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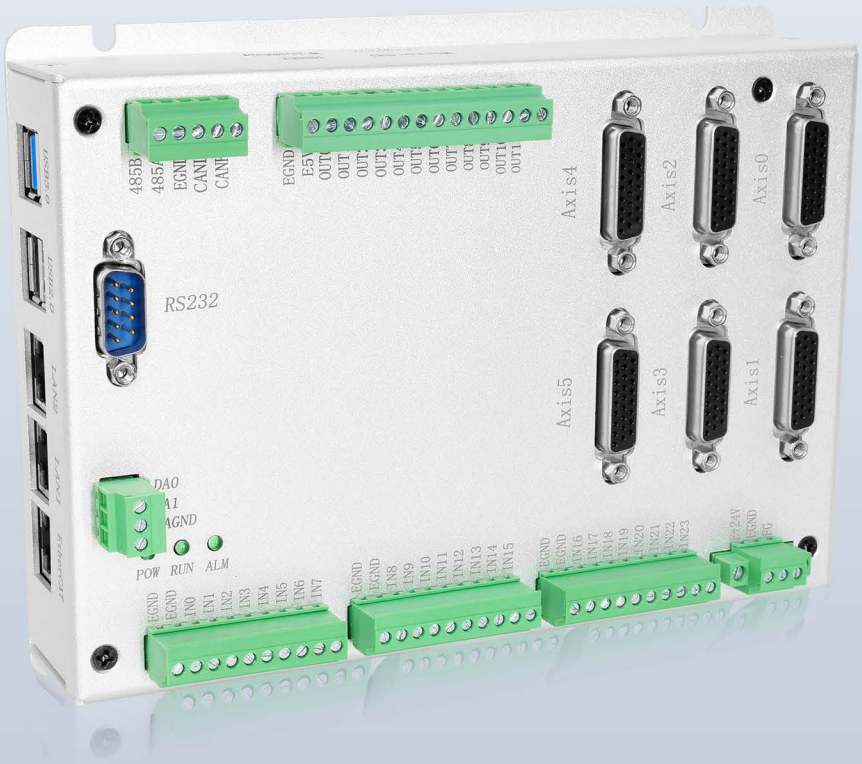
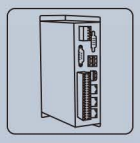
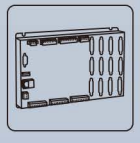
DO THE BEST TO USE MOTION CONTROL

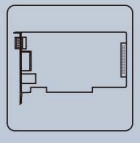
Vision Motion Controller

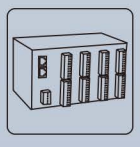
VPLC532E

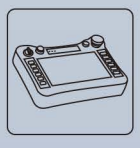



Vision Motion Controller


Motion Controller


Motion Control Card


Expansion Module


HMI

Foreword

The motion controller provides rich interface, and it has excellent motion control performance, which can meet the expansion requirements of various projects.

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For details about the ZMC controller software and the introduction and routine of each command, please refer to the ZBASIC software manual.

Information contained in this manual is only for reference. Due to improvements in design and functions and other aspects, Zmotion Technology reserves the final interpretation! Subject to change without notice!

Pay attention to safety when debugging the machine!

Please be sure to design an effective safety protection device in the machine, and add an error handling program in the software, otherwise Zmotion has no obligation or responsibility for the loss caused.

In order to ensure the safe, normal and effective use of the product, please be sure to read this product manual carefully before installing and using the product.

Safety Statement

- This chapter describes the safety precautions required for the correct use of this product. Before using this product, please read the instructions for use and correctly understand the relevant information on safety precautions.
- This product should be used in an environment that meets the design specifications, otherwise it may cause equipment damage or personal injury, and malfunctions or component damage caused by failure to comply with relevant regulations are not within the scope of product quality assurance.
- Zmotion will not take any legal responsibility for personal safety accidents and property losses caused by failure to comply with the contents of this manual or illegal operation of products.

Safety Level Definition

According to the level, it can be divided into " Danger " and " Caution ". Failure to operate as required may result in moderate injury, minor injury or equipment damage.

Please keep this guide in a safe place for reading when needed, and be sure to hand this manual to the end user.

Install	
Danger	◆ When the controller is disassembled, all external power supplies used by the system should be disconnected before operation, otherwise it may cause misoperation or damage to the equipment. ◆ It is forbidden to use in the following places: places with dust, oil fume, conductive dust, corrosive gas and flammable gas; places exposed to high temperature, condensation, wind and rain; places with vibration and shock. Electric shock, fire and misuse can cause product damage and deterioration.
Notice	◆ Avoid metal shavings and wire ends falling into the hardware circuit board during installation. ◆ After installation, ensure that there are no foreign objects on the hardware circuit board. ◆ When installing, make it tightly and firmly with the mounting frame.

	◆ Improper installation of the controller may result in misoperation, failure and fire.
Wiring	
 Danger	◆ The specifications and installation methods of the external wiring of the equipment shall comply with the requirements of local power distribution regulations. ◆ When wiring, all external power supplies used by the system should be disconnected before operation. ◆ When powering on and running after the wiring work is completed, the terminals attached to the product must be installed. ◆ Cable terminals should be well insulated to ensure that the insulation distance between cables will not be reduced after the cables are installed on the terminal block.
 Notice	◆ Avoid metal shavings and wire ends falling into the hardware circuit board during installation. ◆ The cable connection should be carried out correctly on the basis of confirming the type of the connected interface. ◆ It should be confirmed that the cables pressed into the terminals are in good contact. ◆ Do not bundle the control wires and communication cables with the main circuit or power supply wires, etc., and the distance between the wires should be more than 100 mm, otherwise noise may cause malfunction. ◆ If the controller is not installed properly, it may cause electric shock or equipment failure or malfunction.

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Chapter I Production Information

1.1. Product Information

VPLC532E is a kind of bus type vision motion controller. The controller itself supports 32-axis at most that can achieve all kinds of complex motion control functions, such as, electronica cam, linear, circular, continuous trajectory processing, robot, etc., and machine vision applications, positioning, measurement, detection, and identification.

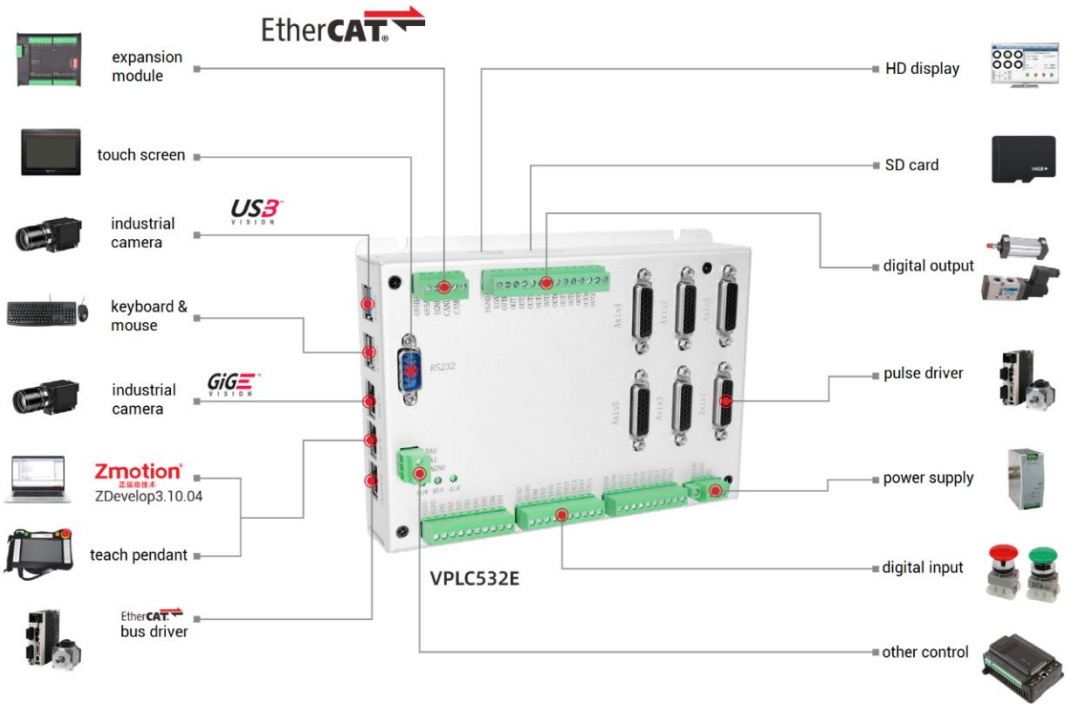
VPLC532E motion controller can be applied in 3C electronics, lithium, printing and packaging equipment, medical equipment, robot, semiconductor, and laser.

1.2. Function Features

- Support 32 axes motion control at most.
- Pulse output mode: pulse / direction or dual-pulse.
- IO can be expanded through ZCAN and EtherCAT bus, 4096 isolated inputs and 4096 isolated outputs can be extended at most.
- There are 24 NPN inputs, among them, 4 are high-speed inputs, 12 are low-speed inputs, and high-speed inputs can be configured as latch signal.
- There are 12 NPN outputs, among them, 4 are high-speed outputs, they can be configured as high-speed comparison and PWM. 8 are general outputs, and max output current can reach 300mA, which can drive some solenoid valve directly.
- There are 2 USB3.0 interfaces and 2 USB2.0 interfaces to connect to camera, mouse, keyboard, U disk, and other external devices.
- There are one RS485, one RS232, one CAN bus interface, one 100M EtherCAT interface and two 1000M ethernet interfaces.

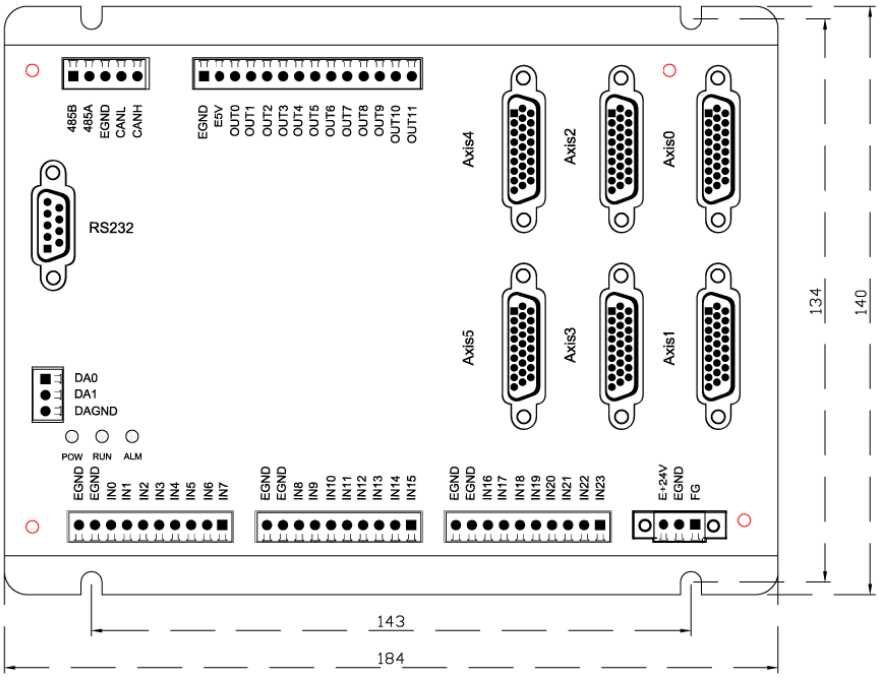
- There is one HDMI interface, which means high-definition display is supported.
- There are two voltage type analog outputs, 0-10V, 12 bits.
- Support up to 32 axes linear interpolation, any circular interpolation, helical interpolation, and spline interpolation.
- Support electronic cam, electronic gear, position latch, synchronous follow, virtual axis, and other functions.
- Support hardware comparison output (HW_PSWITCH2), hardware timer, precision output when in motion.
- Support pulse closed loop, pitch compensation, etc.
- Support multi-task and multi-file programming in Basic.
- A variety of program encryption methods to protect the intellectual property rights of customers.
- Support power failure detection and power failure storage.

1.3. System Frame



1.4. Hardware Installment

VPLC532E motion controller is fixed by screws in horizontal installment method, each controller needs 4 screws to be fixed.



(Unit: mm, Mounting Hole Diameter 4.5mm, Thickness: 53mm)

Installation attention	● Non-professionals are strictly prohibited to operate. Specifically, professionals who had been trained related electrical equipment, or who master electrical knowledge. ● Please be sure to read the product instruction manual and safety precautions carefully before installation. ● Before installation, please ensure that the product is powered off. ● Do not disassemble the module, otherwise the machine may be damaged. ● In order to facilitate ventilation and controller replacement, 2-3cm should be left between the upper and lower parts of the controller and the installation environment and surrounding components. ● Considering the convenient operation and maintenance of the controller, please do not install the controller in the following places: a) places where the surrounding ambient temperature exceeds the range of -10°C- 55°C b) places where the ambient humidity exceeds the range of 10%-95% (non-condensing) c) places with corrosive gases and flammable gases d) places with many conductive powders such as dust and iron powder, oil mist, salt, and organic solvents e) places with direct sunlight

Chapter II Product Specification

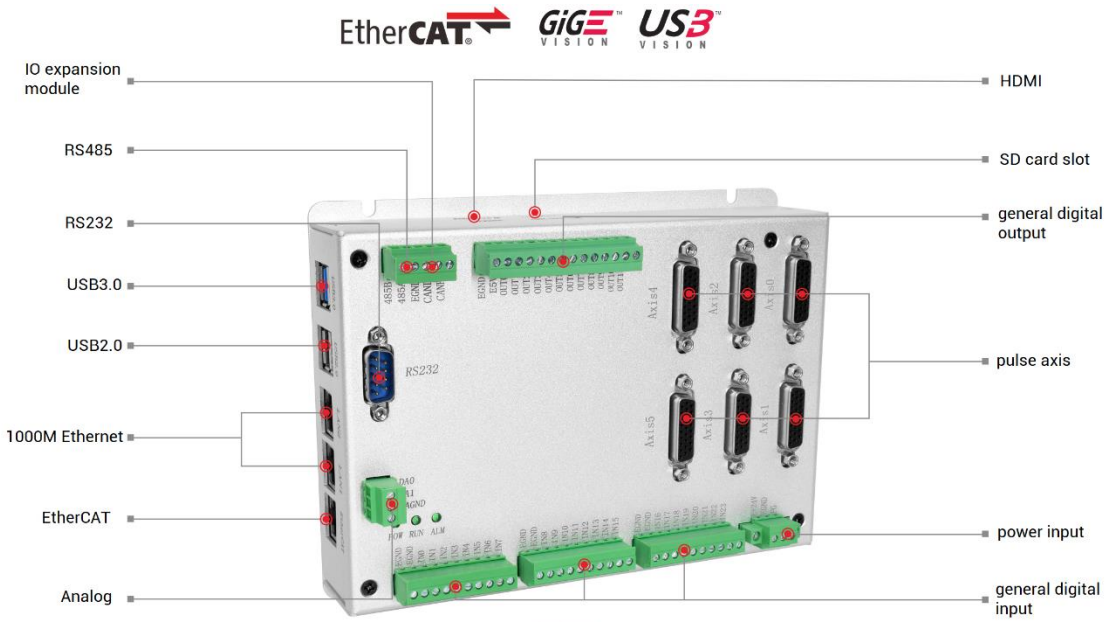
2.1. Basic Specification

Item	Description
Model	VPLC532E
Basic Axes	32
Max Extended Axes	32
Type of Basic Axes	EtherCAT, 6 local pulse axes.
Digital IO	General IO: 24 inputs, 12 outputs IO in Axis interface: 6 pulses axes have 12 inputs and 12 outputs.
Max Extended IO	4096 inputs and 4096 outputs.
PWM	4
AD/DA	2 general DAs, 0-10V
Max Extended AD/DA	512 ADs, 512 DAs.
Pulse Bit	64
Encoder Bit	64
Speed and Acceleration Bit	64
Highest Pulse Frequency	10MHz
Motion Buffer of Each Axis	4096
Array Space	320000
Program Space	64MByte
Flash Space	8G
Power Supply Input	24V DC input
Communication Interfaces	RS232, RS485, USB, ETHERNET, CAN, EtherCAT
Dimension	184mm*140mm*53mm

2.2. Order Information

Model	Description
VPLC532E-6	6 axes, point to point, linear, circular, electronic cam, continuous trajectory motion, robot command.
VPLC532E-16	16 axes, point to point, linear, circular, electronic cam, continuous trajectory motion, robot command.
VPLC532E	32 axes, point to point, linear, circular, electronic cam, continuous trajectory motion, robot command.

2.3. Interface Definition



→ Interface Description

Mark	Interface	Number	Description
POW	The led that indicates the current state.	1	Power state: it lights when power is conducted.
RUN		1	Run state: it lights when runs normally
ALM		1	Error state: it lights when runs incorrectly

RS232	RS232 (port 0) serial port	1	Use MODBUS_RTU protocol
RS485	RS485 (port 1) serial port	1	Use MODBUS_RTU protocol
EtherCAT	EtherCAT bus interface	1	EtherCAT bus interface, connect to EtherCAT bus drive and EtherCAT bus expansion module
LAN	1000M Ethernet	2	Use MODBUS_TCP protocol, expand the number of network ports through the interchanger, and the number of net port channels can be checked through "?*port" command, default IP address is 192.168.0.11
USB	USB3.0/2.0	4	Compatible with USB2.0 and USB1.0 interfaces, they can be connected to external equipment, such as, camera, mouse, keyboard, U disk.
E+24V	Main power supply	1	24V DC power, it supplies the power for controller.
E5V	5V power supply output	1	It is used to provide PWM or used for common anode when single-ended axis expands.
CAN	CAN bus interface	1	Connect to CAN expansion modules and other CAN devices.
IN	General digital input port	24	NPN type, the power is supplied by internal 24V power supply, 4 are high-speed inputs, IN0-3 have the function of high-speed latch.
OUT	General digital output port	12	NPN Leakage type, the power is supplied by internal 24V power supply, OUT0-3 have functions of PWM and hardware comparison output.
DA	Analog output	2	The resolution is 12-bit, 0-10V.
Axis	Pulse axis interface	6	Include differential pulse output and differential encoder input.
HDMI	HDMI display interface	1	Used to connect to displayer, support HD display.

2.4. Work Environment

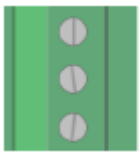
Item		Parameters
Work Temperature		-10℃-55℃
Work relative Humidity		10%-95% non-condensing
Storage Temperature		-40℃ ~ 80℃ (not frozen)
Storage Humidity		Below 90%RH (no frost)
vibration	Frequency	5-150Hz
	Displacement	3.5mm(directly install)(<9Hz)
	Acceleration	1g(directly install)(>9Hz)
	Direction	3 axial direction
Shock (collide)		15g, 11ms, half sinusoid, 3 axial direction
Degree of Protection		IP20

Chapter III Wiring & Communication

3.1. Power Input, CAN Communication Interface

The power supply input adopts a 3Pin screw-type pluggable wiring terminal, and the interval (means the gap distance between two ports) should be 3.81mm. This 3Pin terminal is controller power supply.

→ Terminal Definition:

Terminal	Name	Type	Function
	E+24V	Input	Positive side of DC input
	EGND	Input	Negative side of DC input
	FG	Earthing	Protect, shield

3.1.1. Power Specification

→ Specification

Item	Description
Voltage	DC24V (-5%~5%)
The current to open	≤1.2A
The current to work	≤1A
Anti-reverse connection	YES
Overcurrent Protection	YES

3.2. RS485, CAN Communication Interface

Communicate interface uses 5Pin screw-pluggable wiring terminal with a spacing of 3.81mm, and RS485 communication and CAN communication can be achieved through connecting corresponding terminals.

→ Terminal Definition

Terminal	Name	Function
	485B	485 differential data B / -
	485A	485 differential data A / +
	EGND	Communication public end
	CANL	CAN differential data L / -
	CANH	CAN differential data H / +

3.2.1.RS485, CAN Communication Specification & Wiring

RS485 serial port supports MODBUS_RTU protocol and custom communication, which contains 485A, 485B and public end.

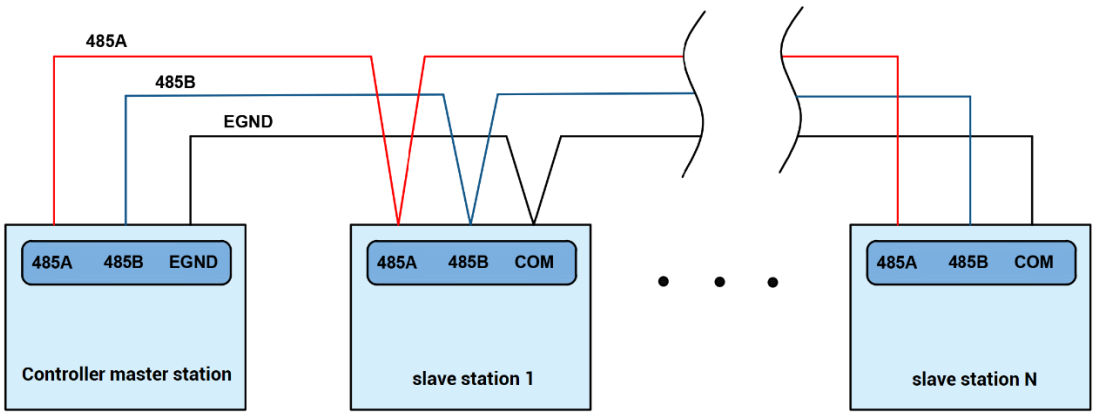
The CAN interface of the controller adopts the standard CAN communication protocol, which mainly includes three ports, CANL, CANH and the public end. And it can connect to CAN expansion modules and other standard CAN devices.

→ Specification

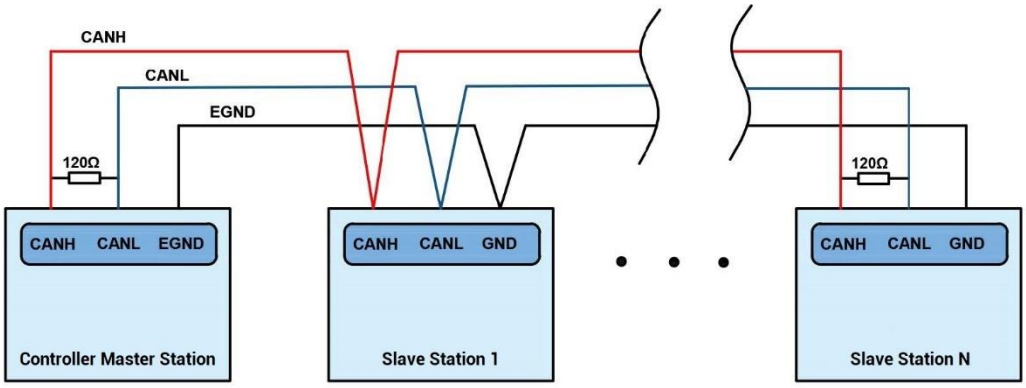
Item	RS485 (port 1)	CAN
Maximum Communication Rate (bps)	115200	500K
Terminal Resistor	No	120Ω
Topological Structure	Daisy Chain Topology	Daisy Chain Topology
The number of nodes can be extended	Up to 127	Up to 16
Communication Distance	The longer communication distance is, the lower communication rate is, and maximum of 100m is recommended.	
Note: for CAN communication, the baud rate only supports 500K.		

→ Wiring Reference

Connect 485A and 485B of RS485 to 485A and 485B of the controller, and connect both public ends of RS485 communication together.



Connect the CANL and CANH of the standard CAN module to the CANL and CANH of the other side correspondingly. And public ends of the CAN bus communication both parties are connected together. In CAN bus left and right sides, connect a 120Ω resistor respectively (please see below graphic).



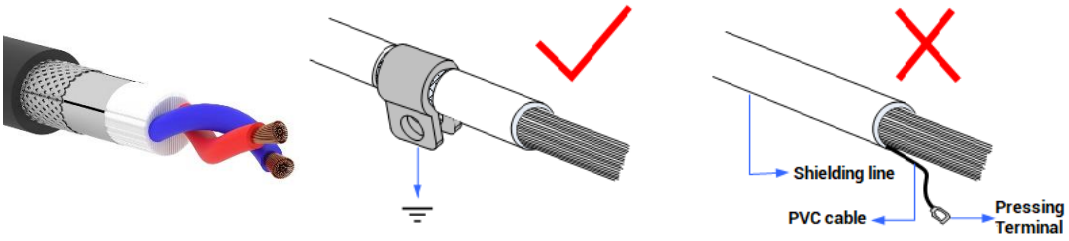
→ Wiring Notes:

- As above, the daisy chain topology is used for wiring (the star topology structure cannot be used). When the use environment is ideal and there are no many nodes, the branch structure also can be used.
- Please be sure to connect the public ends of each node on the RS485/CAN bus to prevent the RS485/CAN chip from burning out.

- When there are multiple slave stations, please connect a 120Ω terminal resistor in parallel to each end of the CAN bus for matching the circuit impedance.
- Please connect a 120Ω terminal resistor in parallel to each end of the CAN bus for matching the circuit impedance and ensuring communication stability.
- Please use STP (Shielded Twisted Pair), especially in bad environments, and make sure the shielding layer is fully grounded.
- When on-site wiring, pay attention to make the distance between strong current and weak current, it is recommended for the distance to be more than 20cm.
- It should be noted that the equipment grounding (chassis) on the entire line must be good, and the grounding of the chassis should be connected to the standard factory ground pile.

→ Cable Requirements:

Shielded Twisted Pair, and the shielded cable is grounded.



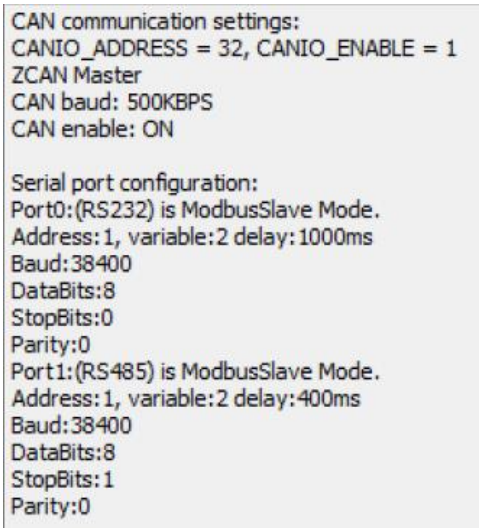
3.1.2. Basic Usage Method

(1) Please follow the above wiring instructions to wiring correctly.

(2) After powered on, please use LAN1 or LAN2 or RS232 or RS485 to connect to ZDevelop.

(3) Please use “ADDRESS” and “SETCOM” commands to set parameters and check protocol station No. Please refer to “Basic Manual”.

(4) Please use the "CANIO_ADDRESS" command to set the master's "address" and "speed" according to the needs, and use the "CANIO_ENABLE" command to enable or disable the internal CAN master function, or through "ZDevelop/Controller/State the Controller/Communication Info" to view the CAN status intuitively, and refer to the “ZBasic Programming Manual" for details.



(5) Please according to specific manual, set parameters related to the third party equipment correctly to match each node's parameters.

(6) Correctly set the "address" and "speed" of the slave station expansion module according to the manual of the slave station.

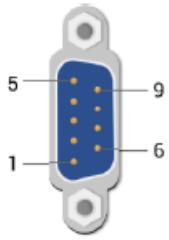
(7) After all the settings are completed, restart the power supply of all stations to establish communication.

(8) Note that the "speed" settings of each node on the CAN bus must be consistent, and the "address" settings cannot cause conflicts, otherwise the "ALM" alarm light will be on, and the communication establishment will fail or the communication will be disordered.

3.3. RS232 Serial Port

RS232 is in one standard DB9 male socket, which supports MODBUS_RTU protocol and custom communication.

→ Terminal Definition

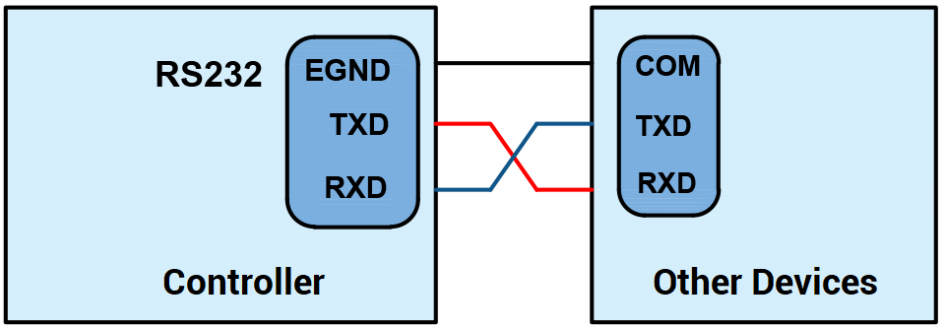
Terminal	PIN No.	Name	Type	Function
	1,4,6,7,8,9	NC	Spare	Reserved
	2	RXD	Input	RS232 signal, receive
	3	TXD	Output	RS232 signal, send
	5	EGND	Output	RS232 communication public end

3.3.1.RS232 Communication Port Specification & Wiring

→ Specification

Item	RS232 (port0)
Maximum Communication Rate (bps)	115200
Terminal Resistor	No
Topology Structure	Connect correspondingly (1 to 1)
The number of nodes can be extended	1
Communication Distance	The Longer communication distance is, the lower communication rate is, maximum 10m is recommended.

→ Wiring Reference

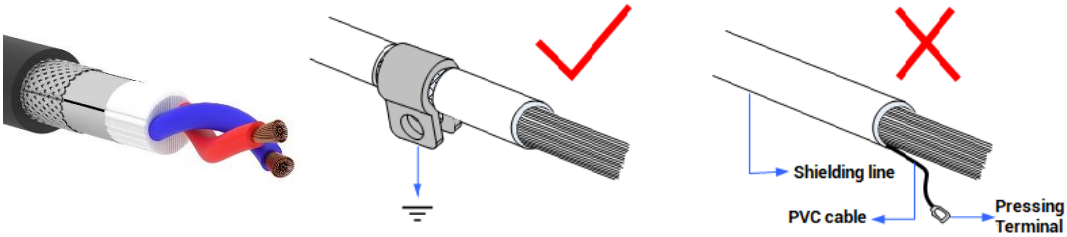


→ Wiring Notes:

- The wiring of RS232 is as above, it needs to cross-wiring for sending and receiving signals, and it is recommended to use a double-female head cross line when connecting to a computer.
- Please be sure to connect the public ends of each communication node to prevent communication chip from burning out.
- Please use STP (Shielded Twisted Pair), especially in bad environments, and make sure the shielding layer is fully grounded.

→ Cable Requirements

Shielded Twisted Pair, and the shielded cable is grounded.

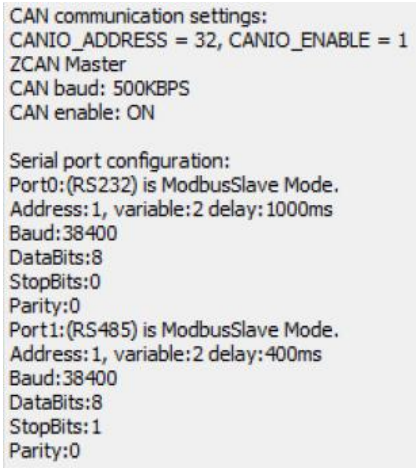


3.3.2. Basic Usage Method

- Please follow the above wiring instructions to wiring correctly.
- After powered on, please use LAN1 or LAN2 or RS232 (there is default parameter, which can be connected directly) or RS485 (there is default parameter, which can be

connected directly, but for hardware, adapter head is needed) to connect to ZDevelop.

- Please use the "ADDRESS" and "SETCOM" commands to set and view the protocol station number and configured parameters, see "ZBasic Programming Manual" for details.
- According to their respectively instructions, correctly set the relevant parameters of the third-party equipment to match the parameters of each node.
- When all is configured, it can start to do communicating.
- Communication data of RS232 can be directly viewed through “ZDevelop / Controller / State the Controller / CommunicationInfo".

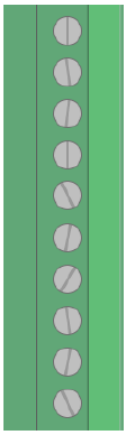
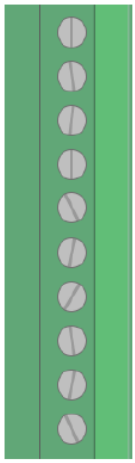
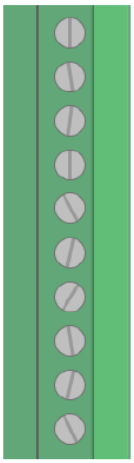


3.4. IN Digital Input & High-Speed Latch Port

The digital input adopts 3 groups of 10Pin screw-type pluggable terminals, and the gap distance between terminals should be 3.81mm. In addition, the high-speed latch function is integrated in digital input signals.

→ Terminal Definition

Terminal	Name	Type	Function 1	Function 2
	EGND	/	IO public end	/
	EGND	/	IO public end	/
	IN0	NPN type, high-speed	Input 0	High-speed latch
	IN1		Input 1	

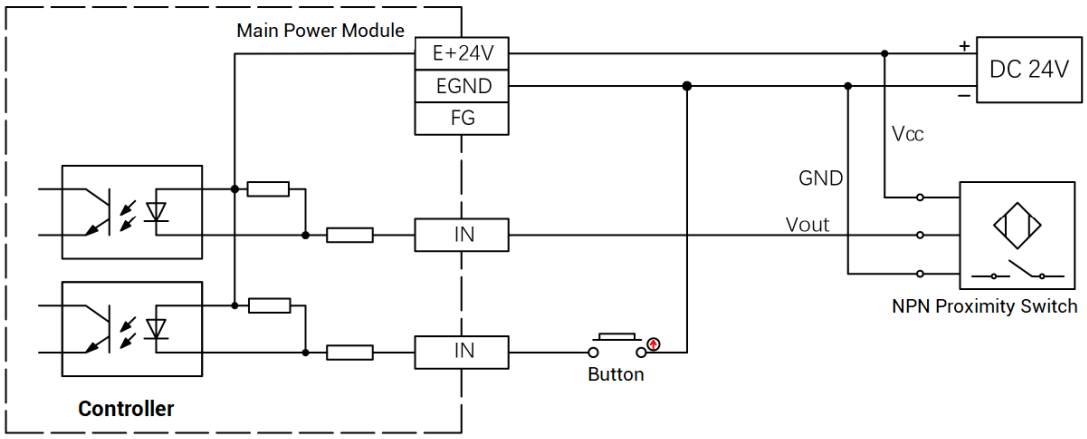
	IN2	input	Input 2	
	IN3		Input 3	
	IN4	NPN type, low-speed input	Input 4	/
	IN5		Input 5	/
	IN6		Input 6	/
	IN7		Input 7	/
	EGND	/	IO public end	/
	EGND	/	IO public end	/
	IN8	NPN type, low-speed input	Input 8	/
	IN9		Input 9	/
	IN10		Input 10	/
	IN11		Input 11	/
	IN12		Input 12	/
	IN13		Input 13	/
	IN14		Input 14	/
	IN15		Input 15	/
	EGND	/	IO public end	/
	EGND	/	IO public end	/
	IN16	NPN type, low-speed input	Input 16	/
	IN17		Input 17	/
	IN18		Input 18	/
	IN19		Input 19	/
	IN20		Input 20	/
	IN21		Input 21	/
	IN22		Input 22	/
	IN23		Input 23	/

3.4.1. Digital Input Specification & Wiring

→ **Specification**

Item	High-Speed Input (IN0-3)	Low-Speed Input (IN4-23)
Input mode	NPN leakage type, the input is triggered when there is low-electric level	
Frequency	<100kHz	<5kHz
Impedance	3.3KΩ	4.7KΩ
Voltage level	DC24V	DC24V
The voltage to open	<15V	<14.5V
The voltage to close	>15.1V	>14.7V
Minimal current	-2.3mA (negative)	-1.8mA (negative)
Max current	-7.5mA (negative)	-6mA (negative)
Isolation mode	optoelectronic isolation	
Note: the above parameters are standard values when the voltage of controller power supply (E+24V port) is 24V.		

→ Wiring Reference



→ Wiring Note:

- The wiring principle of high-speed digital input IN (0-3) and low-speed digital input IN (4-23) is shown in the figure above. The external signal source can be an optocoupler, a key switch or a sensor, etc., all can be connected as long as the requirements on output of electric level can be achieved.
- For the public end, please connect the "EGND" port on the IO power supply to the "COM" terminal of the external input device. If the signal area of power supply of the external device and the power supply of the controller are in the same power supply

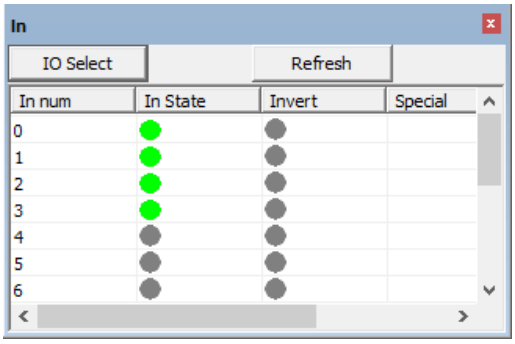
system, this connection also can be omitted.

3.4.2. Basic Usage Method

(1) Please follow the above wiring instructions to wiring correctly.

(2) After powered on, please select LAN1, LAN2, RS232 or RS485 to connect to ZDevelop.

(3) State values of relative input ports can be read directly through "IN" command, also, it can be read through "ZDevelop/View/In". Please refer to "ZBasic" for details.



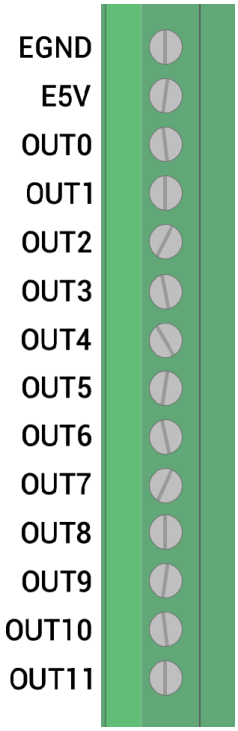
(4) Latch function can be set and triggered through "REGIST" instruction, in software, use REG_INPUTS to configure. Please refer to "ZBasic" for details.

3.5. OUT Digital Output & PWM & Hardware Comparison Output & Single-ended Pulse

The digital output adopts a group of screw-type pluggable terminals with a spacing of 3.81mm, and the PWM, single-ended pulse and hardware comparison output functions are integrated in digital output signals.

→ Terminal Definition

Terminal	Name	Type	Functions			
			1	2	3	4
	EGND	/	E5V power ground / IO	/	/	/

			public end			
	E5V	/	5V power outputs, max 300mA	/	/	/
	OUT0	NPN, high-speed	Output 0	PWM 0	Hardware comparison output	PUL6
	OUT1		Output 1	PWM 1		DIR6
	OUT2		Output 2	PWM 2		PUL7
	OUT3	NPN, low-speed	Output 3	PWM 3		DIR7
	OUT4		Output 4	/	/	/
	OUT5		Output 5	/	/	/
	OUT6		Output 6	/	/	/
	OUT7		Output 7	/	/	/
	OUT8		Output 8	/	/	/
	OUT9		Output 9	/	/	/
	OUT10		Output 10	/	/	/
	OUT11		Output 11	/	/	/

Note:

1. The E5V power output port is used for PWM or common anode wiring of single-ended axis. It is not recommended for other purposes due to lower power.
2. OUT0-3 have the function of axis 6-7, when ATYPE = 0, they are general outputs.
3. OUT0-3 have the functions of PWM and hardware comparison output, and OUT0-3 are high-speed outputs.

3.5.2. Digital Output Specification & Wiring

→ Specification

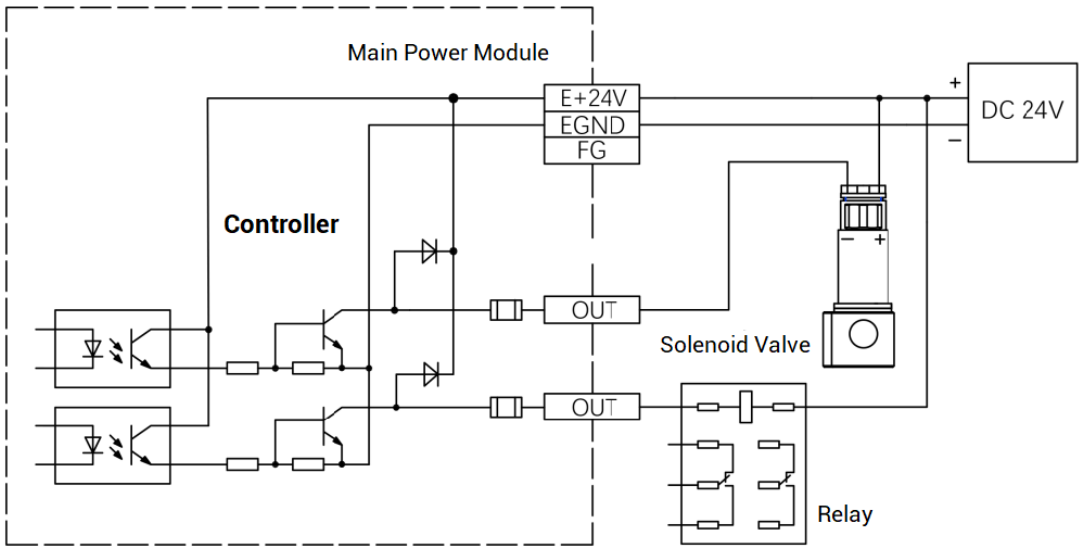
Item	High Speed Output (OUT0-3)	Low Speed Output (OUT4-11)
Output mode	NPN leakage type, it is 0V when outputs.	
Frequency	< 400kHz	< 8kHz
Voltage level	DC24V	DC24V
Max output current	+300mA	+300mA
Max leakage current when off	25μA	25μA
Respond time to	1μs (resistive load typical	12μs

conduct	value)	
Respond time to close	3μs	80μs
Overcurrent protection	Support	Support
Isolation method	optoelectronic isolation	

Note:

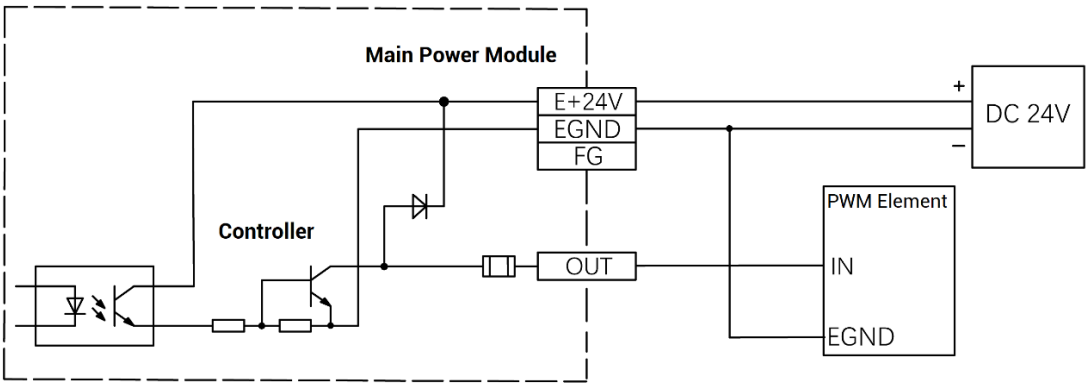
- ✧ The times in the form are typical based on the resistive load, and may change when the load circuit changes.
- ✧ Due to the leak-type output, the shutdown of the output will be obviously affected by the external load circuit, and the output frequency should not be set too high in the application. For high-speed output, it is recommended to set below 400KHz, for low-speed output, it is recommended to set below 8KHz.

→ Wiring Reference



→ PWM Wiring

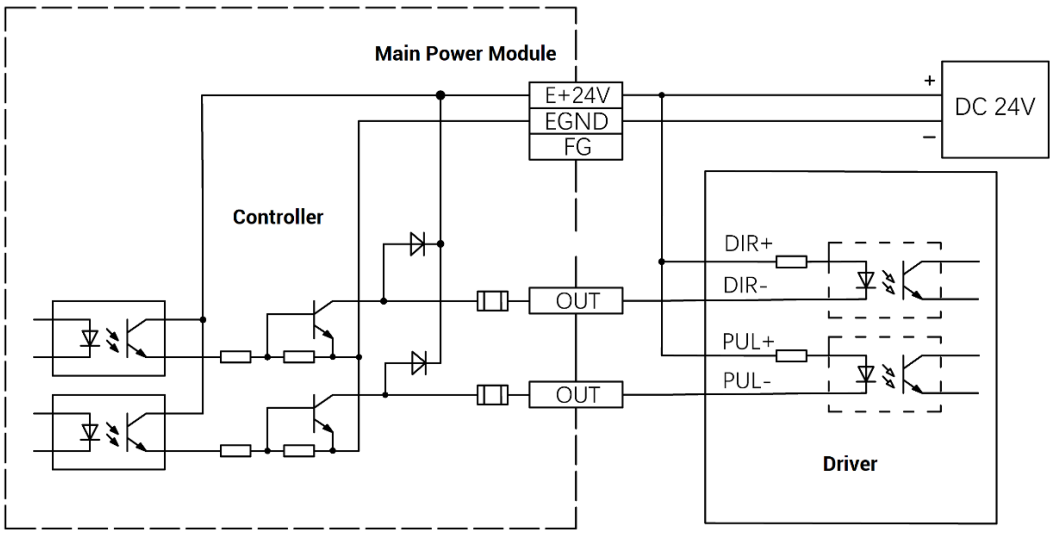
Please select OUT ports that support PWM, OUT0 - OUT3.



→ Pulse Wiring

Here, use OUT0 and OUT1 to connect to driver, when wiring is done, when OUT0 and OUT1 are configured through ATYPE (6) = 1. OUT 0 is PUL6, OUT1 is DIR6, and corresponding pulse driver axis No. is 6.

E24V or E5V can be used according to specific driver.



→ Wiring Note:

- The wiring principle of high-speed digital output OUT (0-3) and low-speed digital output OUT (4-11) is shown in the figure above. The external signal receiving end can be an optocoupler or a relay or solenoid valve, all can be connected as long as the input current does not exceed 300mA.
- For the connection of the public end, please connect the "EGND" port on the IO terminal to the negative pole of the DC power supply of the external input device. If the DC power supply of the external device and the controller power supply are in the

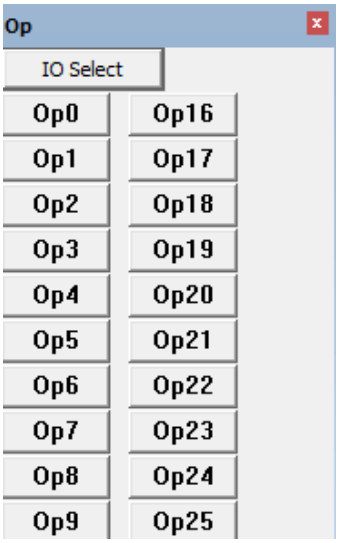
same power supply system, this connection can also be omitted.

3.5.3. Basic Usage Method

(1) Please follow the above wiring instructions to wiring correctly.

(2) After powered on, please use LAN1, LAN2, RS232 or RS485 to connect to ZDevelop.

(3) Open or close output port directly through "OP" command, also, it can be opened or closed through "ZDevelop/View/Op". Please refer to "ZBasic" for details.



(4) The PWM function, set the frequency and duty cycle through "PWM_FREQ" and "PWM_DUTY". Please refer to ZBasic for details.

(5) Hardware comparison output can be set and opened through "HW_PSWITCH2". Please refer to ZBasic for details.

3.6. DA Analog Output

Analog terminal uses a group of 3Pin screw-pluggable wiring terminal with a spacing of 3.81mm.

→Interface Definition

Terminal	Name	Type	Function
	DA0	Output	Analog output terminal AOUT (0)

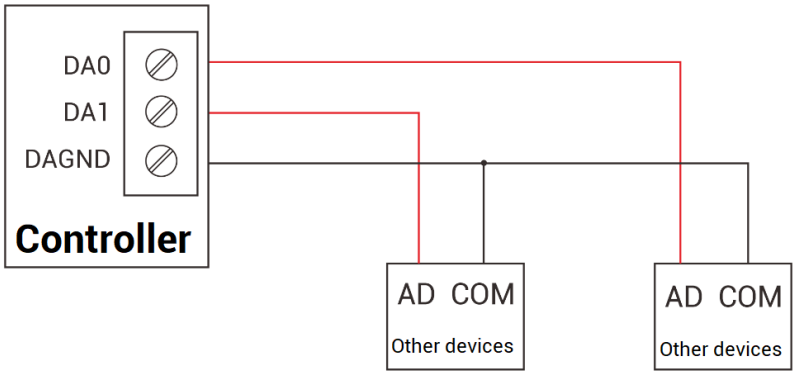
	DA1	Output	Analog output terminal AOUT (1)
	DAGND	Public end	Analog public end

3.6.1. Analog Output Specification & Wiring

→Specification

Terminal	DA (01)
Resolution	12-bit
Data range	0-4095
Signal range	0-10V output
Data refresh ratio	1KHz
Voltage output load	>10KΩ

→Wiring Reference

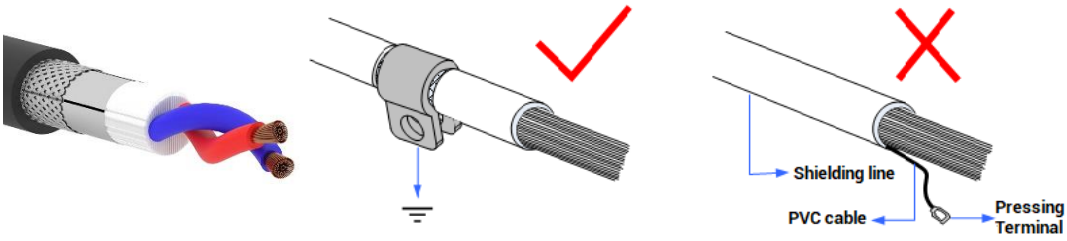


→Wiring Notes

- Analog output wiring is above, external load signal range needs to be matched.
- Please use STP (Shielded Twisted Pair), especially in bad environments, and make sure the shielding layer is fully grounded.

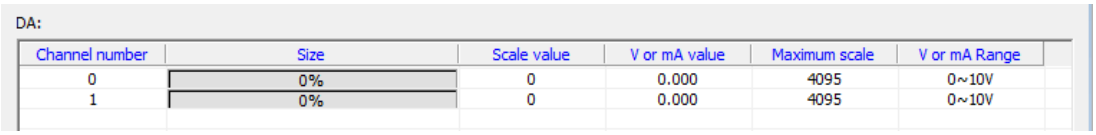
→ Cable Requirements:

Shielded Twisted Pair, and the shielded cable is grounded.



3.6.2. Basic Usage Method

- Please follow the above wiring instructions to wiring correctly.
- After powered on, please use any one interface among LAN1, LAN2, RS232 or RS485 to connect to ZDevelop.
- Analog input voltage can be read through “AIN” command and corresponding analog voltage can be output through “AOUT” command, also, data of each channel can be checked through “ZDevelop/View/AD/DA”. Please refer to “ZBasic” for details.


DA:

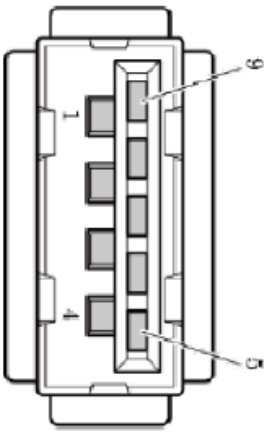
Channel number	Size	Scale value	V or mA value	Maximum scale	V or mA Range
0	0%	0	0.000	4095	0~10V
1	0%	0	0.000	4095	0~10V

3.7. USB Interface

The VPLC532E motion controller provides 4 USB communication interfaces, USB3.0 interface can be compatible with below USB2.0, which can connect to camera, keyboard, mouse, U disk, etc.

→ Interface Definition

USB3.0	PIN No.	Signal
	1	VCC5

	2	DATA-
	3	DATA+
	4	GND
	5	SSRX-
	6	SSRX+
	7	GND
	8	SSTX-
	9	SSTX+

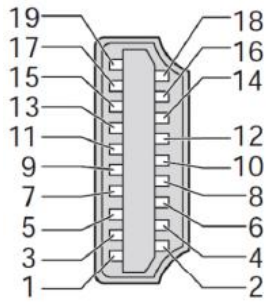
→ Specification

Item	USB3.0
Highest Communication Ratio	5.0Gbps
Max Output Current of VCC (5V)	500mA
Whether Isolates	No

3.8. HDMI Interface

There is one standard HDMI high-definition multimedia display interface, which can connect to the touch screen.

→Interface Definition

HDMI	PIN	Signal	PIN	Signal
	1	TMDS DATA 2+	11	TMDS CLOCK SHIELD
	2	TMDS DATA 2 SHIELD	12	TMDS CLOCK -
	3	TMDS DATA 2-	13	CEC
	4	TMDS DATA 1+	14	N.C.
	5	TMDS DATA 1 SHIELD	15	DDC CLOCK
	6	TMDS DATA 1-	16	DDC DATA
	7	TMDS DATA 0+	17	GND
	8	TMDS DATA 0 SHIELD	18	+5V PWR

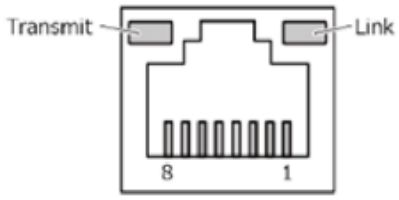
	9	TMDS DATA 0-	19	HOT PLUG DETECT
	10	TMDS CLOCK+		

3.9. LAN Ethernet

There are 2 1000M ethernet ports on VPLC532E, and standard RJ45 interface is used. It supports MODBUS_TCP protocol and custom communication.

Ethernet factory default IP address is LAN1: 192.168.0.11, LAN2: 192.168.1.11, etc.

→Interface Definition

Ethernet	PIN	100BASE Signal	1000BASE Signal
	1	TX+	TRD0+
	2	TX-	TRD0-
	3	RX+	TRD1+
	4	NC	TRD2+
	5	NC	TRD2-
	6	RX-	TRD1-
	7	NC	TRD3+
	8	NC	TRD3-

Note:

1. There are 2 LED lights on RJ45, which represent network Link and data transmission (Transmit). When the network is connected normally, Link led is ON in green.
2. When data transmission is in 100M, Transit led is shrinking in green. When it is 1000M, Transit led is shrinking in orange.

→Specification

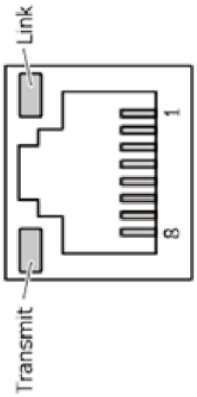
Item	USB3.0
Ethernet type	1000BASE-T/100BASE-TX/10BASE-T
Transmission Speed	1000Mbps/100Mbps/10Mbps

Max cable distance	100m/segment
Ethernet card type	Intel® Ethernet Controller
Note: when transmission speed is 1000Mbps, the ethernet cable should be above CAT 5e at least.	

3.10. EtherCAT Bus Interface

VPLC532E motion controller has a 100M EtherCAT communication interface, and it supports EtherCAT bus protocol. In addition, EtherCAT driver or EtherCAT expansion module can be connected.

→ Interface Definition

ECAT	PIN	Signal
	1	TX+
	2	TX-
	3	RX+
	4	NC
	5	NC
	6	RX-
	7	NC
	8	NC
Note: There are 2 LED lights on RJ45, which represent network Link and data transmission (Transmit). When ethernet is connected normally, Link led is ON in green. When there is data transmission, “Transmit” led is shrinking in yellow.		

→ Specification

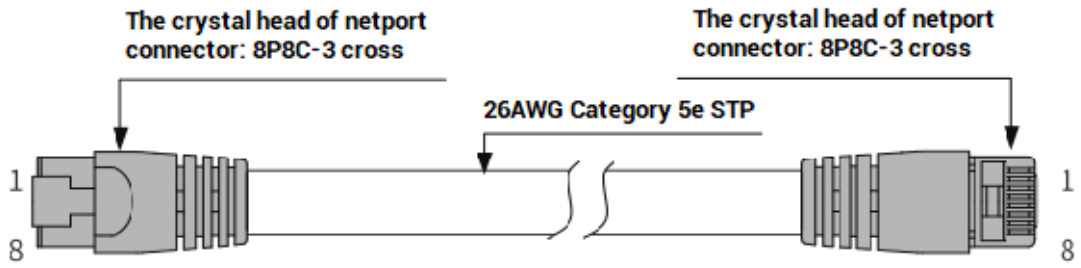
Item	Specification
Communication protocol	EtherCAT protocol
Valid service	CoE(PDO, SDO), FoE
Synchronization method	IO adopts input and output synchronization / DC-distributed clock

Physical level	100BASE-TX
Duplex mode	Full duplex
Topology	linear topology
Transfer media	Cable
Transfer distance	It is less than 100M between 2 nodes
Process data	Maximum 1486 bytes of one single frame
Synchronization shaking of two slave stations	<1us
Refresh	1000 digital inputs and outputs about are 30us

→ Communication Cable Requirements

EtherCAT communication interface adopts standard Ethernet RJ45 interface.

The network cable adopts Category 5e STP, and the crystal head has a metal shell to reduce interference and to prevent information from being eavesdropped. As shown below:



Item	Specification
Cable type	Flexible crossover cable, Category 5e
traverse	twisted pair
Line pairs	4
Isolation	cross skeleton
Connector	Crystal head with iron shell
Cable material	PVC
Cable length	Less than 100m

Use RJ45 network cable connection method:

- When installing, hold the crystal head that is with the cable and insert it into the RJ45 interface until it makes a "click" sound (kada).

- In order to ensure the stability of communication, please fix the cables with cable ties.
- When disassembling, press the tail mechanism of the crystal head, and pull out the connector and the module in a horizontal direction.

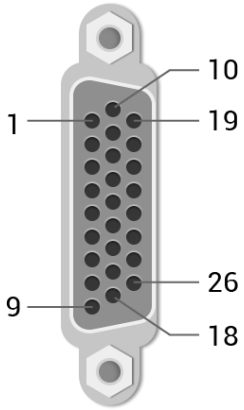
Please use tube-type pre-insulated terminals and cables with appropriate wire diameters to connect the user terminals.

3.11. AXIS Differential Pulse Axis Interface

This product provides 6 local differential pulse axis interfaces, each interface is a standard DB26 female socket. Each terminal provides 0V and +5V output, which can provide 5V power for the encoder.

Before the axis is used, use ATYPE instruction to configure the axis type.

→ Interface Definition

Interface	Pin	Signal	Description
	1	EGND	Negative pole of IO 24V power
	2	IN24-29/ALM	General input (recommended as driver alarm)
	3	OUT12-17ENABLE	General output (recommended as driver enable)
	4	EA-	Encoder differential input signal A-
	5	EB-	Encoder differential input signal B-
	6	EZ-	Encoder differential input signal Z-
	7	+5V	Positive pole of 5V power of pulse/encoder signal
	8	Reserved	Reserved
	9	DIR+	Servo or step direction output + (differential signal)
	10	GND	Negative pole of 5V power of pulse/encoder signal
	11	PUL-	Servo or step pulse output - (differential signal)

	12	Reserved	Reserved
	13	GND	Negative pole of 5V power of pulse/encoder signal
	14	OVCC	Positive pole of IO 24V power
	15	OUT18-23/CLR	Digital output, recommended to clear driver alarm
	16	IN30-35/INP	Digital input, recommended as position on-site signal
	17	EA+	Encoder differential input signal A+
	18	EB+	Encoder differential input signal B+
	19	EZ+	Encoder differential input signal Z+
	20	GND	Negative pole of 5V power of pulse/encoder signal
	21	GND	
	22	DIR-	Servo or step direction output - (differential signal)
	23	PUL+	Servo or step pulse output + (differential signal)
	24	GND	Negative pole of 5V power of pulse/encoder signal
	25	Reserved	Reserved
	26	Reserved	Reserved

Note:

- ENABLE and CLR are recommended to be used as axis IO, because the drive capacity is small.
- OVCC, +5V are only used for communication between the controller and the servo driver, please do not use it as power supply for other places.

3.11.1. AXIS Interface Signal Specification & Wiring

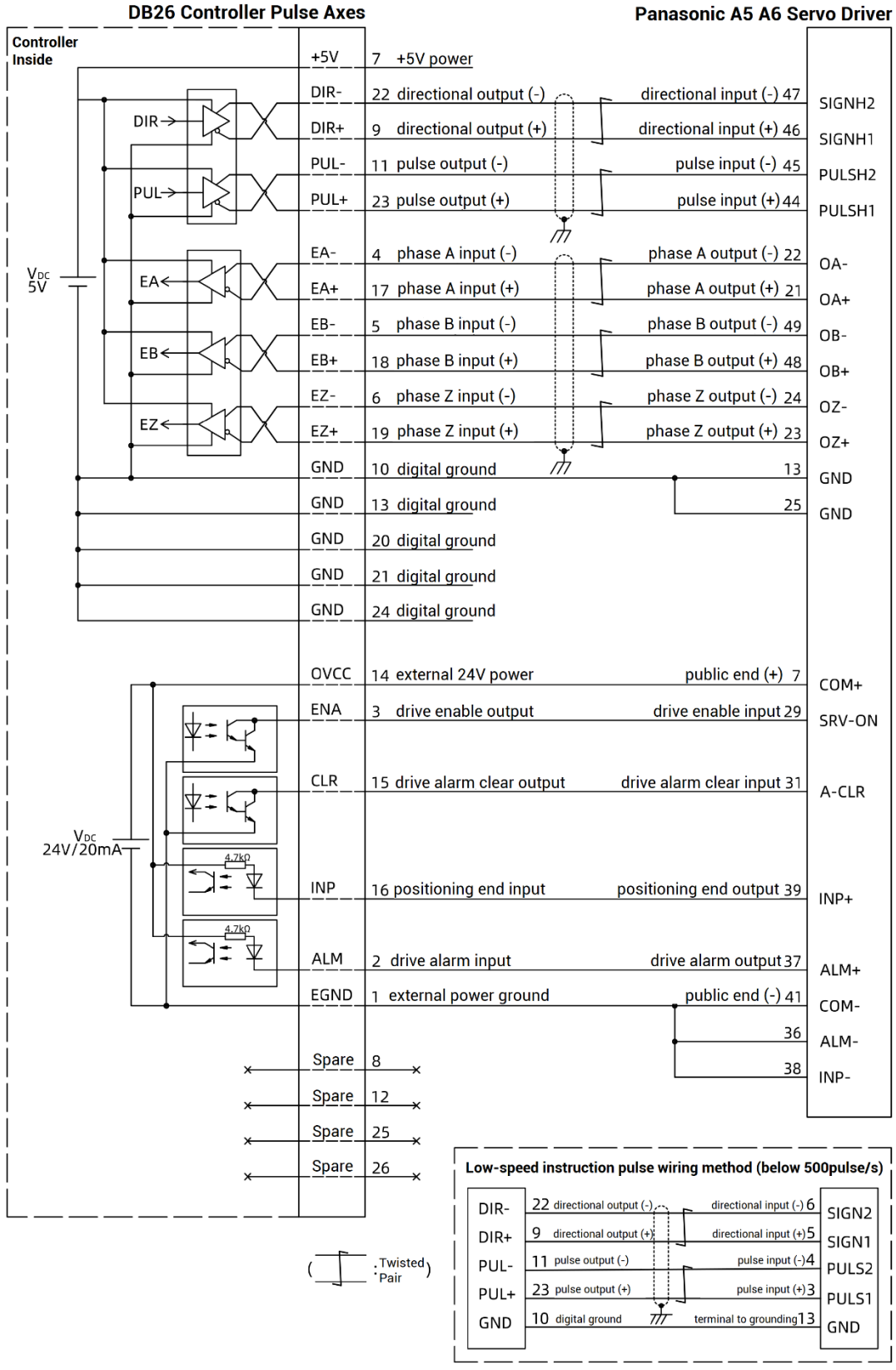
→ Specification:

Signal	Item	Description
PUL/DIR	Signal type	Differential output signal
	Voltage range	0-5V
	Maximum frequency	10MHz

EA/EB/EZ	Signal type	Differential input signal
	Voltage range	0-5V
	Maximum frequency	5MHz
IN24-35	Input method	NPN leak type, it is triggered when low electric level is input.
	Frequency	< 5kHz
	Impedance	6.8KΩ
	Voltage level	DC24V
	The voltage to open	<10.5V
	The voltage to close	>10.7V
	Minimal current	-1.8mA (negative)
	Maximum current	-4mA (negative)
	Isolation	optoelectronic isolation
OUT12-23	Output method	NPN leak type, it is 0V when outputs
	Frequency	< 8kHz
	Voltage level	DC24V
	Maximum current	+50mA
	Overcurrent protection	No
	Isolation	optoelectronic isolation
+5V, GND	Maximum output current for 5V	50mA
OVCC, EGND	Maximum output current for 24V	50mA

→ Wiring Reference:

Reference example of wiring with Panasonic A5/A6 servo driver:


DB26 Controller Pulse Axes
Panasonic A5 A6 Servo Driver
Controller Inside
+5V 7 +5V power
DIR- 22 directional output (-)
DIR+ 9 directional output (+)
PUL- 11 pulse output (-)
PUL+ 23 pulse output (+)
EA- 4 phase A input (-)
EA+ 17 phase A input (+)
EB- 5 phase B input (-)
EB+ 18 phase B input (+)
EZ- 6 phase Z input (-)
EZ+ 19 phase Z input (+)
GND 10 digital ground
GND 13 digital ground
GND 20 digital ground
GND 21 digital ground
GND 24 digital ground
OVCC 14 external 24V power
ENA 3 drive enable output
CLR 15 drive alarm clear output
INP 16 positioning end input
ALM 2 drive alarm input
EGND 1 external power ground
Spare 8
Spare 12
Spare 25
Spare 26
DIR
PUL
EA
EB
EZ
VDC 5V
VDC 24V/20mA
4.7kΩ
4.7kΩ
directional input (-) 47
directional input (+) 46
pulse input (-) 45
pulse input (+) 44
phase A output (-) 22
phase A output (+) 21
phase B output (-) 49
phase B output (+) 48
phase Z output (-) 24
phase Z output (+) 23
13
25
public end (+) 7
drive enable input 29
drive alarm clear input 31
positioning end output 39
drive alarm output 37
public end (-) 41
36
38
SIGNH2
SIGNH1
PULSH2
PULSH1
OA-
OA+
OB-
OB+
OZ-
OZ+
GND
GND
COM+
SRV-ON
A-CLR
INP+
ALM+
COM-
ALM-
INP-
Twisted Pair
Low-speed instruction pulse wiring method (below 500pulse/s)
DIR-
DIR+
PUL-
PUL+
GND
22 directional output (-)
9 directional output (+)
11 pulse output (-)
23 pulse output (+)
10 digital ground
directional input (-) 6
directional input (+) 5
pulse input (-) 4
pulse input (+) 3
terminal to grounding 13
SIGN2
SIGN1
PULS2
PULS1
GND

→ Wiring Note:

✧ The wiring principle of the differential pulse axis interface is shown in the figure above, and the wiring methods of different types of drivers are different, please connect carefully.

✧ Please use STP, especially in bad environments, and make sure the shielding layer is fully grounded.

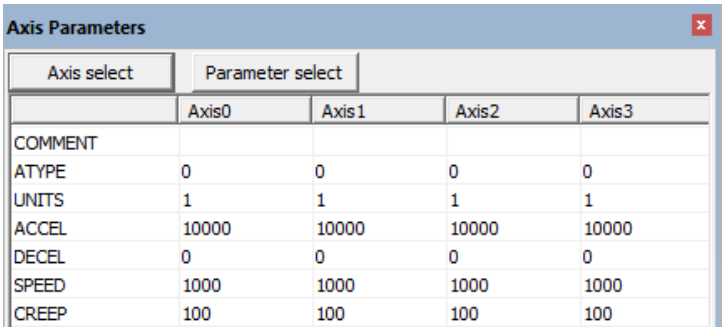
3.11.2. Basic Usage Method

(1) Please follow the above wiring instructions to wiring correctly.

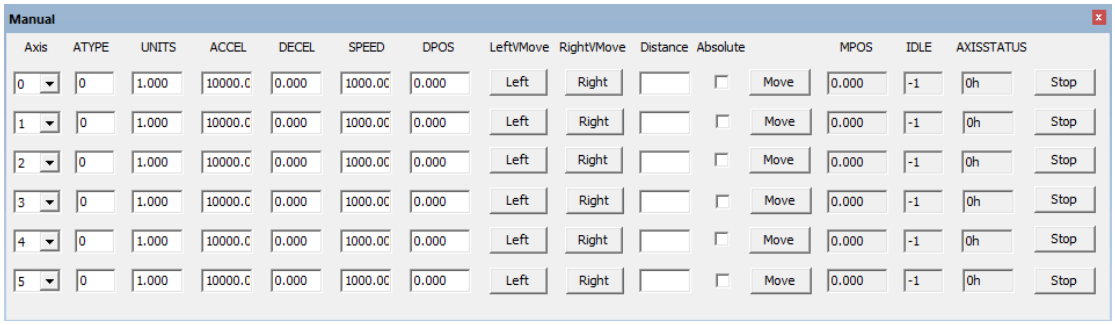
(2) After powered on, please use any one interface among the LAN1, LAN2 or RS232 (default parameter, it can be connected directly) and RS485 (default parameters, it can be connected directly, but for hardware, adapter head is needed) to connect to ZDevelop.

(3) Set axis parameters, such as, ATYPE, UNITS, SPEED, ACCEL, FWD_IN, REV_IN, etc.

(4) There are many parameters related to pulse axis, they can be set and checked through relative instructions, please see "axis parameter and axis status" of "ZBasic", or see "ZDevelop/View/Axis parameter".



(5) Control corresponding motion through "View – Manual".



Refer to BASIC Routine:

```
BASE(0,1)                 'select axis 0 and axis 1
ATYPE = 1,1               'set axis 0 and axis 1 as pulse axes
UNITS = 1000,1000         'set pulse amount as 1000 pulses
SPEED = 10,10             'set axis speed as 10*1000 pulse/s
ACCEL = 1000,1000         'set axis acceleration as 1000*1000 pulse/s/s
FWD_IN = -1,-1            'prohibit using axis positive hard position limit
REV_IN = -1,-1            'prohibit using axis negative hard position limit
MOVE(10) AXIS(0)          'axis 0 moves distance of 10*1000 pulses in positive
MOVE(-20) AXIS(0)         'axis 0 moves distance of 20*1000 pulses in negative
```

Chapter IV Expansion Module

The controller can expand digital IO, analog IO, pulse axis and other resources through CAN bus or EtherCAT bus expansion modules. For Zmotion, ZIO series CAN expansion module, EIO series EtherCAT expansion modules, or ZMIO310 series vertical bus expansion modules can be used. For details, please refer to corresponding user manual.

4.1. CAN Bus Expansion

ZIO series expansion modules or ZMIO310-CAN coupler with submodule can be selected.

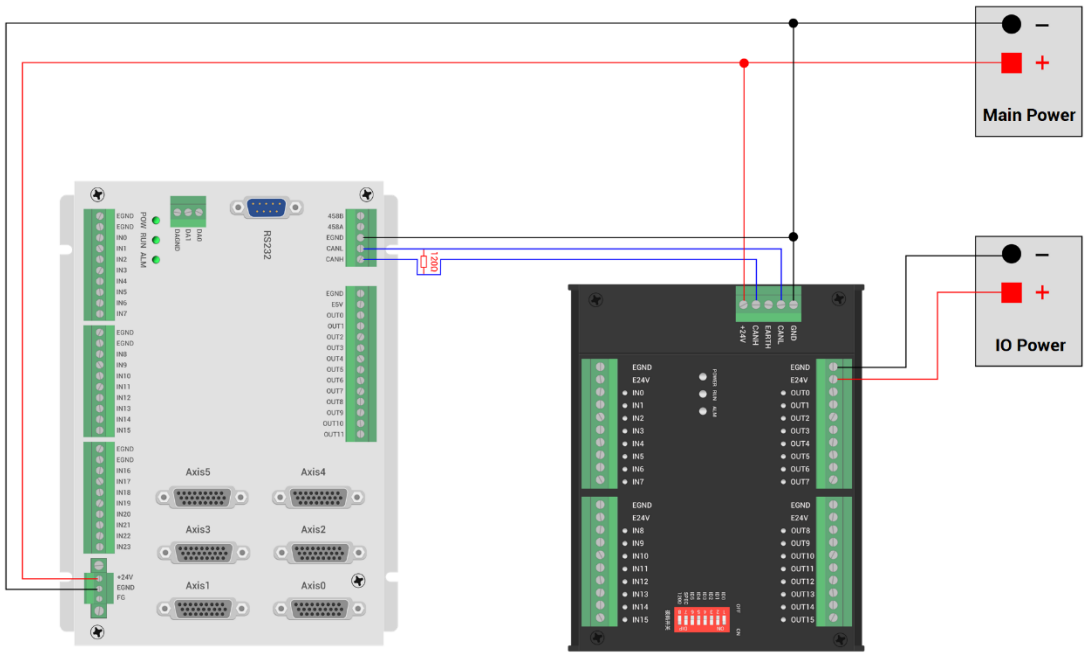
4.1.1. CAN Bus Expansion Wiring

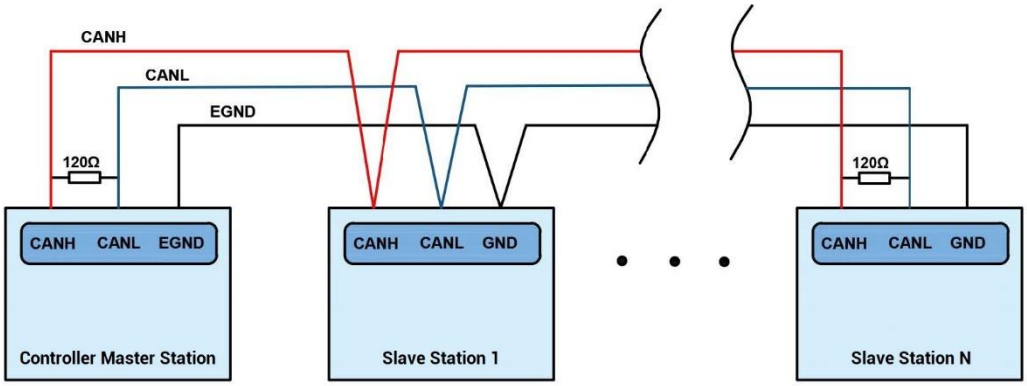
The IO expansion module is powered by the dual power supply. Except the main power supply, an additional IO power supply is required to supply independent power for IO. Both the main power supply and the IO power supply use 24V DC power supply. For ZAIO, it only needs to connect to the main power supply.

To prevent interference, separate the IO power supply from the main power supply.

Please select the expansion module according to the requirements, and select IO mapping or axis mapping according to the resources of the expansion module.

Wiring reference of connection between ZIO expansion module and control card and standard wiring of CAN bus are shown as below:





→ Wiring Note:

- ✧ VPLC532E controller uses the single power, and ZIO expansion module uses dual-power. When using, main power supply of expansion module and main power supply of controller can share one power. When they use different power supplies, controller power EGND needs to connect to expansion module power GND, otherwise CAN may be burnt out.
- ✧ When connecting multiple ZIO expansion modules on the CAN bus, a 120-ohm resistor needs to be connected in parallel between the CANL and CANH terminals, for the ZIO expansion module that is with 8-digit dialing codes, the terminal resistor can be realized by dialing the code (DIP).

4.1.2. CAN Bus Expansion Resource Mapping

The ZCAN expansion module generally has an 8-bit DIP switch, dial ON to take effect, and the meaning of the DIP is as follows:

1-4: they are used for ZCAN expansion module IO address mapping, the corresponding value is 0-15.

5-6: CAN communication speed, corresponding value is 0-3, four different speeds are optional.

7: reserved.

8: 120 ohm resistor, dial ON means a 120 ohm resistor is connected between CANL and CANH.

The IO numbers of the entire control system cannot be repeated, and existed numbers must be avoided when mapping resources. And the DIP switch must be dialed before power-on, if re-dial after power-on, it is invalid. It needs to be powered on again to take effect.

Dial 1-4 to select the CAN address, and the controller sets the IO number range of the corresponding expansion module according to the CAN DIP address. When each is dialed as OFF, the corresponding value is 0, when it is ON , it corresponds to a value of 1, and the address combination value = dial 4 × 8 + dial code 3 × 4 + dial code 2 × 2+ dial code 1.

Dial code 5-6 to select CAN bus communication speed, speed combination value=dial code 6 × 2 + dial code 5×1, the combined value range is 0-3.

The corresponding speeds are as follows:

DIP 5-6 combination value	CANIO_ADDRESS high 8-bit value	CAN communication speed
0	0 (corresponds to decimal 128)	500KBPS (default value)
1	1 (corresponds to decimal 256)	250KBPS
2	2 (corresponding to decimal 512)	125KBPS
3	3 (corresponding to decimal 768)	1MBPS

The controller side sets the CAN communication speed through the CANIO_ADDRESS

command. There are also four speed parameters that can be selected. The communication speed must be consistent with the communication speed of the expansion module that corresponds to the combination value, then they can communicate with each other.

The factory default communication speed is 500 KBPS on both sides, there is no need to set this, unless you need to change the speed.

The CANIO_ADDRESS command is a system parameter, and it can set the master-slave end of CAN communication. The default value of the controller is 32, that is, CANIO_ADDRESS=32 is the master end, and the slave end is set between 0-31.

The CAN communication configuration can be viewed in the "State the Controller" window.

→ IO Mapping:

The CAN expansion module uses bit1-4 of the DIP switch. According to the number of currently included IO points (the largest number in IN and OP must include IO point in the axis interface), use the bit 1-4 to set the ID, so as to determine the number range of IO to be expanded.

If the controller itself contains 28 INs and 16 OPs, then the starting address set by the first extended board should exceed the maximum value of 28. According to below rule, the dial code should be set to the combination value 1 (binary combination value 0001, from right to left, dial code 1-4, at this time dial 1 is set to ON, and the others are set to OFF), the IO number on the expansion board = the expansion board number value + the initial IO number value, among them, the IOs that are vacant from 29-31 Numbers are not used. Subsequent extended boards continue to confirm the dial settings according to the IO points in turn.

The initial digital IO mapping number starts from 16 and increases in multiples of 16. The distribution of digital IO numbers corresponding to different dial IDs is as follows.

DIP 1-4 combination value	Starting IO number	Ending IO number
0	16	31
1	32	47
2	48	63
3	64	79
4	80	95
5	96	111

6	112	127
7	128	143
8	144	159
9	160	175
10	176	191
11	192	207
12	208	223
13	224	239
14	240	255
15	256	271

The initial IO mapping number of the analog AD starts from 8 and increases in multiples of 8. The initial IO mapping number of the analog DA starts from 4 and increases in multiples of 4. The allocation of digital IO numbers corresponding to different dial code IDs is as follows:

DIP 1-4 combination value	Starting AD number	End AD number	Starting DA number	End DA number
0	8	15	4	7
1	16	23	8	11
2	24	31	12	15
3	32	39	16	19
4	40	47	20	23
5	48	55	24	27
6	56	63	28	31
7	64	71	32	35
8	72	79	36	39
9	80	87	40	43
10	88	95	44	47
11	96	103	48	51
12	104	111	52	55
13	112	119	56	59
14	120	127	60	63
15	128	135	64	67

→ Axis Mapping:

When the CAN bus expansion mode is used to expand the pulse axis, ZIO16082M can be selected to expand two pulse axes. These two pulse axes need to be mapped and bound with the axis No., then access.

Extended axes need to perform axis mapping operations, using the AXIS_ADDRESS command to map, and the mapping rules are as follows:

AXIS_ADDRESS(axis No.)=(32*0)+ID

'the local axis interface of the expansion module AXIS 0

AXIS_ADDRESS(axis No.)=(32*1)+ID

'the local axis interface of the expansion module AXIS 1

The ID is the combined value of the DIP bit1-4 of the expansion module. After the mapping is completed and the axis parameters such as ATYPE are set, the expansion axis can be used.

Example:

```
ATYPE(6)=0                    'set as virtual axis
AXIS_ADDRESS(6)=1+(32*0)
        'ZCAN expansion module ID 1 axis 0 is mapped to axis 6
ATYPE(6)=8      'ZCAN extended axis type, pulse direction stepping or servo
UNITS(6)=1000   'pulse equivalent 1000
SPEED(6)=100    'speed 100uits/s
ACCEL(6)=1000   'acceleration 1000units/s^2
MOVE(100) AXIS(6) 'extended axis movement 100units
```

Extended resource viewing:

According to the CAN connection, after the power is turned on, and the wiring resistance dial code is set correctly, the power indication led (POWER) and the running indication led (RUN), the IO power indication led (IO POWER) are on, and the alarm indication led (ALM) is off. At the same time, the "Controller" - "State the controller" - "ZCanNodes" in the ZDevelop software displays the expansion module information and the extended IO number range.

The dial ID and the corresponding resource number when connecting multiple expansion modules are as follows:

Local	432-0(ZMC432)	32	30(0-29)	18(0-17)	0	2(0-1)
1	48(ZIO1632)	0	16(32-47)	32(32-63)	0	0
3	26(ZIO16082)	2	16(64-79)	8(64-71)	0	0
4	10(ZAIO0802)	0	0	0	8(40-47)	2(20-21)

ALMRM indicator light is on, please check whether the wiring, resistor and dial setting are correct, and whether the CANIO_ADDRESS command of the controller is set as the master (32), and whether the CAN communication speed is consistent.

4.2. EtherCAT Bus Expansion

The EIO expansion modules and ZMIO310-ECAT are expansion modules used by the EtherCAT bus controller. For example, EIO series can expand the resources of digital IO and pulse axis. When the resources of the controller are insufficient, the EtherCAT bus controller can be connected to multiple EIO expansion modules for expansion, you can view the maximum number of IO expansion points and the maximum number of expansion axes of the controller, and in this way, it supports IO remote expansion.

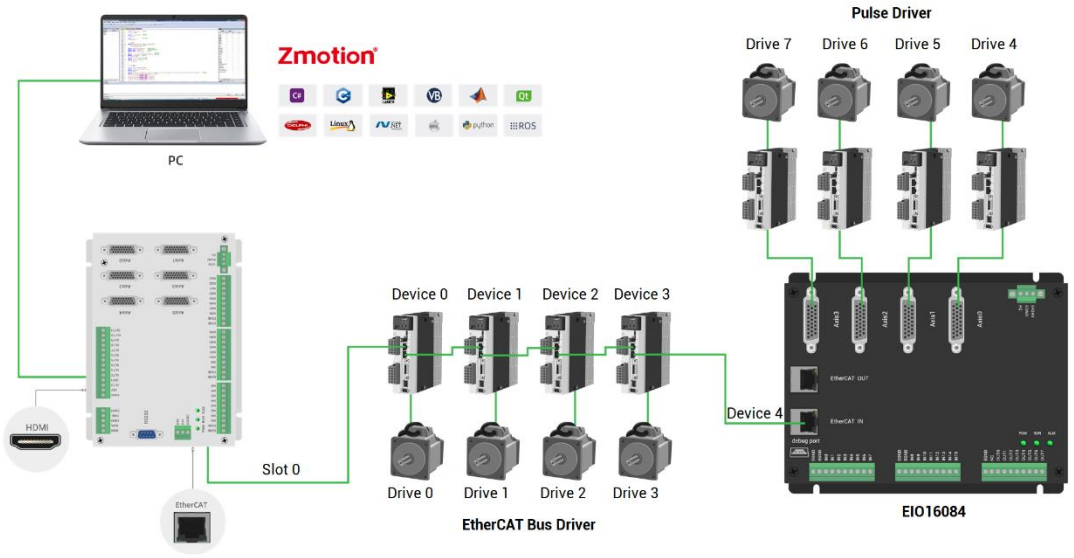
4.2.1. EtherCAT Bus Expansion Wiring

After the expansion wiring is completed, each EIO expansion module does not need to develop again. It only needs to manually configure the unique IO address and axis address in the EtherCAT master controller, and it can be accessed after the configuration is completed.

The IO address number is set through the bus command NODE_IO, and the program on the controller can access the resources on the expansion module only through the IO number. The configuration of the axis address uses the AXIS_ADDRESS command to map axis number, and when the binding is completed, specify the axis number through the BASE or AXIS command.

When wiring, pay attention that EtherCAT IN is connected to the upper-level module, and EtherCAT OUT is connected to the lower-level module. The IN and OUT ports cannot be mixed.

EIO expansion module wiring reference example (take ZMC408SCAN as an example):



Involved number concepts in above figure are as follows: the bus-related command parameters will use the following numbers:

Slot number (slot):

The slot number refers to the number of the bus interface on the controller, and the slot number of the EtherCAT bus is 0.

Device number (node):

The device number refers to the number of all devices connected to a slot. It starts from 0 and is automatically numbered according to the connection sequence of the devices on the bus. You can view the total number of devices connected to the bus through the NODE_COUNT(slot) command.

Drive number:

The controller will automatically identify the drive on the slot, and the number starts from 0, and the number is automatically numbered according to the connection sequence of the drive on the bus.

The drive number is different from the device number. Only the drive device number on the slot is assigned, and other devices are ignored. The drive number will be used when mapping the axis number.

4.2.2. EtherCAT Bus Expansion Resource Mapping

→ IO Mapping:

The program on the controller can access the resources on the expansion module only through the IO number. The IO number of the EtherCAT bus expansion module is set

through the bus command NODE_IO, and the input and output are configured at the same time.

When IO mapping, first check the maximum IO number of the controller itself (including the external IO interface and the interface in the pulse axis), and then use the command to set.

If the extended IO coincides with the IO number of the controller itself, the two will work at the same time, so the mapped number of the IO mapping must not be repeated in the entire control system.

IO mapping syntax:

NODE_ IO(slot, node) = iobase

slot: slot number, 0-default

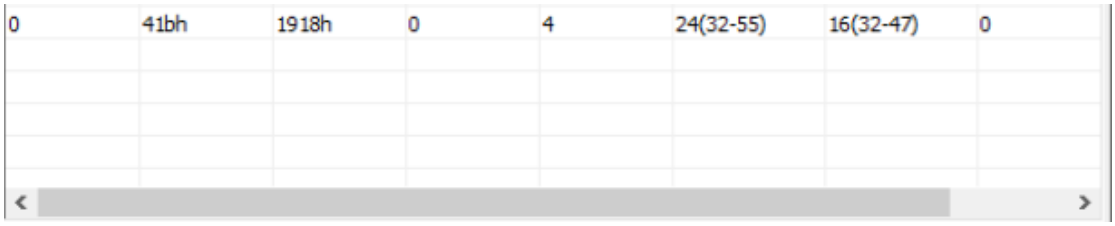
node: device number, starting from 0

iobase : mapping the IO start number, the setting result will only be a multiple of 8

Example:

NODE_IO(0,0)=32 'set the IO start number of slot 0 interface device 0 to 32

If device 0 is EIO16084, after configuration according to the above syntax, the IO numbers corresponding to input IN0-15 are 32-47 in turn, the general input port numbers in the axis interface are 48-55, and the drive alarm inputs of axes AXIS 0-3 are 48-51 respectively. The IO numbers corresponding to the output OUT0-7 are 32-39 in sequence, the general output port numbers in the axis interface are 40-47, and the drive enable outputs of the axes AXIS 0-3 are 40-43 respectively.



→ AXIS Mapping:

Before using the axis of the expansion module, you need to use the AXIS_ADDRESS command to map the axis number, and the axis mapping also needs to pay attention to the axis number of the entire system cannot be repeated. The mapping syntax of the EIO series extended axis is the same as that of the bus driver.

Axis mapping syntax:

AXIS_ADDRESS(axis number)=(slot number<<16)+driver number+1

Example:

AXIS_ADDRESS(0)=(0<<16)+0+1

'the first drive on the EtherCAT bus, drive number 0, bound as axis 0

AXIS_ADDRESS(1)=(0<<16)+1+1

'the second drive on the EtherCAT bus, drive number 1, bound as axis 1

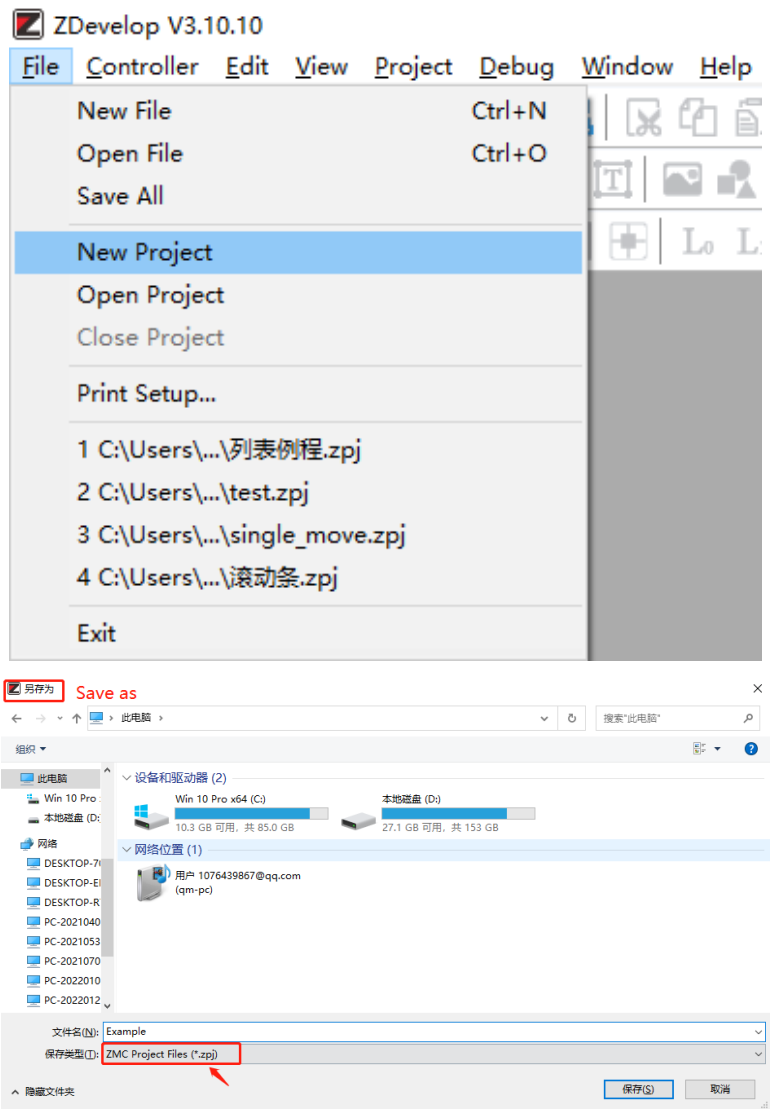
If the first node is EIO16084, and EIO16084 is connected to drive, then driver 0 here is the first pulse driver connected to EIO16084, otherwise it is the EtherCAT driver.

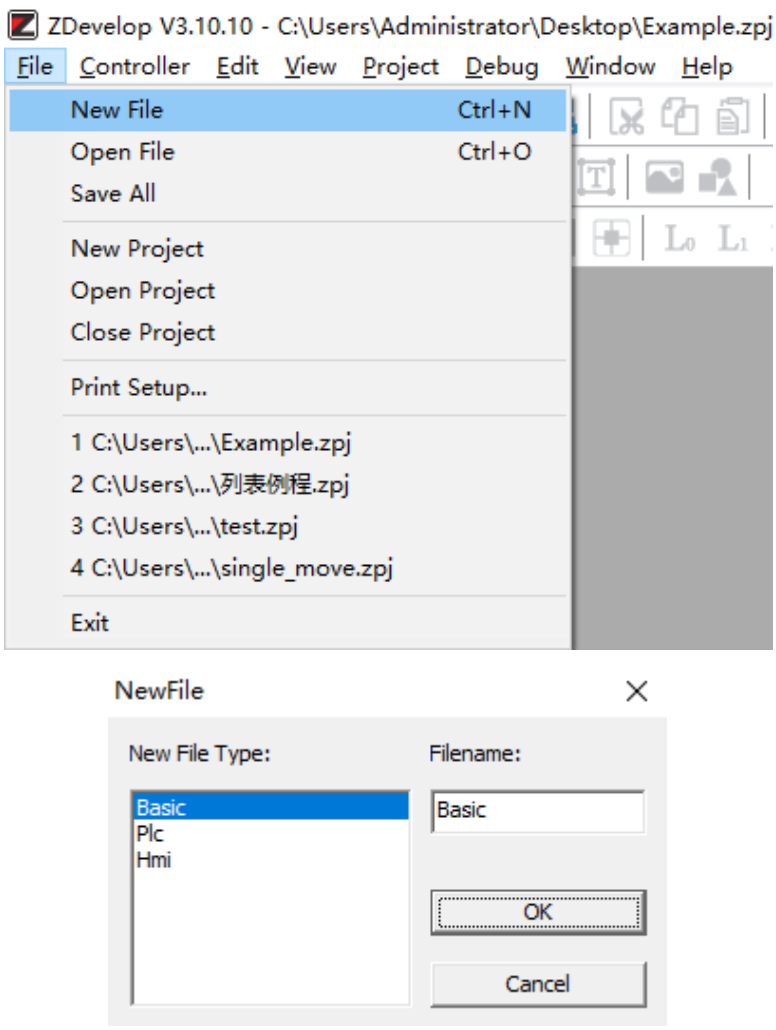
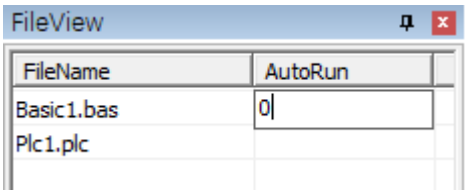
Chapter V Program & Applications

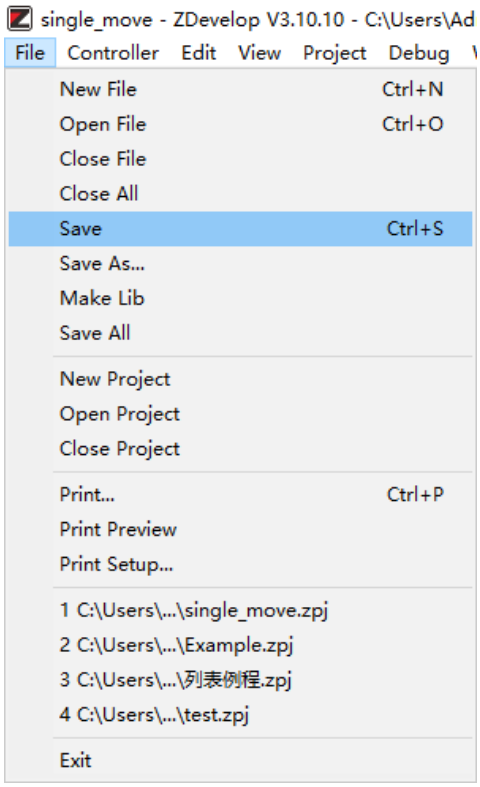
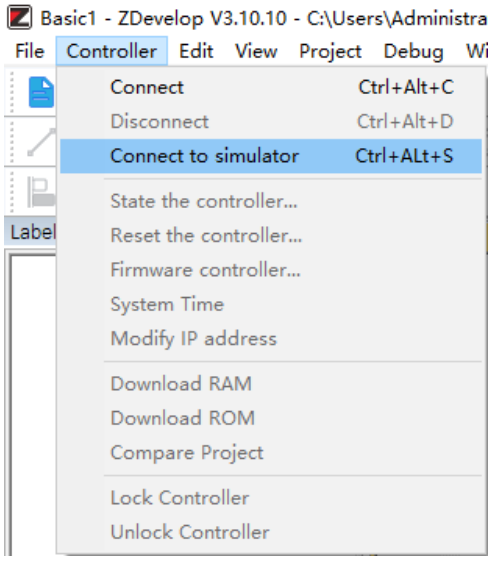
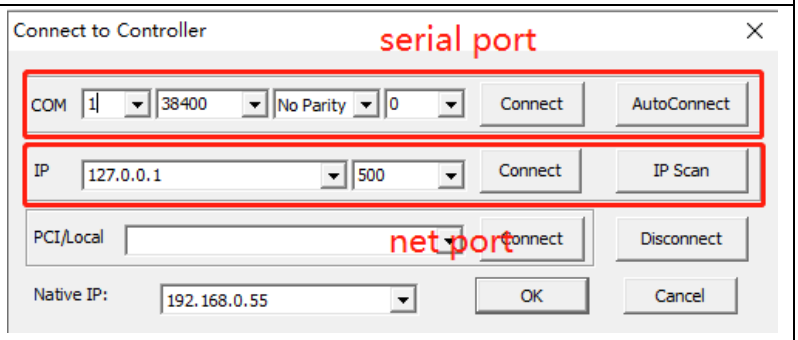
5.1. ZDevelop Software Usage

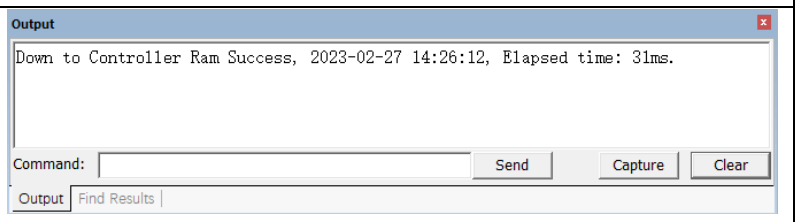
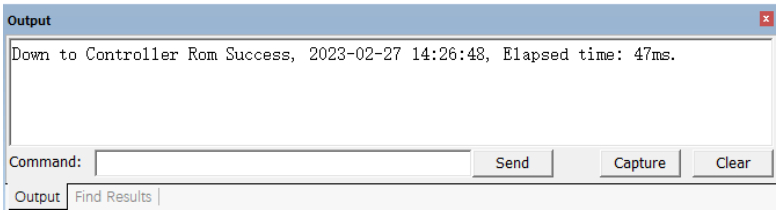
ZDevelop is a PC-side program development, debugging and diagnostic software for the ZMoiton series motion controllers of Zmotion Technology. Through it, users can easily edit and configure the controller program, quickly develop applications, diagnose system operating parameters in real time, and watch the motion controller. The running program is debugged in real time and supports Chinese and English bilingual environments.

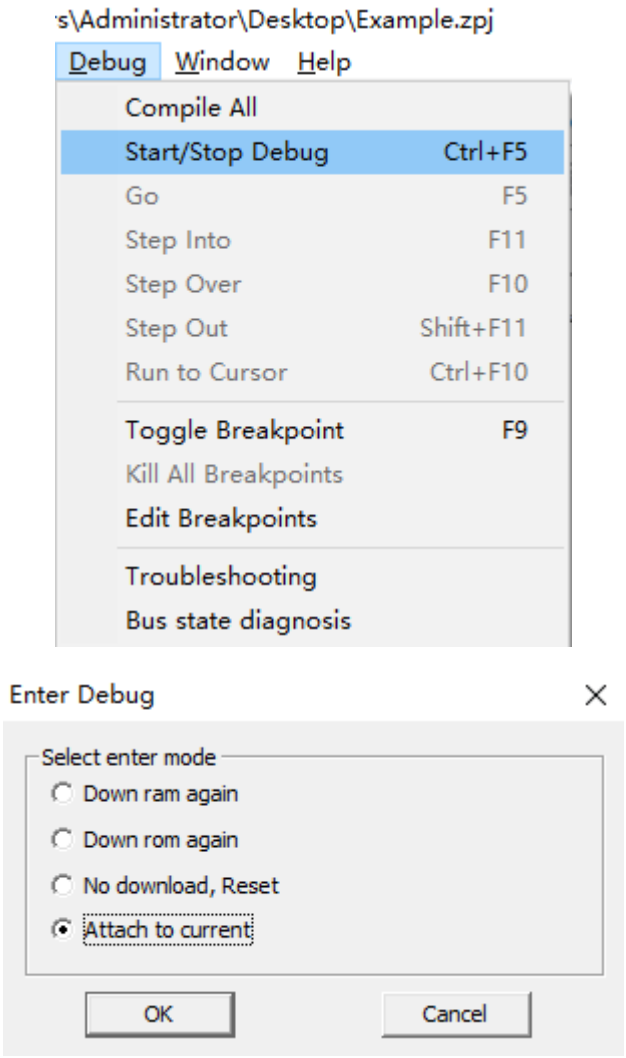
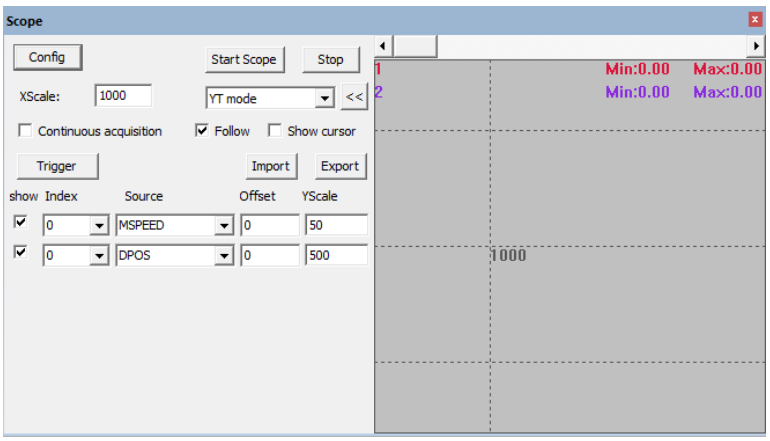
ZBasic, ZPLC and ZHMI can run multi-tasks, and ZBasic can run multi-tasks, and can be mixed with ZPLC and ZHMI.

Step	Operations	Display Interface
1	Open ZDevelop, click "File" – "New Project", Save as window will pop up, then enter file name, save the project file with suffix "zpj.".	

2	Click “File” – “New File”, select file type to build, here select Basic, click “OK”.	
3	Double click “AutoRun”, enter task number 0.	

4	Edit the program in program editing window, click "save", new built basic file will be saved under "zpj." project automatically. "Save all" means all files under this project will be saved.	
5	Click "controller – connect", if no controller, select connect to simulator.	
	Then, "connect to controller" window will pop up, you can select serial port or net port to connect, select matched serial port	

	parameters or net port IP address, then click “connect”.	
6	Click “Ram/Rom” – “download RAM / download ROM”, if it is successful, there is print indication, at the same time, program is downloaded into controller and runs automatically. RAM: it will not save when power off. ROM: it will save data when power off, and when the program is connected to controller again, running according to task number.	 

7	Click "Debug" – "Start/Stop Debug" to call "Task" and "Watch" window, because it was downloaded before, here select "Attach the current".	
8	Click "View" – "Scope" to open oscilloscope.	

Note:

- When opening an project, choose to open the zpj file of the project. If only the Bas file is opened, the program cannot be downloaded to the controller.
- When the project is not created, only the Bas file cannot be downloaded to the controller.
- The number 0 in automatic operation represents the task number, and the program

runs with task 0, and the task number has no priority.

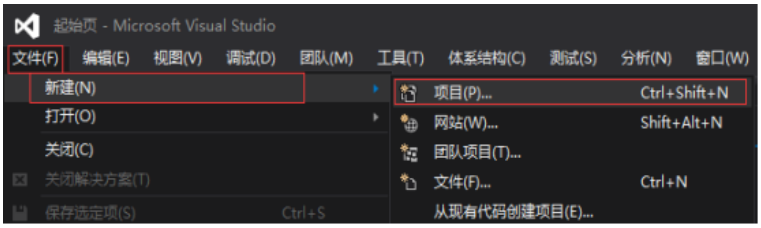
- If no task number is set for the files in the entire project, when downloading to the controller, the system prompts the following message WARN: no program set autorun

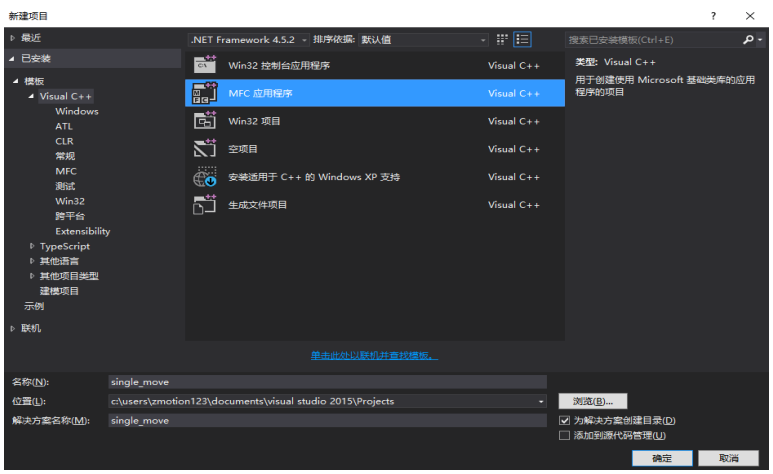
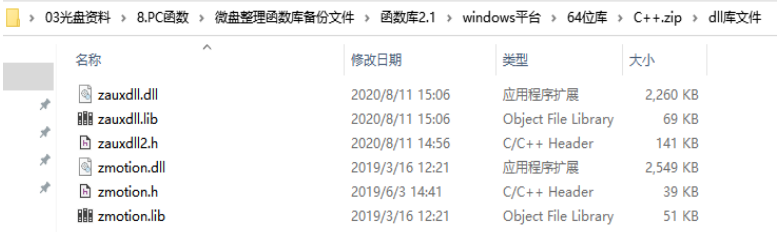
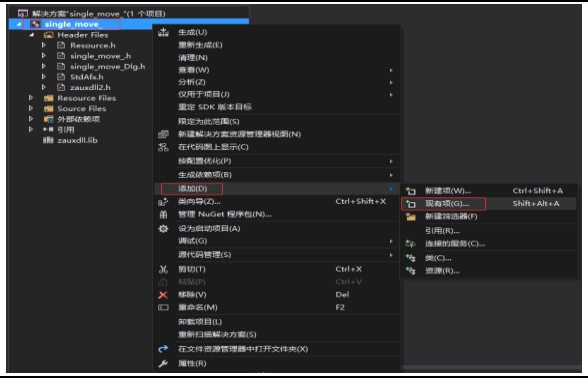
5.2. PC Upper-Computer Program Application

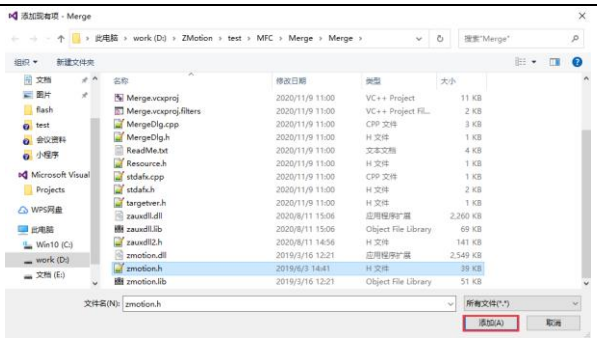
The controller supports development under various operating systems such as windows, linux, Mac, Android, and wince, and provides dll libraries in various environments such as vc, c#, vb.net, and labview, as shown in the figure below. PC software programming refers to "ZMotion PC Function Library Programming Manual".

The program developed using the PC software cannot be downloaded to the controller, and it is connected to the controller through the dll dynamic library. The dll library needs to be added to the header file and declared during development.

The c++ project development process in VS is as follows:

Step	Operations	Display Interface
1	Open VS, click “File” – “New” – “Project”.	

2	Select development language as “Visual C++” and the select program type as “MFC application type”.	
3	Select “Based on basic box”, click “next” or “finish”	
4	Find C++ function library provided by manufacturer. Routine is below (64-bit library)	
5	Copy all DLL related library files under the above path to the newly created project.	
6	Add a static library and related header files to the project. Static library: zauxdll.lib,	1) Right-click the header file first, and then select: "Add" → "Existing 

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2"></td><td rowspan="2">zmotion.lib
Related header files:
zauxdll2.h,
zmotion.h</td><td>Item".</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>2) Add static libraries and related header files in sequence in the pop-up window.</td><td>  </td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>Declare the relevant header files and define the controller connection handle, so far the project is newly created.</td><td colspan="2">

```
single_move_Dlg.cpp
single_move_                                   (全局范围)
// single_move_Dlg.cpp : implementation file
//

#include "stdafx.h"
#include "single_move_.h"
#include "single_move_Dlg.h"
#include "zauxdll2.h"

#ifdef _DEBUG
#define new DEBUG_NEW
#undef THIS_FILE
static char THIS_FILE[] = __FILE__;
#endif

/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
// CSingle_move_Dlg dialog

ZMC_HANDLE      g_handle = NULL;            //控制器链接句柄
```

</td></tr>
</table>

Chapter VI Run and Maintain

The correct operation and maintenance of the device can not only guarantee and extend the life cycle of the equipment itself, but also take technical management measures according to the pre-specified plan or the corresponding technical conditions to prevent equipment performance degradation or reduce the probability of equipment failure.

6.1. Regular Inspection and Maintenance

The working environment has an impact on the device. Therefore, it is usually inspected regularly based on the inspection cycle of 6 months to 1 year. The inspection cycle of the device can be appropriately adjusted according to the surrounding environment to make it work within the specified standard environment.

Check item	Check content	Inspection standards
power supply	Check whether the voltage is rated	DC 24 V (-5%~5%)
surroundings	Whether the ambient temperature is within the specified range (when installed in the cabinet, the temperature inside the cabinet is the ambient temperature)	-10°C - 55°C
	Whether the ambient humidity is within the specified range (when installed in the cabinet, the humidity in the cabinet is the ambient humidity)	10%-95% non-condensing
	Is there direct sunlight	No
	With or without droplets of water, oil, chemicals, etc.	No
	Whether there is dust, salt, iron filings, dirt	No
	Whether there is corrosive gas	No
	Whether there are flammable and explosive gases or articles	No

	Whether the device is subjected to vibration or shock	Should be within the range of vibration resistance and impact resistance
	Is the heat dissipation good	Keep good ventilation and heat dissipation
Installation and Wiring Status	Whether the basic unit and the expansion unit are installed firmly	The mounting screws should be tightened without loosening
	Whether the connecting cables of the basic unit and the expansion unit are fully inserted	The connection cable cannot be loosened
	Are the screws of the external wiring loose	Screws should be tightened without loosening
	Whether the cable is damaged, aged, cracked	The cable must not have any abnormal appearance

6.2. Common Problems

Problems	Suggestions
Motor does not rotate.	1. Check whether the ATYPE of the controller is correct. 2. Check whether hardware position limit, software position limit, alarm signal work, and whether axis states are normal. 3. Check whether motor is enabled successfully. 4. Confirm whether pulse amount UNITS and speed values are suitable. If there is the encoder feedback, check whether MPOS changes. 5. Check whether pulse mode and pulse mode of drive are matched. 6. Check whether alarm is produced on motion controller station or drive station. 7. Check whether the wiring is correct. 8. Confirm whether controller sends pulses normally.
The position limit signal is	1. Check whether the limit sensor is working normally,

invalid.	and whether the "input" view can watch the signal change of the limit sensor. 2. Check whether the mapping of the limit switch is correct. 3. Check whether the limit sensor is connected to the common terminal of the controller.
No signal comes to the input.	1. Check whether the limit sensor is working normally, and whether the "input" view can watch the signal change of the limit sensor. 2. Check whether the mapping of the limit switch is correct. 3. Check whether the limit sensor is connected to the common terminal of the controller.
The output does not work.	1. Check whether IO power is needed. 2. Check whether the output number matches the ID of the IO board.
POWER led is ON, RUN led is OFF.	1. Check whether the power of the power supply is sufficient. At this time, it is best to supply power to the controller alone, and restart the controller after adjustment. 2. Check whether the ALM light flickers regularly (hardware problem).
RUN led is ON, ALM led is ON.	1. Program running error, please check ZDevelop error code, and check application program.
Fail to connect controller to PC through serial port.	1. Check whether the serial port parameters are modified by the running program, you can check all the current serial port configurations through ?*SETCOM. 2. Check whether the serial port parameters of the PC match the controller. 3. Open the device manager and check whether the serial driver of the PC is normal.
CAN expansion module cannot be connected.	1. Check the CAN wiring and power supply circuit, whether the 120 ohm resistor is installed at both ends.

	2. Check the master-slave configuration, communication speed configuration, etc. 3. Check the DIP switch to see if there are multiple expansion modules with the same ID. 4. Use twisted-pair cables, ground the shielding layer, and use dual power supplies for severe interference (the main power supply of the expansion module and the IO power supply are separately powered)
Fail to connect controller to PC through net port.	1. Check IP address of PC, it needs to be at the same segment with controller IP address. 2. Check controller IP address, it can be checked and captured after connection through serial port. 3. When net port led is off, please check wiring. 4. Check whether controller power led POWER and running indicator led RUN are ON normally. 5. Check whether the cable is good quality, change one better cable to try again. 6. Check whether controller IP conflicts with other devices. 7. Check whether controller net port channel ETH are all occupied by other devices, disconnect to other devices, then try again. 8. When there are multiple net cards, don't use other net cards, or change one computer to connect again. 9. Check PC firewall setting. 10. Use “Packet Internet Groper” tool (Ping), check whether controller can be Ping, if it can't, please check physical interface or net cable. 11. Check IP address and MAC address through arp-a.