

WACHENDORFF

The Encoder Experts



Technical Manual Absolute Encoders WDGA with PROFINET interface

For Firmware ≥ 2.00

wachendorff-automation.com

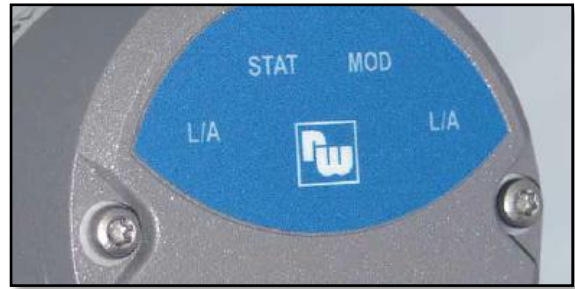


EnDra[®]
Technologie



Industrie ROBUST

Impressum



Wachendorff Automation GmbH & Co. KG

Industriestrasse 7
D-65366 Geisenheim
Tel: +49 (0) 67 22 / 99 65 25
E-Mail: support-wa@wachendorff.de
Homepage: www.wachendorff-automation.de
Wiesbaden District Court HRA 8377, VAT ID: DE 814567094
Managing Director: Robert Wachendorff

Guarantee waiver, right of amendment, copyright protection:

The company Wachendorff Automation assumes no liability and provides no guarantee for the correctness of this manual's contents or for any resulting direct or indirect damages. In the interests of continuous innovation and cooperation with our customers, we reserve the right to change technical data or content at any time.

The company Wachendorff Automation claims copyright protection for this manual. It may not be modified, extended, reproduced, or forwarded to third parties without our prior written consent.

Comments:

Should you have any suggested corrections, comments or requests for change, we invite you to submit them to us. Please send your comments to: support-wa@wachendorff.de

1	Introduction	1
1.1	About this manual.....	1
1.1.1	Symbols	2
1.1.2	You will not find the following in this manual:	2
1.2	Product assignment.....	3
1.3	Specifications	4
1.4	Scope of delivery	4
2	Safety information	5
2.1	General safety information	5
2.2	Intended use.....	5
2.3	Safe working.....	6
2.4	Disposal.....	6
3	Device description.....	7
3.1	General information	7
3.2	Profinet.....	7
3.3	WDGA — basic principles	8
3.3.1	Singleturn — ST (QuattroMag®).....	8
3.3.2	Multiturn — MT (EnDra®)	9
3.3.3	Direction of rotation.....	9
3.3.4	Preset	9
3.3.5	Scaling	9
3.4	Connection assignments for Profinet encoders	11
3.4.1	BI2 — bus cover with 3x M12x1.....	11
3.5	LEDs and signalling.....	12
3.6	MAC address and IP address.....	13
4	Profinet.....	14
4.1	Overview of functions	14
4.2	GSDML modules	14
4.3	Signals.....	15
4.4	Structure of the signals.....	16
4.5	Telegrams	21
4.6	Parameters.....	22
4.6.1	Description of the most important parameters	23
4.7	Warnings and errors	30

4.7.1	Errors	30
4.7.2	G1_XIST2 error codes	30
5	Web server	31
5.1	General information	31
5.2	Information	31
5.2.1	Overview	31
5.2.2	Diagnosis	33
5.2.3	Versions	34
5.3	Configuration	35
5.3.1	Network	35
5.3.2	Encoder	35
5.3.3	Firmware Update	36
5.4	Licence information	38
5.5	Contact	39
6	Commissioning	40
6.1	General information	40
6.2	Integration into a TIA project	40
6.3	Scaling function	48
6.3.1	Example scaling function singleturn 16-bit to 12-bit	48
6.3.2	Example scaling function multiturn	49
6.3.3	Executing a preset (Telegram 81 – 84 + 59000)	50
6.3.4	Resetting a preset (Telegram 81 – 84 + 59000)	52
6.3.5	Executing a preset (Telegram 86 – 89)	53
6.4	Integration into a Step 7 project	54
7	Technical data	60
7.1	Properties	60
7.2	Dimensions	60
7.2.1	WDGA 58B	60
7.2.2	WDGA 58F	61
7.2.3	WDGA 58E	61
8	Technical support	62

Index of figures

Figure 3.1: WDGA with PROFINET-IO bus cover	7
Figure 5.1: Web server — overview	31
Figure 5.2: Diagnostic page	33
Figure 5.3: Versions	34
Figure 5.4: Network settings	35
Figure 5.5: Encoder information	35
Figure 5.6: Firmware update	36
Figure 5.7: Firmware update - choose file	36
Figure 5.8: Firmware update - Transferring file	37
Figure 5.9: Firmware update - Successful	37
Figure 5.10: Firmware update - Failed	38
Figure 5.11: Licence information	38
Figure 5.12: Contact information	39
Figure 6.1: Switching to project view	40
Figure 6.2: Manage device description file (GSD)	41
Figure 6.3: Installing GSDML	41
Figure 6.4: Switch to Devices & Networks	42
Figure 6.5: Hardware catalogue	42
Figure 6.6: Network view	43
Figure 6.7: Change device name	43
Figure 6.8: Select telegram	43
Figure 6.9: Change the I/O addresses	44
Figure 6.10: Download to device	44
Figure 6.11: Assigning device names	45
Figure 6.12: Name, PG interface and update list	45
Figure 6.13: Accessible nodes, assign name	46
Figure 6.14: Online status information	46
Figure 6.15: PLC variables	47
Figure 6.16: Show all	47
Figure 6.17: Default tag table	47
Figure 6.18: Device Overview	48
Figure 6.19: Settings for 12-Bit Singleturn scaling function	49
Figure 6.20: Example of commissioning	49
Figure 6.21: Configuration of 360 Steps/revolution and 10 revolutions	50
Figure 6.22: set STW2_ENC bit 10 to TRUE	51
Figure 6.23: set G1_STW bit 13 to TRUE	51
Figure 6.24: G1_STW Bit 11 default 0 = absolute	51
Figure 6.25: set and reset G1_STW Bit 12	52
Figure 6.26: SIMATIC Manager	54
Figure 6.27: Installing the GSDML file	54
Figure 6.28: Installing GSDML	55
Figure 6.29: Hardware catalogue	55
Figure 6.30: Assign a device name	56
Figure 6.31: Choose telegram	56
Figure 6.32: Slot 1.2 with chosen telegram 81	57

Figure 6.33: Encoder parameter	57
Figure 6.34: "Addresses" tab	58
Figure 6.35: Save and transmit — Download to module	58
Figure 6.36: Variable table.....	59
Figure 6.37: HEX position value	59
Figure 7.1: Dimensions WDGA 58B	60
Figure 7.2: Dimensions WDGA 58F	61
Figure 7.3: Dimensions WDGA 58E	61

Index of tables

Table 3.1: Connection assignment — BI2	11
Table 3.2: LED signal	12
Table 4.1: Functions	14
Table 4.2: GSDML modules	14
Table 4.3: Signals	15
Table 4.4: Structure of signal 6 NIST_A	16
Table 4.5: Structure of signal 8 NIST_B	16
Table 4.6: Structure of signal 9 G1_STW	16
Table 4.7: Structure of signal 10 G1_ZSW	17
Table 4.8: Structure of signal 11 G1_XIST1	17
Table 4.9: Structure of signal 12 G1_XIST2	18
Table 4.10: Structure of signal 39 G1_XIST3	18
Table 4.11: Structure of signal 80 STW2_ENC	19
Table 4.12: Structure of signal 81 ZSW2_ENC	19
Table 4.13: Structure of signal G1_XIST1_PRESET_B	19
Table 4.14: Structure of signal G1_XIST1_PRESET_B1	20
Table 4.15: Structure of signal G1_XIST1_PRESET_C	20
Table 4.16: Structure of signal 60001 DEBUG_STW	20
Table 4.17: Structure of signal 60002 DEBUG_ZSW	20
Table 4.18: Telegram Input Data	21
Table 4.19: Telegram Output Data	21
Table 4.20: Supported parameters	22
Table 4.21: Velocity measuring units	24
Table 4.22: Structure of PNU 65005	26
Table 4.23: Structure of PNU 65004	27
Table 4.24: Hysteresis position	27
Table 4.25: Filter position	28
Table 4.26: Filter speed	28
Table 4.27: Errors	30
Table 4.28: G1_XIST2 error codes	30
Table 6.1: Data content for Example	50

1 Introduction

1.1 About this manual

This technical manual describes the configuration and mounting possibilities for absolute-value encoders with a PROFINET interface for firmware version greater 2.0 produced by Wachendorff Automation. It supplements the other publicly available Wachendorff automation documents, e.g. data sheets, assembly instructions, leaflets, catalogues and flyers.

Ensure that you read the manual before commissioning — check beforehand that you have the latest version of the manual.

When reading, pay particular attention to the information, important notices and warnings that are marked with the corresponding symbols (see 1.1.1).

This manual is intended for persons with technical knowledge in the handling of sensors, PROFINET IRT interfaces and automation elements. If you do not have any experience in this field, request the assistance of experienced personnel before proceeding.

Keep the information provided with our product in a safe place so that you can refer to it at a later date as necessary.



- The contents of this manual are arranged in a practice-oriented manner.
- For optimum use of the device, all information in the following sections is important and should be read.

1.1.1 Symbols

	• The INFO symbol indicates a section that contains particularly important information for advanced use of the device.
	• The IMPORTANT symbol is shown next to a section of text that describes a method for solving a particular problem.
	• The WARNING symbol indicates that the adjacent instructions must be observed to ensure correct use of the device and to protect the user against hazards.

1.1.2 You will not find the following in this manual:

- Basic information about automation technology
- System planning
- Risks (availability, safety)
- Shielding concepts
- Reflections
- Repeaters
- Network configuration
- Bus cycle times
- FMA management services
- Transmission services
- Telegram types

1.2 Product assignment

This manual relates to the following encoder types produced by Wachendorff Automation:

Solid shaft absolute encoders:

- WDGA 58A PROFINET-IO (BI2) — (with bus cover)
- WDGA 58B PROFINET-IO (BI2) — (with bus cover)
- WDGA 58D PROFINET-IO (BI2) — (with bus cover)
- WDGA 58F PROFINET-IO (BI2) — (with bus cover)

Hollow shaft absolute encoders:

- WDGA 58E PROFINET-IO (BI2) — (with bus cover)



- Wachendorff's PROFINET product range can be found on our website: www.wachendorff-automation.com

1.3 Specifications

An encoder is a sensor that is designed to detect angular positions (singleturn) and revolutions (multiturn). The measured data and variables are processed by the encoder and provided as electrical output signals for the connected peripherals.

The patented technologies QuattroMag® (for singleturn) and EnDra® (for multiturn) are used in the WDGA series. As a result, the WDGA-series encoders from Wachendorff are maintenance-free and very eco-friendly.

The encoders whose article descriptions are listed in section 1.2 communicate via the PROFINET IRT interface.

1.4 Scope of delivery

The scope of delivery depends on the product variants and the details of your order. Before commissioning, check the contents of the delivery for completeness.

As a rule, the WDGA product range with a PROFINET IRT interface includes the following items:

- WDGA with PROFINET-IO (with bus cover)
- Assembly instructions



- The corresponding GSDML file and data sheet can be downloaded from the internet:

www.wachendorff-automation.com

2 Safety information

2.1 General safety information

	• When commissioning the encoder, ensure that you observe the assembly instructions, manual and data sheet. • Failure to observe the safety instructions may lead to malfunctions, property damage and personal injury! • Observe the operating instructions provided by the machine's manufacturer.
---	--

2.2 Intended use

Rotary encoders are components that are intended for installation in machines. Before commissioning (operation in accordance with the intended use), it must be determined that the machine as a whole corresponds to the EMC and Machine Directive.

A rotary encoder is a sensor that is designed to detect angular positions and revolutions and must only be used for this purpose! Wachendorff Automation manufactures and distributes encoders for use in non-safety-relevant industrial applications.

	• The encoder must not be operated outside the specified limit parameters (see data sheet).
---	---

2.3 Safe working

The installation and mounting of the encoder must only be carried out by a qualified electrician.

For the construction of electrical installations, all relevant national and international regulations must be strictly observed.

Failure to commission the encoder correctly may result in malfunction or failure.

	• All electrical connections must be tested before commissioning. • Appropriate safety measures must be taken to ensure that no persons are harmed and no damage to the system or operating equipment occurs in the event of a failure or malfunction.
---	--

2.4 Disposal

Devices that are no longer needed or are defective must be disposed by the user in proper compliance with the country-specific laws. It must be taken into consideration that this is a special waste of electronics and that disposal is not permitted via normal household waste.

There is no obligation by the manufacturer to take the device back. If you have any questions regarding proper disposal, contact a disposal specialist in your area.

3 Device description

3.1 General information

Various mechanical variants of the WDGA-series encoders with PROFINET-IO are available. The required variant is determined by the need for a bus cover, the flange design and the shaft type (solid or hollow). The size is specified as 58 mm by the diameter at the flange. The following figure shows examples of WDGA-series encoders with PROFINET IRT.

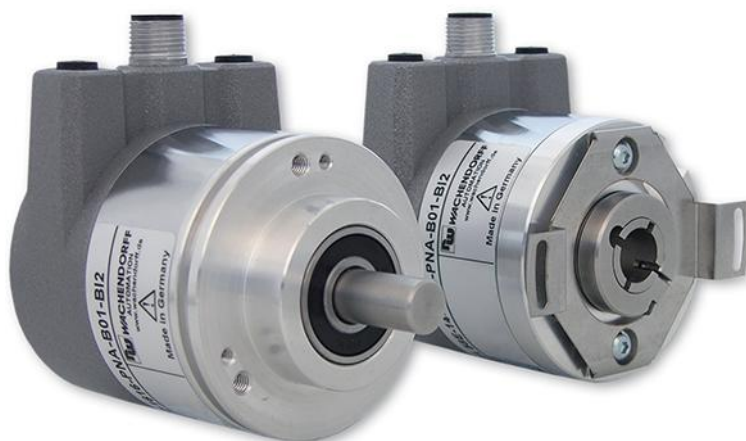


Figure 3.1: WDGA with PROFINET-IO bus cover

The solid or hollow shaft is connected to the rotating component whose angular position or rotational speed is to be measured. Cable or plug outlets create the interface for connection to the PROFINET network. The status LEDs mounted in the cover signal the various encoder states during operation. They assist with configuration of the encoder and troubleshooting in the field. The flange holes or supplied spring sheets are used for attachment to the machine and during the respective application.

3.2 Profinet

Profinet is distributed by the PROFIBUS User Organization (PNO) as a successor to Profibus. Profinet is the standard interface for industrial Ethernet. Profinet provides similar functionality to Profibus, but extends these by firmware upgrades.

Established IT standards are used for the transfer of information. UDP, IP and XML form the basis for this. XML is used as a description language in the device profile (abbreviated to "GSDML file"). In order for the devices to exchange their data via IP — process data (cyclic) and parameter data (acyclic) — a unique name must be assigned to each Profinet node during configuration. The control can only assign an IP address to the node via this name.

Profinet supports the following three transmission types:

- **PROFINET NRT** (not real time), non-time-critical applications in automation, clock rates of around 100 milliseconds.
- **PROFINET RT** (real time), cyclic data traffic is used to achieve clock rates of 10 milliseconds.
- **PROFINET IRT** (isochronous real time), clock rates of 1 millisecond and jitter of less than 1 microsecond. This is suitable for use in motion-control applications (for example).

Further information about Profinet is available via the homepage of the PROFIBUS User Organization (PNO) at:

<http://www.profibus.com/technology/profinet/>

3.3 WDGA — basic principles

The following sections describe the basic functions of an absolute encoder.

Unlike incremental encoders, absolute-value encoders output their position value as a digital number via a fieldbus. A distinction is made here between singleturn and multiturn encoders.

In addition to simply outputting the position value, most encoders permit a certain degree of parametrization, such as selecting the positive direction of rotation, setting the position value to a reference value at a fixed physical position, and scaling the position value to an arbitrary resolution and a limited measuring range. This reduces the required complexity of the control program as well as the computational burden on the controller.

3.3.1 Singleturn — ST (QuattroMag®)

Measurement of the angle from 0° to 360° by means of a shaft represents the minimum functionality of a rotary encoder. The sensor system is based on optical or magnetic sampling of a measuring graduation on the encoder shaft.

The WDGA encoders from Wachendorff feature the new QuattroMag® magnetic technology, which provides maximum precision and resolution for a singleturn encoder.

3.3.2 Multiturn — MT (EnDra®)

A multiturn encoder allows the number of revolutions to be recorded. This is achieved via a rotation counter. The WDGA encoders include EnDra® technology, which ensures that the corresponding information is retained, even in a voltage-free state. This means that buffer batteries and gearboxes, which require a comparatively large installation space and a correspondingly high degree of maintenance, are no longer needed.

3.3.3 Direction of rotation

The positive direction of rotation can be reversed by a simple two's complement of the position value (invert every bit and add "1").

3.3.4 Preset

The desired position value can be assigned to the encoder at a specific physical position. This must be within the measuring range so that the position value is correlated with a physical reference position. For this purpose, the difference between the current position value and the desired value is calculated. The result is stored in non-volatile memory and added to the position value as an offset.

3.3.5 Scaling

To ensure that the position value exactly matches the variables to be physically measured, an adjustment can be carried out via the scaling parameters. The scalable parameters are "Measuring units per revolution (MUPR)" and "Total measuring range in measuring units (TMR)".

The scaling parameter "Measuring units per revolution (MUPR)" — increments per revolution — indicates the resolution of the position value per revolution (also: ST-resolution). The value corresponds to 360°. That is, if a value of 3600 Cts is parametrized, the encoder outputs the position in 0.1° steps (see equation (2)).

$$MUPR = ST = 3600 \text{ Cts} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Angular steps} = \frac{\text{Angle of one revolution}}{MUPR} = \frac{360^\circ}{3600 \text{ Cts}} = 0,1^\circ/\text{Cts} \quad (2)$$

The scaling parameter "Total measuring range in measuring units (TMR)" — the maximum total measuring range of the position value (singleturn and multiturn multiplied) — indicates the total resolution of the encoder. When the position value reaches TMR -1, it jumps back to 0 and vice versa.

As a rule, the selected TMR parameter should be an integer multiple of the "Measuring units per revolution (MUPR)" (see equation (4)), so that the zero point is always at the same position of the encoder shaft.

$$TMR = 36000 \text{ Cts} \quad (3)$$

$$MT = \frac{TMR}{MUPR} = \frac{36000 \text{ Cts}}{3600 \text{ Cts}} = 10 \quad (4)$$

In exceptional cases, it is suitable that TMR is not an integer multiple of MUPR — for example, in a system in which a gear ratio ensures that the desired measured variable is moving 10% faster relative to the encoder shaft.

In this case, a setting of MUPR = 3960 Cts and TMR = 36000 Cts would ensure that the faster (but not directly measurable) shaft can be measured with a resolution of 0.1° and over a range of 10 revolutions. Normally, the number of revolutions would be calculated by dividing the position value by MUPR. In this case, however, it must be divided by 3600 Cts, since the result would otherwise be the number of revolutions of the encoder shaft and not the faster shaft of the system.



- It should be noted that measurement errors will occur if the result of this formula is a decimal.

3.4 Connection assignments for Profinet encoders

3.4.1 BI2 — bus cover with 3x M12x1

The string "BI2" in the order code identifies an encoder with a bus cover. The electrical connection is made on the bus cover via 2x M12 connectors and 1x M12 port. The connection assignments for the plugs and sockets are listed in Table 3.1.

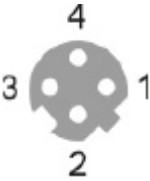
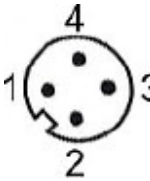
Anschlussbelegung		Anschlussbelegung		Anschlussbelegung	
BI2		BI2.		BI2.	
					
Port (Port1)	M12x1, 4-pole, D-coded	Connector (Power)	M12x1, 4-pole, A-coded	Port (Port2)	M12x1, 4-pole, D-coded
Tx+	1	UB+	1	Tx+	1
Rx+	2	n. c.	2	Rx+	2
Tx-	3	UB-	3	Tx-	3
Rx-	4	n. c.	4	Rx-	4

Table 3.1: Connection assignment — BI2

3.5 LEDs and signalling

Four status LEDs on the bus cover signal the various encoder states and thus support error diagnosis and troubleshooting in the field (see Table 3.2). The two Link Activity LEDs (L/A) light up or flash green when the encoder is connected to another Profinet node (PLC, switch, additional field device...) and data is being exchanged. The STAT LED indicates the status of the fieldbus, the MOD LED the status of the encoder.

STAT LED bicolour	MOD LED bicolour	Meaning	Cause
		No voltage	
		No connection; no data exchange	Bus disconnection or master not accessible or switched off
		Parametrization error, no data exchange Criterion: Data exchange correct. However, the slave does not switch to the data- exchange mode	Slave is not configured yet. Incorrect station address, but not out of range. The actual configuration of the slave differs from the nominal configuration.
		System error	Diagnosis exists, slave is in data-exchange mode
		Data exchange, slave and operation OK	

Table 3.2: LED signal

Explanation of symbols and asterisks:

 LED off / LED on / LED flashing

3.6 MAC address and IP address

Wachendorff Profinet encoders have three MAC addresses. These always start with D4-90-E0-xx-xx-xx. The number depends on the number of ports on the integrated three-port switch. There is one MAC address each for Port1 and Port2, as well as one MAC address for the "internal port" to which the encoder itself is connected.

In the delivered state, the Profinet encoder has no IP address and no name. These are defined during configuration (e.g. TIA Portal).

4 Profinet

4.1 Overview of functions

Our Profinet encoders support the functions shown in Table 4.1:

Functions	Meaning
Conformance class	CC-C
Profile	Encoder Profile V4.2
Profile class	Encoder Profile Class 4, as well as compatibility with Class 3
Performance	Cycle time 250 μ s (with clock synchronisation) and fast start-up of 1 s
Redundancy	MRP and MRPD
Web server	Display and configuration of parameters, firmware updates
Clock synchronisation	RT, IRT and IRT isochronous

Table 4.1: Functions

4.2 GSDML modules

The modules from the current GSDML file are listed in Table 4.2:

Designation	Meaning
ST0016	No multiturn, singleturn 16 bit
MT4316	Multiturn 43 bit + singleturn 16 bit = 59 bits in total

Table 4.2: GSDML modules

4.3 Signals

Table 4.3 shows the signals that are supported by Wachendorff Profinet encoders.

Description	Name	Length (bits)	Signed
Velocity A	NIST_A	16	Y
Velocity B	NIST_B	32	Y
Sensor 1 control word	G1_STW	16	-
Sensor 1 status word	G1_ZSW	16	-
Sensor 1 position 1	G1_XIST1	32	N
Sensor 1 position 2	G1_XIST2	32	N
Sensor 1 position 3	G1_XIST3	64	N
Encoder control word 2	STW2_ENC	16	-
Encoder status word 2	ZSW2_ENC	16	-
Sensor position preset control word	G1_XIST_PRESET_B	32	N
Sensor position preset control word	G1_XIST_PRESET_B1	32	N
Sensor position preset control word	G1_XIST_PRESET_C	64	N
Debug control word	DEBUG_STW	16	N
Debug status word	DEBUG_ZSW	16	N

Table 4.3: Signals

4.4 Structure of the signals

NIST_A: Velocity value A

This value includes the velocity, has a width of 16 bits and is signed.

Signal	NIST_A					
Bits	15 ... 0					
Contents						
15 ... 0	Velocity value A	Right-aligned, (see Table 4.21)	output	in	set	unit

Table 4.4: Structure of signal 6 NIST_A

NIST_B: Velocity value B

This value includes the velocity, has a width of 32 bits and is signed.

Signal	NIST_B					
Bits	31 ... 0					
Contents						
31 ... 0	Velocity value B	Right-aligned, (see Table 4.21)	output	in	set	unit

Table 4.5: Structure of signal 8 NIST_B

G1_STW: Sensor 1 control word

Signal	G1_STW					
Bits	15	14	13	12	11	10 ... 0
Contents						
15	Confirm sensor error		0 = Sensor error not confirmed by controller 1 = Sensor error confirmed by controller			
14	Park mode		0 = Normal operation 1 = Activate park mode			
13	Cyclically query absolute position value		0 = Do not interrogate 1 = Master performs query (cyclic output of			
12	Activate preset		0 = Preset not active 1 = Preset active			
11	Preset mode		0 = Set preset to absolute value 1 = Move preset by value (offset)			
10 ... 0			Reserved, currently not used			

Table 4.6: Structure of signal 9 G1_STW



- To enable the encoder to respond to the requirements in G1_STW, the controller must set bit 10 to 1 in STW2_ENC.

G1_ZSW: Sensor 1 status word

Signal	G1_ZSW					
Bits	15	14	13	12	11	10 ... 0
Contents						
15	Sensor error		Signals a sensor error and outputs a device-specific error code in G1_XIST2			
14	Park mode active		Confirms "Park mode". No error messages are transmitted			
13	Cyclically query absolute position value		Confirms "cyclically query absolute position value"			
12	Preset activated		Confirms "activate preset"			
11	Sensor error acknowledgement active		Signals processing of the requested sensor error acknowledgement			
10 ... 0			Reserved, currently not used			

Table 4.7: Structure of signal 10 G1_ZSW

G1_XIST1: Sensor 1 position 1

Signal	G1_XIST1	
Bits	31 ... 0	
Contents		
31 ... 0	Absolute position value 1	Right-aligned

Table 4.8: Structure of signal 11 G1_XIST1

Structure of G1_XIST1 using the example of a 16-bit multiturn and a 16-bit singleturn encoder:

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

M = multiturn / S = singleturn

This value includes the position, has a width of 32 bits and is unsigned. The encoder parameter settings influence this position value if "Class 4 functionality" is activated. The influence of the preset functionality can be controlled with "G1_XIST1 Preset Control".

G1_XIST2: Sensor 1 position 2

Signal	G1_XIST2	
Bits	31 ... 0	
Contents		
31 ... 0	Absolute position value 2	Right-aligned

Table 4.9: Structure of signal 12 G1_XIST2

This value includes the position, has a width of 32 bits and is unsigned. The encoder parameter settings influence this position value if "Class 4 functionality" is activated. When activated, the preset functionality always has an influence on G1_XIST2.

	• If an error occurs, G1_XIST2 contains the error register instead of the position value.
---	---

G1_XIST3: Sensor 1 position 3

Signal	G1_XIST3	
Bits	63 ... 0	
Contents		
63 ... 0	Absolute position value 3	Right-aligned

Table 4.10: Structure of signal 39 G1_XIST3

This value includes the position, has a width of 64 bits and is unsigned. It can be used if the measuring range of the encoder is larger than 32 bits. The encoder parameter settings influence this position value if "Class 4 functionality" is activated.

STW2_ENC: Encoder control word 2

Signal	STW2_ENC				
Bits	15 ... 12	11	10	9 ... 1	0
Contents					
15 ... 12	Sign-of-life from the PLC		Receives a count value from 1 to 15 when isochronous transmission is activated		
11			Reserved, currently not used		
10	Control by PLC		0 = No control by PLC 1 = Control by PLC		
9 ... 1			Reserved, currently not used		
0	Preset Trigger Bit		Controls the execution of the preset 1 = Preset executed		

Table 4.11: Structure of signal 80 STW2_ENC

ZSW2_ENC: Encoder status word 2

Signal	ZSW2_ENC							
Bits	15 ... 12	11 ... 10	9	8 ... 4	3	2	1	0
Contents								
15 ... 12	Sign-of-life from the encoder		Sends a count value of 1 to 15 when the isochronous transmission is activated and a sign-of-life has been received from the PLC					
11 ... 10			Reserved, currently not used					
9	PLC requests control		0 = No control by PLC 1 = Control by PLC					
8 ... 4			Reserved, currently not used					
3	Fault present		0 = No fault 1 = Fault present					
2	NIST_VALID		0 = Velocity not valid 1 = Velocity valid					
1	XIST_VALID		0 = Position value not valid 1 = Position value valid					
0	Preset Acknowledge		Bestätigt die Durchführung des Preset					

Table 4.12: Structure of signal 81 ZSW2_ENC

G1_XIST1_PRESET_B: Sensor position preset control word

Signal	G1_XIST1_PRESET_B	
Bits	31	30 ... 0
Contents		
31	Trigger bit	Controls the transmission of the preset value 1 = Run preset
30 ... 0	Preset value without sign	Includes the 31-bit-wide preset value

Table 4.13: Structure of signal G1_XIST1_PRESET_B

G1_XIST1_PRESET_B1: Sensor position preset control word

Signal	G1_XIST1_PRESET_B1	
Bits	31 ... 0	
Contents		
31 ... 0	Preset value without sign	Includes the 32-bit-wide preset value

Table 4.14: Structure of signal G1_XIST1_PRESET_B1

G1_XIST1_PRESET_C: Sensor position preset control word

Signal	G1_XIST1_PRESET_C	
Bits	63	62 ... 0
Contents		
63	Trigger bit	Controls the transmission of the preset value 1 = Run preset
62 ... 0	Preset value without sign	Includes the 63-bit-wide preset value

Table 4.15: Structure of signal G1_XIST1_PRESET_C

DEBUG_STW: Debug control word

Signal	DEBUG_STW	
Bits	15 ... 1	0
Contents		
15 ... 1	0	Not used
0	Set test error	Triggers the test error when set to "0"

Table 4.16: Structure of signal 60001 DEBUG_STW

DEBUG_ZSW: Debug status word

Signal	DEBUG_ZSW	
Bits	15 ... 1	0
Contents		
15 ... 1	0	Not used
0	Test error active	Indicates that the test error is set

Table 4.17: Structure of signal 60002 DEBUG_ZSW

4.5 Telegrams

The supported standard telegrams and manufacturer-specific telegrams are described in Table 4.18 and Table 4.19

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
81	ZSW2_ENC	G1_ZSW	G1_XIST1		G1_XIST2					
82	ZSW2_ENC	G1_ZSW	G1_XIST1		G1_XIST2		NIST_A			
83	ZSW2_ENC	G1_ZSW	G1_XIST1		G1_XIST2		NIST_B			
84	ZSW2_ENC	G1_ZSW	G1_XIST3				G1_XIST2		NIST_B	
86	G1_XIST1		NIST_B							
87	G1_XIST1									
88	G1_XIST3				NIST_B					
89	ZSW2_ENC	G1_XIST1		NIST_B						
59000	ZSW2_ENC	G1_ZSW	G1_XIST1		G1_XIST2		DBG_ZSW			

Table 4.18: Telegram Input Data

	1	2	3	4
81	STW2_ENC	G1_STW		
82	STW2_ENC	G1_STW		
83	STW2_ENC	G1_STW		
84	STW2_ENC	G1_STW		
86	G1_XIST_PRESET_B			
87	G1_XIST_PRESET_B			
88	G1_XIST_PRESET_C			
89	STW2_ENC	G1_XIST_PRESET_B1		
59000	STW2_ENC	G1_STW	DBG_STW	

Table 4.19: Telegram Output Data



- If the output data of the controller becomes invalid (IOPS = BAD) or the connection is lost, the most recent valid output data is used in the encoder
- During power-on the output data is assumed to be empty (null)

4.6 Parameters

	PNU	Sub-index	Bits	Function
Encoder profile	65000			Preset value
	65001	1	0	Code sequence
			1	Class 4 functionality
			2	G1_XIST1 preset control
			3	Scaling function control
			4	Alarm channel control
			5	Compatibility mode
		2		Faults
		3		Supported faults
		4		Warnings
		5		Supported warnings
		6		Encoder profile version
		8		Offset value
		9		Measuring units per revolution
		10		Total measuring range in measuring units
		11		Velocity measuring unit
	65002			Preset value 64 bit
PROFI drive	65003	1		Offset value 64 bit
		2		Measuring units per revolution 64 bit
		3		Total measuring range in measuring units 64 bit
	922			Telegram selection
	925			Number of controller sign-of-life failures which may be tolerated
	964			Device identification
	965			Encoder profile number
	970			Load parameter set
	971			Transfer to non-volatile memory
	972			Encoder reset
	974			Base mode parameter access service identification
	975			Encoder object identification
	976			Load device parameter set
	977			Transfer in non-volatile memory (global)
	978			List of all DO-IDs
Device-specific	979			Sensor format
	980...989			Number list of defined parameter
	2000			Hysteresis position
	2002			Extrapolation position
	2003			Filter max. RPM
	2004			Filter position
	2005			Filter speed

Table 4.20: Supported parameters

4.6.1 Description of the most important parameters

4.6.1.1 Code sequence

Defines the counting direction of the position value in relation to the encoder shaft. "0" means a positive counting direction of the position value with clockwise rotation of the shaft; "1" means a positive counting direction with counter-clockwise rotation.

4.6.1.2 Class 4 functionality

Switches the scaling, preset and code sequence functionality on and off. When switched on, the position values G1_XIST1, G1_XIST2 and G1_XIST3 are influenced by the scaling and the code sequence, and G1_XIST2 and G1_XIST3 by the preset. In addition, if "G1_XIST1 Preset control" is also activated, G1_XIST1 is also affected by the preset, otherwise it is not.

4.6.1.3 G1_XIST1 preset control

Controls whether a preset command affects G1_XIST1 and is switched on with "0" and off with "1". Has no function unless "Class 4 Functionality" is activated. Only affects G1_XIST1, i.e. if the preset function is activated and the "G1_XIST1 Preset control" is switched off, G1_XIST2 is nevertheless affected by the preset.

4.6.1.4 Scaling function control

This parameter turns the scaling functions on and off. If it is not activated, the position values G1_XIST1, G1_XIST2 and G1_XIST3 are not affected. The scaling of the velocity value is PROFIdrive-specific and is not influenced by the position scale. The current setting can be read by object P65001, sub-index 1, bit 3. To use the scaling functions, "Class 4 functionality" must be activated.

4.6.1.5 Preset value

The preset value is governed by the scaling and can be reset repeatedly and stored in non-volatile memory via P971. By default has the preset value has the value 0.

Setting a preset value has no effect on the position value for the time being. The preset function is only executed by setting bit 12 in G1_STW.

4.6.1.6 Measuring units per revolution

For encoders, this parameter defines the number of increments required to resolve one 360° rotation of the encoder shaft. This parameter must be set during parametrization. The current setting can be read by object P65001, sub-index 9.

4.6.1.7 Total measuring range in measuring units

Defines the entire measuring range of the encoder, i.e. after how many increments the position value resets to 0. For example, if "Measuring units per revolution" is 100 and "Total measuring range" is 250, the position value will return to 0 after 2.5 revolutions of the encoder shaft.

4.6.1.8 Velocity reference value

Reference value for N2/N4 normalized velocity measuring unit.

4.6.1.9 Velocity measuring units

This parameter defines the unit of the velocity values NIST_A and NIST_B. The following units are possible:

Unit	Parameter value
Increments / s	0
Increments / 100 ms	1
Increments / 10 ms	2
Rotations / min	3
N2/N4 normalized	4
User defined	5

Table 4.21: Velocity measuring units

N2/N4 normalized: A reference value of parameter 6000 will be used.

The middle of the value range (for NIST_A it is $0x4000 = 16384$) and corresponds to 100 %. Therefore NIST_A can display values of -200 % ... +200 %.

Example 1:

P60000 = 3000 RPM

Actual velocity = 2000 RPM, which is 66.6 % of 3000 RPM

NIST_A is 66.6 % of 16384, which is 10912

Example 2:

P60000 = 3000 RPM

Actual velocity = -5000 RPM, which is -150 % of 3000 RPM

NIST_A is -150 % of 16384, which is -24576

User defined: The speed is calculated using the parameters, speed multiplier, speed divisor and speed source.

Example 1:

Shaft speed = 2000 RPM

Speed source = raw position value

Speed multiplier = 2

Speed divisor = 3000

The speed is calculated as the difference of the raw position values per second multiplied by the factor multiplier / divisor.

$2000 \text{ RPM} = 2000 \text{ RPM} / 60 = 33.3 \text{ Rotations per second}$

$33.3 \text{ Rotations per second} * 65536 \text{ (16 Bit raw resolution)} = 2184533 \text{ Steps/sec.}$

$2184533 \text{ Steps/sec.} * 2 / 3000 = 1456 \text{ Steps/sec.}$

Alternatively, the scaled position can also be selected as the speed source, in which case the value of the set steps / revolution is used for calculation instead of the 16-bit raw resolution.

Example 2:

Shaft speed = 2000 RPM

Speed source = scaled position value

Steps / revolution = 360

Speed multiplier = 2

Speed divisor = 3

The velocity is calculated as the difference of the scaled position values per second multiplied by the factor multiplier / divisor.

$2000 \text{ RPM} = 2000 \text{ RPM} / 60 = 33.3 \text{ Rotations per second}$

$33.3 \text{ Rotations per second} * 360 \text{ (scaled position value)} = 12000 \text{ Steps/sec.}$

$12000 \text{ Steps/sec.} * 2 / 3 = 8000 \text{ Steps/sec.}$

4.6.1.10 Offset value

The offset value is calculated during execution of the preset and is then added to the position value. It is stored in non-volatile memory and can be read by the encoder at any time. The offset value can assume values within the scaled measurement range.

4.6.1.11 Parameter control

"Parameter Control" can be set via PNU 65005 or via the project planning. If the encoder receives a PRM_DATA block, the actual settings for "Parameter Control" are always overwritten.

Signal	PNU 65005						
Bits	15 ... 7	6	5	4 ... 3	2	1	0
Contents							
15 ... 7				Reserved, currently not used			
6	Reset control write protect			Write protection for PNU 972 0 = inactive 1 = active			
5	Parameter 65005 write protect			Write protection for PNU 65005 and 972 0 = inactive 1 = active			
4 ... 3				Reserved, currently not used			
2	Parameter write protect			Write protection for parameter except PNU 65005, 972 and 971 0 = inactive 1 = active			
1				Reserved, currently not used			
0	Parameter initialization control			Parameter initialization 0 = Parameterization (project engineering) 1 = Device memory			

Table 4.22: Structure of PNU 65005

Parameter initialization

To use the parameters of the configuration program (e.g. TiA), select Parameterization. However, if you want to set the parameters stored in the device and thus ignore the values of the configuration tool, select Device memory.

	This applies to all parameters that can be written via the Base Mode Parameter Access (and not exclusively via the configuration tool), except the "Parameter Control" parameter itself.
---	--

Parameter access

Activate write protection for all parameters except for the three following parameters.

P65005/P971 Access

Write protection for the parameter "Parameter Control" and save

P972 Access

Write protection for the parameter Reset

4.6.1.12 Function Control

Signal	PNU 65004							
Bits	31 ... 7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Contents								
31 ... 7	Reserved, currently not used							
6	Encoder type			0 = rotary 1 = linear				
5	V3.1 compatibility mode			Compatibility mode with V3.1 1 = inactive 0 = active				
4	Alarm channel control			0 = inactive 1 = active				
3	Scaling function control			0 = inactive 1 = active				
2	G1_XIST1 preset control			Preset affects XIST1 0 = inactive 1 = active				
1	Class 4 functionality			1 = inactive 0 = active				
0	Code Sequence			Code sequence with view to shaft 0 = clockwise (cw) 1 = counter clockwise (ccw)				

Table 4.23: Structure of PNU 65004

4.6.1.13 Hysteresis position

Parameters	
Meaning	Hysteresis position
Data type	Unsigned 8
Access	RW
Values	0 ... 255
Default	48
Explanation	Size of the hysteresis for the position value

Table 4.24: Hysteresis position

4.6.1.14 Filter position

Parameters	
Meaning	Filter position
Data type	Unsigned 8
Access	RW
Values	0 ... 255
Default	4
Explanation	Number of average values for the position value

Table 4.25: Filter position

4.6.1.15 Filter speed

Parameters	
Meaning	Filter speed
Data type	Unsigned 8
Access	RW
Values	0 ... 255
Default	5
Explanation	Number of average values for the velocity value

Table 4.26: Filter speed

4.6.1.16 Transmission ratio numerator/denominator

The two parameters gear ratio numerator and denominator can be used to adjust the position value so that an existing gear is taken into account.

	• The total resolution for this function is limited to 20 bits (max. 1,048,575 steps) • The steps per revolution is not relevant for this function, the 16 bit raw resolution is always used
--	---

Example round-axis function:

Gear wheel Encoder : 12 teeth

Driven rotary table : 250 teeth

1 rotation of the rotary table is to be mapped to 100000 steps

If the driven rotary table rotates 1 time, the encoder shaft rotates $250 / 12$, i.e. 20.8333 times.

The following setting must be selected here:

Gear ratio counter : 12

Gear ratio denominator: 250

Total resolution: 100000

4.6.1.17 Speed source

Source for user-defined speed calculation see 4.6.1.9

4.6.1.18 Integration time

The integration time is the time over which the position value difference is integrated to calculate the velocity.



- A higher integration time means a higher stability, but a slower change of speed
- A lower integration time means a worse stability, but a more dynamic change of speed.
- The velocity unit is not affected by this

4.7 Warnings and errors

4.7.1 Errors

Bits	Meaning	Sensor system error code
0	Position error	All have invalid position values
5	Memory error	11

Table 4.27: Errors

4.7.2 G1_XIST2 error codes

G1_XIST2	Meaning	Sensor system error code
0x0001	Sensor group error	All have invalid position values
0x0F01	Command not supported	-
0x0F02	PLC sign-of-life error	-
0X0F04	Synchronisation error	13

Table 4.28: G1_XIST2 error codes

5 Web server

5.1 General information

Profinet encoders have a web server that lets you view specific information and configure certain settings. To access the web server, enter its IP address into a browser of your choice (Internet Explorer, Firefox, etc.). To do so, connect the encoder to your computer using an Ethernet cable (M12 connector on the encoder and RJ45 connector on the PC). Ensure that your PC is in the same IP address range as the encoder.

	Example configuration: <table> <tr> <td>IP address of the encoder:</td><td>192.168.0.1</td></tr> <tr> <td>IP address of the PC:</td><td>192.168.0.100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subnet address of the PC:</td><td>255.255.255.0</td></tr> </table>	IP address of the encoder:	192.168.0.1	IP address of the PC:	192.168.0.100	Subnet address of the PC:	255.255.255.0
IP address of the encoder:	192.168.0.1						
IP address of the PC:	192.168.0.100						
Subnet address of the PC:	255.255.255.0						

Once this has been done, the encoder's homepage opens (information overview).

The following sub-sections cover the various views within the web server and the available functions.

5.2 Information

5.2.1 Overview

 **WACHENDORFF**
Automation GmbH & Co. KG

Information Configuration Licence Contact
Language:  

Overview
Refresh (10s)

Device type:	Wachendorff Encoder
Serial number:	172200107
Operating time in hours:	00:05
Protocol:	PROFINET IO
Status device:	Running
Status stack:	Online
Device name:	
MAC Device:	D4:90:E0:00:00:01
MAC Port 1:	D4:90:E0:00:00:02
MAC Port 2:	D4:90:E0:00:00:03
IP address:	192.168.0.1
Netmask:	255.255.255.0
Gateway:	0.0.0.0

Figure 5.1: Web server — overview

The overview displays the following information:

- Device type: name of the encoder
- Serial number: device number of the encoder
- Operating time in hours: number of operating hours
- Protocol: Profinet IO
- Device status: on or off state
- Status stack: Online or offline
- MAC devices: MAC address of the encoder
- MAC Port 1: MAC address of Ethernet port 1
- MAC Port 2: MAC address of Ethernet port 2
- IP address: IP address of your Profinet encoder
- Network mask: the subnet mask of your Profinet encoder
- Gateway: the gateway of your Profinet encoder

The update rate of the web page is fixed at 10 seconds and cannot be changed. The message "Updating Data" in the upper-right corner of the field in which the update time is displayed indicates that the data is being updated.

You can change the language of the web server after accessing it. After switching inside a sub-screen, the web server restarts from the start screen.

5.2.2 Diagnosis

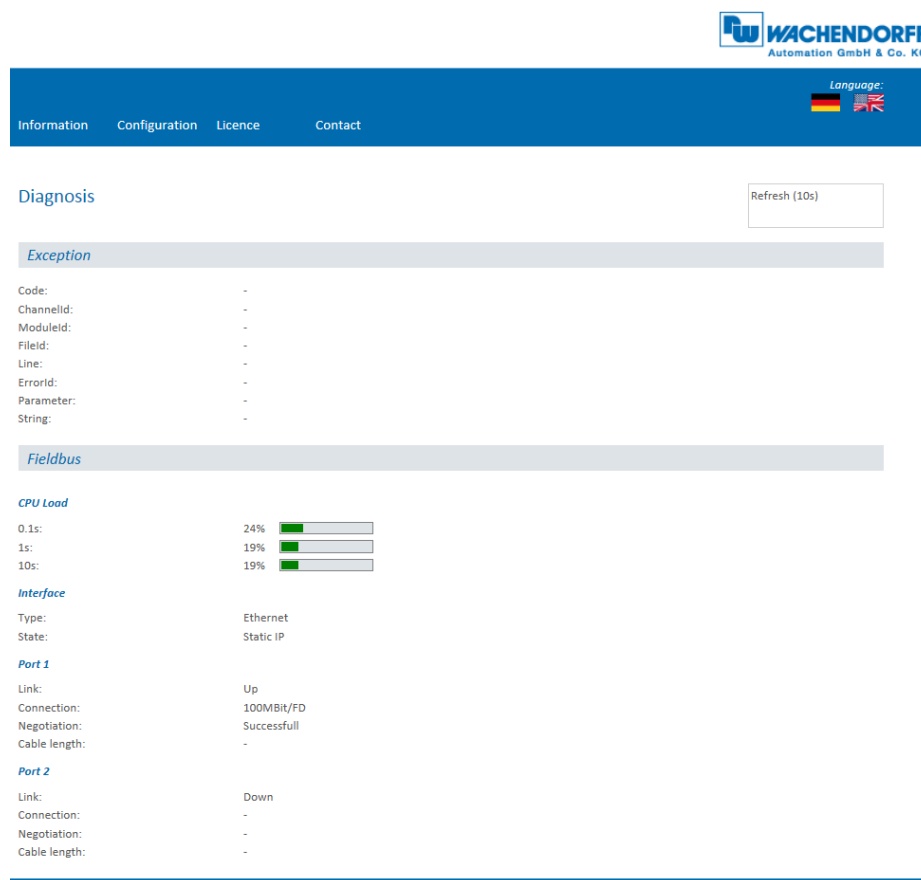


Figure 5.2: Diagnostic page

Exception

Possible causes of errors are displayed here. If you see an error here, please either contact us or refer to the manual for possible causes.

Fieldbus

- CPU Load: this shows the CPU utilisation of the encoder during operation.
- Interface:
 - Type: the protocol is displayed here; Ethernet
 - State: the mode is specified here. Only static IP is specified. DHCP mode is not possible.
- Port 1 and Port 2
 - Link: indicates whether the port is active. Link=> up or down
 - Connection: max. speed 100Mbit/FD
 - Negotiation: allows two interconnected Ethernet ports to negotiate independently and configure the maximum possible speed.
 - Cable length: when using IRT mode, the cable length specified in the TIA Portal is displayed.

5.2.3 Versions

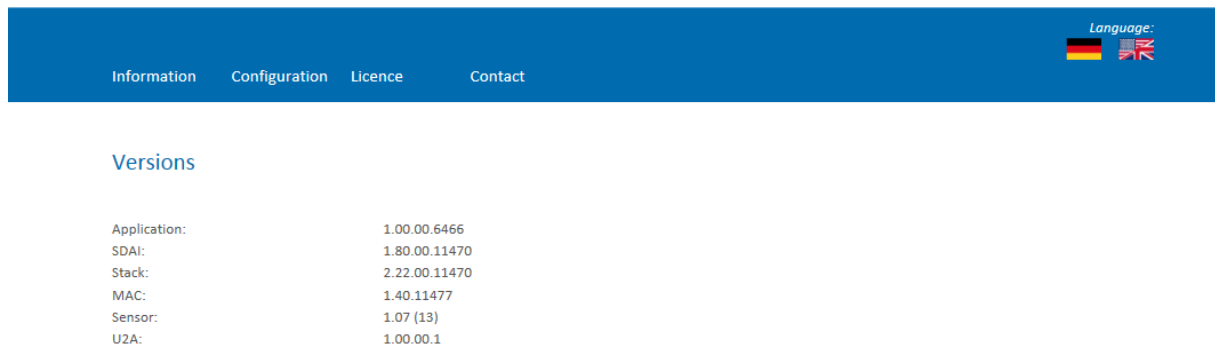


Figure 5.3: Versions

Here you can find information about the individual versions:

- Application
- SDAI
- Stack
- MAC
- Sensor
- U2A

5.3 Configuration

5.3.1 Network



Information Configuration Licence Contact
Language:  

Network

Device name:

IP address:

Netmask:

Gateway:

Warning: Changes only at downtimes

Figure 5.4: Network settings

You can change the device name, IP address, network mask and gateway here.



- Please note that this data should only be modified when the system is not in operation.

5.3.2 Encoder



Information Configuration Licence Contact
Language:  

Encoder

Resolution singleturn: 1.84467440737096e+19

Total measuring range: 1.84467440737096e+19

Preset value: 0

Code sequence: clockwise

Figure 5.5: Encoder information

You can check the following parametrized values for the encoder here:

- Resolution singleturn
- Total measuring range
- Preset value
- Code sequence

5.3.3 Firmware Update

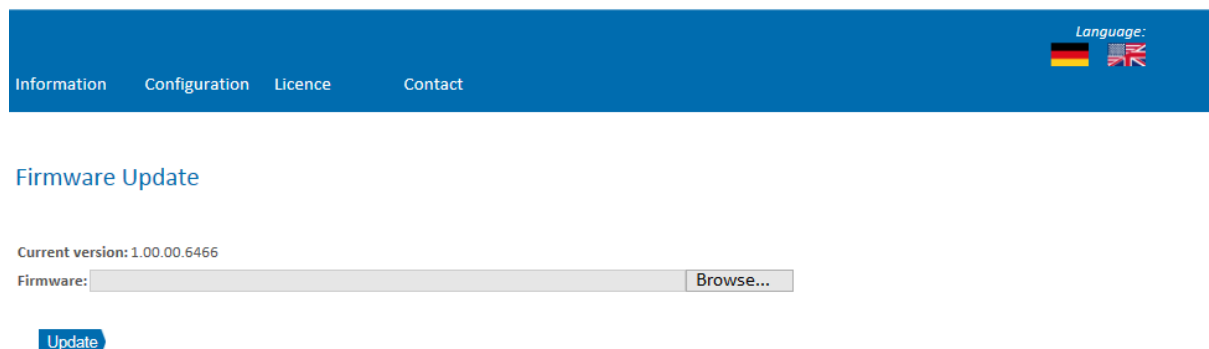


Figure 5.6: Firmware update

The current firmware version of the encoder is displayed. If a new firmware version is available, you can update the encoder's firmware here.

	• Please take care that you do not execute the firmware update while a configured connection to a PLC exists. • Do not cut off the power supply or disconnect the network cable while performing a firmware update.
---	---

To update the firmware of the encoder, choose the correct .bin file by clicking the “Browse...”-Button (see Figure 5.7: Firmware update - choose file).

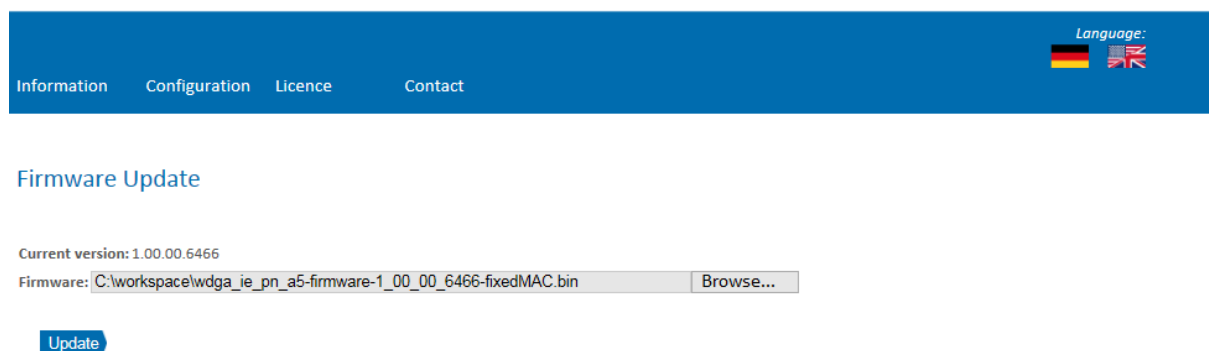


Figure 5.7: Firmware update - choose file

After you have chosen the correct file, click the “Update”- Button to start the firmware update. An animated icon will appear with the additional text: “Transferring file” (see Figure 5.8).



Figure 5.8: Firmware update - Transferring file

After the firmware update is successfully finished, you will see it on the website like in Figure 5.9. Perform now a power reset and check under “Information -> Versions”, if the new firmware version is shown.



Figure 5.9: Firmware update - Successful

In case of a failure during the firmware update process (see Figure 5.10) please double check that you choose the correct firmware file. Do a power reset and repeat the whole firmware update process. In case of a power loss during the update, the encoder may not respond to any request any more. If this happens, please contact our support team.

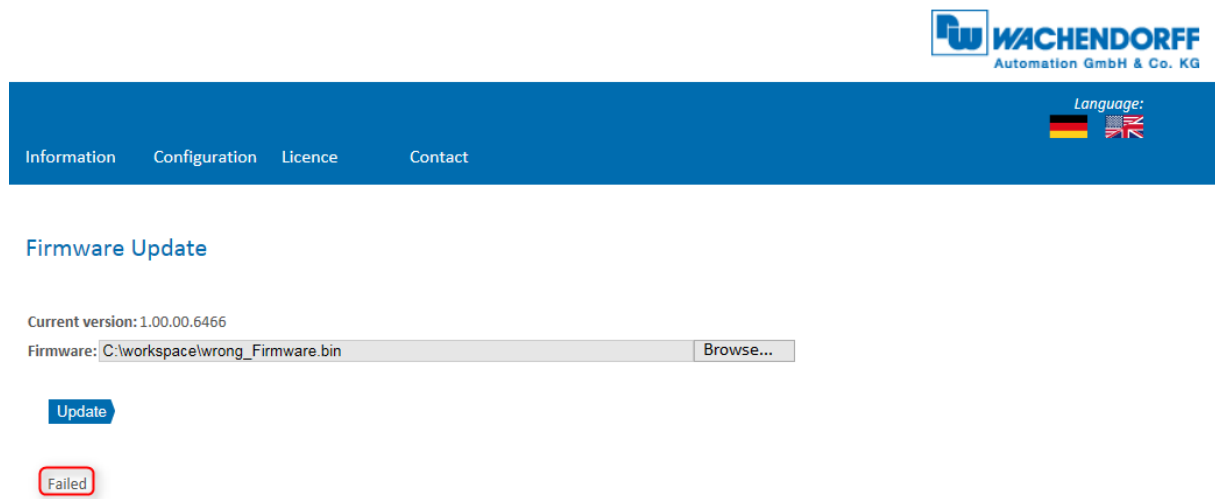


Figure 5.10: Firmware update - Failed

5.4 Licence information

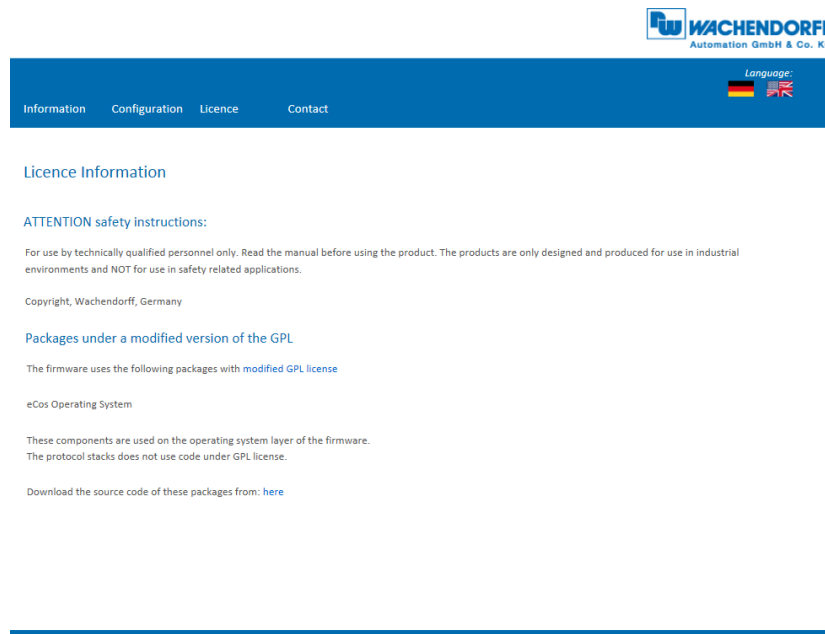


Figure 5.11: Licence information

This view contains the current safety instructions as well as software packages containing firmware. You can download the source code of these packages using the link on this website.

5.5 Contact

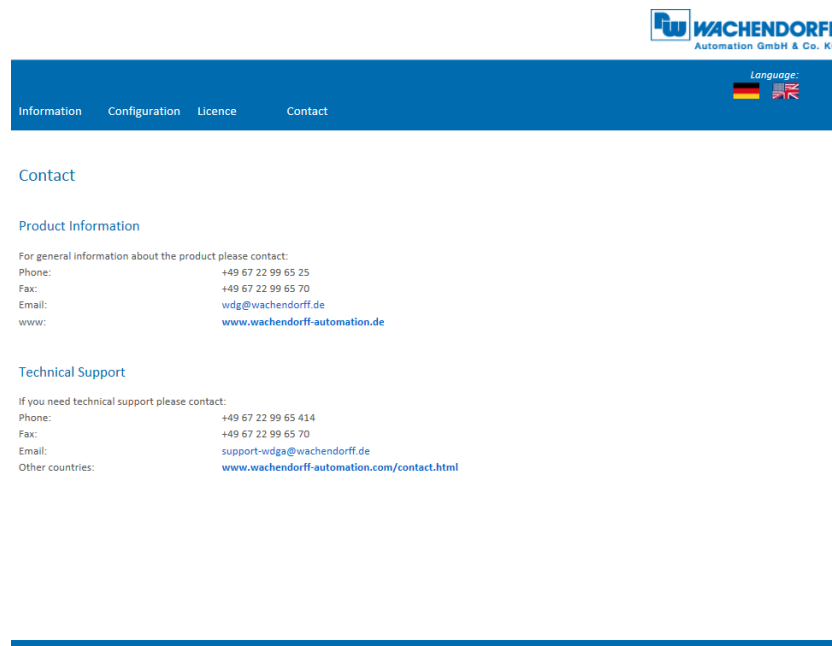


Figure 5.12: Contact information

Contact information for additional product information and technical support is listed here.

6 Commissioning

6.1 General information

This section contains two configuration examples for Wachendorff Profinet encoders. The first example is shown with version 14 of the TIA portal, the second with Step 7 V5.5 SP4.

6.2 Integration into a TIA project

Connect the encoder to your controller.

Connect the encoder's power supply.

To integrate the encoder into your TIA portal project, start your TIA portal, open the required project and switch to the project view by pressing the "Project view" button (see Figure 6.1).

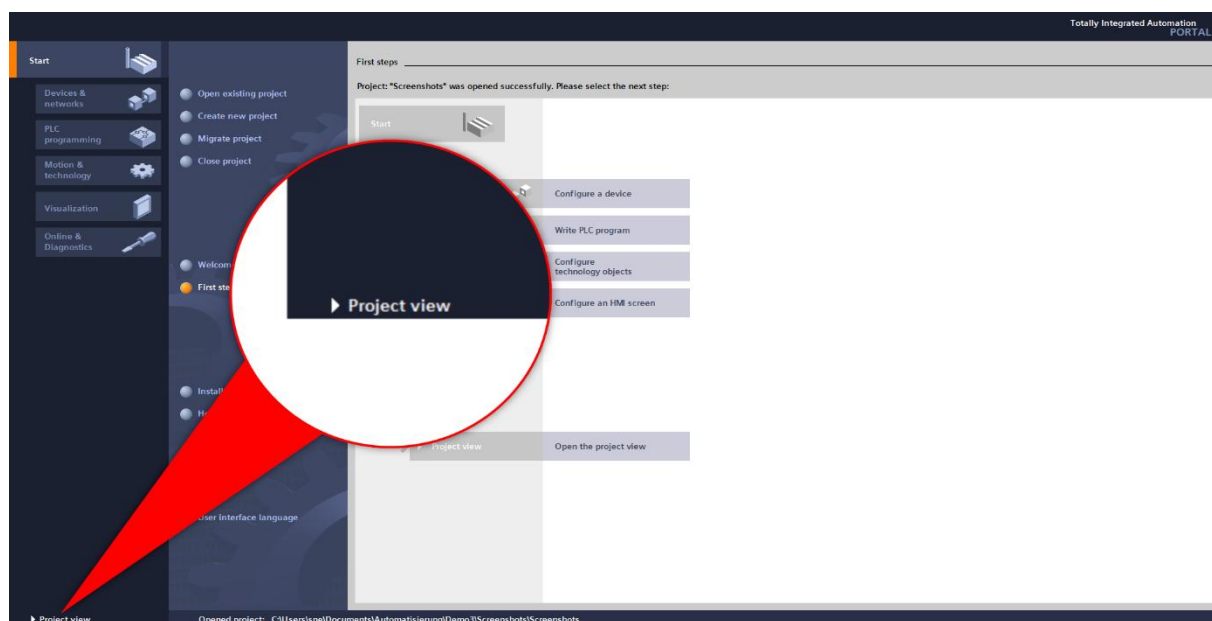


Figure 6.1: Switching to project view

Next, install the GSDML file. You can download these from the download area of our website. To do so, open the "Options" tab and select the menu "Manage general station description files (GSD)" (see Figure 6.2).



- The corresponding .bmp file must be located in the same directory as the GSDML file during installation and is included in the download.

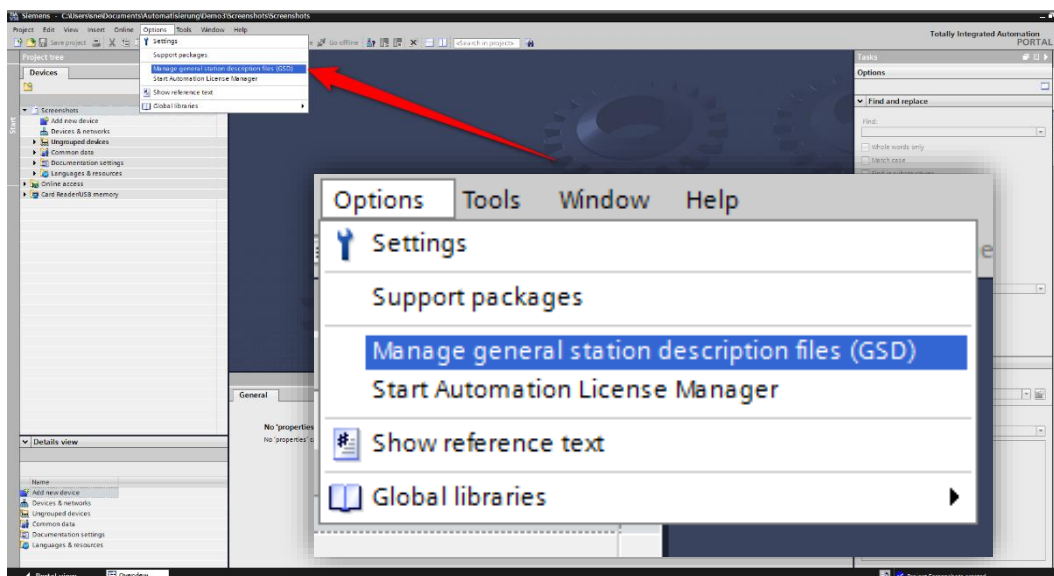


Figure 6.2: Manage device description file (GSD)

Now select the path for the GSDML file, activate the checkmark next to the desired GSDML file and confirm the installation via the "Install" button (see Figure 6.3). Then close the installation window.

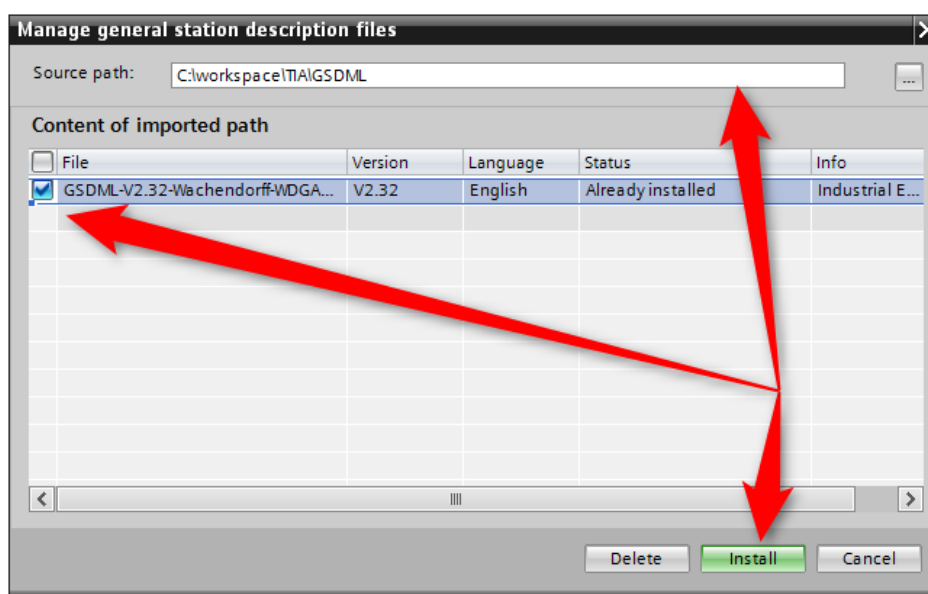


Figure 6.3: Installing GSDML

From the "Project tree" column on the left of the TIA portal, select the "Devices & networks" tab (see Figure 6.4). The hardware view opens and the hardware catalogue is now visible in the right-hand column.

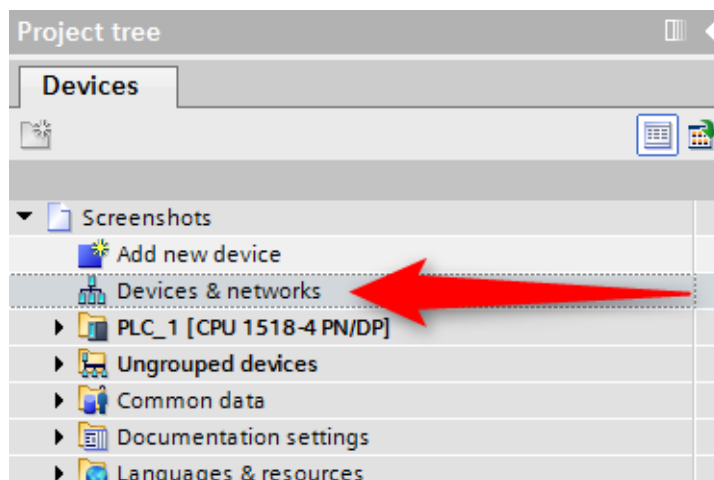


Figure 6.4: Switch to Devices & Networks

Add the encoder to your hardware configuration. To do so, open the following path at the right edge of the screen: "Other field devices / Profinet IO / Encoders / Wachendorff Automation GmbH & Co. KG / WDGA / MT Encoder" or ".../ST Encoder" (see Figure 6.5).

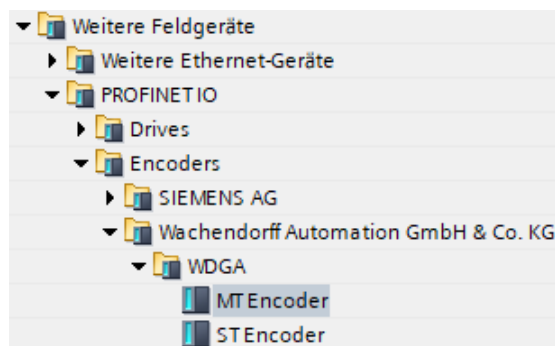


Figure 6.5: Hardware catalogue

Now "drag" the desired encoder onto the "Profinet IO system". This encoder is now displayed in the hardware view. Connect the encoder to the controller by dragging the encoder port onto the appropriate controller port. The result is shown in Figure 6.6.



- If a single-turn or multi-turn encoder is configured that does not match the device actually connected, this will result in a configuration error. In this case, the encoder's STAT LED will flash red. The configured encoder type (single-turn/multi-turn) must match the encoder being used.

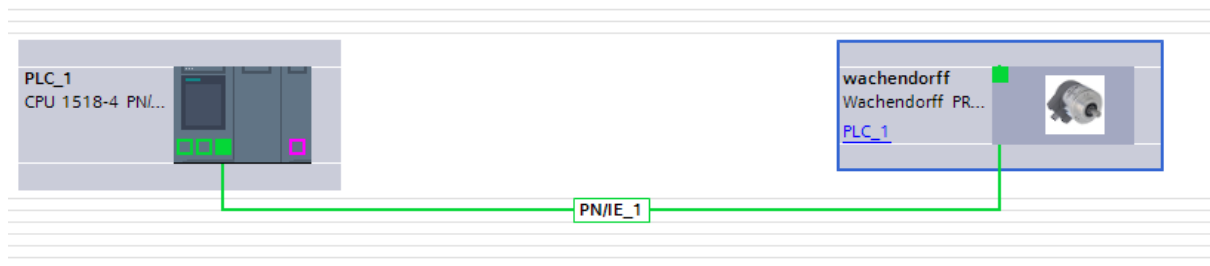


Figure 6.6: Network view

Select the encoder and switch to the "Device overview" tab. Enter a meaningful device name by double-clicking the default name (see Figure 6.7).

Geräteübersicht									
	...	Modul	Baugr...	Steck...	E-Adresse	A-Adresse	Typ	Artikel-Nr.	Firmware
		▼ WDGA	0	0			MT Encoder	WDGAXXXXXXXXXPNXXXX	V2.00.00
		▶ 2 Port PN-IRT-Switch	0	0 X1			WDGA		
		▼ MT4316_1	0	1			MT4316		
		Module Access Point	0	1 1			Module Access Point		
			0	1 2					

Figure 6.7: Change device name

Now select the desired telegram for communication. To do so, proceed as in the previous step. Select "Slot 1 2". The various telegrams can be found under "Profile" in the "Submodules" tab (see Figure 6.8).

Geräteübersicht								
...	Modul	Baugr...	Steck...	E-Adresse	A-Adresse	Typ	Artikel-Nr.	Firmware
	▼ WDGA	0	0			MT Encoder	WDGAXXXXXXXXXPNXXXX	V2.00.00
	▶ 2 Port PN-IRT-Switch	0	0 X1			WDGA		
	▼ MT4316_1	0	1			MT4316		
	Module Access Point	0	1 1			Module Access Point		
	▶ Standard Telegramm 81	0	1 2					

Figure 6.8: Select telegram

Optionally you can also set the corresponding I/O addresses. To do so, double-click on the respective field and change the address (see Figure 6.9).

Geräteübersicht									
...	Modul	Baugr...	Steck...	E-Adresse	A-Adresse	Typ	Artikel-Nr.	Firmware	
	▼ WDGA	0	0			MT Encoder	WDGAXXXXXXXXXPNXXXX	V2.00.00	
	▶ 2 Port PN-IRT-Switch	0	0 X1			WDGA			
	▼ MT4316_1	0	1			MT4316			
	Module Access Point	0	1 1			Module Access Point			
	Standard Telegram...	0	1 2	0...11	0...3	Standard Telegram...			
				Gültiger Bereich: [0..32756]					

Figure 6.9: Change the I/O addresses

Click on your PLC in the project navigation window and load the configuration by clicking the "Download to device" button (see Figure 6.10).

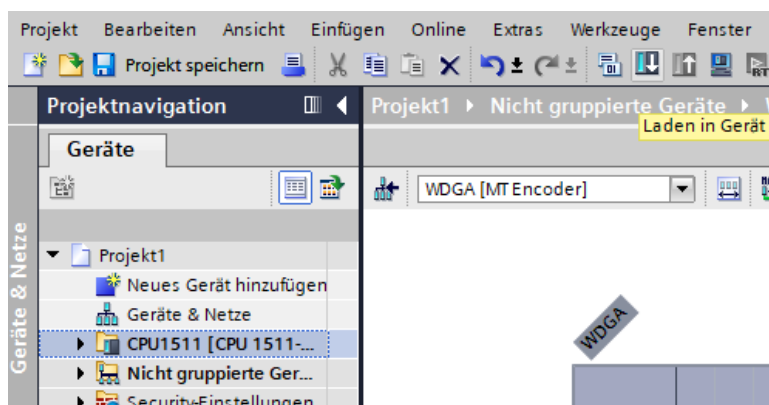


Figure 6.10: Download to device

Switch back to the "Devices and networks" view and assign the Profinet device name to the encoder as shown in the configuration on page 43. To do so, select the encoder (single mouse click) and select the "Assign device name" option (see Figure 6.11).

Assign a name to the encoder. Then select your PG/PC interface and the type and click on "Update list" (see Figure 6.12).

All devices are now displayed under "Accessible devices in the network". Select your encoder and click on "Assign name" (see Figure 6.13).

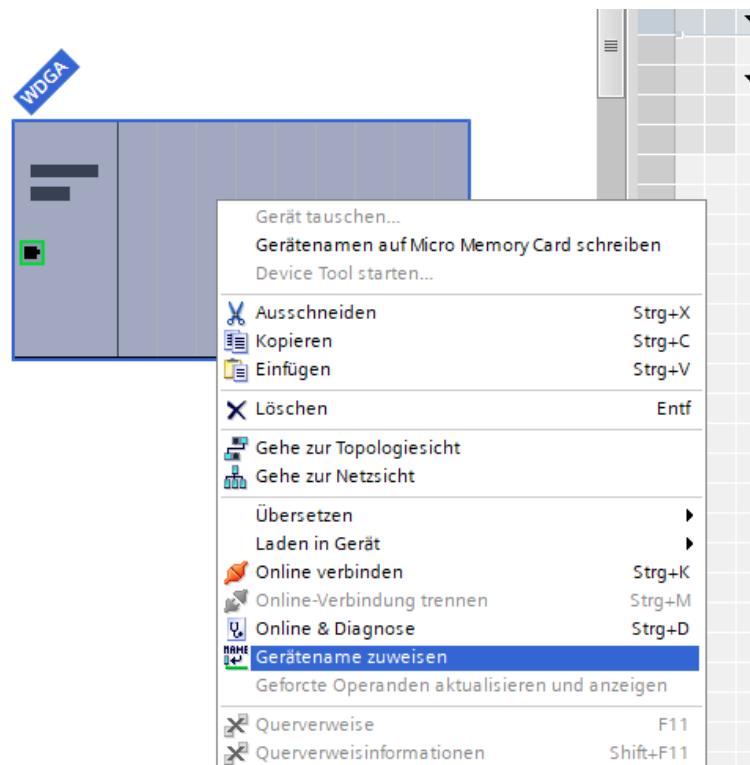


Figure 6.11: Assigning device names

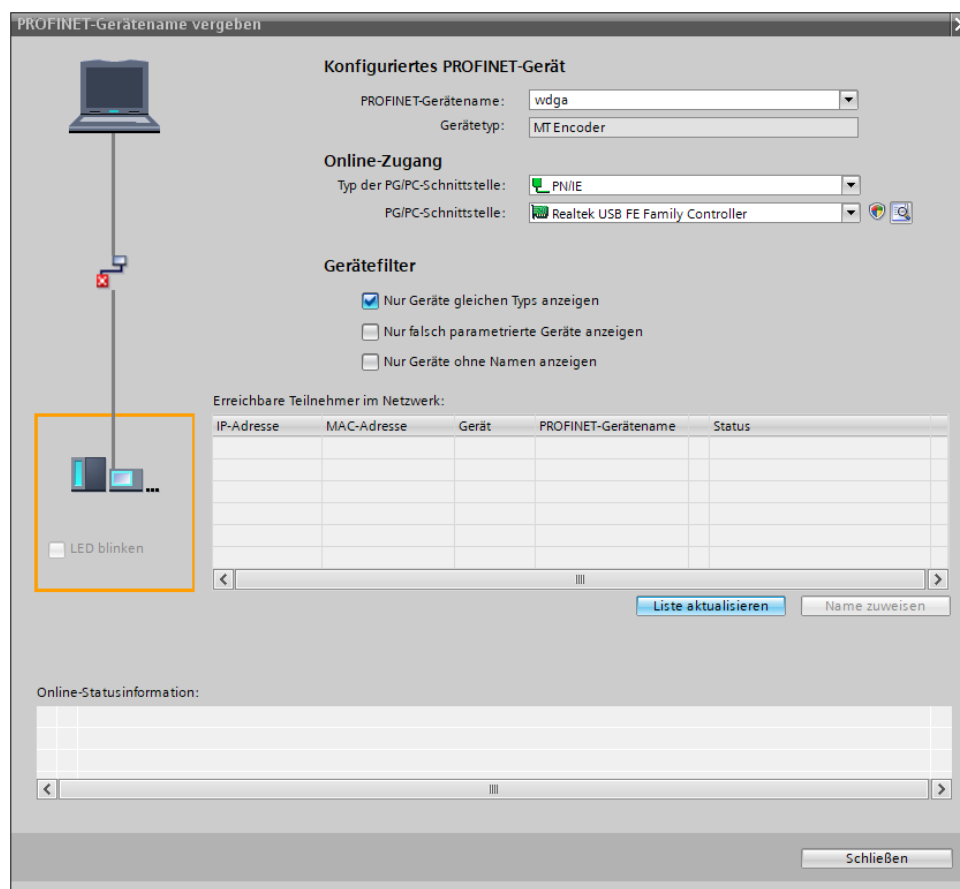


Figure 6.12: Name, PG interface and update list

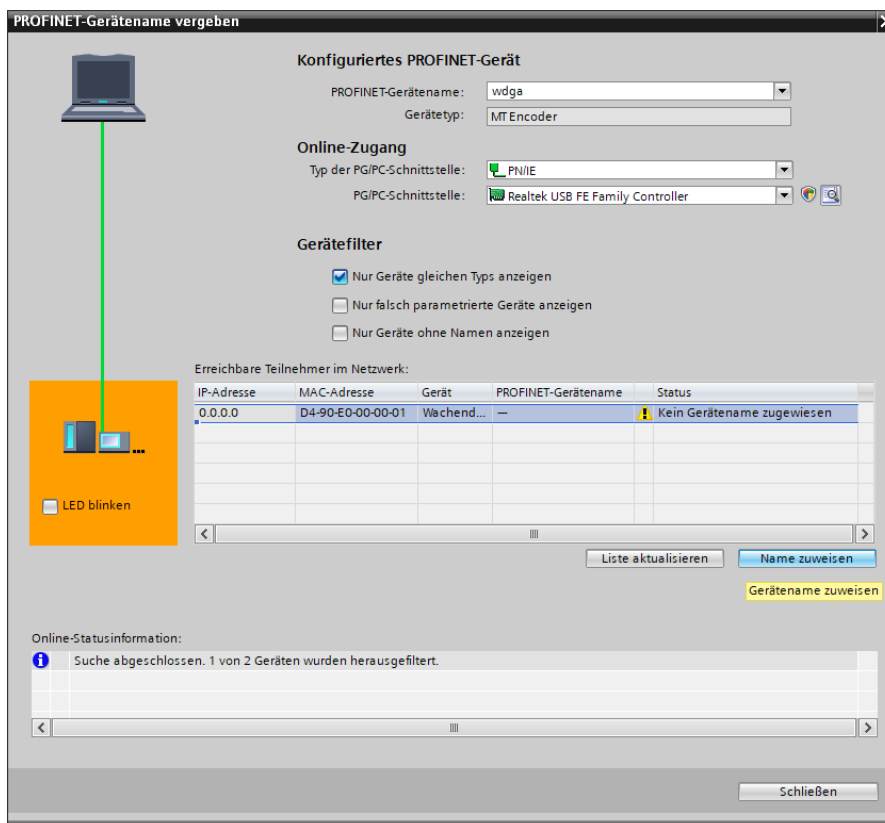


Figure 6.13: Accessible nodes, assign name

You will now see the successfully assigned name in the online status information. Click on "close" (see Figure 6.14).

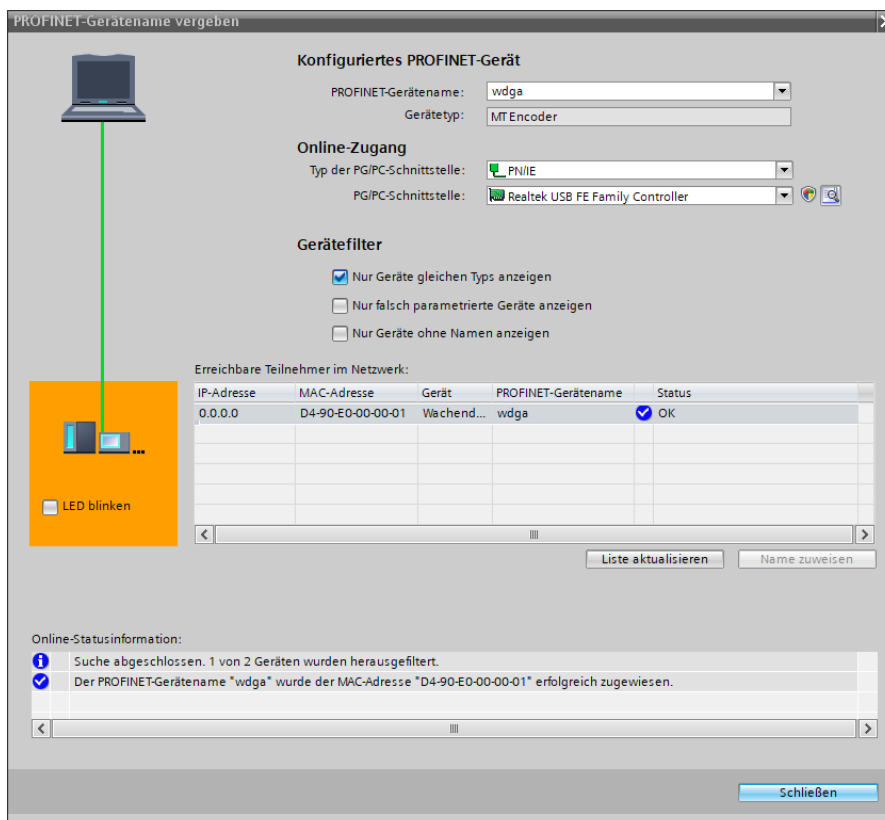


Figure 6.14: Online status information

You can use a variable table to display the encoder's I/O data for test purposes. To do so, open the default tag table (see Figure 6.15) and enter the corresponding address for the position value. You can then click on "Show all" to see the position value (see Figure 6.16 and Figure 6.17).

Example:

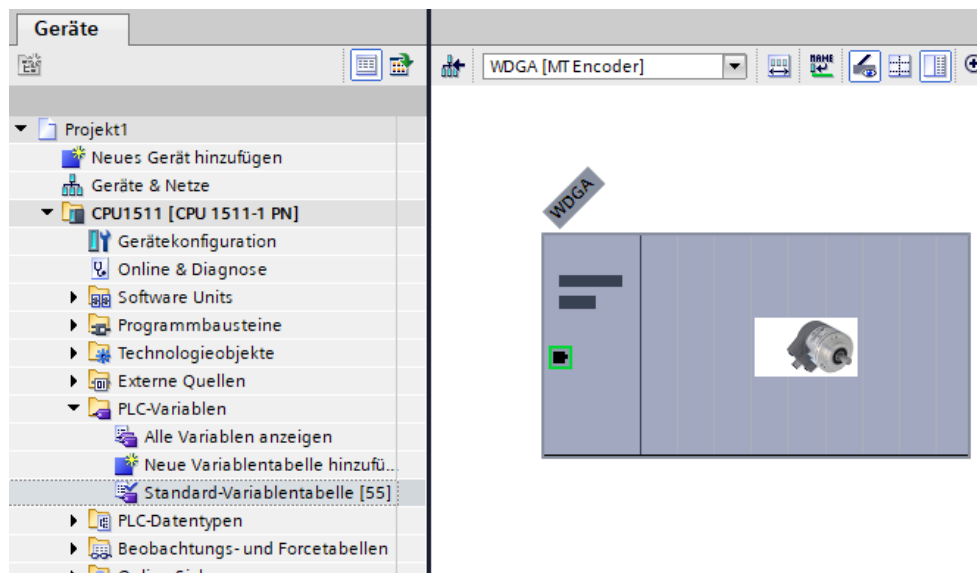


Figure 6.15: PLC variables

Projekt1 > CPU1511 [CPU 1511-1 PN] > PLC-Variablen > Standard-Variablen-tabelle [56]

Standard-Variablen-tabelle Alle beobachten

	Name	Datentyp	Adresse	Rema...	Erreic...	Schrei...	Sichtb...	Überwac...	Kommentar
1	Position	DInt	%ID4	☐	☒	☒	☒		
2	<Hinzufügen>			☐	☒	☒	☒		

Figure 6.16: Show all

Standard-Variablen-tabelle

	Name	Datentyp	Adresse	Rema...	Erreic...	Schrei...	Sichtb...	Beobachtungswert	Überwac...	Kommentar
1	Position	DInt	%ID4	☐	☒	☒	☒	4077984		
2	<Hinzufügen>			☐	☒	☒	☒			

Figure 6.17: Default tag table

6.3 Scaling function

In order to set a different number of steps / revolutions than standard, the scaling function must be activated. The following two examples explain this for a singleturn and a multiturn encoder. It is assumed that you have already configured the encoder and your PLC in the TIA portal.

6.3.1 Example scaling function singleturn 16-bit to 12-bit

Open the device overview for the encoder and click on the "Module Access Point" field. The "Module Parameters" appear in the "Properties" under the "Device Overview" in the "General" tab, which we click on (s. Figure 6.18)

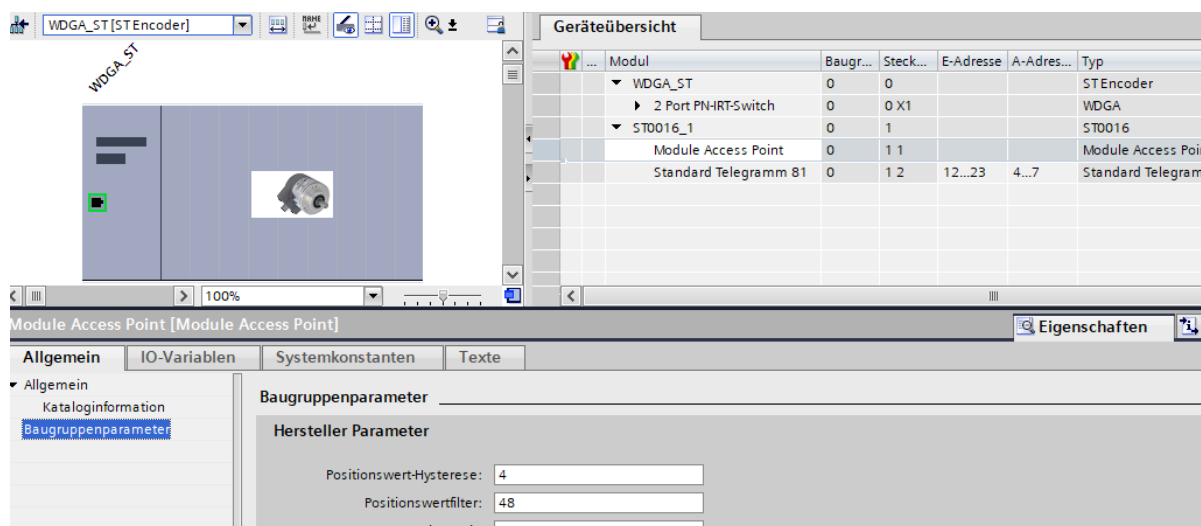


Figure 6.18: Device Overview

The default settings for singleturn encoders are shown here.

In this example we want to set a resolution of 12 bit. To do this, switch on the scaling function by setting it to "Enable". And enter in the fields "Revolution resolution" and "Total resolution" the value for 12-Bit (2¹² = 4096) see Figure 6.19.

Drehgeber Parameter

Codesequenz:	Im Uhrzeigersinn
Klasse 4 Funktionalität:	Freigegeben
Preset wirkt auf G1_XIST1:	Gesperrt
Skalierungsfunktionalität:	Freigegeben
Profil-spezifische Diagnosen:	Gesperrt
Kompatibilität mit V3.1:	Gesperrt
Umdrehungsaufösung:	4096
Max. Master Sign-Of-Life Fehler:	1
Geschwindigkeitseinheit:	U/min
Geschwindigkeitsreferenzwert:	3000
Parameter Initialisierung:	Parameterisierung

Figure 6.19: Settings for 12-Bit Singleturn scaling function

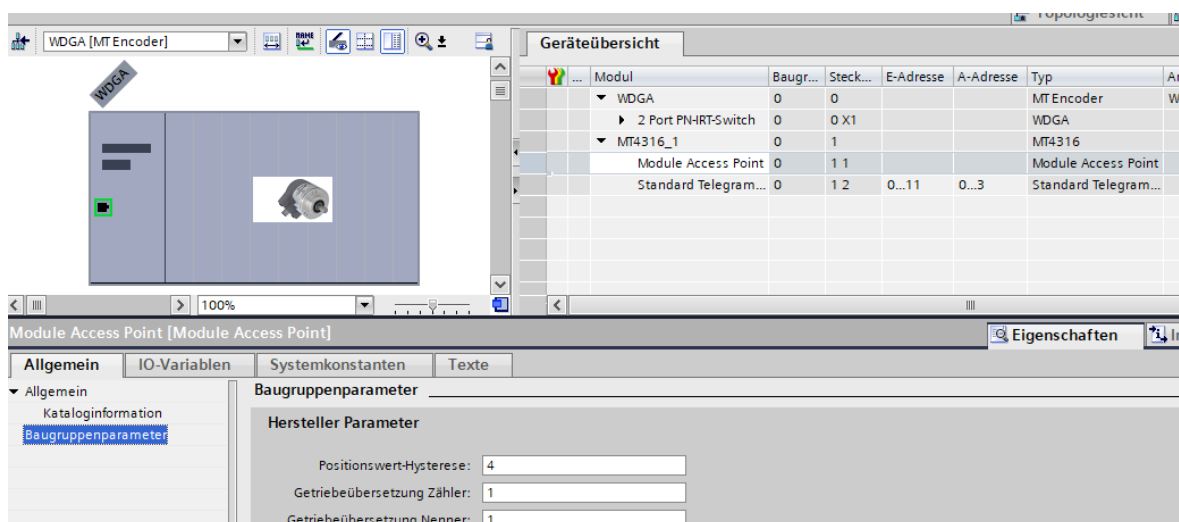


- If a new project is created and the scaling function is set up, a "Load to device" is sufficient to activate this function
- If an existing project is modified to add the scaling function, the modification must be transferred to the controller with "Load to device" -> "Hardware configuration".

6.3.2 Example scaling function multiturn

Open the device overview for the encoder and click on the "Module Access Point" field. The "Module Parameters" appear in the "Properties" under the "Device Overview" in the "General" tab, which we click on (s. Figure 6.20).

The default settings for multiturn encoders are shown here.



The screenshot shows the WDGA software interface. On the left, there is a graphical representation of the encoder module. On the right, the "Geräteübersicht" (Device Overview) table is visible, listing various modules including the MT Encoder, 2 Port PN-HRT-Switch, MT4316_1, and Module Access Point. Below the table, the "Module Access Point" properties are displayed, showing the "Baugruppenparameter" (Module Parameters) tab selected. The "Hersteller Parameter" (Manufacturer Parameters) section shows the following settings:

Positionswert-Hysterese:	4
Getriebeübersetzung Zähler:	1
Getriebeübersetzung Nenner:	1

Figure 6.20: Example of commissioning

In this example we want to set a resolution of 360 steps/revolution and 10 countable revolutions (10 x 360 steps = 3600 steps total resolution).

To do this, turn on the scaling function by setting it to "Enabled". Enter 360 in the field "Revolution resolution" and 3600 in the field "Total resolution". (s. Figure 6.21)

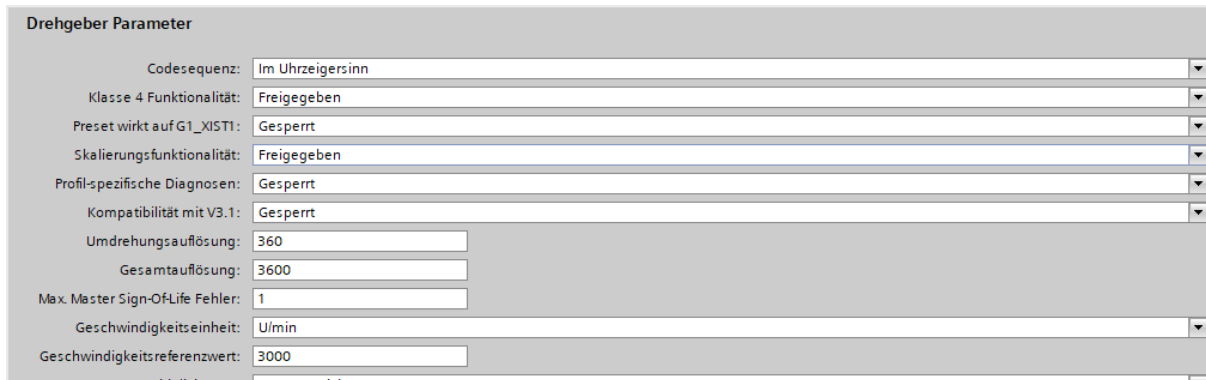


Figure 6.21: Configuration of 360 Steps/revolution and 10 revolutions



- If a new project is created and the scaling function is set up, a "Load into device" is sufficient to activate this function.
- If an existing project is changed in order to add the scaling function, the change must be transferred to the controller with "Load into device" -> "Hardware configuration".

6.3.3 Executing a preset (Telegram 81 – 84 + 59000)

First set whether the preset should also act on G1_XIST1. For the following explanations it is assumed that telegram 81 is used and that the input data (from the view of the controller) are present at input addresses 0...11 and the output data at output addresses 0...3. In this case the following data contents exist:

Data	Type		Adress	Adressing
STW2_ENC	W	Encoder control word	Q0..Q1	QW0
G1_STW	W	Axis control word	Q2..Q3	QW2
ZSW2_ENC	W	Status word of the encoder	I0..I1	IW0
G1_ZSW	W	Status word of the axis	I2..I3	IW2
G1_XIST1	DW	Processdata	I4..I7	ID4
G1_XIST2	DW	Processdata or error register	I8..I11	ID8

Table 6.1: Data content for Example

Set the encoder to normal, controlled operation during startup or manually via an observation table. To do this, set STW2_ENC bit 10 "Control by PLC" to TRUE.

S7-1500_Tests_BMPA ▶ cpu1518 [CPU 1518-4 PN/DP] ▶ Beobachtungs- und Forcetabellen ▶ Beobachtungstabelle

	Name	Adresse	Anzeigeformat	Beobachtungswert	Steuerwert	
1	*TEL81_IN*.G1_XIST1	%ID4	Hex			☐
2	*TEL81_IN*.G1_XIST2	%ID8	Hex			☐
3	*TEL81_IN*.G1_ZSW.SensorError	%I2.7	BOOL			☐
4	*TEL81_IN*.G1_ZSW.AbsoluteValueCyclicallyExecuted	%I2.5	BOOL			☐
5	*TEL81_IN*.G1_ZSW.HomePositionExecuted	%I2.4	BOOL			☐
6	*TEL81_IN*.G1_ZSW.ParkingSensorExecuted	%I2.6	BOOL			☐
7	*TEL81_IN*.ZSW2_ENC.ControlRequested	%I0.1	BOOL			☐
8	*TEL8X_OUT*.STW2_ENC.ControlByPlc	%Q0.2	BOOL		TRUE	☒ ⚠
9	*TEL8X_OUT*.G1_STW.RequestAbsoluteValueCyclically	%Q2.5	BOOL		TRUE	☒ ⚠
10	*TEL8X_OUT*.G1_STW.HomePositionMode	%Q2.3	BOOL		FALSE	☐

Figure 6.22: set STW2_ENC bit 10 to TRUE

If successful, the encoder sets the flag ZSW2_ENC Bit 9 "Control requested". Then set G1_STW bit 13 "Request absolute value cyclically" to TRUE.

S7-1500_Tests_BMPA ▶ cpu1518 [CPU 1518-4 PN/DP] ▶ Beobachtungs- und Forcetabellen ▶ Beobachtungstabelle

	Name	Adresse	Anzeigeformat	Beobachtungswert	Steuerwert	
1	*TEL81_IN*.G1_XIST1	%ID4	Hex			☐
2	*TEL81_IN*.G1_XIST2	%ID8	Hex			☐
3	*TEL81_IN*.G1_ZSW.SensorError	%I2.7	BOOL			☐
4	*TEL81_IN*.G1_ZSW.AbsoluteValueCyclicallyExecuted	%I2.5	BOOL			☐
5	*TEL81_IN*.G1_ZSW.HomePositionExecuted	%I2.4	BOOL			☐
6	*TEL81_IN*.G1_ZSW.ParkingSensorExecuted	%I2.6	BOOL			☐
7	*TEL81_IN*.ZSW2_ENC.ControlRequested	%I0.1	BOOL			☐
8	*TEL8X_OUT*.STW2_ENC.ControlByPlc	%Q0.2	BOOL		TRUE	☒ ⚠
9	*TEL8X_OUT*.G1_STW.RequestAbsoluteValueCyclically	%Q2.5	BOOL		TRUE	☒ ⚠
10	*TEL8X_OUT*.G1_STW.HomePositionMode	%Q2.3	BOOL		FALSE	☐

Figure 6.23: set G1_STW bit 13 to TRUE

If successful, the encoder sets the flag G1_ZSW Bit 13 "Transmit absolute value cyclically" and G1_XIST2 contains the same value as G1_XIST1.

Finally, you can select the preset mode via G1_STW Bit 11 "Home position mode" (default 0 = absolute, 1 = relative).

S7-1500_Tests_BMPA ▶ cpu1518 [CPU 1518-4 PN/DP] ▶ Beobachtungs- und Forcetabellen ▶ Beobachtungstabelle

	Name	Adresse	Anzeigeformat	Beobachtungswert	Steuerwert	
1	*TEL81_IN*.G1_XIST1	%ID4	Hex			☐
2	*TEL81_IN*.G1_XIST2	%ID8	Hex			☐
3	*TEL81_IN*.G1_ZSW.SensorError	%I2.7	BOOL			☐
4	*TEL81_IN*.G1_ZSW.AbsoluteValueCyclicallyExecuted	%I2.5	BOOL			☐
5	*TEL81_IN*.G1_ZSW.HomePositionExecuted	%I2.4	BOOL			☐
6	*TEL81_IN*.G1_ZSW.ParkingSensorExecuted	%I2.6	BOOL			☐
7	*TEL81_IN*.ZSW2_ENC.ControlRequested	%I0.1	BOOL			☐
8	*TEL8X_OUT*.STW2_ENC.ControlByPlc	%Q0.2	BOOL		TRUE	☒ ⚠
9	*TEL8X_OUT*.G1_STW.RequestAbsoluteValueCyclically	%Q2.5	BOOL		TRUE	☒ ⚠
10	*TEL8X_OUT*.G1_STW.HomePositionMode	%Q2.3	BOOL		FALSE	☐

Figure 6.24: G1_STW Bit 11 default 0 = absolute

The preset to the pre-defined preset value (0 by default, adjustable via PNU 65000 or PNU 65002) can now be executed with a pulse to G1_STW Bit 12 "Request of home position" (set and reset).

S7-1500_Tests_BMPA ▶ cpu1518 [CPU 1518-4 PN/DP] ▶ Beobachtungs- und Forcetabellen ▶ Beobachtungstabelle

	Name	Adresse	Anzeigeformat	Beobachtungswert	Steuerwert	
1	*TEL81_IN*.G1_XIST1	%ID4	Hex			☐
2	*TEL81_IN*.G1_XIST2	%ID8	Hex			☐
3	*TEL81_IN*.G1_ZSW.SensorError	%I2.7	BOOL			☐
4	*TEL81_IN*.G1_ZSW.AbsoluteValueCyclicallyExecuted	%I2.5	BOOL			☐
5	*TEL81_IN*.G1_ZSW.HomePositionExecuted	%I2.4	BOOL			☐
6	*TEL81_IN*.G1_ZSW.ParkingSensorExecuted	%I2.6	BOOL			☐
7	*TEL81_IN*.ZSW2_ENC.ControlRequested	%I0.1	BOOL			☐
8	*TEL8X_OUT*.STW2_ENC.ControlByPlc	%Q0.2	BOOL		TRUE	☒ 
9	*TEL8X_OUT*.G1_STW.RequestAbsoluteValueCyclically	%Q2.5	BOOL		TRUE	☒ 
10	*TEL8X_OUT*.G1_STW.HomePositionMode	%Q2.3	BOOL		FALSE	☐
11	*TEL8X_OUT*.G1_STW.RequestParkingEncoder	%Q2.6	BOOL		FALSE	☐
12	*TEL8X_OUT*.G1_STW.RequestHomePosition	%Q2.4	BOOL		FALSE	☐

Figure 6.25: set and reset G1_STW Bit 12

G1_XIST2 then contains the pre-defined preset value. If "Preset affects G1_XIST1", this also applies to G1_XIST1.



- When the preset is executed, an offset value is calculated and stored in the rotary encoder. This value is loaded with each reset so that this setting is retained even after a reset. The offset value is reset as soon as the scaling of the encoder changes or another module is selected. This ensures that an offset value is not used that may not match the set scaling.



- The preset is executed by the encoder on a rising edge to G1_STW bit 12; it is confirmed on the following falling edge. Only then the preset can be executed again.

6.3.4 Resetting a preset (Telegram 81 – 84 + 59000)

To undo or reset the preset, simply set the preset with the preset value 0 and G1_STW bit 11 "Home position mode" to 1 = relative. This sets the internal offset value to 0.

6.3.5 Executing a preset (Telegram 86 – 89)

Telegram 86 + 87 Preset

Preset is triggered by the PresetTrigger Bit (Bit 31) in G1_XIST_PRESET_B. Preset Value is taken from G1_XIST_PRESET_B (Bits 30-0). Preset always has effect on G1_XIST1.

Telegram 88 Preset

Preset is triggered by the PresetTrigger Bit (Bit 63) in G1_XIST_PRESET_C. Preset Value is taken from G1_XIST_PRESET_C (Bits 62-0). Preset always has effect on G1_XIST3.

Telegram 89 Preset

Preset is triggered by the PresetTrigger Bit (Bit 0) STW2_ENC. Preset Value is taken from G1_XIST_PRESET_B1. Preset always has effect on G1_XIST1. Preset execution is signaled in the Preset Acknowledge Bit in ZSW2_ENC.

6.4 Integration into a Step 7 project

Connect the encoder to your controller.

Connect the encoder's power supply.

To integrate the encoder into your SIMATIC Manager project, double-click the "Hardware" button to start the hardware configuration tool (see Figure 6.26).

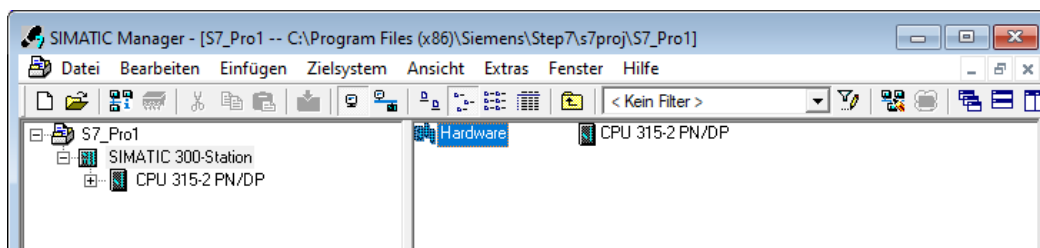


Figure 6.26: SIMATIC Manager

Next, install the GSDML file. You can download this from www.wachendorff-automation.de. To do so, open the "Extras" tab and select "Install GSD file" (see Figure 6.27).



- The corresponding .bmp file must be located in the same directory as the GSDML file during installation and is included in the download.
- For Step7 versions less than or equal to 5.6 SP1 you need a special GSDML, otherwise some parameters will not be displayed correctly. You can also download this GSDML file from the homepage.

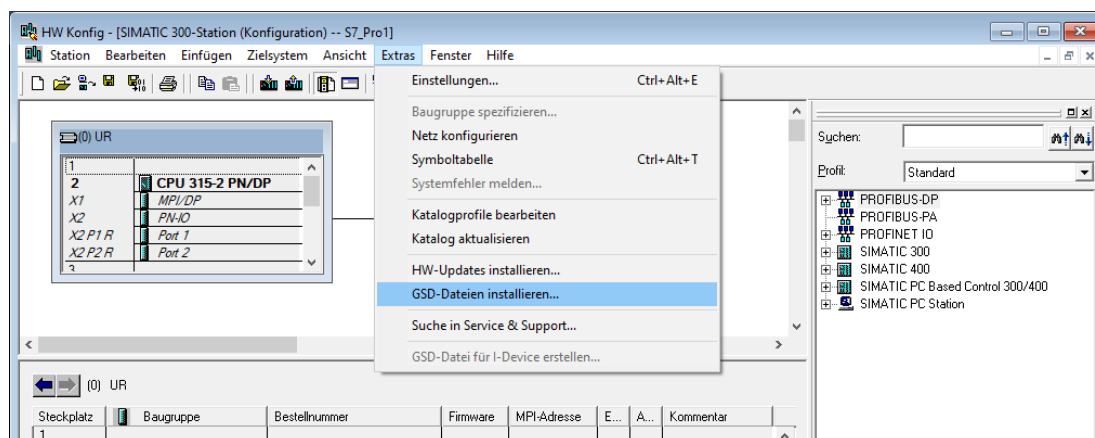


Figure 6.27: Installing the GSDML file

Now select the path for the GSDML file, select the desired GSDML file and confirm the installation via the "Install" button (see Figure 6.28). Then close the installation window.

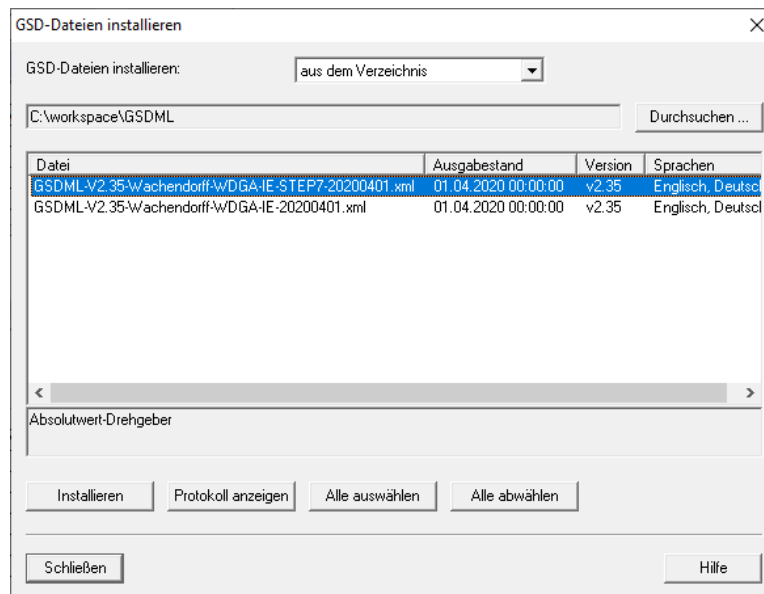


Figure 6.28: Installing GSDML

Add the encoder to your hardware configuration. To do this, open the path "PROFINET IO/Weitere FELDGERÄTE/Encoders/ WDGA" on the right-hand side of the screen and "Drag" the MT or ST encoder into the "Profinet IO system". Then the encoder is displayed in the hardware view (see Figure 6.29). Double-click on the encoder symbol to assign a meaningful device name to the configured encoder (see Figure 6.30).

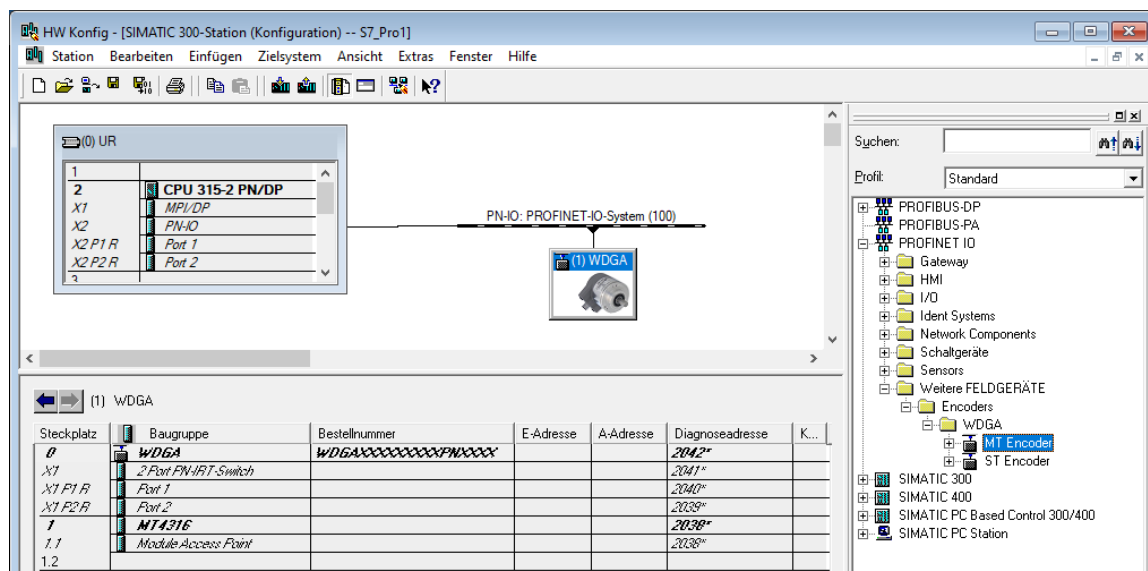


Figure 6.29: Hardware catalogue

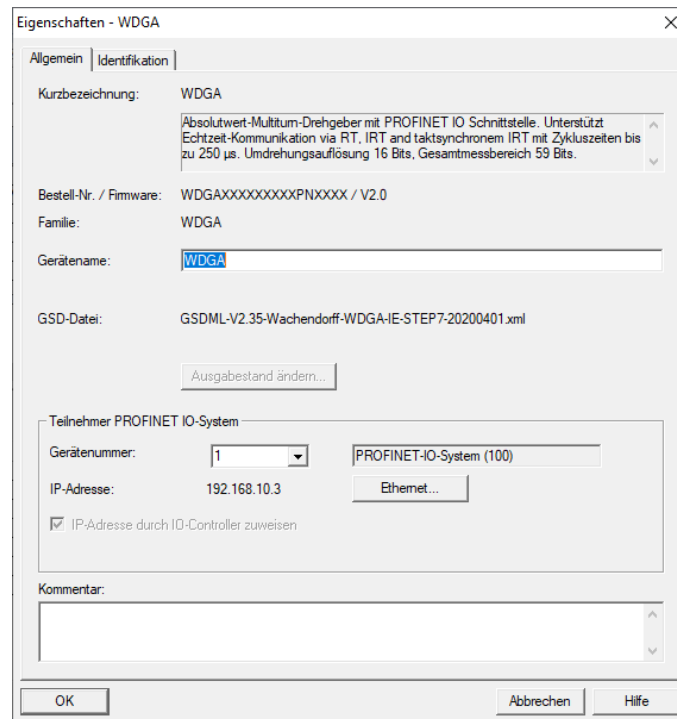


Figure 6.30: Assign a device name

Now select the "Properties" of the encoder. To do this, mark the encoder with a simple mouse click and then drag and drop the desired telegram (see Figure 6.31) from the hardware catalogue to the "Slot 1.2" (see Figure 6.32), which is now highlighted in green.

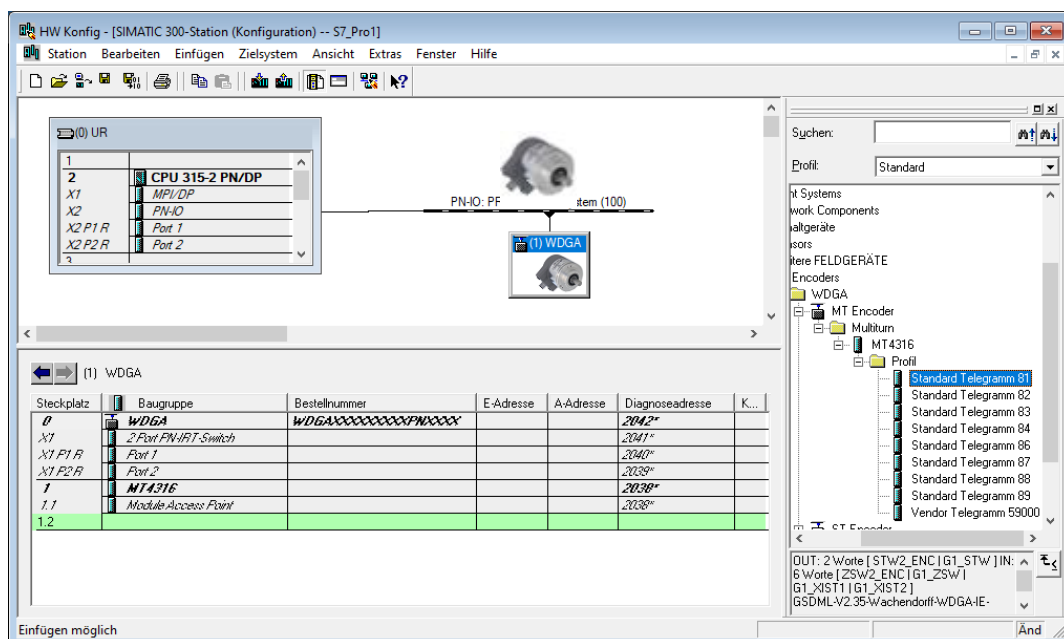


Figure 6.31: Choose telegram

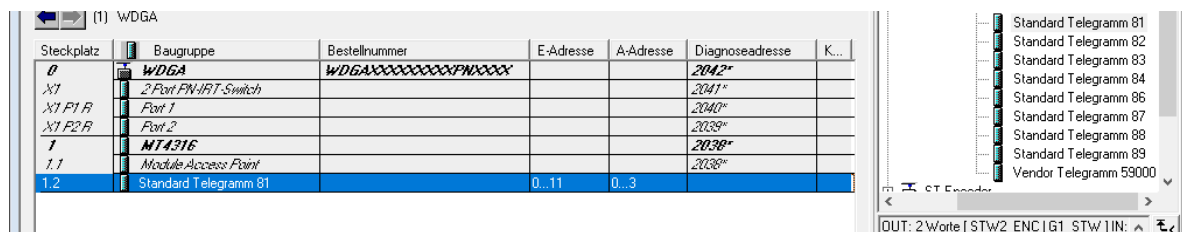


Figure 6.32: Slot 1.2 with chosen telegram 81

Double-click on slot 1.1 "Module Access Point" to access the encoder parameters (see Figure 6.33). Here you can set the direction of rotation, scaling etc.

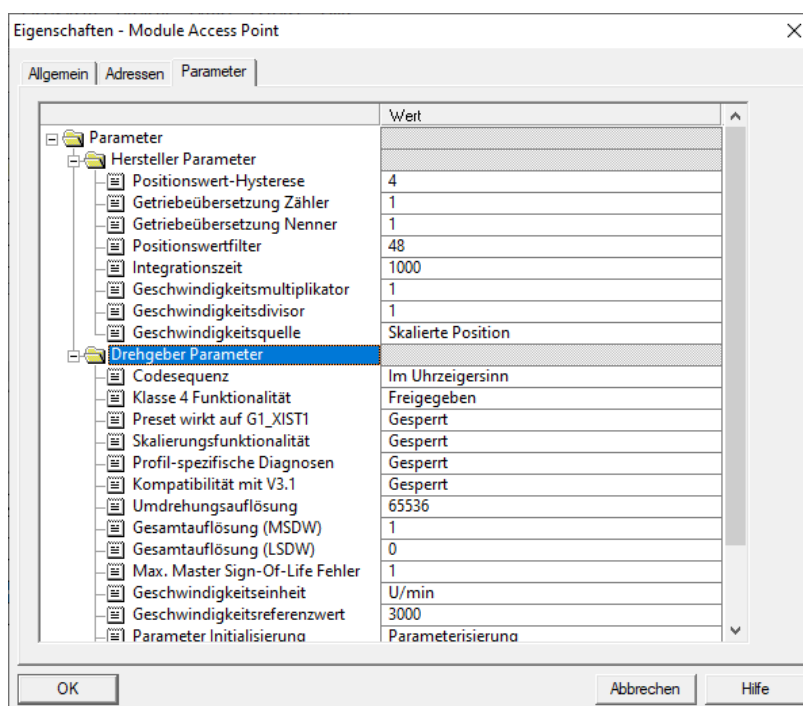


Figure 6.33: Encoder parameter



- If you use the special Step7 GSDML, the total measuring range is set in two 32 bit parameters, which represent the highest (MSDW) and lowest (LSDW) double word of the total measuring range.
- The sum of MSDW and LSDW must not exceed 59 bits (576460752303423488).

Examples for the use of the special Step7 GSDML:

- Total measuring range 32 bit (4294967296): Set MSDW to 1 and LSDW to 0.
- Total measuring range 24 bit (16777216): Set MSDW to 0 and LSDW to 16777216.
- Total measuring range of 59 bits (576460752303423488): Set MSDW to the maximum value 134217728 and LSDW to 0.

Optionally, you can set the associated I/O addresses. To do this, double-click on slot 1.2 and change the addresses in the "Addresses" tab (see Figure 6.34).

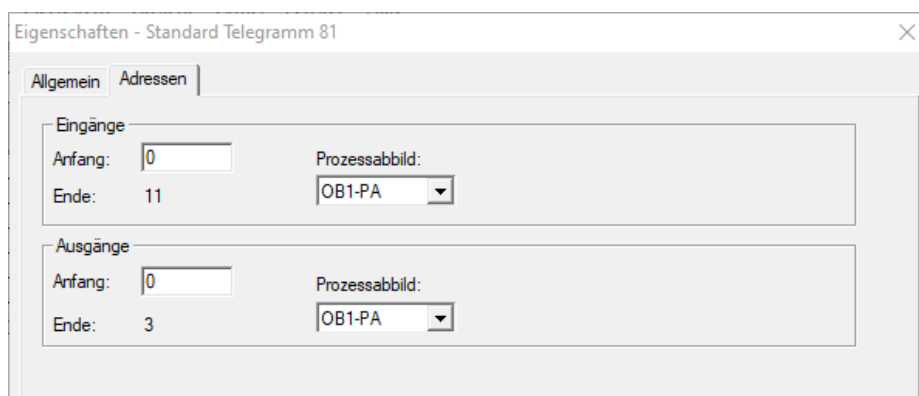


Figure 6.34: "Addresses" tab

Save the configuration by clicking the "Save and transmit" button and load it into your PLC ("Download to module").

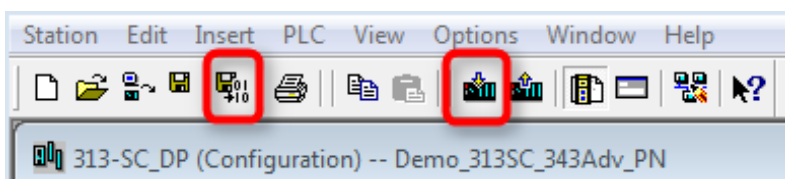


Figure 6.35: Save and transmit — Download to module

You can use a variable table to display the encoder's I/O data for test purposes (see Figure 6.36 and Figure 6.37).

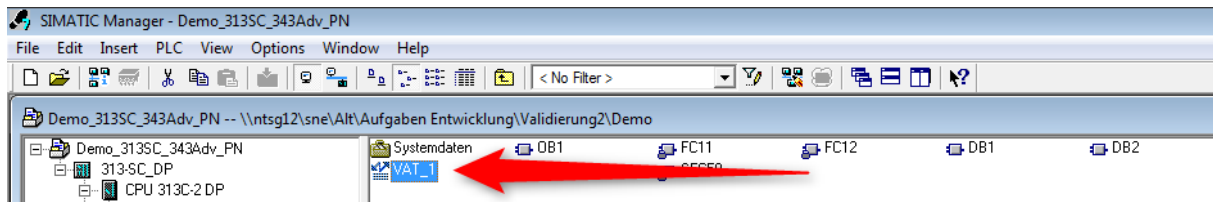


Figure 6.36: Variable table

VAT_1 -- Demo_313SC_343Adv_PN\313-SC_DP\CPU 313C-2 DP\S7-Programm(1)					
	Address	Symbol	Display format	Status value	Modify valu
4	DB2.DBB 0		HEX	B#16#F2	
5	DB2.DBB 1		HEX	B#16#00	
6	DB2.DBB 2		HEX	B#16#00	
7	DB2.DBB 3		HEX	B#16#00	
8	DB2.DBB 4		HEX	B#16#FF	
9	DB2.DBB 5		HEX	B#16#B0	
10	DB2.DBB 6		HEX	B#16#25	
11	DB2.DBB 7		HEX	B#16#98	
12	DB2.DBB 8		HEX	B#16#FF	
13	DB2.DBB 9		HEX	B#16#FF	
14	DB2.DBB 10		HEX	B#16#FF	
15	DB2.DBB 11		HEX	B#16#FF	

Figure 6.37: HEX position value

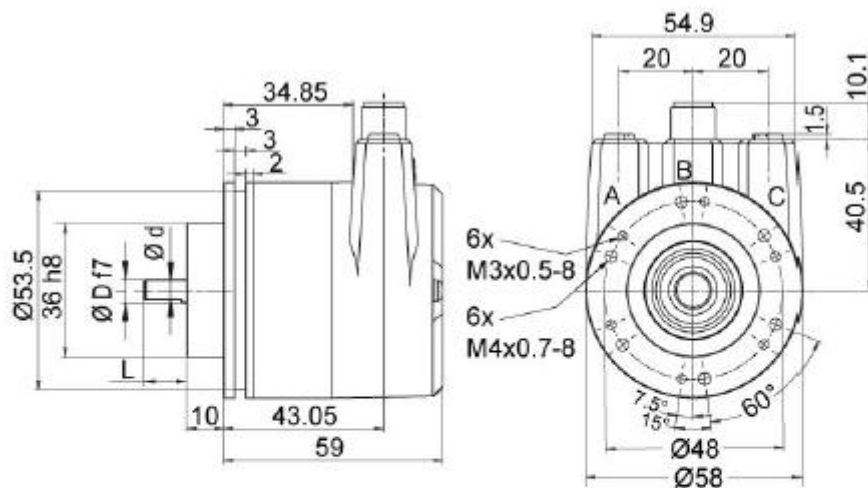
7 Technical data

7.1 Properties

Interfaces	2x M12 ports 4-pole D-coded	
	1x M12 connector 4-pole A-coded	
Profinet data rate	Max. 100 Base-TX	
Diagnostic LEDs	Data traffic and connection monitoring:	L/A1: Port 1, L/A2: Port 2
Status LEDs	Status display for encoder and bus	STAT, MOD
Operating temperature	-40°C to +85°C	
Storage temperature	-40°C to +125 °C	
Operating voltage	10 VDC to 32 VDC	
Current consumption	typ. 125 mA	
Power consumption	typ. 3 W	
Weight	WDGA 58B, 58F:	approx. 700 g
	WDGA 58E:	approx. 410 g
Housing	Flange material:	Aluminium
	Flange material (rear):	Steel housing, chromium-plated, magnetically shielded
	Connection hood:	Die-cast aluminium, powder-coated

7.2 Dimensions

7.2.1 WDGA 58B



D = 6, L = 12, d = 5.3 shaft with flat
D = 8, L = 20, d = 7.5 shaft with flat
D = 10, L = 20, d = 10 shaft without flat
D = 3/8", L = 20, d = 8.3 shaft with flat

*option full IP67 version: D = 10 mm
D = 10, L = 20, d = 9 shaft with flat

Figure 7.1: Dimensions WDGA 58B

7.2.2 WDGA 58F

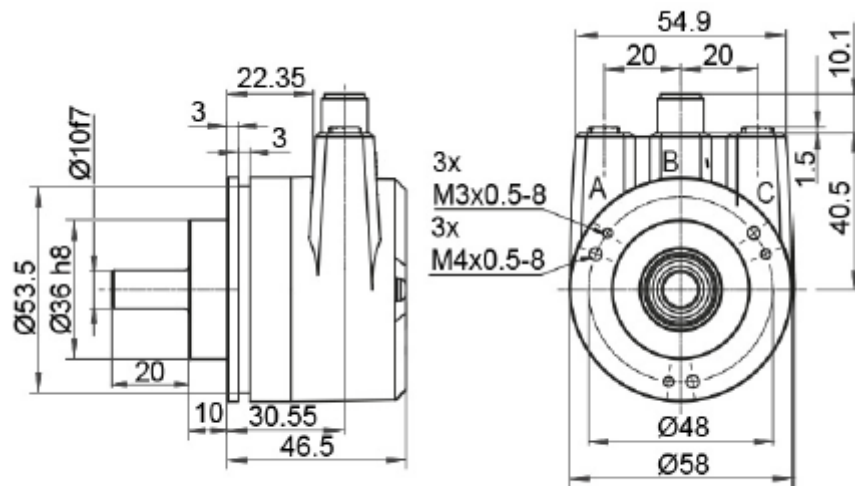


Figure 7.2: Dimensions WDGA 58F

7.2.3 WDGA 58E

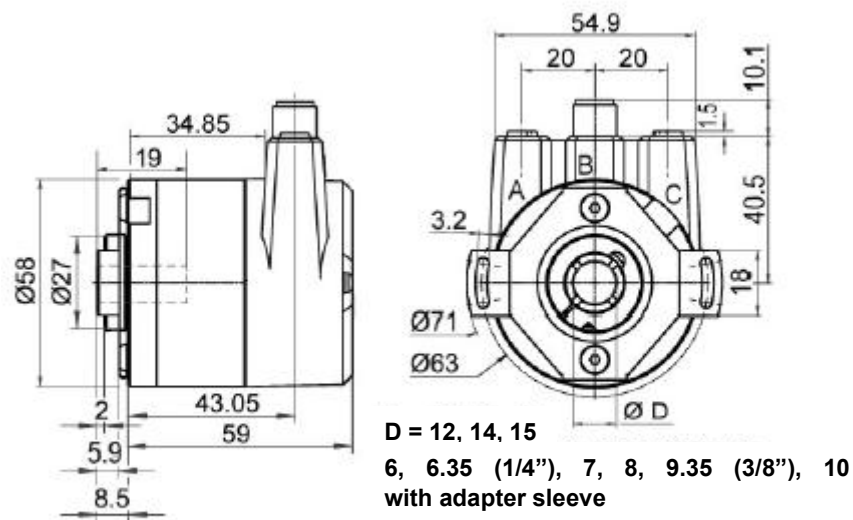


Figure 7.3: Dimensions WDGA 58E

8 Technical support

Technical application advisor

Do you have any questions about this product?

Our technical application advisor will be pleased to help you.

Tel.: +49 (0) 67 22 / 99 65 414
E-Mail: support-wa@wachendorff.de

Notes: