

Using the Animatics Smartmotor:

The Animatics Smartmotors have a built-in controller that is programmed with a Basic-like language somewhat similar to the SELWIN language used by the IAI controllers. The Smartmotors have only seven I/O lines, however. These I/O lines are 5 volt logic, so care must be taken when interfacing the Smartmotor to the PLC or to sensors. Like SELWIN, the SMI language requires your program to explicitly loop from the end to the beginning. Here are equivalent programs:

Selwin			SMI	
SVON				
ACC	10		A=10	` acceleration in odd units
VEL	100		V=100	` velocity in odd units
TAG	1		C1	` destination for GOTO or GOSUB
MOVP	1		P=1000	` absolute position in encoder counts
			G	` go
			TWAIT	` wait for trajectory to finish
MVPI	2		D=500	` relative position in encoder counts
			G	` start motion
			TWAIT	` wait for trajectory to finish
BTON	302		UA=1	` turn on signal A
WTON	011		WHILE UBI==0	` wait for signal B to go high
			LOOP	
IN	012	014	d=UDI	
			e=UEI*2	
			f=UFI*4	
			g=d+e	
			g=g+f	' can't use two operators in one expression
IFEQ	99	1	IF g==1	
...				
EDIF			ENDIF	
IFEQ	99	2	IF g==2	
...				
EDIF			ENDIF	
IFEQ	99	4	IF g==4	
...				
EDIF			ENDIF	
GOTO	1		GOTO1	
END			END	

The scaling factors for acceleration, velocity, and position are:

```
A = rev/s^2 * 8
V = rev/s * 32212
P = rev * 2000      ` absolute position
D = rev * 2000      ` relative distance move
```

Be careful of absolute moves intermixed with relative moves. If the motor is at absolute position 1000, and you do a relative move 2000, then an absolute move to 2000, you will move backwards a half revolution (1000 counts). This could get very confusing. Rather than relative moves, it might be better to use addition to compute new absolute positions, i.e., $P = @P + 20000$ to move 10 revolutions. Of course, you can always find out your current position at the end of a relative move using the @P variable.

The Smartmotor has a built-in index pulse once per revolution which can be used for homing purposes.

This fragment of program would implement a homing sequence:

```
V=100          ` some slow velocity
D=2000         ` one revolution is guaranteed sufficient
G              ` start motion
WHILE Bt       ` while our trajectory is in motion
    IF Bi      ` index pulse seen?
        S      ` stop
        O=0    ` set origin to zero (or some other constant)
    ENDIF
LOOP
```

Example Program smartmotor3.src:

'Program smartmotor3.src 2008-06-05 Ralph Stirling

'I/O:

```
` port A: output, READY signal to PLC
` port B: input, TRIGGER from PLC
` port C: input, HOME from sensor
` port D: input, POS1 from PLC
` port E: input, POS2 from PLC
` port F: input, POS3 from PLC
'F E D
'0 0 0 home
'0 0 1 abs. move #1
'0 1 0 rel. move
'0 1 1 abs. move #2
'1 1 1 constant torque move, testing for broken wire
```

```
UAO ` READY signal to PLC
UBI ` TRIGGER signal from PLC
UCI ` HOME signal from sensor
UDI ` POS1 signal from PLC
UEI ` POS2 signal from PLC
```

UFI ' POS3 signal from PLC

ZS ' clear status word, including limit bits

WHILE 1 ' loop forever

 UA=1 ' let PLC know we're ready

 WHILE UBI==0 LOOP ' wait for trigger from PLC

 d=UDI 'xx1 or xx0

 e=UEI*2 'x1x or x0x

 f=UFI*4 '1xx or 0xx

 g=d+e 'all bits together

 g=g+f

 ' homing move?

 IF g==0

 UA=0 ' tell PLC we are moving

 V=32212/4 ' 1/4 rev/sec

 A=80 ' 10 rev/sec^2

 D=2000 ' 1 rev positive move

 G

 WHILE Bt

 IF UCI==0 ' got home signal?

 O=0 ' set origin

 S ' stop motion

 BREAK ' get out of the loop

 ENDIF

 LOOP

 ' position #1 move?

 ELSEIF g==1

 UA=0 ' not READY now

 V=1*32212 ' 1 rev/sec (60 RPM)

 A=80 ' 10 rev/sec^2

 P=500 ' 90 degrees

 G

 TWAIT ' wait for done

 ' relative move?

 ELSEIF g==2

 UA=0

 V=1*32212 ' 1 rev/sec

 A=80

 D=10*2000 ' 10 turns

 G

TWAIT

‘ constant torque move?

ELSEIF g==7

UA=0

AMPS=500 ‘ 50% max. current as safety

MT ‘ torque mode

T=200 ‘ 20% torque, 200 max vel

a=@P ‘ current position

b=a+20000 ‘ 10 turns

G

WHILE Bt

IF @P>b ‘ finished all turns

X ‘ slow down and stop

BREAK

ELSEIF @V>190 ‘ almost max velocity

S ‘ stop now, as wire broken

BREAK

ENDIF

LOOP

MP ‘ go back to position mode

ENDIF

WHILE UBI==1 LOOP ‘ be sure PLC saw our UA=0

UA=1 ‘ back to READY

LOOP

END

