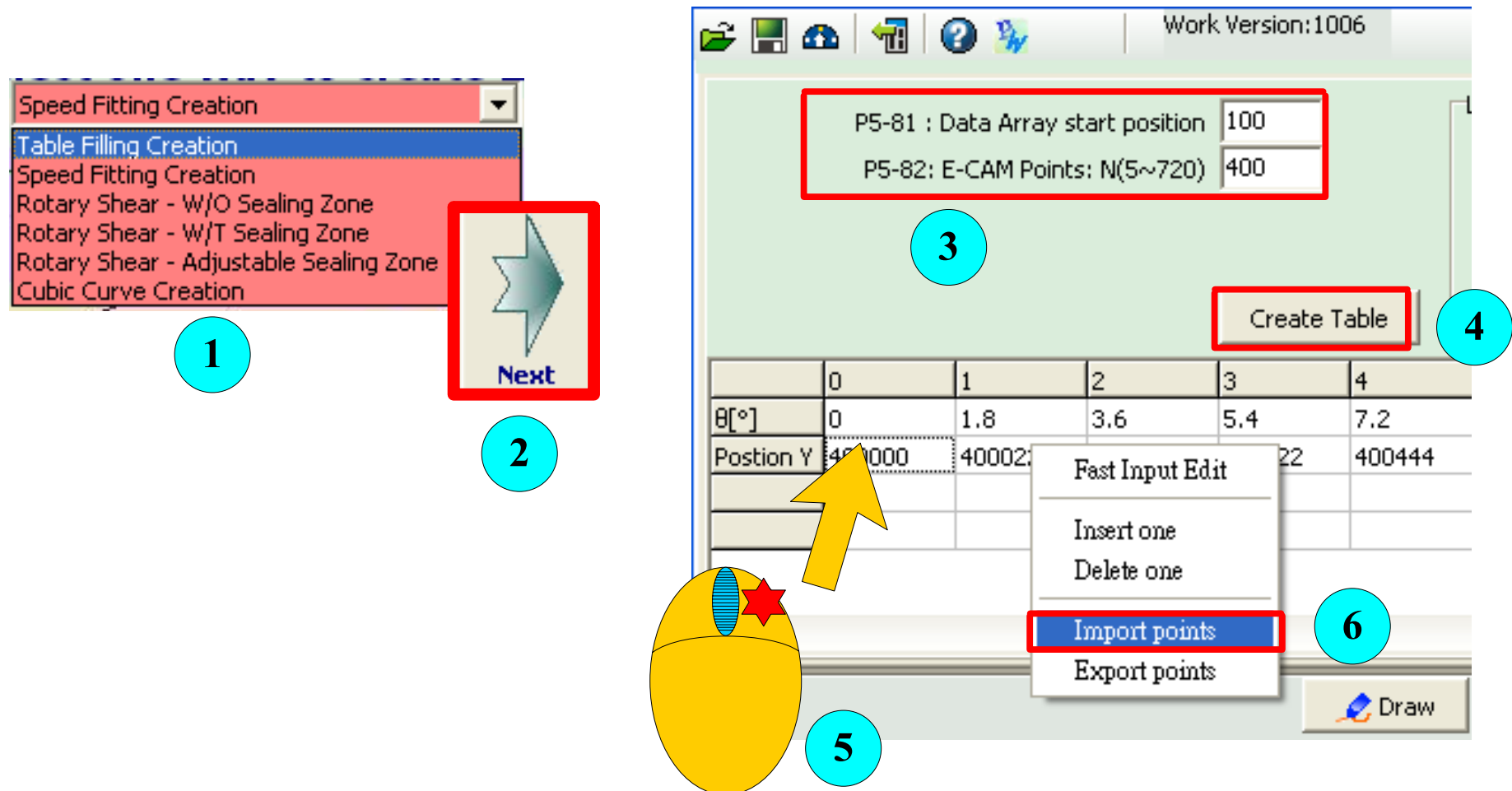
Step 4: The 'ECAM_FastInput_F' dialog box is shown with the following settings:

- 'From' field: 0
- 'to' field: 200
- 'All' checkbox: unchecked
- 'Save only integer' checkbox: unchecked
- File path: C:\Documents and Settings\tomtom.chen\桌面\part2.txt
- 'Seperate symbole' dropdown: Tab
- 'OK' button: highlighted with a red box

Example of Flying Shear (21)

Merge Them

Open the “Table Filling Creation” for merging the partial curves. The total data items are 400.



Speed Fitting Creation

Table Filling Creation

Speed Fitting Creation

Rotary Shear - W/O Sealing Zone

Rotary Shear - W/T Sealing Zone

Rotary Shear - Adjustable Sealing Zone

Cubic Curve Creation

Next

Work Version:1006

P5-81 : Data Array start position 100

P5-82: E-CAM Points: N(5~720) 400

Create Table

	0	1	2	3	4
θ[°]	0	1.8	3.6	5.4	7.2
Position Y	40000	40002		22	40044

Fast Input Edit

Insert one

Delete one

Import points

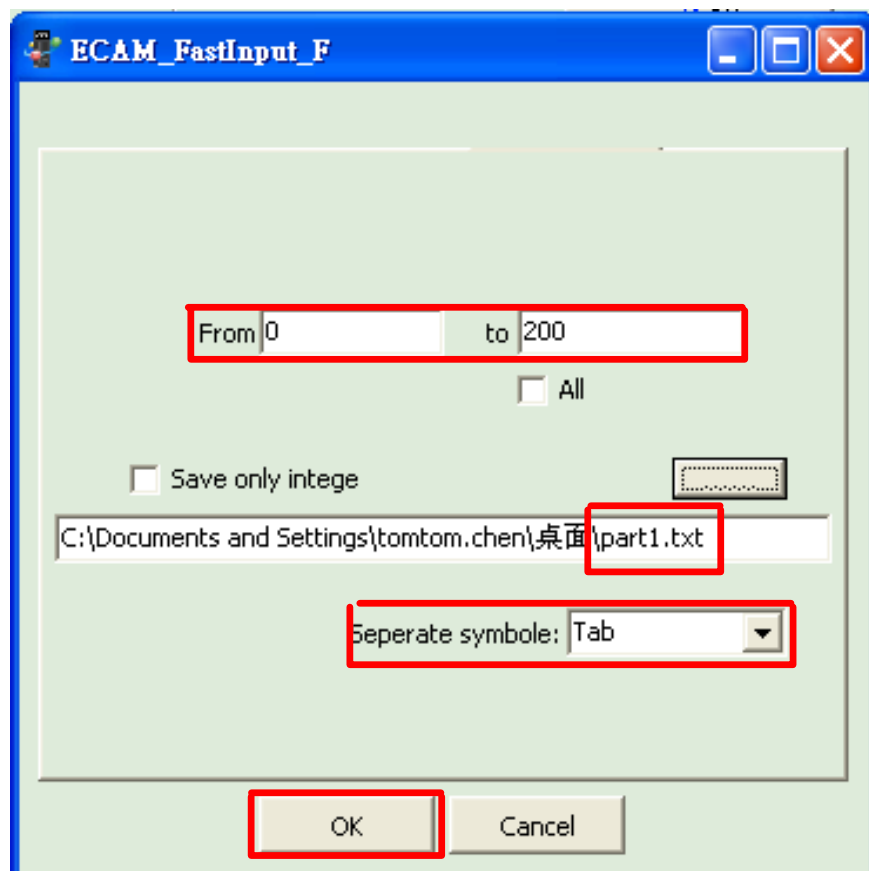
Export points

Draw

Example of Flying Shear (22)

Import Both of Them

Import the files saved from previous operation.



ECAM_FastInput_F

From 0 to 200

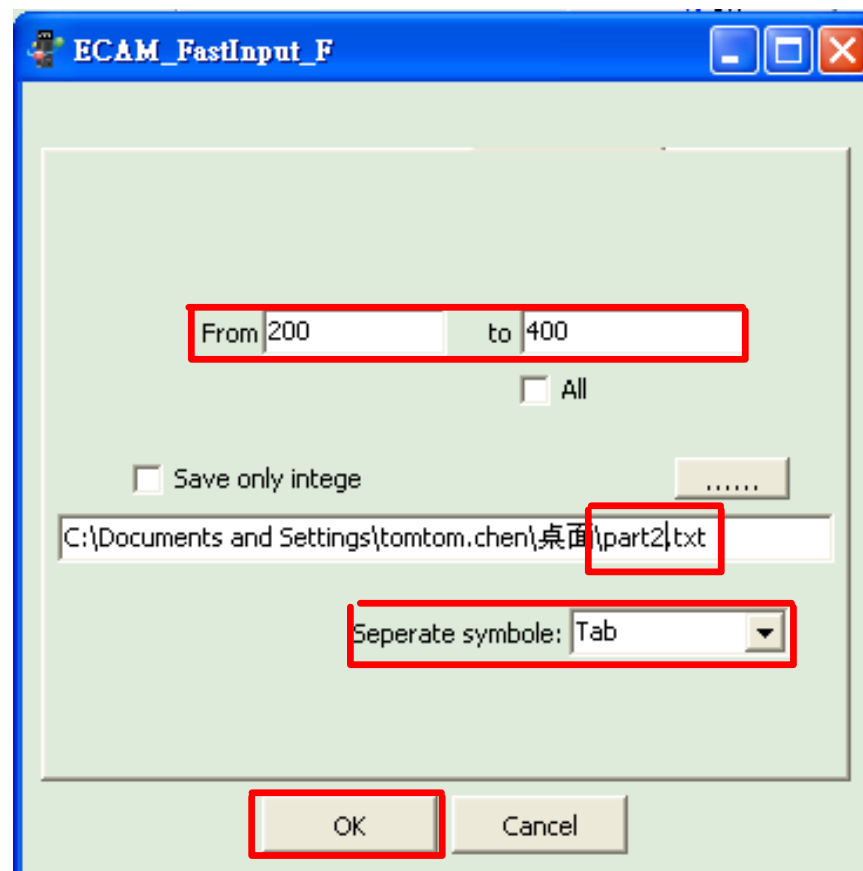
☐ All

☐ Save only integers

C:\Documents and Settings\tomtom.chen\桌面\part1.txt

Seperate symbole: Tab

OK Cancel



ECAM_FastInput_F

From 200 to 400

☐ All

☐ Save only integers

C:\Documents and Settings\tomtom.chen\桌面\part2.txt

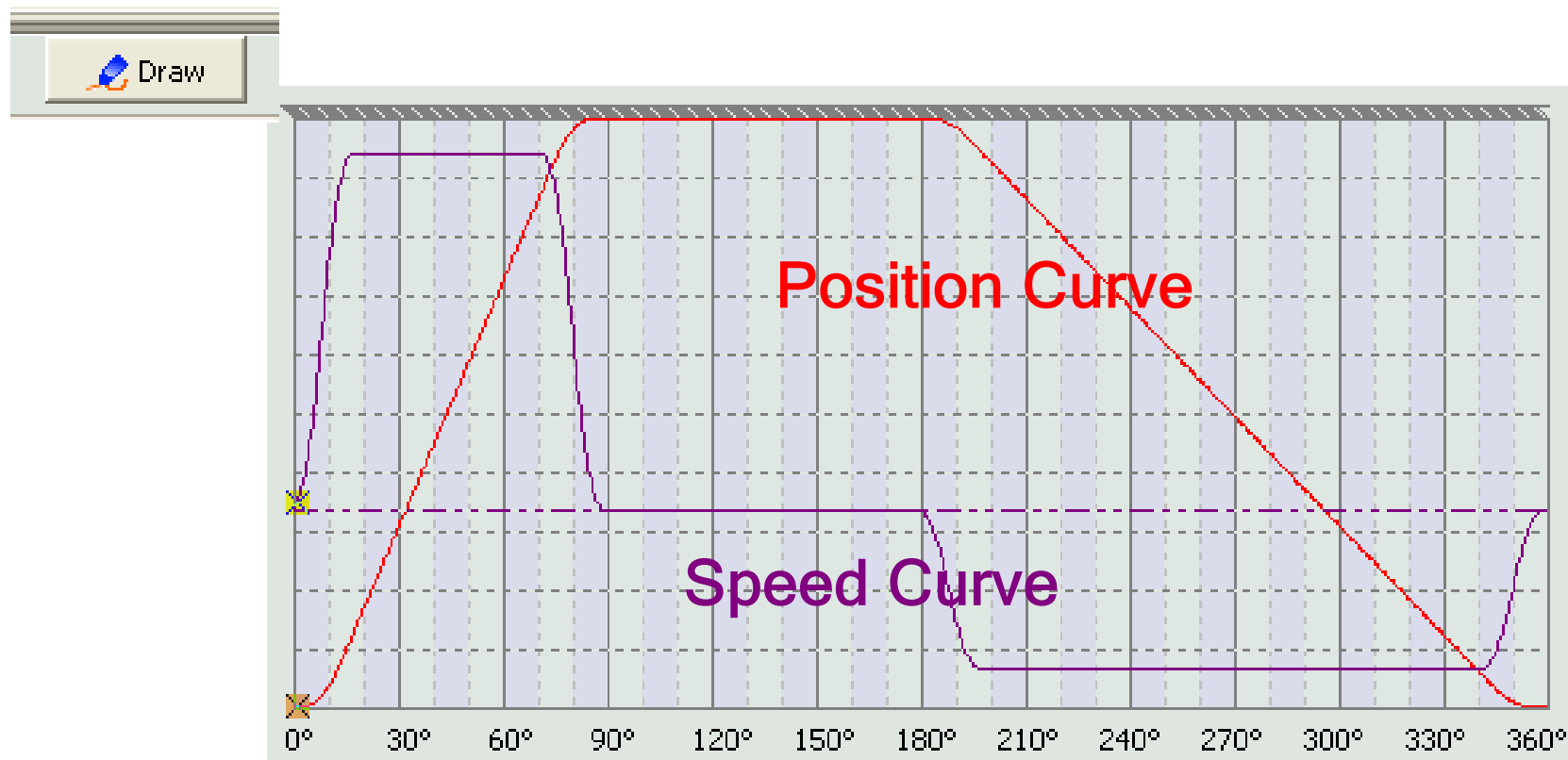
Seperate symbole: Tab

OK Cancel

Example of Flying Shear (23)

Draw the Whole Curve

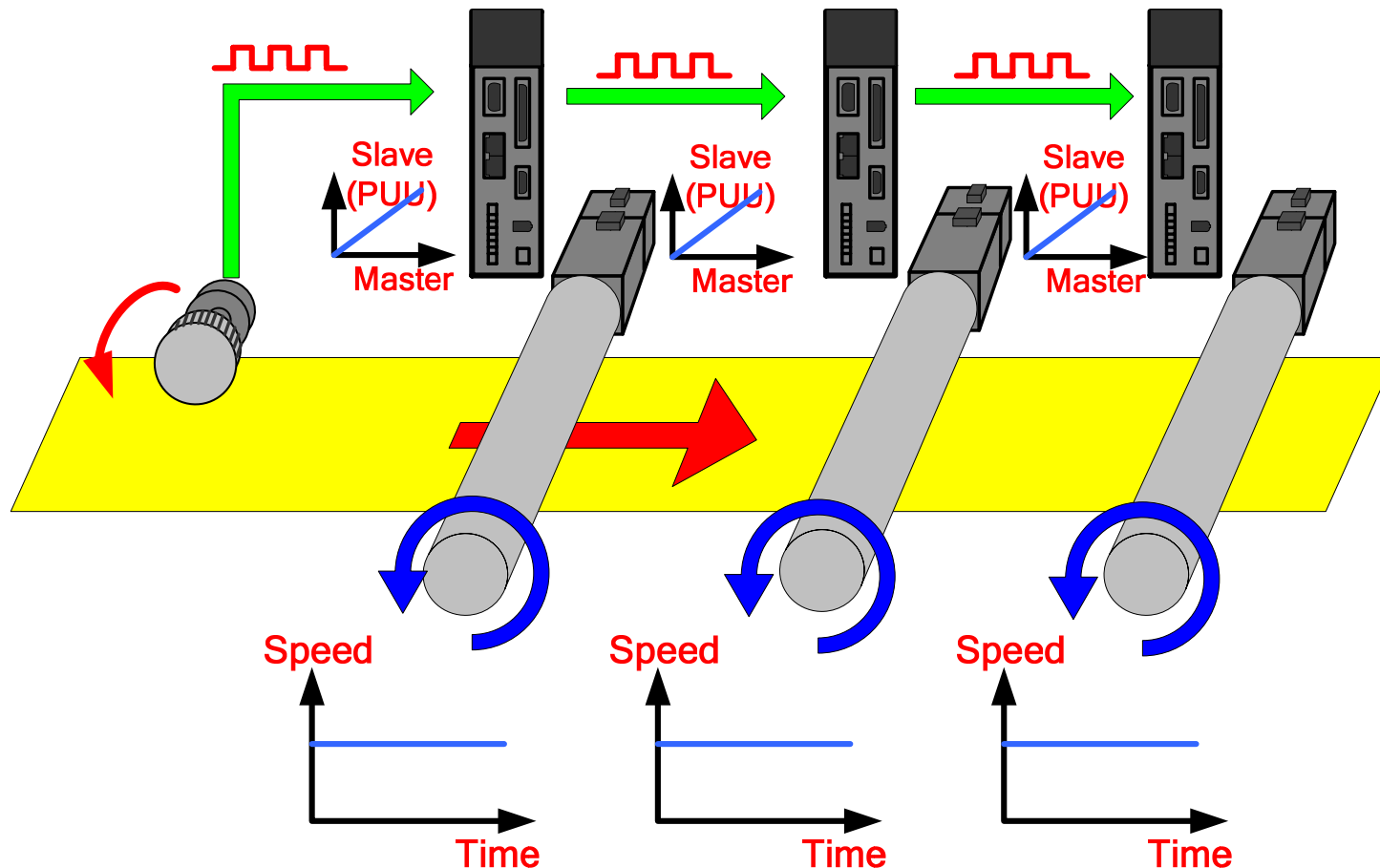
Draw the curve. It is ready to download.



The Command Overlapped (1)

PR and E-Cam

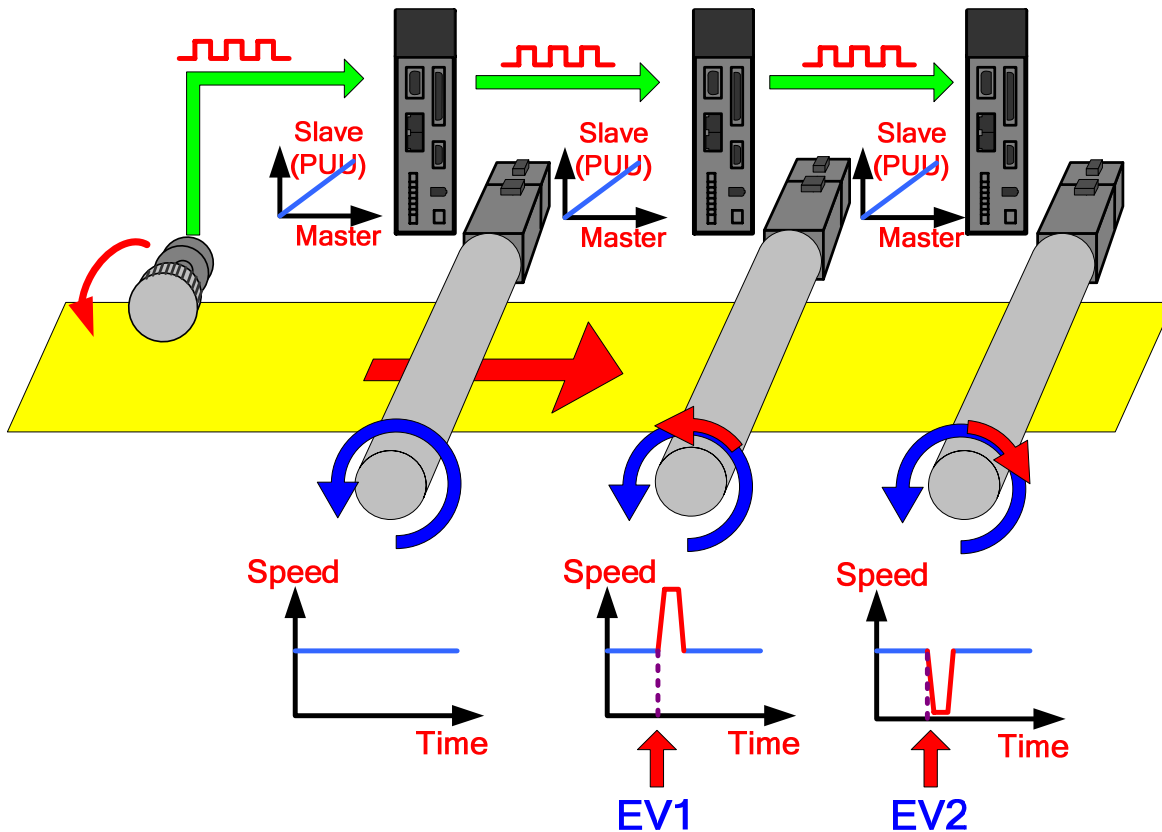
The PR and E-Cam commands can be overlapped while the E-Cam is running. This picture is an application for phase control.



The Command Overlapped (2)

Phase Shift

An event can be used for phase shifting. The positive shifting can work only when the positive speed can set higher than the speed of E-Cam.



The target speed is higher than E-Cam.

PR #A	Position (2) D=0 ms, S=2000 rpm 5000 PUU, INC
----------	---



The target speed is lower than E-Cam.

PR #B	Position (2) D=0 ms, S=200 rpm -5000 PUU, INC
----------	---





Why My E-Cam Do Not Work (1)

The Master Pulse

The master pulse should be checked first. Always **POSITIVE** thinking. The positive direction of pulse train is mandatory for applying E-Cam.

The same as P5-39.B
(Capture source setting)

P5-88.Y=0, check P5-17 or P5-18

Linear Encoder (CN5)

P5-88.Y=1, check P5-17

Pulse Command (CN1)

P5-88.Y=2, check P5-18

PR Command
(Internal signal)

P5-88.Y=3, no physical signal

1 ms clock
(Internal signal)

P5-88.Y=4, no physical signal

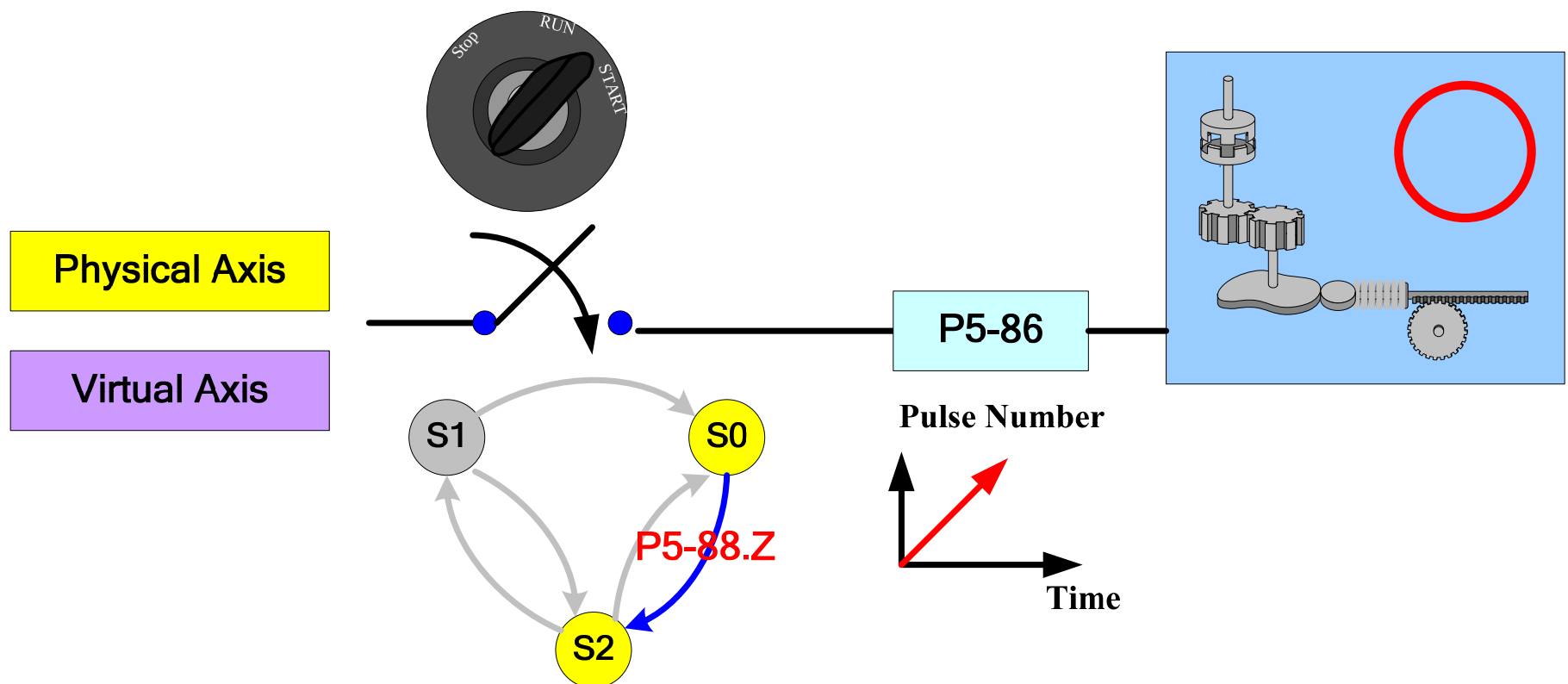
Cap. Synchronous Axis
(P5-39.B, Mark tracking)

P5-88.Y=5, check P5-17 or P5-18

Why My E-Cam Do Not Work (2)

The Master Axis

When the E-Cam is activated ($P5-88.X=1$), the pulse will be counted in P5-86. The P5-86 should be an increasing number. If not, reverse the pulse direction (not motor direction).



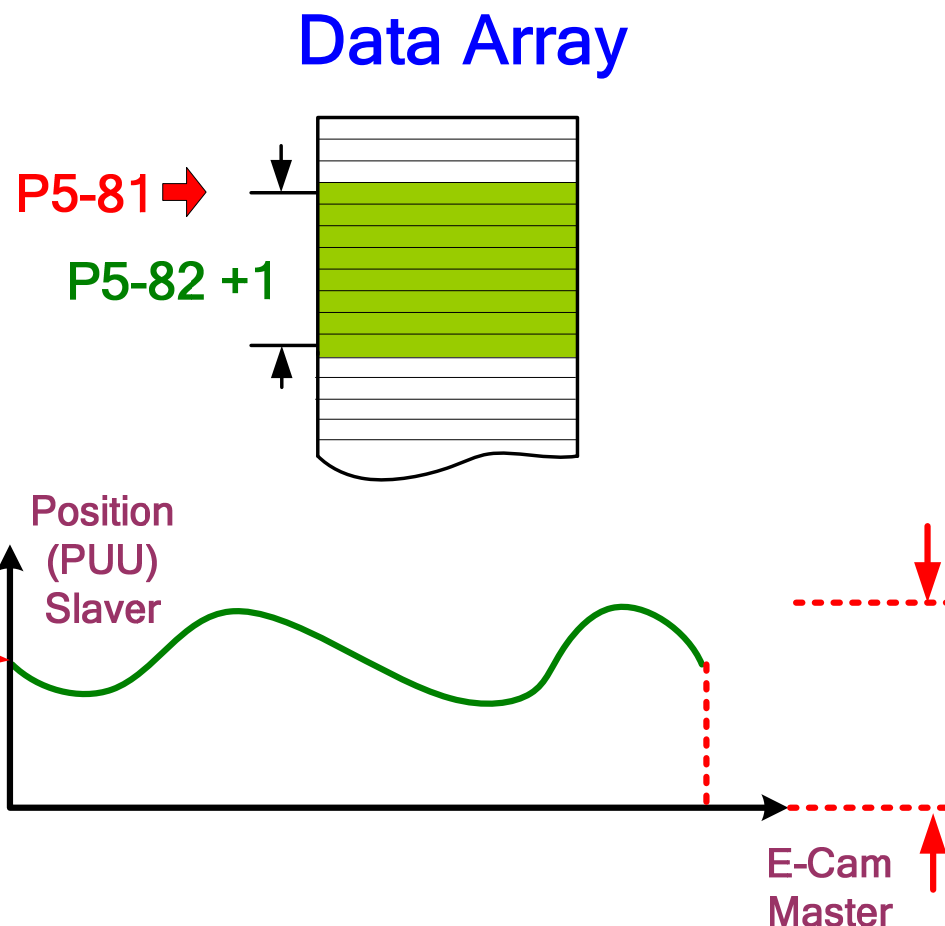


Why My E-Cam Do Not Work (3)

The E-Cam Curve

Check if E-Cam Curve is properly downloaded in the data array. Check the P5-19 if it is a correct ratio, for example, 0.000001 or 1.

E-Cam Curve:
The E-Cam
function defining
the relationship of
master and slave.
P5-81,P5-82,P5-85



Slave E-Gear:
The scaling of
E-Cam curve to
output.
P1-44, P1-45
P5-19



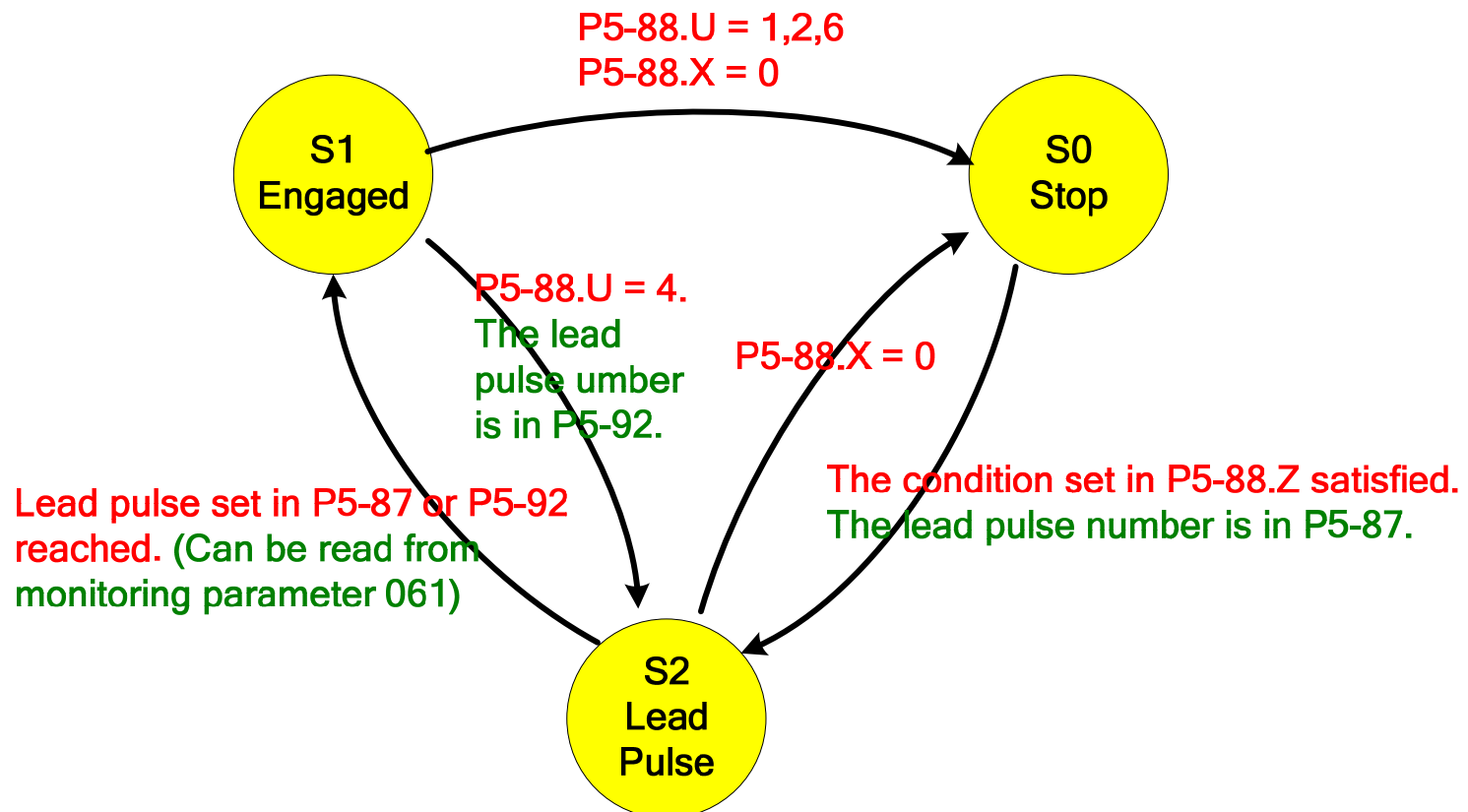
Why My E-Cam Do Not Work (4)

The Clutch Status

The status of the clutch can be checked from P5-88.S.

P5-88,
E-Cam Settings

	High Byte		Low Byte			
S	0	BA	U	Z	Y	X
0~2	-	00~3F	0~8	0~2	0~5	0~1



Thank You

